(Continued)

Extraordinary:	1934	1935†	1936	1937*	1938*	1939*	1940*
National Loan	....	5,000	....	15,000	40,000	65,000	75,000
Surplus	29,795	28,569	32,933	16,416	13,000	20,000	30,000
Transferred from Special Account	803	679	3,051	2,392	6,518	13,547	43,105
Total incl. others	34,460	39,382	39,891	36,467	64,220	103,540	155,785
Grand Total	**214,899**	**132,768**	**263,610**	**248,099**	**304,555**	**403,378**	**573,550**

Note: * Budget Estimate, excluding Supplementary Budget.
† The fiscal year 1935 covers the six months only from July to December 31, a revision having been effected in 1936 to correspond the fiscal year with the calendar year.

(B) Special Account (Revenue)

	1934	1935†	1936	1937*	1938*	1939*	1940*
Redemption Fund of National Loans	38,823	41,146	53,620	120,629	96,940	116,424	100,081
Pension	—	—	—	—	—	5,966	7,429
Capital Construction Bureau	7,640	6,068	7,666	5,232	2,147	3,200	6,959
Supplies	9,324	4,658	8,641	7,273	17,244	77,073	89,130
Northern District Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	86,900
Coordination Fund for Local Finance	—	—	—	—	42,700	37,575	65,160
National Loan	—	—	—	110,735	366,916	396,428	506,880
Construction of Hydro-Electric Power Station	—	—	—	3,151	16,382	30,567	32,017
Scientific Research Enterprises	—	—	—	—	2,166	4,849	6,668
Govt. Officials Mutual Relief	—	—	—	—	2,044	3,881	6,202
Army Clothing Depot	4,630	2,522	4,300	4,623	7,403	8,567	—
Arsenal	1,623	1,281	2,444	3,300	12,329	15,723	12,240
Army Supplies Depot	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,508
Horse Race	—	—	—	2,674	4,352	5,926	10,085
Monopoly Bureau	21,683	—	—				
Salt Administration	18,041	8,360	21,235				
Monopoly Enterprises	—	—	—	113,248	158,751	195,904	393,209
Opium	—	14,684	39,065				
Oils	638	7,400	23,454				
Opium Eradication	—	—	—	—	—	—	126,160
Land Development	—	—	—	—	—	42,314	79,960
Adjustment Fund for State Properties	4,802	4,136	6,090	5,011	5,733	10,552	20,761
Investments	17,962	9,250	25,004	91,448	326,215	280,327	252,695
Railway Loans	44,648	34,925	51,904	48,709	14,778	8,280	10,352
State Forestry Enterprise	—	—	10,747	14,113	25,964	74,468	112,392
Gold Refining	—	—	300	1,500	4,478	—	—
Postal Administration	4,158	2,658	6,084	5,898	12,025	14,825	26,283
P.O. Life Insurance	—	—	—	—	989	3,066	6,131
River Improvement and Irrigation Enterprise	—	—	—	—	1,800	4,968	5,534
Prisons	—	—	—	5,415	7,579	13,076	18,673
Grand Total	**173,972**	**137,088**	**260,553**	**542,959**	**1,128,936**	**1,353,957**	**2,025,228**

Note: * Budget Estimates.
† The fiscal year 1935 covers the six months only from July to December 31, a revision having been effected in 1936 to correspond the fiscal year with the calendar year.

Table 3. State Expenditures Classified

(M¥1,000)

(A) General Account (Expenditure)

	Dept. of Imperial Household	% to total	General Affairs Board	% to total	Dept. of Civil Affairs	% to total	Dept. of People's Welfare	% to total	Dept. of Foreign Affairs	% to total
1931	333	1.83	8,438	46.73	767	4.21			81	0.44
1932	1,150	0.89	42,402	32.71	9,226	7.11			1,180	0.91
1933	1,400	0.84	43,848	26.49	27,600	16.68	Established		1,191	0.72
1934	3,753	1.99	40,637	21.55	37,081	19.67	July 1st,		1,488	0.79
1935	1,035	1.03	22,102	22.14	22,530	22.57	1937		873	0.87
1936	2,120	0.96	49,433	22.38	40,849	18.50			1,531	0.69
*1937	2,100	0.84	38,866	15.66	63,966	25.78			1,616	0.65
*1938	2,100	0.69	103,178	33.88	Abolished July		14,941	4.91	—	—
*1939	2,100	0.52	131,381	32.50	1st, 1937		19,226	4.75	—	—
*1940	2,050	0.35	210,275	36.66	—	—	31,925	5.56	—	—

(Continued)

	Dept. of Defence	% to total	Dept. of Public Peace	% to total	Dept. of Finance	% to total	Dept. of Finance & Commerce	% to total	Dept. of Agriculture	% to total
1931	7,800	42.86			214	1.18			102	0.56
1932	43,710	33.72			24,036	18.54			634	0.49
1933	47,828	28.90	Established		25,891	15.64	Established		5,961	3.60
1934	60,029	31.84	July 1st,		19,534	10.36	July 1st,		5,159	2.73
1935	27,483	27.53	1937		11,630	11.56	1937		3,168	3.17
1936	73,545	33.30			25,394	11.50			5,623	2.54
*1937	80,170	32.31			27,694	11.16			8,508	3.43
*1938	Abolished July 1st, 1937		111,905	36.74	Abolished July 1st, 1937		27,051	8.88	12,042	3.95
*1939	—	—	137,722	34.00	—	—	35,673	8.80	20,879	6.59
*1940	—	—	181,011	31.56	—	—	62,390	10.88	43,799	7.95

	Dept. of Communications	% to total	Dept. of Justice	% to total	Dept. of Education	% to total	Dept. of Mongolia Administration	% to total	Grand total	%
1931	126	0.69	335	1.84	—	—	—	—	18,198	100.00
1932	1,645	1.27	3,814	2.94	420	0.32	1,416	1.09	129,635	100.00
1933	2,925	1.77	5,730	3.46	851	0.51	2,257	1.36	165,482	100.00
1934	3,352	1.78	7,507	3.98	5,808	3.08	2,898	1.53	187,242	100.00
1935	2,091	2.09	4,526	4.53	2,870	2.87	1,526	1.53	99,835	100.00
1936	4,116	1.86	9,886	4.48	5,090	2.30	3,231	1.46	220,790	100.00
*1937	5,146	2.07	9,997	4.03	5,698	2.29	4,338	1.75	248,099	100.00
*1938	21,798	7.15	11,540	3.78	Abolished July 1st 1937		Abolished July 1st, 1937		304,555	100.00
*1939	44,007	10.90	12,450	3.09	—	—	—	—	403,378	100.00
*1940	28,741	5.01	13,363	2.35	—	—	—	—	573,555	100.00

(B) Special Account (Expenditure)

	1934	1935†	1936	1937*	1938*	1939*	1940*
Redemption Fund of National Loans	7,663	—	1,057	120,629	96,640	116,424	100,081
Pension	—	—	—	—	—	3,769	4,646
Capital Construction Bureau	6,713	4,839	6,201	5,232	2,147	3,200	6,595
Supplies	9,032	4,873	8,500	7,155	17,044	76,578	89,130
Northern District Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	86,900
Coordination Fund for Local Finance	—	—	—	—	42,700	37,575	65,160
National Loan	—	—	—	110,735	366,916	396,428	506,880
Construction of Hydro-Electric Power Works	—	—	—	3,149	16,382	30,566	32,017
Scientific Research Enterprises	—	—	—	—	2,166	4,849	6,668
Govt. Officials Mutual Relief	—	—	—	—	1,407	2,094	4,886
Army Clothing Depot	5,148	1,914	3,576	4,758	7,480	8,668	—
Arsenal	1,623	1,281	2,444	3,300	12,329	15,723	12,240
Army Supplies Depot	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,606
Horse Race	—	—	—	1,311	2,302	2,866	2,931
Monopoly Bureau	24,093	—	—				
Salt Administration	12,404	5,880	15,419				
Monopoly Enterprises	—	—	—	78,890	122,778	139,536	335,076
Opium	—	18,968	28,232				
Oils	1,453	5,640	17,024				
Opium Eradication	—	—	—	—	—	—	101,104
Land Development	—	—	—	—	—	42,314	79,960
Adjustment Fund for State Properties	4,001	2,247	2,990	4,144	5,122	10,552	19,961
Investments	15,945	10,909	23,875	91,448	326,215	180,327	252,695
Railway Loans	40,468	32,166	50,501	48,709	14,778	8,280	10,352
State Forestry Enterprise	—	—	9,161	14,113	24,443	74,251	112,087
Gold Ore Refining	—	—	87	1,500	5,388	—	—
Postal Administration	3,894	2,054	5,024	5,898	12,025	14,825	26,283
P.O. Life Insurance	—	—	—	—	631	1,393	3,825
River Improvement and Irrigation Enterprises	—	—	—	—	1,800	4,968	5,534
Prisons	—	—	—	5,115	7,579	13,076	18,763
Grand Total	**132,437**	**90,771**	**174,901**	**506,086**	**1,088,573**	**1,288,262**	**1,927,475**

Note: * Budget estimates, exclusive of supplementary budgets. As the result of changes in the administrative system enacted since July 1, 1937, the principal organs of the Civil Dept. and the Educational Dept. were abolished and incorporated into the Dept. of People's

Welfare. Several other changes were also effected. These consisted of the transformation of the Dept. of Defense to the Dept. of Public Peace, the Dept. of Finance to the Dept. of Finance & Commerce, and the Dept. of Mongolian Administration to the Hsingan Office.

† The fiscal year 1935 covers the six months only from July to December 31, a revision having been effected in 1936 to correspond the fiscal year with the calendar year.

In line with the policy of stressing on the essential enterprises, which embody vital national policies, such matters as the replenishment of national defence, the five-year industrial development plan, Northern Frontier programme, colonization, promotion of people's welfare and the expansion and strengthening of government throughout the country were made the object of special study. Consequently, in assessing the expenditures, appropriations for the following six points, which demand their immediate executions have been provided for:

(1) **Adjustment of National Defence.**—Full appropriations have been provided for the general improvement of the equipment of the national army necessary in the way of giving adequate training to its troops. Also increase in soldiers' pay has been obtained to improve the quality of the men. Expenditures concerning extension of aid to and protection of matters relating to national defence and facilities, which may be utilized to provide assistance to the same have been expanded.

(2) **Expansion of Productive Capacity.**—For the thorough execution of the five-year industrial development plan, encouragement of gold mining, extension of needed help to oil prospecting and exhaustive survey of underground resources have been undertaken, while every effort will be made to train technicians and improve the technical level. Also important increase in farm and livestock production is planned. Farming methods will be improved in South Manchuria by better system of irrigation through the use of wells, while over-used land will be rehabilitated. Cattle and pigs will be raised in greater numbers, particularly in North Manchuria, and prevention of epidemics among livestocks will be vigorously pursued under the direction and assistance of the Government.

(3) **The Development of the Northern Frontier Districts.**—This project will be fully pursued according to the plans already adopted. As another step toward the improvement of local areas, Hsingan Provinces development plan has been initiated with an appropriation of 2,000,000 yuan.

(4) **Colonization.**—On the basis of co-ordinated plan recently approved by the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo, the facilities for the training of colonists are to be replenished and expenditures are to be rationally divided between the two Governments, while every effort will be made to carry out successfully these colonization measures. In addition, 13,000,000 yuan has been set aside to assist in moving native to colonizing districts.

(5) **Stabilization and Improvement of People's Life.**—With the object of increasing educational facilities, more universities and provincial middle grade schools will be established. The National Treasury has taken a share in the expenses for elementary education for the dissemination of primary education and for the improvement of the standard and treatment of the teachers. To give closer attention to the promotion of people's welfare, a new section will be established in the Department of People's Welfare to stabilize and to improve the life of the people. In line with this policy, Government doctors will be stationed throughout the country at State expense, and isolation hospitals to confine patients with infectious disease will be established. Concerning execution of the opium crusade, a new appropriation has been made to carry out this year's programme of the ten-year opium eradication policy.

(6) **Replenishment of Local Administration.**—Various Government measures have been devised to strengthen the structure of local government and for the thorough enforcement of Government measures and for the extension of efficient administration even to the remotest regions.

The total of the general and special accounts is 2,598,782,703 yuan in revenue and 2,501,030,054 yuan in expenditure. As these sums include those appropriations which are duplicated in several accounts, the net budget amounts to 1,651,843,000 yuan in revenue and 1,639,862,000 yuan in expenditure, marking an increase of about 600,000,000 yuan over the net estimates for revenue and expenditure for 1939.

Examining the figures for 1940 fiscal year budget, we note first the increase in revenue. In the general budget, as much as 417,000,000 yuan, or 73 per cent of the total of 573,555,000 yuan, is to be obtained in the ordinary accounts without resorting to any special measures. The tax revenue is estimated at 323,853,000 yuan, an increase by approximately 120,000,000 yuan over the preceding year's estimate.

Parallel with domestic taxes, the customs tariff and the consumption tax also show corresponding increases, while Government enterprises are calculated to realize 30 per cent more profit than in 1939. The most noticeable point in this connection is the South Manchurian Railway Company's contribution to the State coffers in the form of compensation from next year onward, which adds about 15,000,000 yuan to the ordinary revenue of the Govrenment.

Another encouraging sign is that through careful retrenchment, the surplus has been increased from 20,000,000 yuan to 30,000,000 yuan during the past year, while the bond issue of 75,000,000 yuan represents an increase of only 10,000,000 yuan over over the 1939 budget. The total bond issue including both special and general accounts has been limited to 500,000,000 yuan.

In compiling the new budget, the Government gave full studies to the matter of supply of commodities and concerning materials required for the execution of the projects which appropriation has been made in the present budget, an exhaustive survey has been made in relation to the execution of this year's commodity and material mobilization. Parallel to this, attention is also being given to the supply and demand of labour and to the system of labour administration, while the three principal factors in national economy, money, material and labour are being co-ordinated.

Bond Issue

In accordance with the policy of sound financing adopted by the Government upon the founding of the State, it was decided to issue bonds if necessary for procuring funds with which to finance construction undertakings, but not for the mere purpose of covering a budgetary deficit. After the Five-Year Plan was launched, however, the Government began positively to issue bonds in order to provide funds for various enterprises and construction undertakings of national importance. Accordingly, the money raised by all the past bond issues, save for a few kinds of bonds floated in the form of special State money grants, was used for financing enterprises or was invested in them.

Thus far, the issuance of bonds has been exceedingly smooth, owing to the Government's timely bond policy, its aid to the wholesome development of the domestic money market and the unbridled assistance of the Japanese Government and her financial circles. Of the bonds issued up to December 31, 1939, domestic bonds amounted to 454,175,000 yuan and those issued abroad to 407,900,000 yuan, making the grand total of 863,075,000 yuan.

Table 4. National Loans & Borrowings Outstanding

(M¥1,000)

	Bonds			Borrowings			Grand Total
	Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total	
1936 (Dec.)	92,675	154,000	246,675	61,700	16,100	77,800	324,475
1937 (June)	118,175	179,000	297,175	42,500	14,100	56,600	353,775
1938 (June)	298,175	243,000	541,175	62,555	14,000	76,553	617,730
1938 (Dec.)	348,175	334,250	682,425	164,493	12,000	176,493	858,918
1939 (Dec.)	454,175	407,900	862,075	445,086	10,000	455,086	1,317,161

Table 5. Details of Outstanding National Loans (End of 1939)

(Unit: M¥1,000)

(A) General Account

	Rate	Issued	Amount	Outstanding	Date of Redemption
Central Bank of Manchu	5%	Apr. 26, '33	33,000	33,000	Apr. 25, '43
Old Regime Debts Readjustment...	3%	Sept. 27, '33	5,998	5,998	June 30, '53
Customs Officers Betterment	5%	Apr. 30, '34	3,599	3,599	Apr. 30, '44
State Foundation Grant.....	5%	July 3, '35	8,150	8,150	July 3, '60
Readjustment (1st)	4%	Nov. 20, '36	1,624	1,624	Nov. 20, '46
" (2nd)	4%	May 15, '37	18,021	18,021	May 15, '47
Imperial Property Loans	4%	Apr. 1, '37	5,500	5,500	Apr. 1, '87
Former Mongol Monarch	4%	Jan. 1, '39	6,000	6,000	Dec. 31, '88
Total			81,892	81,892	

(B) Special Account

	Rate	Issued	Amount	Outstanding	Date of Redemption
Purchase of Three Railways	6%	Dec. 26, '33	11,928	11,928	Dec. 25, '83
Investment (1st)	4%	Aug. 20, '34	¥10,000	8,800	Aug. 20, '47
" (2nd)	4%	Dec. 1, '37	80,000	80,000	Dec. 1, '47
" (3rd)	4%	Mar. 2, '38	100,000	100,000	Mar. 2, '48
" (4th)	4%	Dec. 27, '38	50,000	50,000	Dec. 27, '48
" (5th)	4%	Dec. 20, '39	100,000	100,000	Dec. 20, '49

(Continued)

	Rate	Issued	Amount	Outstanding	Date of Redemption
N. Manchuria Ry. (1st)	4%	Apr. 25, '35	¥30,000	29,550	Apr. 25, '45
„ „ „ (2nd)	4%	Aug. 15, '35	¥30,000	26,700	Aug. 15, '45
„ „ „ (3rd)	4%	Feb. 2, '36	¥30,000	29,850	Feb. 2, '46
„ „ „ (4th)	4%	Aug. 1, '36	¥30,000	30,000	Aug. 1, '46
„ „ „ (5th)	4%	Mar. 25, '38	¥50,000	50,000	Mar. 25, '48
Industrial Loans (1st)	4%	Feb. 1, '37	¥25,000	25,000	Feb. 1, '47
„ „ (2nd)	4%	Aug. 23, '37	¥20,000	20,000	Aug. 1, '47
Investment, Japanese Currency (1st)	4%	Feb. 15, '39	¥50,000	50,000	Feb. 15, '51
„ „ „ (2nd)	4%	Apr. 20, '39	¥50,000	50,000	Apr. 20, '51
Hydro-electric, Japanese Currency (1st)	4%	Oct. 10, '39	¥50,000	50,000	Oct. 10, '51
Investment, Japanese Currency (3rd)	4%	Dec. 20, '38	¥50,000	35,000	Jan. 15, '53
Total			**¥797,283**	**780,183**	

Table 6. Former Chinese Foreign Loans

Secured by Customs Revenue:	
18,983,860 Pounds Sterling	M.¥ 298,737,264
Secured by Salt Gabelle:	
66,699,598 Pounds Sterling	1,049,664,913
104,525,481 Gold Dollars	319,158,103
993,092 Florins	1,064,993
Total	M.¥1,668,624,973

TAXATION

A comprehensive picture of the internal tax system in Manchoukuo is given in an accompanying table. A number of the taxes innumerated in the table require some explanation. The Government considered until the fiscal year 1938 the time still premature to introduce a general income tax. Therefore, what is called a Profit Tax has been adopted instead. This tax is divided into two classes, the General Profit Tax and the Special Profit Tax. Under the former there is a Labor Service Income Tax, imposed on incomes derived from labor services; a Free Occupation Tax, based upon the profits from free occupational services; a House Tax on profit from houses; a Land Tax on profit from land, especially arable land; a Business Tax on profits earned by private businesses; and a Corporate Business Tax on the profits earned by business corporations or groups which may be considered business corporations. The Special Profit Tax is imposed to meet the situation resulting from the lack of a general income tax. It is intended to be complementary to the land and business taxes of the general profit class so as to secure a rational adjustment of the tax burden on tax payers under these heads.

The Ore Output Tax is imposed on mineral ores produced within the country and is intended to be complementary to the land tax. The Mining Area Tax is imposed on the holders of mining rights on the basis of mining areas, while the Mineral Output Tax is a levy on mining rights on the basis of mineral production, and is intended to be complementary to the business tax. The Opium Special Tax is intended to be complementary to the land tax and is imposed on the area of land under opium poppies in Jehol and Hsingan West Provinces.

Among the above mentioned taxes on profit, additional taxes are imposed on the following activities; the Labor Service Income Tax, the Corporate Business Tax, the Ore Output Tax, the Mining Area Tax, the Mineral Output Tax, and the Opium Special Tax. The receipts from these additional levies are appropriated by the provinces to help meet their local expenses. At the same time, the municipalities, districts and banners are authorized to impose additional taxes on the basis of the Free Occupation Tax, the House Tax, or the Business Tax. These provincial and local rates are generally fixed below 50 per cent of the State rates so as to prevent the burden on the tax payer from becoming too excessive.

There are also Taxes on Consumption which fall into six categories. The aggregate receipts from these taxable sources amount to about 42 per cent of the total receipts from internal taxes. They thus occupy an important position in the country's fiscal structure. In addition, there are the State monopolies of salt, petroleum, alcohol, opium and matches. In a sense these monopolies assume the character of levies on consumption.

The Alcoholic Liquor Tax is collected from manufacturers on the basis of volume and according to classes. The Cigar and Cigarette Tax is levied on these products according to value and volume, the charges being made against the manufacturers. Of tobacco products other than cigars and cigarettes, a Tobacco Tax is levied on cut and leaf tobacco which is collected from the growers and manufacturers respectively. A Cotton Goods Consolidated Tax, according to the denier of yarn and weight, is collected from the manufacturers when the goods are taken from the factory. A Wheat Flour Consolidated Tax is imposed on wheat flour according to weight, collection being made from the manufacturer against shipment from the mill. Finally, there is a Cement Tax, imposed according to weight, charged to the manufacturer against shipment from factory.

Miscellaneous taxes are divided into twelve classes. The Land Utility Tax is imposed on those who own real estate or hold leases or mortgages from which profits are derived. A Document Tax is levied on various kinds of documents and books which record the establishment, removal, loss, alternation and recognition of rights of property. The fees are paid by the maker of such records through the purchase of stamps. A similar Registration and Record Filing Tax is collected from applicants for the registration and recording of the acquisition, loss, or change of property rights in real estate or other forms, as well as any changes in the applicants personal status which must be registered and filed on record in the official books legally prescribed for this purpose. All transactions in securities are subject to the Bourse Tax (exclusive of national bonds), as well as merchandise for which marginal settlements are possible.

Table 7. Internal Tax System of Manchoukuo

- Internal Tax
  - Profit Tax
    - General Profit
      - Labor Service Tax
      - Liberal Profession Tax
      - House Tax
      - Land Tax
      - Business Tax
        - Corporate Business Tax
        - Business (Private)
    - Special Profit
      - Production Tax
      - Mining Tax
        - Mining Lot Tax
        - Mineral Output Tax
      - Opium Tax
  - Consumption Tax
    - Alcoholic Liquor Tax
    - Cigarette & Cigar Tax
    - Tobacco Tax
    - 3 Consolidated Tax
      - Cotton Goods Tax
      - Wheat Flour Tax
      - Cement Tax
  - Current Tax
    - Contract Tax
    - Mining Registration Tax
    - Commercial „ „
    - Patent „ „
    - Design „ „
    - Factory „ „
    - Vessel „ „
    - Immovable Property „ „
    - Revenue Stamp „
    - Bourse „

MARITIME CUSTOMS

The maritime customs under the former regime in Manchuria were one of the so-called foreign managed systems which had developed throughout China. They were therefore in a far more orderly condition as compared with the system of internal taxation which prevailed. It was indeed fortunate for Manchoukuo that it could from its first day take over what had been achieved in this respect. Nevertheless, as might be expected, from the important position that the customs were to assume in the State's public finance later, the new Government was confronted with many problems in adjusting the foreign customs to the new administrative system, especially from the standpoint of industrial development. There was also the problem of expanding the network of customs houses in relation to the newly defined border lines and the training of personnel. These problems were met by a series of adjustments between 1932 and 1935, but the changes were hardly more than modifications of the former system. In the second period of adjustment after 1937 when Manchoukuo embarked upon vigorous construction, the customs tariff system could not remain unaffected. Sweeping changes therefore were carried out in January, 1938, through the Customs Tariff Law.

The export and import tariff schedule taken over from the former regime contained many unsatisfactory features. For example the rates on a number of commodities were altogether out of proportion to the requirements of the country. Other rates were emphatically anti-foreign in motive, while others were contradictory to the industrial policies of the country.

This situation naturally called for early adjust-

ment, but fundamental changes had to be made with caution and prudence. As a result, a moderately progressive policy of adjustment was pursued. In the early period from July, 1933 to November, 1935, the export rates were revised three times and the import rates were revised twice, but these still contained a number of objectionable and unsatisfactory features. The Government laid plans for further and more thorough-going changes which were finally put into effect with the complete revision of the customs tariff in January, 1938, aimed at equalizing the burden on the consuming public and securing sources of national revenue. The new schedule was introduced in the form of a list appended to the customs tariff law, and the new tariff has met with general approval.

In addition, it was also necessary to extend the network of custom houses not only as far as the Great Wall but also toward North Chosen (Korea) in consequence of the demarcation of the border lines. Manchoukuo customs houses have been opened at the three ports of Yuki, Rashin and Seishin, where facilities have been provided for trade with Japan and European countries.

Moreover, in order to handle transactions with foreign countries which have interests in Manchoukuo, internal custom houses have been provided at Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin, where, with the completion of the system of bonded institutions, facilities for internal trade have been provided.

There are at present custom houses at Dairen, Antung, Yingkow, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Tumen and Shanhaikwan, along with 11 branch customs houses, 3 agency offices, and 54 sub-offices. Thus the country is now provided with a fairly complete structure for customs administration.

Table 8. Revenue from Customs

(In M¥1,000)

Year	Import Duty	Export Duty	Re-export Duty	Special Relief Duty	Tonnage Due	Total incl. Others
1932	25,493	11,942	2,491	2,052	——	51,949
1933	57,260	13,776	1,054	2,936	——	75,026
1934	69,861	12,261	965	3,149	——	86,227
1935 (July-Dec.)	38,592	6,175	7	1,568	213	43,384
1936	69,085	12,051	213	2,925	67	93,228
1937 (Estimate)	72,827	13,351	213	3,198	69	89,589
1938 („)	85,156	10,769	474	——	49	96,398
1939 („)	95,144	11,729	632	——	46	107,511
1940 („)	160,959	10,203	698	——	47	171,907

Simplification of Duties

The Government has sought to obtain a simpler classification of duties and a less burdensome and perplexing system of rates. Steps toward such changes were made in 1934 by clarifying the object to duty and by revising certain duties which had in reality amounted to prohibitions. In place of the "flood surtax," for example, a new levy was instituted in the form of a "disaster surtax," thereby clearly establishing the legal basis for such procedure.

River dues collected at both Harbin and Yingkow and the above-mentioned disaster surtax were subsequently abolished in 1937 upon the institution of the Customs Tariff Law. Revenues of the administration are of two kinds, the customs duties themselves and tonnage dues. Under the former are the export and import levies and interport duties. Export duties are imposed on domestic goods shipped abroad. The tariff of January, 1938, on the principle of individual specifications contains one section of twenty items for each of the five categories of agricultural produce, fruits, animals, furs and skins and processed agricultural goods. On the basis of the average charge of 2.5 per cent for the year 1936 ad valorem rates are fixed for four items and specific rates for seventeen items.

Import duties are imposed on foreign goods imported into the country. The new import tariff comprises twelve categories, 745 classes and 1,904 items, of which forty-three are duty free and 1,861 subject to imposition. Rates are on the average fixed between 5 and 40 per cent, based mainly on the average charges for the years 1935 and 1936. Ad valorem rates are applied to 1,088 items and specific rates to 773 items.

The interport duties which were taken over from the previous regime presented an imposing but quite unbalanced list of items. In November, 1934, the system was so amended as to amount practically to abolition, but total abolition could not be effected so suddenly and the interport duty system has been suffered to remain in its present emasculated form. These duties are charged on goods of Manchoukuo origin when shipped from one port to another, collection being made at the port of shipment at the basic rate of 7.5 per cent.

Tonnage dues are collected from all shipping other than sailing vessels engaged in coastwise trade. Duties are levied when such vessels enter the open ports of Antung, Yingkow and Huluato. Tonnage dues under the former regime were excessively high in view of the conditions under which ships engaged in coastwise trade. The Government made a thorough-going revision of the system in June, 1934, alleviating the burden on the shipping trade to the extent of about one-sixth on steam vessels and about one-third on sailing vessels.

THE STATE MONOPOLY SYSTEM

The monopoly system of Manchoukuo was formerly confined to opium, petroleum, and a part of the salt output of the nation, but since 1937 the country's entire salt production and matches have been also placed under Government monopoly.

All monopoly affairs of the State are handled by a central establishment in Hsinking known as the General Monopoly Office, which directly controls ordinary monopoly offices located in fourteen principal cities (Hsinking, Mukden, Yingkow, Ssupingkai, Antung, Shanchengchen, Chinhsien, Kirin, Yenki, Harbin, Mutankiang Chiamussu, Tsitsihar and Jehol City), 108 monopoly bureaux and 190 sub-bureaux.

Monopoly Revenue.—The combined income from state monopolies in 1940 was estimated at M¥333,208,542 and the net profit at M¥56,007,336.

Salt Monopoly

The thorough-going salt monopoly system was enforced in January, 1937 for the following purposes:—

1. To ease the life of the nation by equalizing and lightening their burden.
2. To positively increase salt production in order to meet its requirements for industrial purposes in Manchoukuo and Japan.
3. To secure the smooth distribution of salt.
4. To effect the rationalization of the salt administration organ and cut expenditure.
5. To secure the stability of annual revenue.

With the inauguration of the salt monopoly the salt affairs office and the Office for controlling the sale and supplying of salt were brought under the control of the General Monopoly Office. As a result, monopoly offices, monopoly bureaux and sub-monopoly bureau were increased, their number rising to over 300.

Among the improvements effected to the Salt Monopoly by the Manchoukuo government are the following:

1. Abolition of the salt surtax in the former Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces in December, 1932. Although a salt monopoly was enforced in these two provinces, a surtax was also levied, which resulted in double taxation, an instance of unfair taxation under the former military regime.

2. Reduction of the import duty on Mongolian salt in April 1933. The tariff M¥5.35 per 100 chin (1 chin equals one-half kilogram) levied on Mongolian salt imported into Jehol Province, was reduced to M¥5.00.

3. Reduction of the salt price in the Chientao district in August, 1933. Prices were reduced ranging from M¥2.20 to M¥3.55 per 100 chin.

4. Reduction of the salt tax and price in March, 1934. On the occasion of the inauguration of the Imperial regime on March 1, 1934, the gabelle was reduced by 30 fen per 100 chin, and the salt price in the former Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces by M¥1.00 per 100 chin on the average.

Match Monopoly

The system which Manchoukuo adopted with regard to match in the past was known as public sales system. It consisted of a combination of taxation and monopoly systems. Under this system, the General Match Public Sales Bureau, supervised by the Department of Finance entrusted the Manchuria Manufacturers' Association with the public sale of matches through the medium of wholesale and retail dealers. The wholesale dealers paid tax to the above Bureau according to the amount of business handled. Government inspectors were stationed in various places to supervise the manufacture of matches, the distribution of matches from factories, and retail business.

The above system was adopted as a temporary expedient in compliance with a joint petition submitted by the match manufacturers during the chaos following the Manchuria Incident, and contained many defects. The need for fundamental revision was felt, and in December, 1936, the Match Monopoly Law was promulgated, which took effect in February, the following year.

In brief, the new Law stipulates that any person who wishes to manufacture, import or export matches must obtain a permit for such from the Government. All matches manufactured, imported or exported, automatically become Government monopoly products, which must be sold to the Government in return for fair compensation. The wholesale trade in matches is conducted only by those designated by the Government.

Opium Monopoly

Manchoukuo's opium monopoly system was established to control opium production and transactions in order to facilitate the execution of its opium policy. If illicit cultivation of poppy, illegal transactions in opium and secret opium smoking are suppressed and replaced by Government licensed cultivation and smoking, the practise, it is believed, can be gradually lessened, and the evil eventually exterminated. This method which has been adopted by Manchoukuo conforms with that which was introduced into Taiwan several decades ago with marked success. As a first step towards eradicating the evil the Manchoukuo Government promulgated the Opium Law in November, 1932. (See page 786, of the 1934 issue for full text of Law).

According to Article 2 of the Opium Law, no person is allowed to smoke opium. Special permission, however, may be given to those adults who had already acquired the habit before the Law was enforced, and to whom the drug is an indispensable necessity. Licensed smokers in 1938 numbered about 550,000, while the number of addicts is roughly estimated at one million, although no thorough surveys have as yet been made.

Oil Monopoly

The Oil Monopoly was instituted in Manchoukuo on April 10, 1935 in view of the strategic and commercial importance of petroleum. The oil business as regards the purchase and refining of foreign crude petroleum was entrusted by the Government to the semi-official Manchuria Petroleum Company in February, 1934.

(For full text of Oil Monopoly Law see Page 855, 1935 issue. For full text of Organization Law of the Monopoly Bureau see Page, 957 1936 issue).

References:

Table Nos.: 1-3 a, 4-5 b, 6-7 a, 8 b.
Key: a—Dept. of Finance & Commerce.
b—Central Bank of Manchou.

CHAPTER XVII

BANKING & CURRENCY

BANKING

On its creation, the Government of Manchoukuo embarked upon the urgent task of adjusting and improving the different monetary institutions that had operated formerly under confusing conditions. The first step taken in this direction was the establishment of the Central Bank of Manchou in July, 1932, followed by the promulgation in November, 1933, of the Banking Law, whereby the money-houses, exchange-shops, savings societies and small banks were adjusted. At the same time, efforts were made to foster sound local banks. In October, 1935, a second adjustment of the ordinary domestic banks was effected by an administrative order, while the various monetary organs for the masses were renovated. Due attention was paid also to better management of pawnshops under the Ta Hsing Company. In December, 1936, the Industrial Bank of Manchou was formally organized, and with this the financial system in Manchoukuo was nearly perfected along modern lines.

Following the abolition of Japanese extra-territorial rights, which was completed in December, 1937, the Japanese-managed banks in Manchoukuo automatically came under the administrative supervision of the Manchoukuo Government which can now exercise a complete control over all credit and financial activities in the State. At the suggestion of the Central Bank of Manchou, the Bankers' Association of Manchoukuo embracing all banks in the country was created in September, 1938, with a view to assuring closer cooperation among them. Subsequently in December of that year, a revised Banking Law was promulgated for rationalization of the management of the ordinary banks.

Thus, the banking corporations in Manchoukuo have been greatly perfected under the direction of the Government and the Central Bank of Manchou. Besides two special banks, namely, the Central Bank of Manchou and the Industrial Bank of Manchou, there at present are more than forty ordinary domestic banks. The Industrial Bank of Manchou is interested chiefly in industrial financing. With these banks and other efficient monetary organs for the masses, the credit system is being operated smoothly. Below is a table showing the numbers of banks and other monetary institutions as on May 1, 1940:

1. Banks

Domestic banks:

Special banks—2 with 206 business offices including those abroad (The Central Bank of Manchou and the Industrial Bank of Manchou.

Ordinary banks—45 with 179 business offices.

Foreign banks:

Japanese banks—8 with 19 business offices (The Yokohama Specie Bank, 6; the Bank of Taiwan; the Mitsui Bank; the Mitsubishi Bank; the Sumitomo Bank; the Daiichi Bank; the Oriental Development Company, 6.)

Chinese banks—5 with 23 business offices (The Bank of China, 10; the Bank of Communications, 9; the Kincheng Banking Corporation, 2; the Ta Chung Bank; the Tung-fai Bank.)

Occidental banks—3 with 6 business offices (The National City Bank of New York, 2; the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 3; the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.)

2. People's Credit Organs

Agricultural Development Cooperative Societies	86
Urban Credit Cooperative Societies	33

Pawnshops—092 Besides, there are Japanese-managed pawnshops)

3. Other Special Credit Institutions

a. The Manchuria Development Company.
b. The Manchuria-Chosen Development Company.
c. The Manchuria Real Estate Company.
d. The Manchuria Mining Development Corporation.
e. The Manchuria Forestry Company.
f. The Manchuria Salt Industry Company.
g. The Kokusai Unyu K.K. (the International Express Company.)
h. The Manchuria Importers' Association.
i. The Manchuria Life Insurance Company.
j. The Manchuria Fire & Marine Insurance Company.

4. Postal Administration Offices

Manchoukuo Postal Administration Offices—534 handling postal savings.

Japanese Post-offices—44.

5. Auxiliary Credit Organs

a. Clearing-houses—6 (Hsinking, Mukden, Dairen, Yingkow, Harbin and Antung. Besides, an unofficial clearing-house was opened in Chinchow in February, 1940.)

b. Stock exchanges—2 (The Manchuria Stock Exchange in Hsinking with a branch in Antung; the Dairen Stock and Commodity Exchange).

c. The Manchuria Industrial Securities Company; other bill brokers.

Table 1. Deposits & Loans of Financing Organs in Manchuria

(In M¥1,000)

(A) Deposits

	Central Bank of Manchou	Industrial Bank of Manchou	Ordinary Banks	Japanese Banks	Chinese Banks	European Banks	Total
1935 (Dec.)	151,934	——	11,364	382,157	34,411	14,568	594,934
1936 (June)	187,966	——	14,192	364,444	35,620	13,697	615,918
„ (Dec.)	225,582	——	13,042	444,249	25,918	12,447	721,238
1937 (June)	248,624	211,137	17,056	167,602	25,564	11,692	681,674
„ (Dec.)	265,580	244,270	32,676	132,785	20,184	16,233	711,728
1938 (June)	303,784	331,336	36,291	133,530	17,368	22,299	847,071
„ (Dec.)	386,849	388,150	47,912	132,584	15,338	16,528	987,361
1939 (June)	391,789	529,300	67,938	183,512	16,272	15,702	1,204,514
„ (Dec.)	752,349	568,692	101,901	202,674	17,068	20,114	1,662,797
1940 (June)	568,092	627,343	138,181	227,151	15,981	23,512	1,600,263

	Credit Assn.			Postal Savings			
	Kinyu Gassaku-sha	Kinyu Kumiai	Kinyu Kai	Manchou side	Japanese side	Total	Grand Total
1935 (Dec.)	2,103	5,682	——	2,336	44,771	47,107	**649,826**
1936 (June)	5,302	6,447	1,458	4,729	47,989	52,718	**681,842**
„ (Dec.)	5,783	6,938	1,630	7,107	49,670	56,777	**792,365**
1937 (June)	10,960	8,281	2,282	11,340	52,483	63,824	**676,019**
„ (Dec.)	11,138	9,818	2,120	17,304	56,836	74,140	**808,945**
1938 (June)	16,397	12,280	2,573	35,789	57,310	93,099	**971,420**
„ (Dec.)	19,829	15,095	3,076	51,613	57,941	109,555	**1,134,916**
1939 (June)	31,692	18,554	4,161	77,285	57,916	135,201	**1,394,122**
„ (Dec.)	39,762	26,475	5,793	102,731	58,800	161,531	**1,896,358**
1940 (June)		85,796		130,433	59,869	190,302	**1,876,361**

(B) Loans

	Central Bank of Manchou	Industrial Bank of Manchou	Ordinary Banks	Japanese Banks	Chinese Banks	European Banks	Total
1935 (Dec.)	169,782	——	32,103	307,485	22,194	27,191	558,755
1936 (June)	156,941	——	30,253	299,667	18,234	25,136	530,231
„ (Dec.)	197,360	——	36,586	368,012	23,540	24,457	649,954
1937 (June)	180,299	186,284	39,846	142,339	21,152	20,641	590,563
„ (Dec.)	212,569	253,995	57,288	162,917	17,866	30,070	739,705
1938 (June)	245,961	288,528	67,982	219,660	17,926	26,806	866,862
„ (Dec.)	419,997	412,419	71,800	290,223	14,901	22,247	1,231,588
1939 (June)	457,539	527,242	82,845	349,770	14,928	12,493	1,444,818
„ (Dec.)	871,190	790,373	98,730	509,722	14,874	11,154	2,296,042
1940 (June)	1,029,165	1,011,927	129,520	544,993	16,589	11,324	2,743,519

	Credit Associations				
	Kinyu Gassaku-sha	Kinyu Kumiai	Kinyu Kai	Total	Grand Total
1935 (Dec.)	6,328	7,121	3,097	16,546	**575,301**
1936 (June)	10,942	7,846	4,773	23,560	**553,791**
„ (Dec.)	8,905	9,860	4,186	22,951	**672,906**
1937 (June)	25,142	11,605	6,145	42,893	**633,455**
„ (Dec.)	15,099	12,664	4,879	32,641	**772,347**
1938 (June)	50,103	14,151	8,709	72,964	**939,826**
„ (Dec.)	27,153	14,596	7,744	49,492	**1,281,080**
1939 (June)	111,215	17,839	15,211	144,265	**1,589,083**
„ (Dec.)	60,064	19,070	11,223	90,357	**2,386,399**
1940 (June)	——	——	——	206,775	**2,950,294**

Bank Deposits

Before the advent of Manchoukuo, the amount of bank deposits was exceedingly small, for the country was economically backward and the credit system deplorably imperfect with fluctuations occurring constantly in the values of the different old currencies in circulation. Parallel with an expansion of national economy, the development of State finance and the cultivation of the saving spirit among the masses, bank deposits have continued to increase since Manchoukuo was founded. The increase has been quite manifest especially since the autumn of 1935 when the withdrawal of the various old currencies was practically completed, resulting in the circulation of the new national currency in all parts of the country with its value stabilized. The launching of the five-year industrial development plan in 1937 led to a further expansion of national economy and an inflow of foreign capital (from Japan).

Deposits (including postal savings) in Manchuria including the Kwantung Leased Territory totalled 1,896,000,000 Yuan as on December 31, 1939, and loans 2,386,000,000 Yuan, indicating gains of 67 and 86 per cent respectively as compared with the previous year. The fact that loans in amount surpass deposits and that the percentage of increase is higher for the former than for the latter is attributable in a large measure to a heavy demand for funds in connection with the industrial development of the country.

Bank Loans

Of the bank loans outstanding at the end of November, 1939, those to commerce claimed slightly less than 50 per cent, to mining and industry, a little more than 20 per cent, to agriculture about 10 per cent, and to others roughly 20 per cent. In point of amount, bank deposits and loans are predominant.

The two special banks, namely, the Central Bank of Manchou and the Industrial Bank of Manchou, accounted for 79 per cent of the total amount of bank deposits and 72 per cent of the total amount of bank loans.

When "Kuan Yin Hao," issue-banks under the former militarist regime still existed bank loans were mostly those of political significance to the militarist clique and privileged merchants doing business for the government authorities. Hence, the supply of funds to productive enterprises was unduly curtailed. The Central Bank of Manchou as soon as it started business withheld such loans and followed the principle of sound loans to sound enterprises. For a time loans from the Bank declined slightly due to the separation of the various subsidiary enterprises of the "Kuan Yin Hao" which the Bank had taken over, coupled with the dullness of the staple produce market, but as domestic industries have been developed rapidly, loans have remarkably increased of late. The balance of loans from the Bank, outstanding as on December 31, 1939, was upward of 871,000,000 Yuan, or 7.3 times the total at the close of 1932. In order, however, to prevent speculative transactions, the Bank is paying the utmost attention to restricting loans likely to be used for such purposes, with the co-operation of all other banks and monetary institutions.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF MANCHOU

The Central Bank of Manchou is the sole bank of issue in Manchoukuo, established on June 15, 1932, in accordance with the special laws relating to the Bank and its organization promulgated on June 11 of that year. The mission of the Bank is to adjust the circulation of currency, safeguard its stability and control the credit market, besides functioning as bank of issue and custodian of Treasury funds and funds belonging to local public bodies. In order to meet the requirements of the economic situation in the country, the Bank at present is also engaged in the ordinary banking business. Styled a joint-stock company, the Bank has an authorized capital of 30,000,000 Yuan (300,000 shares), half paid-up. Since the total paid-up capital was subscribed by the Manchoukuo Government, the Central Bank may be called a "State-owned, privately-managed" special bank.

The Head Office of the Bank is located in Hsinking, which controls all local branches and subbranches. In the four principal cities of Mukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar and Harbin there are main branch-offices, with a director stationed permanently in the first and last named cities. In other towns throughout the country, altogether 134 branches are maintained, in addition to five sub-branches.

Considering the growing intimacy of intercourse among Japan, Manchoukuo, China and the Inner Mongolian region, the Bank also maintains branches in Tokyo, Peking, Tientsin and Changchiakou (Kalgan), thus contributing towards the promotion of financial and credit relations among the four lands. The total number of its business offices, including one within the Head Office, was 148 at the close of 1939.

Ever since its inauguration, the Central Bank of Manchou has been making every effort to stabilize the value of the new standard currency which replaced all the old ones, at the same time handling Treasury funds, (conducting the business entrusted to it by the Government and acting as agency for the Bank of Japan after the withdrawal of the Bank of Chosen. Yearly, its business has made remarkable strides. The rapid progress of national economy and the steady

development of State finance have increased the importance of the mission with which the Bank is charged. Its business having been highly satisfactory, the Bank has declared a dividend of 6 per cent per annum continually every year since its opening. Particularly since the latter half of 1938, the Bank has been able to make a tributary payment to the Government. Thus, the position of the Bank is being strengthened and stabilized steadily. The business condition of the Bank since its establishment may be inferred from the figures of deposits, loans and transfers.

Table 2. Principal Accounts of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo

(In MY1,000)

	Capital				Deposits	
	Authorized	Unpaid	Reserves	Notes issued	Gov't deposits	General deposits
1932 Dec.	30,000	22,500	...	151,865	20,258	20,032
1933 June	30,000	22,500	120	112,263	53,079	43,934
„ Dec.	30,000	15,000	285	129,223	32,852	38,674
1934 June	30,000	15,000	525	100,340	54,867	72,311
„ Dec.	30,000	15,000	777	168,332	51,210	50,160
1935 June	30,000	15,000	1,050	113,692	73,476	63,870
„ Dec.	30,000	15,000	1,380	178,655	73,734	78,199
1936 June	30,000	15,000	1,730	133,864	99,864	88,101
„ Dec.	30,000	15,000	2,080	254,243	113,576	112,005
1937 June	30,000	15,000	2,430	178,728	108,875	139,749
„ Dec.	30,000	15,000	2,880	307,489	133,095	132,485
1938 June	30,000	15,000	3,330	274,634	133,933	169,850
„ Dec.	30,000	15,000	3,780	425,738	164,631	222,218
1939 June	30,000	15,000	5,030	387,887	140,801	250,988
„ Dec.	30,000	15,000	8,000	623,621	455,373	296,976
1940 June	30,000	15,000	11,100	632,214	134,501	433,590

(Continued)		Advances			Bullion & foreign currencies
	Debts	Advance to Gov't	General advance	Securities	
1932 Dec.	21,212	23,500	100,427	44,709	24,214
1933 June	20,202	19,100	89,767	48,106	17,498
„ Dec.	18,264	19,100	84,798	50,320	27,985
1934 June	18,348	19,100	90,904	57,289	37,080
„ Dec.	20,669	24,600	140,492	58,978	38,538
1935 June	17,307	34,746	112,736	58,653	40,490
„ Dec.	18,000	52,946	118,054	60,050	50,448
1936 June	16,000	51,256	105,084	53,441	44,294
„ Dec.	16,000	61,700	135,659	88,588	43,423
1937 June	14,000	42,500	137,799	99,372	46,738
„ Dec.	14,000	36,855	175,714	194,134	54,012
1938 June	12,000	32,555	213,406	269,738	27,959
„ Dec.	11,000	109,493	310,504	323,950	107,468
1939 June	10,000	109,493	348,046	315,426	60,452
„ Dec.	10,000	390,086	481,104	417,369	....
1940 June	8,000	340,086	689,079	416,680	....

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF MANCHOU

The Industrial Bank of Manchou is a special bank organized on December 5, 1936, in conformity with the Industrial Bank of Manchou Law promulgated two days earlier. Its main business is to furnish long-term loans for the development of industrial enterprises in the country, but it is also engaged in the ordinary banking business. It is capitalized at 30,000,000 Yuan, half paid-up (equally invested by the Manchoukuo Government and the Bank of Chosen). In view of its fundamental mission, the bank is authorized to issue Industrial Bank of Manchou bonds up to an amount fifteen times its paid-up capital. When the said bonds are floated abroad, repayment of principal with interest is guaranteed by the Manchoukuo Government.

The establishment of the Industrial Bank of Manchou followed the withdrawal of the Bank of Chosen from the Manchurian banking business. The commencement of business by that Korean bank in Manchuria dates back to 1909 when it took over the branch in Antung of the Japanese Daiichi Bank. Subsequently it opened business offices in other Manchurian towns. Issuing notes, the bank for many years played an important role in the monetary field. After the founding of Manchoukuo, the bank, with the approval of the

Hsinking and Tokyo Governments, decided to discontinue its business in Manchuria, transferring all its branches save those in the Kwantung Leased Territory to the projected Industrial Bank of Manchou.

Taking over the branches in Manchoukuo of that Korean bank, which numbered 20, and succeeding to all the interests of two influential Japanese banks, namely, the former Shoryu Bank with 19 business offices and the Manshu Bank with 20 business offices, the Industrial Bank of Manchou formally started business on January 1, 1937. The notes of the Bank of Chosen were withdrawn from Manchoukuo, being replaced by those issued by the Central Bank of Manchou.

The Industrial Bank maintained 54 business offices throughout Manchuria as at the end of December, 1939. Its business having been quite favourable, the balance of deposits outstanding as on December 31 of the same year was more than 558,000,000 Yuan. Added to savings deposits handled by the bank, the total was 568,000,000 Yuan. Loans from the bank totalled 738,000,000 Yuan on December 31, 1939, a marked increase occurring especially in loans to mining and industrial enterprises. In September, 1938, the bank for the first time issued bonds amounting to 10,000,000 Yuan in Japan, the second and third issues of 10,000,00 Yuan each following in March and July, 1939. Savings bonds have also been issued at home separately since 1938, the total amount of these bonds marketed up to the end of 1939 being 12,000,000 Yuan. As a subsidiary firm of the bank, there is the Manchuria Securities Corporation dealing in the bonds and savings bonds issued by its parent organization.

Table 3. Principal Accounts of the Industrial Bank of Manchou

(In MY1,000)

	Capital			Debentures				Cash on Hands
	Authorized	Paid-up	Reserves	Issued	Deposits	Advances	Securities	
1937 Dec.	30,000	15,000	351		244,270	258,995	81,203	15,242
1938 Dec.	30,000	15,000	1,535	15,987	388,150	412,419	120,616	10,865
1939 June	30,000	15,000	2,145	28,975	529,300	527,242	120,481	31,920
„ Dec.	30,000	15,000	2,795	41,956	568,691	790,373	115,942	15,639
1940 June	30,000	30,000	3,695	74,934	627,343	1,011,927	39,944	18,143

Ordinary Domestic Banks

The ordinary domestic banks referred to here comprise those which have their head offices within Manchoukuo and which are bound by the stipulations of the Manchoukuo Banking Law. For the purpose of facilitating a sound growth of the ordinary domestic banks, the Government on Novemeber 9, 1933, promulgated the Banking Law whereby all domestic banks and other monetary establishments were required to obtain official permits for a continuation of their business. The resources of the banks and other institutions which had applied for permits were carefully examined. As a result, permits were granted to 65, including 12 ordinary domestic banks, two savings societies and 51 money-shops. Of these, 17 were joint-stock companies and the remaining 48 were under private management. In October, 1935, the second re-adjustment was effected of these ordinary banks and other monetary establishments which then numbered 62 in all. This time, 40 privately managed establishments were ordered to reorganize as joint-stock companies. Small and unsound banks were adjusted or dissolved, some increasing their capital and others being merged into larger banks. After the linking of the Yuan at par with the Japanese gold Yen in November of the same year and the enforcement of the Exchange Control Law in December, it became difficult for the old-style banks and money-shops to continue their business, and by the end of 1936, practically all privately-managed monetary institutions disappeared. Previously, the Government assisted positively in the creation of sound banks in important local towns, the present Yingkow Commercial Bank being the first to appear in 1933.

For a short time after the founding of the State, the Japanese banks in Manchoukuo enjoyed extraterritorial rights, but following the complete abolition of Japanese extrality in 1937, all of them came automatically to be bound by the laws of Manchoukuo. At the end of 1939, there were a dozen Japanese banks and other monetary establishments operating within Manchoukuo, including the Harbin Commercial Bank, the Tokyo Bank and the Tsitsihar Commercial and Industrial Bank. At present, all are treated as ordinary domestic banks as defined by the Manchoukuo Banking Law.

In the revised Banking Law which was promulgated on December 24, 1938, and enacted on January 1 of the following year, the minimum capital and minimum legal reserve fund of a bank are stipulated. During the year 1939, three domestic banks were dissolved and nine increased their capital.

Table 4. Statistics of Banks at the Principal Cities
(Unit M¥1,000)

(A) Deposits

Dec.	Fixed	Current	Special current	Notice	Others	Total
1937	156,271	153,649	51,817	54,713	179,550	596,000
1938	189,637	192,958	81,089	110,806	245,966	820,458
1939	272,953	363,904	142,895	134,789	502,875	1,417,396
1940 (Sept.)	287,608	404,615	184,480	173,693	132,594	1,182,990
of which:						
Central Bank of Manchou	8,765	95,149	25,754	20,114	79,684	229,466
Industrial Bk. of Manchou	149,901	158,348	95,329	101,489	34,653	539,721
Ordinary Banks	31,362	63,179	31,659	5,989	7,776	139,965
Japanese Banks	87,589	66,205	25,606	45,576	9,024	233,999
Chinese Banks	6,388	5,014	3,863	285	1,115	16,666
European Banks	3,603	16,719	2,269	241	342	23,173

(B) Advances

Dec.	General	Overdraft	Bills Discounted	Others	Total
1937	275,282	178,003	56,600	126,556	636,441
1938	398,763	353,719	122,022	216,039	1,090,545
1939	838,268	495,510	390,673	419,637	2,144,088
1940 (Sept.)	1,164,898	660,864	570,501	135,265	2,531,528
of which:					
Central Bank of Manchou	19,687	341,217	375,033	112,743	830,681
Industrial Bank of Manchou	873,718	99,157	35,310	17,528	1,025,713
Ordinary Banks	81,702	19,991	13,667	81	115,341
Japanese Banks	176,336	194,133	163,133	1,799	535,402
Chinese Banks	8,057	2,883	806	3,086	14,833
European Banks	5,387	3,481	652	28	9,558

FOREIGN BANKS

The foreign banks referred to here are the branches in Manchoukuo of banks in foreign countries. The business activity of these branches is regulated by the Banking Law of Manchoukuo, and in the Kwantung Leased Territory by the Banking Law of Japan.

Japanese Banks

The now extinct Shoryu Bank was the first Japanese ordinary bank to appear in Manchuria. This bank, which was established in 1906, and the former Manshu Bank, which was created in 1923, were formerly the two most powerful Japanese banks in Manchuria. Side by side with the branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Taiwan, they played the leading role in the Japanese banking business in Manchuria. After the founding of Manchoukuo, these two banks, together with all the business offices in Manchoukuo of the Bank of Chosen, were merged into the Industrial Bank of Manchou, while all the other Japanese banks in the country after the recession of Japanese extraterritoriality became ordinary domestic banks bound by the Banking Law of Manchoukuo. At present there are only two Japanese banks which are still regarded as foreign banks, namely, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Oriental Development Company, maintaining altogether ten business offices within Manchoukuo.

The Yokohama Specie Bank is a special Japanese banking corporation with a capitalization of 100,000,000 Yen, fully paid-up. Its business offices in Manchoukuo are now being treated as ordinary banks. It was the first Japanese bank to engage in the Manchurian banking business by opening a branch at Newchwang (Yingkow) in 1900. With business offices established subsequently in other Manchurian towns, the bank has made a vast contribution towards the promotion of trade and economy in this country. It also circulated its own notes, the issue of which, however, was officially prohibited on October 1, 1936. As an exchange bank, it is still carrying on its business on an extensive scale. It maintains six branches, including one in the Kwantung Leased Territory. Deposits with the bank aggregated more than 86,000,000 Yuan at the end of 1939 and loans advanced by it 224,000,000 Yuan, mostly to corporations and merchants interested in the export of Manchurian staple farm products.

The Oriental Development Company is a special Japanese firm capitalized at 50,000,000 Yen (35,000,000 Yen paid in), the main aims of its business being the accommodation of funds for colonial development and the management of colonial enterprises. With its head office in Tokyo, the company extended its business to Manchuria in 1917. Maintaining six business offices, five in Manchoukuo and one in the Kwantung Leased Territory, the company is quite active as a real estate financing organization. The company also receives deposits and so the business of its five offices in Manchoukuo is regulated by the Banking Law of Manchoukuo.

In the Kwantung Leased Territory, the Bank of Chosen, the Bank of Taiwan, the Mitsui Bank, the Mitsubishi Bank, the Sumitomo Bank and the Daiichi Bank also maintain business offices. Operating in Manchuria as on December 31, 1939, there were eight Japanese banks with nineteen business offices, the balances of deposits and loans outstanding on the same day totalling 220,000,000 and 590,000,000 Yuan respectively.

Chinese Banks

There are five Chinese banks which have their branches in Manchuria, namely, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the Kincheng Banking Corporation, the Ta Chung Bank and the Tungtai Bank which were able to develop their business in this country under the protection of the former militarist regime.

Occidental Banks

After the Russian revolution, the business of the Russian banks in Harbin suddenly declined, and American and European banks began gradually to extend their business to Manchuria. Before the independence of Manchuria, these American and European banks did considerable business in Harbin, Dairen and Mukden with Occidental trading firms, but after the creation of Manchoukuo they became less active as a result of the perfection of domestic monetary institutions. Only three Occidental banks were authorized by the Banking Law of Manchoukuo to continue their business. These are the National City Bank of New York under American management and the British-owned Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China. At the end of 1939, these three banks maintained six business offices in Manchuria as follows:

The Chartered Bank—Harbin.
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.—Mukden, Harbin, Dairen.
The National City Bank of New York—Harbin, Dairen.

The total amount of deposits with the three banks, which was 16,000,000 Yuan on December 31, 1938, rose to 20,000,000 Yuan on the corresponding date of 1939, but loans advanced by them declined by nearly 50 per cent from 20,000,000 to 11,000,000 Yuan.

PEOPLE'S MONETARY ORGANS

It is hardly necessary to point out that in Manchuria where an overwhelming majority of the nation is represented by the farm populace, there must be efficient organs for the masses in local districts. Before the birth of the new State, however, there were practically no efficient monetary organs for the Manchous other than pawnshops, whereas there were credit associations (Kinyu Kumiai) for Japanese and credit societies (Kinyu Kai) for Koreans.

After the founding of Manchoukuo, credit co-operative societies were newly created to function as monetary organs for the local people, and at the same time the management of pawnshops was greatly improved and rationalized following the establishment of the Ta Hsing Company. Thus, credit facilities for the masses were remarkably improved. In former years, there existed private money-shops which besides buying and selling the different currencies in circulation, engaged in the exchange business, received deposits and loaned money, but after the promulgation of the Banking Law, those which were powerful were ordered re-organized into banks, the others having become much less active owing to the adoption of a uniform national currency or having disappeared upon the enactment of the Exchange Control Law.

For more rational and uniform management of people's monetary organs in general, agricultural cooperative societies were newly organized on April 1, 1940, in rural districts and commerce-industrial credit co-operative societies on May 1 in urban areas by the amalgamation of credit co-operative societies, farm co-operative societies, credit associations and credit societies. Under these changes people's credit facilities in the country came to be run with greater efficiency, vastly benefiting the Manchous, Japanese and Koreans alike. How effectively the agricultural co-operative societies and commerce-industrial credit co-operative societies are operating may be understood from a study of the activities of the various former establishments merged into the new organizations.

Credit Co-operative Societies

Formerly the only monetary organs available

to the masses were pawnshops, money-shops and "liangchan" (farm produce godowns which lend money on the security of the produce warehoused), all imposing exhorbitant rates of interest on loans and advances. About the time the new State was founded, the prices of staple farm products slumped heavily in consequence of floods and banditry, aggravating the financial distress of the farm populace. For dealing with this situation, the Central Bank of Manchou furnished farm loans.

Meanwhile, the Fengtien (Mukden) Provincial Government established experimental credit co-operative societies in Shenyang and Fu-hsien for improving the rural credit functions. The operations of these two societies were so satisfactory that similar institutions were opened in eleven other hsien (a hsien is a local administrative unit corresponding to a Japanese prefecture) during 1933. In September, 1934, the Central Government in Hsinking promulgated a Credit Coo-perative Society Act under which these societies were created in all parts of the country. Subsequently in November of the same year, the Federation of Credit Co-operative Societies was organized at Hsinking.

Originally the societies were modelled after credit associations in Korea, their aim being the promotion of mutual assistance and co-operation among the members. In due consideration of the actual conditions in Manchuria, it was decided to establish one society in one hsien with a State subsidy. To each society the Government extended a loan of 20,000 Yuan repayable in ten years. As to the appointment and dismissal of directors, interest rate and loan limits, the societies were under the supervision of the Minister of Commerce and Finance.

The business of the societies went on developing year after year. At first it was intended to maintain these societies only in rural districts, but in 1937, it was decided that they should also embrace minor merchants and industrialists in urban areas. In accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Credit Co-operative Society Act, urban credit co-operative societies were created during that year in the six cities of Hsinking, Marbin, Mukden, Kirin, Yingkow and Chinchow. In 1938 four more were opened in Mutankiang, Tsitsihar, Hailar and Heiho and in 1939 two more in Chiamussu and Antung, bringing the total to twelve.

The operating funds of the societies consisted of the money invested by the members, deposits and loans from the Government and the Central Bank of Manchou. The maximum amount to be loaned to any member was, in the case of the rural societies, 300 Yuan without collateral and 1,000 Yuan with collateral, in addition to an amount up to 500 Yuan on the security of staple farm products. All these loans were repayable in one year. In the case of the urban societies, the maximum amounts to be loaned were fixed at 1,000 Yuan without collateral and 5,000 Yuan with collateral, both redeemable in six months. At the end of 1939, the rural and urban societies totalled 145, their members numbering more than 870,000. Thus these societies up to the time the establishment of the new agricultural and commerce-industrial cooperative societies into which they were merged made an important contribution to the economic and financial development of local districts.

Credit Associations (Kinyu Kumiai)

It was in 1923 that five rural credit associations, organs for Japanese, were first created in the Kwantung Leased Territory with a subsidy from the Kwantung Government. Highly satisfied with the results of their activities, the Kwantung Government promulgated in May, 1928, a Credit Association Act under which the rural associations already in existence were accorded the status of judicial persons and urban associations were organized newly in towns within the Territory and in the South Manchuria Railway Zone for benefit of Japanese merchants and industrialists. In September, 1929, the Manchuria Federation of Credit Associations was inaugurated at Dairen, but after the abolition of Japanese extrality those associations within the South Manchuria Railway Zone were regulated by the Credit Cooperative Society Act of Manchoukuo.

The maximum loan to any member, in the case of urban credit associations, was 2,000 Yen without collateral and 8,000 Yen with collateral and in the case of rural associations, 500 and 3,000 Yen respectively. It is readily admitted that these associations served as effective credit institutions for the Japanese nationals in Manchuria.

Credit Societies (Kinyu Kai)

With a loan bearing no interest, provided by the Korean Government-General, credit societies were established in 1922 as organs for Koreans in Manchuria. Previously in 1919, special Korean credit institutions had been created in the Chientao district with the relief fund raised in connection with the so-called Hunchun Incident and with a subsidy from the Seoul Government-General, but in March, 1936, they were reorganized into credit societies, resulting in the inauguration of the Federation of Credit Societies at Hsinking.

Following the partial transfer of Japanese financial rights to Manchoukuo in that year, the societies came under the control of Manchoukuo, their activities being regulated by the Credit Co-operative Society Act. After becoming completely independent of the Seoul Government in December, 1937, the societies expanded their business with a subsidy from Manchoukuo and loans from the Central Bank of Manchou. By December 31, 1939, their number increased to 39; deposits and loans multiplied four and three times respectively as compared with the end of 1937.

Farm Cooperative Societies

For promoting the economic welfare of the farm populace and facilitating the execution of the five-year industrial plan, farm cooperative societies were established first in 1937 under the direction of the Government. Their number increased to 103 by the end of 1938 and further to 164 by December 31, 1939. The societies were engaged in such undertakings as giving direction to the improvement of farm methods, promoting the farm credit service, marketing farm products and purchasing commodities for their members. On April 1, 1940, they were merged into the newly created agricultural co-operative societies.

Table 5. Other Financing Organs (Credit Associations and Unions)
(Amount in MY1,000)

Dec.	No. of Assn.	Membership	Capital	Loans	Deposits		Advances	
					Total	Index*	Total	Index*
(A) Kinyu Gassakusha								
1934	13	15,307	157	1,444	457	10	1,747	18
1935	82	86,975	465	6,300	2,103	46	6,328	64
1936	103	142,823	761	7,312	5,783	127	8,905	91
1937	107	234,439	1,217	12,444	11,138	244	15,099	154
1938	126	514,468	2,030	23,378	19,829	435	27,153	276
1939	145	874,612	3,467	57,310	39,762	872	60,064	611
(B) Kinyu Kumiai								
1934	22	12,241	999	2,302	4,858	78	6,066	74
1935	22	13,624	1,160	2,350	5,682	91	7,348	90
1936	22	15,022	1,316	3,560	6,938	111	9,860	121
1937	22	16,502	1,465	4,700	6,818	158	12,664	155
1938	25	20,290	1,054	4,807	15,095	242	14,596	179
1939	25	24,113	1,673	4,860	26,475	425	19,070	234
(C) Kinyu Kai								
1936	29	62,114	747	2,782	1,630	117	4,186	97
1937	35	78,007	931	3,467	2,120	152	4,879	113
1938	38	86,723	1,047	5,874	3,076	220	7,744	180
1939	39	106,377	1,228	9,018	5,793	415	11,223	261

Note: * Monthly average of 1936 taken as 100.

Pawnshops

Before the introduction of modern monetary institutions into Manchuria, pawnshops were the sole credit organs available in rural villages. Whereas in general only luxurious articles are handled by the pawnshops in Japan, the Manchurian pawnshops accept chiefly clothes and in some out-of-the-way villages, even farm implements and carts. Money advanced by the pawnshops in the villages is used mostly for farm purposes. In a sense, the pawnshops in the rural districts of Manchuria serve as a sort of local bank.

The To Hsing Company, Ltd., is the most powerful of such enterprises, managing a number of pawnshops. Under the former militarist regime, pawnshops were operated by the Kuan Yin Hao, official issue-banks. At the time when Manchoukuo was founded the shops operated by these banks numbered 56, located at 31 points. All these shops were taken over by the Central Bank of Manchou upon its inauguration, but later were divorced from the Bank and placed under the direct management of the Ta Hsing Company which was organized with an initial capitalization of 6,000,000 Yuan. In view of a rapid growth of its business, the company in December, 1939, increased its capital to 20,000,000 Yuan. The company is furnished with ample funds at a low rate of interest by the Central Bank, and the amount loaned by its pawnshops now represents more than half of the total amount of advances from all pawnshops in Manchuria.

Because a majority of the clients of the Manchurian pawnships are farmers, amounts refunded to the pawnshops are subject to seasonal fluctuations; usually loans on pawns are heaviest during the period from March to September and their redemption begins after the harvest festival and continues until February. Pawned articles are forfeitable in one year or in eighteen months.

Formerly, the rates of interest imposed by the pawnshops were exhorbitant, more than 5 per cent per month in many cases. The rate effected by the Ta Hsing Company upon its inauguration was 3 per cent loans redeemable in eighteen months and pawns forfeitable two months later. Afterwards the rate was lowered to 3 per cent in all districts excepting some outlying areas. Following this example, private pawnshops throughout the country also reduced their rates. In January, 1937, the Pawnshop Control Act was promulgated, fixing the period of redemption at twelve months or more, and the monthly rate of interest at 4 per cent or less.

Mutual Financing Associations

For many years past, the practice of mutual financing has been in vogue in Manchuria, but associations have been organized only by relatives and friends, instead of being run on a business basis. After the entry of many Japanese nationals, the mutual financing business was started for them. Just before the outbreak of the first European War, Japanese mutual financing companies in Manchuria numbered as many as 34, but most of them were dissolved or liquidated in consequence of the post-war economic depression.

In 1926, a Mutual Financing Business Act was enforced in the Kwantung Lease Territory and the former South Manchuria Railway Zone, followed by the establishment at Dairen in 1927 of the Federation of Mutual Financing Associations. Meanwhile, Manchu citizens joining Japanese-sponsored mutual financing associations continued to increase in number. In July, 1936, the Manchoukuo Government promulgated a Mutual Financing Business Act, and after the abolition of Japanese extrality, all the Japanese concerns engaged in this business within Manchoukuo came under the jurisdiction of Manchoukuo. As at the end of 1939, the total number of mutual financing companies was 15, including 12 with the combined authorized capital of 1,650,000 Yuan within Manchoukuo and three with the aggregate authorized capital of 760,000 Yen within the Kwantung Leased Territory, and the total amount of outstanding contracts was 31,606,000 Yuan (the Yuan is at par with the Yen).

Monetary Advances to Industries

Advances to the industries of Manchoukuo by the various monetary organs amounted to M¥1,428,138,000 showing an increase of roughly M¥579,327,000 in December, 1939, as compared with the same period of 1938. Loans were largest to the commercial enterprises, followed by the manufacturing industry.

Table 6. Loans Classified By Purposes

	Dec.	Commerce	Industries	Agriculture	Mining	Others	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	(M¥1,000)
Ind. Bk. of Manchou	1937	57.0	18.3	1.0	0.8	22.9	100	241,294
	1938	43.0	28.0	1.7	2.0	25.3	100	395,498
	1939	24.2	40.6	0.9	8.7	25.6	100	790,873
Ordinary Banks	1937	79.5	10.9	0.9	..	8.6	100	40,347
	1938	82.5	11.2	0.8	..	5.4	100	72,097
	1939	86.0	9.8	0.5	..	3.5	100	98,685
Japanese Banks	1937	91.7	4.5	0.7	..	4.0	100	213,696
	1938	94.5	3.8	0.4	..	1.3	100	344,287
	1939	95.5	3.6	0.2	..	0.7	100	513,173
Chinese Banks	1937	73.5	4.7	1.6	..	20.2	100	17,330
	1938	75.5	4.8	1.4	..	18.3	100	18,359
	1939	72.5	7.7	1.3	..	18.5	100	14,754
European Banks ...	1937	78.8	3.2	..	..	17.9	100	26,832
	1938	74.0	4.8	..	..	21.2	100	18,570
	1939	97.0	..	..	..	3.0	100	11,154
Total	1937	74.5	11.2	0.9	0.4	13.0	100	539,499
	1938	69.2	15.8	0.5	1.0	13.5	100	848,811
	1939	55.0	24.5	0.7	4.9	14.9	100	1,428,138

Postal Savings

In all parts of Manchoukuo, there are post-offices under the supervision of the Department of Communications, and in the Kwantung Leased Territory post-offices under the control of the Japanese Kwantung Bureau. It was in July, 1932, that Manchoukuo took over the Chinese postal administration. The postal savings business was formally commenced in May, 1933, and after the abolition of Japanese extraterritoriality all Japanese post-offices in Manchoukuo and also in the former South Manchuria Railway Zone were transferred to Manchoukuo. The total number of Manchoukuo postoffices handling postal deposits was 540 at the end of December, 1939, and in the Kwantung Leased Territory, 48 Japanese post-offices.

Deposist with the Japanese post-offices amounted to 58,000,000 Yen, involving 596,000 accounts, on December 31, 1939. Of late, deposits with the Manchoukuo postoffices have continued to increase to a remarkable extent; the total amount as at the end of 1939 being upward of 102,000,000 Yuan involving 1,152,000 accounts, as compared with slightly more than 200,000 Yuan on December 31, 1933. In accordance with an agreement with Japan, deposits with the Manchoukuo post-offices can now be paid into post-offices in all parts of Japan.

The postal moneyorder service was inaugurated in August, 1934. A remarkable increase having been witnessed in the volume of the service, foreign (with Japan, China, Germany and Inner Mongolia) and inland money-orders handled during the month of December, 1939, amounted to 29,000,000 Yuan. Through the medium of Japan, money-order service with the Dutch East Indies, the Netherlands, Poland, Hongkong and Switzerland is available. In June, 1939, service was opened directly with the Sudeten district of Germany.

The postal life insurance business was started in Manchoukuo in October, 1937. Post-offices handling this business totalled 439 on December 31, 1939, and the number of contracts was 390,000, involving a sum of more than 50,000,000 Yuan.

Table 7. Statistics of Postal Savings

	Manchoukuoan Side					Japanese Side				
			End of year					End of year		
	Amount of deposits (¥1,000)	Amount of Withdrawals (¥1,000)	No. of depositors	Amount of deposits (¥1,000)	Deposits per capita (Yen)	Amount of deposits (¥1,000)	Amount of Withdrawals (¥1,000)	No. of depositors	Amount of deposits (¥1,000)	Amount of deposits per capita (Yen)
1933	401	184	10,769	217	20.14			378,764	32,671	86.25
1934	1,319	918	21,314	631	29.61	38,769	32,108	437,636	38,249	87.40
1935	4,005	2,300	72,675	2,336	32.14	45,161	38,622	522,879	44,771	85.62
1936	11,211	6,438	103,909	7,107	68.39	47,918	42,319	595,031	50,019	84.06
1937	22,628	13,146	204,643	17,304	84.50	47,480	41,032	664,559	59,737	86.88
1938	77,031	42,722	638,003	51,613	80.80	49,004	49,316	625,965	57,941	92.56
1939	139,797	88,780	1,152,922	102,731	89.10	50,549	49,090	596,046	58,800	93.65

Table 8. Statistics of Postal Money Orders

(Unit: ¥1,000)

Year End	Domestic		Manchoukuo-Japan		Manchoukuo-China		Others		Total	
	Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid
1934	7,576	7,679	3,484	503				..	11,060	8,182
1935	9,536	9,540	6,862	1,109	1,993	679		..	18,391	11,328
1936	15,790	15,374	15,901	4,578	5,201	1,170	0.3	3	36,892	21,125
1937	37,061	29,656	27,825	8,026	5,001	1,440	0.4	3	69,888	39,125
1938	73,962	61,146	71,039	18,130	1,345	1,031	168.1	1,293	146,514	81,600
1939	97,172	89,691	124,703	23,426	2,993	1,891	367.8	1,248	225,236	116,255

Money Rates

In view of the confusing situation prevailing under the former militarist regime, money rates by the various monetary institutions varied and were unduly high in general. Since the founding of the new State, rates have been properly adjusted with the perfection of the credit system and through an exercise of State control.

Considering the bearing that money rates have upon the economic life of the nation, the Central Bank of Manchou immediately after its inaugura tion effected a reasonable lowering of the rates imposed by the former "Kuan Yin Hao," the interests of which the Bank took over. Since then the Bank has further lowered the rates by gradual stages, taking utmost care not to cause any sudden and drastic change in the financial situation. The various other monetary establish ments have followed the example of the Centra Bank, and general money rates now are maintain

ed at a proper level in all parts of the country, greatly facilitating the functioning of the money market and the development of industries.

Table 9. Interest Rates at the Central Bank of Manchou

(% per Annum)

(A) Deposits

	Fixed					
	Three Months	Six Months	One Year	Current Account	Special Current Account	Deposit at Notice
1932 Sept. 1	4.8	6.0	7.2	1.825	3.029	3.650
1933 July 1	3.6	4.8	6.0	1.095	2.555	2.920
1934 May 1	3.5	4.5	5.0	1.095	2.555	2.920
1935 Apr. 1	—	5.0	6.0	1.095	2.920	3.650
1936 Jan. 1	—	4.5	4.5	1.095	2.920	3.650
1936 May 1	—	4.2	4.2	1.095	2.555	3.285
1937 Jan. 1	—	3.8	3.8	0.730	2.190	2.555
1938 Nov. 1	—	3.6	3.6	0.730	2.190	2.555

(B) Loans

Secured by:	Government Bonds	Discounts	Gold & Silver	Other Bonds & Shares	Commodities	Warehoused cereals	Real Estate	Other Reliable securities	Overdrafts
1932 Sept. 1	—	10.329	—	10.329	12.045	12.045	12.045	12.045	13.140
1933 July 1	—	8.030	8.030	8.395	9.125	9.125	9.125	9.125	9.125
1934 May 1	—	6.935	6.935	7.300	8.030	8.030	8.030	8.030	8.030
1935 May 11	5.840	6.205	6.205	6.570	7.300	7.300	7.300	7.300	7.300
1937 Jan. 4	4.745	5.475	5.475	5.475	6.570	6.570	6.570	6.570	6.570

Clearing-houses

The commencement of the bank-clearing business in Manchuria dates back to 1918 when the present Dairen Clearing-house was established. Later, clearing-houses were opened in five other leading cities, namely, Hsinking, Mukden, Yingkow, Harbin and Antung. Another was informally created at Chinchow in March, 1940. Reflecting a rapid growth of economic activity in the country and the popularization of bills, bank clearings have sharply increased of late. Bills cleared during 1939 amounted in number to 1,970,585 and in value to 7,436,000,000 Yuan, with the three cities of Hsinking, Mukden and Dairen accounting for more than half of the sum involved.

Table 10. Amount of Bills Cleared at Clearing Houses

	Hsinking		Mukden		Dairen		Total	
	No. of bills	Amount (M¥1,000)	No. of bills	Amount (M¥1,000)	No. of bills	Amount (M¥1,000)	No. of bills	Amount (M¥1,000)
1934	16,856	21,694	92,182	91,992	560,446	2,304,557	669,484	2,418,243
1935	100,450	100,676	136,926	201,716	561,280	2,681,812	798,656	2,984,204
1936	142,624	191,237	262,855	379,212	572,843	2,269,473	978,322	2,839,923
1937	145,308	250,882	241,918	339,059	549,538	2,263,811	936,764	2,853,752
1938	204,425	468,228	328,993	562,257	618,036	3,211,905	1,151,454	4,242,390
1939	263,604	818,299	519,452	1,062,685	805,864	4,772,372	1,588,920	6,653,357
1938 (Jan.–June)	88,431	207,917	140,941	226,941	295,620	1,405,509	525,012	1,840,387
1939 (Jan.–June)	114,635	311,537	226,395	423,989	376,028	2,266,117	717,058	3,001,644
1940 (Jan.–June)	193,824	590,140	326,463	764,322	432,789	2,234,401	953,076	3,589,904

Insurance Business

Formerly there was not any insurance law in force in the country. Since, moreover, there were only a few small domestic insurance companies, Manchuria naturally was open to the business of foreign insurance concerns. In fact, many insurance companies of foreign countries through their branches or agencies were engaged in the business with different contract terms and different rates of insurance premiums. In the case of insurance against loss, about 80 companies of various foreign countries including Japan, Britain, the United States, Germany, Sweden and China maintained branches or agencies in Manchuria during the earlier part of 1933 and competed intensively with the domestic insurance firms. In February of that year, the Manchuria Association of Insurance Companies was organized, after which uniform rates of premium were announced. Meanwhile, the Manchoukuo Government, seeing the need to control and develop the insurance business from a national point of view, promulgated in 1937 the present Insurance Law. The law called upon all foreign insurance companies to apply by the end of June, 1938, for Government permits for the conduct of their business in Manchoukuo. Altogether 30 foreign firms, including 23 of Japan, one of China and six of other countries, sent in applications by the stipulated date, but the requested permits have not been given. It is understood that the foreign companies when given permits in future will be rejuested, in accordance with provisions of Article 5 of the Insurance Law, to place a bond for a considerable amount with the Government. With a view, further, to exercising practical control over the insurance business, the Government in December, 1937, caused the establishment of the Manchuria Fire & Marine Insurance Company with a capitalization of 5 million yuan invested by a group of influential Japanese fire insurance concerns. This company took over the former Dairen Fire & Marine Insurance Company. Thus was paved the way for the sound development of the property insurance business. Parallel with the rapid economic development of the country, the business of all the insurance companies, domestic and foreign, has remarkably improved of late. Within the Kwantung Leased Territory, the business of the various foreign insurance companies is regulated by the Insurance Law of Japan and uniform premium rates have been effective since February, 1938, when the present Kwantung Territory Association of Fire Insurance Companies was created.

With reference to life insurance, few Manchu people had contracted for such insurance in former days. Almost all clients of the various foreign life insurance companies were the nationals residing in Manchuria of the countries to which these companies belonged. In October, 1936, the Government caused the organization of the present Manchuria Life Insurance Company, a special corporation capitalized at 3 million yuan, which is vested with the privilege of monopolizing all life insurance contracts with the Manchoukuo people. Further, the company was accorded the right to receive all contracts with nationals of third Powers for amounts less than 2,000 yuan; Japanese and other foreign companies are permitted to negotiate contracts for amounts exceeding 2,000 yuan. Since its establishment, the Manchuria Life Insurance Company has been making strenuous efforts to develop its business. Of late, the number of Manchu people signing contracts with this company is steadily rising.

Further, the postal life insurance business was inaugurated by the Department of Communications of the Manchoukuo Government on October 1, 1936. The business has proved quite successful. Within the Kwantung Leased Territory, the various life insurance companies are doing business in conformity with the related Japanese laws. The postal life insurance business also is being handled by postoffices as in Japan. It should be added that the conduct of all affairs relating to postal life insurance contracts which Japanese nationals in Manchoukuo had contracted before the withdrawal of Japanese extraterritoriality is entrusted to the General Postal Administration Bureau of Manchoukuo.

Table 11. Results of Insurance Companies in Kwantung Province

		No. of cos.	Premium receipts (M¥1,000)	Claims paid (¥1,000)	Contracts in force: No.	Contracts in force: Amount (¥1,000)
Life	1932	147	2,700	1,367	40,142	79,559
	1933	155	3,413	1,323	48,451	98,305
	1934	160	10,835	2,166	65,502	133,645
	1935	163	4,387	1,352	72,352	144,619
	1936	156	5,185	1,513	90,299	175,983
	1937	39	3,701	922	48,538	100,250
	1938	41	4,791	1,544	57,407	123,657
Property	1932	203	1,953	1,079	70,288	521,171
	1933	220	2,579	901	81,332	636,530
	1934	242	5,317	1,983	117,429	827,815
	1935	246	4,941	2,098	82,601	647,434
	1936	241	3,014	1,023	89,081	745,519
	1937	76	2,827	743	67,118	554,792
	1938	85	124,563	1,689	110,620	601,653
Others	1932	15	156	18	3,187	3,713
	1933	16	221	16	3,612	4,175
	1934	15	126	26	3,975	4,810
	1935	18	271	27	5,602	6,873

		No. of cos.	Premium receipts (M¥1,000)	Claims paid (¥1,000)	Contracts in force No.	Contracts in force Amount (¥1,000)
(Continued)						
	1936	22	388	4	8,275	9,798
	1937	4	233	2	5,615	6,795
	1938	4	294	13	7,327	8,930
Total	1932	265	4,808	2,464	113,617	904,443
	1933	391	6,213	2,239	133,395	739,010
	1934	417	16,278	4,176	186,966	966,271
	1935	427	9,599	3,477	160,528	798,926
	1936	419	8,587	2,540	187,655	931,300
	1937	119	6,762	1,667	121,271	661,837
	1938	130	129,649	3,246	175,354	834,237

CURRENCY

General

Manchoukuo is at present on a managed currency system. The state currency was established and enforced by the Currency Law promulgated in June, 1932, the text of which is given on Page 729, of the 1938 issue. The yuan nominally containing 23.91 grammes of pure silver is the unit of the value. The right of minting coins and of issuing notes is an exclusive right of the Government. It is exercised by the Central Bank of Manchou by order of the Government. The yuan is divided decimally into the "Chiao" (1/10 of the yuan), the "fen" (1/100 of the yuan) and the "li" (1/1000 of the yuan).

The Central Bank of Manchou must have a reserve fund in gold or bullion, reliable foreign money, or gold or silver money deposited with foreign banks, corresponding to not less than 30 per cent. of the total value of the note issue of the Bank. The Bank should have a security reserve in the form of public bonds, or bills issued or guaranteed by the Government, or other reliable bills or bonds against the note issue beyond the currency reserve mentioned above.

Issue of Bank Notes

The issue of bank notes in Manchuria is almost wholly taken up by the Central Bank of Manchou and the Bank of Chosen. The Yokohama Specie Bank, formerly influential in this line of business, has only a negligible amount of its notes in circulation in the country.

The amount of notes issued, specie reserve, etc. classified by banks are as follows:

Table 12. Notes Issued and Amount of Reserves of the Central Bank of Manchou

(Amount M¥1,000)

	Notes Issued				Reserves				
	Year end	Highest	Lowest	Average	Specie	%	Security Reserves	Subsidiary Coins	Total
1934	168,333	168,333	97,855	119,630	74,819	44.4	93,514	15,772	184,105
1935	178,656	179,208	108,594	136,512	92,231	51.6	86,425	20,284	198,940
1936	254,243	257,191	125,270	159,480	177,181	69.7	77,062	20,449	274,692
1937	307,490	317,944	171,892	211,570	208,097	67.7	99,393	22,419	329,909
1938	425,738	430,145	254,370	288,267	216,309	50.8	209,428	27,159	452,897
1939	623,621	636,697	369,301	428,319	323,988	51.9	299,633	33,725	657,346
1938 (June)	274,634	280,608	254,370	264,457	159,301	58.0	115,333	23,322	297,956
1939 (June)	387,887	400,729	369,301	381,971	198,102	51.1	189,785	30,649	418,537
1940 (June)	632,214	634,485	607,484	620,879	315,808	50.0	316,406	37,510	669,724

Gold Purchases

The amount of gold purchased by the Central Bank of Manchou is as follows:

Table 13. Amount of Gold Purchased by the Central Bank of Manchou

Year:	Purchased Volume (gram)	Purchased Value (M¥)	Cumulative Volume (gram)	Cumulative Value (M¥)
1933 (2nd half)	703,040	2,053,635	703,040	2,053,635
1934	1,199,291	3,814,417	1,902,331	5,868,052
1935	4,242,166	14,684,192	6,145,497	20,552,244
1936	3,608,539	12,635,769	9,754,036	33,188,013
1937	3,737,530	13,809,438	13,491,566	46,997,451
1938 (1st half)	1,289,765	4,900,189	14,781,331	51,897,640

Note: Exclusive of amount of gold held before the enforcement of gold purchasing law, which amounted to 2,196,091 grams valued at 6,218,340 yuan.

Table 14. Gold Purchase Rate of Central Bank of Manchou

(M¥ per one gram)

Rates changed	Purchase price	Rates changed	Purchase price
1933 June 28	2.47	1939 Dec. 31	2.90
„ July 2	2.39	1934 Feb. 4	3.00
„ July 9	2.31	„ Feb. 25	3.10
„ Aug. 13	2.40	„ May 13	3.20
„ Aug. 20	2.45	„ Nov. 11	3.25
„ Aug. 27	2.39	1935 Jan. 6	3.35
„ Oct. 8	2.55	„ Mar. 17	3.45
„ Oct. 29	2.75	„ Aug. 4	3.50
„ Nov. 12	2.85	1937 May 15	3.77
„ Nov. 19	2.95	1937 Apr. 30	3.85

Exchange Business

As there had been in circulation different currencies in different provinces before the birth of the new State, exchange rates were quoted daily between them as between the currencies of independent States. This inevitably involved many inconveniences, but after the establishment of the Central Bank of Manchou, exchange charges were moderately lowered. Domestic transfers in particular have witnessed a spectacular increase, greatly facilitating the movement of domestic capital. The volume of the foreign exchange business has also increased year after year. The Central Bank has further endeavored to arrange a smoother interflow of capital between Japan, Manchoukuo, China and the Mengchiang region (Inner Mongolia) by opening branch-offices in Tokyo, Peking, Tientsin and Changchiakou (Kalgan). In other principal foreign cities and towns, the Bank has appointed correspondents. At the end of 1939, the Bank carried on exchange transactions with 277 correspondents in altogether 129 cities of Manchoukuo, Japan, China, Europe and America. The amount of exchange transactions during 1939 was 13,915,832,000 Yuan.

Exchange Control Law

In order to prevent the flight of capital from the country and ot restrict speculations in bullion and exchange, the Manchoukuo Government on November 20, 1935, promulgated the Exchange Control Law and two relative ordinances of the Department of Finance, these measures coming into force on December 10, 1935. The adoption of these measures had an exceedingly smooth effect in that stability of commodity prices was not impaired in any way by the divorcing of the Yuan from silver. As a result, although the currency system of Manchoukuo prescribes a fixed quantity of pure silver as the unit of monetary value called the Yuan, the national currency is in fact linked with the Japanese Yen and is a "controlled currency based on the Japanese Yen." (The substance of the Exchange Control Law is given in page 720 of the 1938 issue.)

Table 15. Manchoukuo Yuan Foreign Exchange Rates

	On Japan Rate (¥)	On Japan Index	On New York Rate ($)	On New York Index	On London Rate (s.d.)	On London Index	On Shanghai Rate (Yuan)	On Shanghai Index
1932								
July	73.19	100.0	20.10	100.0	1-1.57	100.0	95.72	100.0
December	96.82	132.3	20.19	100.4	1-2.79	108.8	100.70	105.2
Average	90.93	124.2	21.07	104.8	1-2.84	109.4	98.48	102.9
1933								
June	99.37	135.8	25.16	125.2	1-2.65	108.0	97.70	102.1
December	109.39	149.5	32.56	164.0	1-3.37	113.3	100.32	104.8
Average	101.34	138.5	25.72	128.0	1-2.62	107.7	98.41	102.8
1934								
June	107.26	146.6	31.90	158.7	1-3.06	111.0	97.82	102.2
December	109.70	149.9	31.43	156.3	1-3.23	112.2	99.00	103.4
Average	110.83	151.4	32.59	162.1	1-3.51	114.3	97.50	101.8
1935								
June	104.33	142.5	30.00	149.3	1-2.58	107.4	79.88	83.5
December	100.00	136.6	28.71	142.8	1-1-99	103.1	97.65	102.0
Average	104.77	143.13	29.92	148.8	1-2.29	107.83	86.91	90.79

(Continued)	On Japan		On New York		On London		On Shanghai	
1936	Rate (¥)	Index	Rate ($)	Index	Rate (s.d.)	Index	Rate (Yuan)	Index
June	100.00	136.6	29.33	145.9	1-2.00	103.1	98.80	103.2
December	100.00	136.6	28.50	141.8	1-1.96	102.8	97.28	101.6
Average	100.00	136.6	28.56	144.2	1-2.00	103.2	98.03	102.4
1937								
June	100.00	136.6	28.75	143.0	1-2.00	103.2	86.38	100.7
December	100.00	136.6	29.13	144.9	1-2.00	103.2	98.05	102.4
Average	100.00	136.0	28.78	143.2	1-2.00	103.2	96.31	100.6
1938								
June	100.00	136.6	28.91	143.8	1-2.00	103.2	—	—
December	100.00	136.6	27.23	136.2	1-2.00	103.2	—	—
Average	100.00	136.6	28.43	141.4	1-2.00	103.2	—	—
1939								
June	100.00	136.6	27.11	134.9	1-2.00	103.2	—	—
December	100.00	136.6	23.44	116.6	1-2.31	105.5	—	—
Average	100.00	136.6	25.97	129.2	1-2.05	103.5	—	—
1940	100.00	136.6	23.44	116.6	1-3.64	115.3	—	—

Revision of Exchange Control Law

In line with the decree released by the Tokyo Department of Finance revising the foreign exchange control rulings, effective July 1, 1939, the Manchoukuo Government also revised and strengthened its exchange control law limiting the exportation of Manchoukuo yuan to 500 yuan annually, effective August 1.

The main changes are as follows:

1. Till now M¥500 in cash and M¥1,000 in letters of credit making a total of M¥1,500 could be taken out of the country without a permit. Under the new ruling, a total of 500 yuan in both letter of credit and cash is allowed to be taken out without a permit.
2. Till now any amount of currency could be brought freely into Manchoukuo. The new ruling stipulates that amounts above 200 yuan must be accompanied by a Government permit.
3. Taking out of 100 yuan notes will be on a permit system.

These revisions, it is believed, will cut down non-trade payments and payments in foreign currency by Japan and Manchoukuo taken as a single unit. The new ruling will also have an advantageous effect on the control of illicit commercial practices that have been indulged in on the basis of the cheaper yen within the yen-bloc countrise. In keeping with the prohibition of the export of 100 yuan notes, the North China authorities will stop all conversion of these notes into North China currency.

References:
Table Nos.: 1-2 a, 3 b, 4-15 a.
Key: a—Central Bank of Manchou.
b—Ind. Bank of Manchou.

CHAPTER XVIII
COMMERCE

Introductory Remarks

Before the advent of Manchoukuo, commerce in Manchuria was carried on almost exclusively by Manchu merchants, except for transactions in some particular commodities monopolistically controlled by foreign nationals and trade within the now extinct South Manchuria Railway Zone. Generally, commerce in the country, save in the large cities, was in a state of infancy. In local towns primitive forms of trading were employed such as the periodical holding of fairs. Merchants generally kept their own shops for the conduct of transactions. Corporation management was not developed and the joint management system was overwhelmingly popular.

Before the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, merchants at large had been in a difficult position due to the worldwide economic depression, the limitless issuance of inconvertible banknotes by the now-ousted militarist regime, the stagnancy of the credit market and the monopolistic buying-up of staple farm products by the former provincial banks authorized to issue notes. In some years, more than 60 per cent of the total crop was purchased by these merchants. But the situation was somewhat different in the cities of Mukden and Harbin where commerce thrived considerably under the consumption power of the influential officials of the old militarist administration.

The majority of Japanese merchants operated their business within the Kwantung Leased Territory and the old South Manchuria Railway Zone. It was next to impossible for them to extend their market to the Manchu masses, the main reasons being the utterly disorderly currency situation, an obstinate boycott of Japanese merchandise, the undue oppression of Japanese by the ousted militarist regime and relatively high business operating expenses.

Under such circumstances, they carried on their business only with Japanese nationals, but still they had to encounter the competition of Manchu merchants. The creation of consumption guilds also constituted a menace to their business. Though much support was given by the South Manchuria Railway Company, the business activity of Japanese merchants in Manchuria and especially within the former South Manchuria Railway Zone was thus in a state of depression.

On the other hand, German, American, British and other foreign businessmen were in a position almost to monopolize the petroleum, sugar and tobacco markets in Manchuria. Further, they sold large quantities of arms, machinery and railway construction materials to Chang Hsueh-liang, the erstwhile "Mukden Warlord," who was bent feverishly upon making preparations for armed resistance against Japan, with a big arsenal erected in Mukden.

In North Manchuria, the Soviet State Export Bureau and foreign business interests handled almost exclusively exports of staple farm products via Vladivostok. Russians were dominant in the sundry-goods market in the north. The outbreak on September 18, 1931, of the Manchurian Incident rudely disrupted the whole structure of commerce. Manchu merchants in general and especially those in the walled town of Mukden were hard hit by the impossibility of collecting payments for the merchandise sold on credit to many officials, high and low, of the old militarist Government who fled. Merchants also in the port city of Yingkow sustained heavy losses from the "freezing" of their credit sales accounts in consequence of the confusion that prevailed in the maintenance of peace and order in the hinterland.

After the birth of the new State, business gradually began to revert to normal with the restoration of peace and order, the launching of various State construction projects, the unification of the old diverse currencies, the stabilization of the value of the new national currency, the development of traffic facilities and the promotion of the livelihood of the nation. Business rapidly expanded, and after a lapse of less than five years, merchants at large completely recovered from the losses they had sustained, and began to do an exceptionally thriving business. Especially in Hsinking, capital of the new State, and in the cities of Mutankiang, Chiamusau and others, large Manchu stores sprang up like mushrooms.

The position of the Japanese merchants also was greatly improved by the discontinuance of the anti-Japanese boycott and of the discriminatory treatment accorded them by the old militarist regime, the adoption of the new national currency, the linking of the yuan to the Japanese gold yen, a marked advance in imports of Japanese merchandise and a sharp increase in the number of Japanese nationals in Manchuria. The volume of their trade with Manchu merchants also grew to a remarkable extent. In the export and import trade, the Japanese came to play a more important role than before the founding

of Manchoukuo.

Foreign merchants suffered more or less from the downfall of the Chang militarist regime and the transfer of the old North Manchuria Railway. Some of them had to change their ways of business in consequence of the enforcement of the petroleum and other monopolies by the Hsinking Government. Of late, German merchants have been strikingly active following the conclusion of the Reich-Manchoukuo trade agreement. The position of foreign business interests in the importation of North Manchurian staple farm products and in the tobacco industry is as firm as ever.

As regards methods of settling business accounts, Manchu merchants have long been accustomed to credit sales, all accounts being settled three times a year, namely, during the May 5 and Mid-Autumn Moon Festival seasons and at the end of the lunar year. During the Manchurian Incident, they suffered bitterly from the loss of their credit sales claims. Further, they are now handling large quantities of Japanese merchandise, the imports of which are sharply advancing. In trading with Japanese wholesalers, they are usually requested to settle accounts either in cash or with notes. So there has developed a tendency among them to avoid selling their goods on credit, or to shorten the term of credit. Quite naturally, the old method of settling accounts thrice a year has become much less popular. The above tendency is particularly manifest in urban areas. As a result also of the introduction of the modern corporation management system, the new method of settling accounts twice a year —in June and December, has been adopted by many Manchu merchants.

Since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, various economic reforms have been effected to enable the nation to deal more effectively with the wartime situation. Of course commerce could not remain unaffected. One of the most important economic question at issue is how to control the supply of raw materials and commodities. Already certain amount of control is being exercised over the supply of iron, coal, cement, raw cotton, cotton yarns, wheat flour and rice. In this connection, various control organs have been established. With a view, further, to ensuring the smooth distribution of daily necessities, the Manchuria Necessaries Supply Company, a special corporation, has been organized. A further tightening of control is being contemplated.

Important among the laws already enforced for regulating commercial transactions are the Commercial Code, promulgated in June, 1937, the Corporation Law, the Law of Negotiable Instruments, the Cheque Law, the Transport Law and the Maritime Law. In the Kwantung Leased Territory, Japanese commercial laws and acts are effective.

Commercial Organs

Speaking of the principal commercial establishments of a public nature in Manchuria, there are chambers of commerce and industry, businessmen's associations, the Manchuria Imports Corporation (at Dairen), the Manchuria Imports Company, Ltd. (at Mukden) etc. in Manchoukuo, and a Japanese chamber of commerce and industry, Manchu businessmen's associations, a central market and others within the Kwantung Leased Territory.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry.—The chambers of commerce and industry in Manchoukuo are quite similar to those in Japan. In accordance with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry Law promulgated in December, 1936, chambers of commerce and industry had been established in the special municipalities, ordinary cities and towns by the end of October, 1937. Into them were merged the old Japanese chambers of commerce and industry, the Manchu businessmen's associations and establishments of a similar sort. At present, there are chambers of commerce and industry in 131 cities and towns. Provincial chambers of commerce and industry have been created in the eight provinces of Fengtien, Pinkiang, Kirin, Chinchow, Antung, Lungkiang, Mutankiang and Sankiang. The State Minister concerned is empowered to appoint or replace the chairmen, vice-chairmen and directors of the chambers.

Table 1. No. of Chambers of Commerce And Industry

(October, 1939)

Location:	No.	Location:	No.
Hsinking	1	Mutankiang	1
Mukden	20	Jehol	4
Pinkiang	20	Hsingan N.	2
Tungan	—	Tunghua	1
Pelan	—	Sankiang	4
Kirin	19	Heiho	1
Chinchow	18	Hsingan S.	1
Antung	8	Hsingan E.	2
Chientao	4	Hsingan W.	2
Lungkiang	11	Total	119

Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In 1937, there were about 15 Japanese chambers of commerce and industry within the former South Manchuria Railway Zone, but after the transfer to Manchoukuo of Japanese administrative rights within that zone, all these were incorporated into the local Manchu chambers of commerce and industry. There is at present only one Japanese chamber in Dairen.

Trade Marks

In September, 1933 the Trade Mark Law and Detailed Regulations for the Enforcement of the Law were promulgated by the Manchoukuo Government. From their enforcement on November 20 of the same year to the end of December, 1936, the Government received a total of 24,054 applications for trade mark registration.

The number of applications from nationals of countries, which have not yet recognized the new State, is steadily increasing.

Table 2. No. of Patent Rights, Utility Models & Trade Marks Registered

		Patent Right		Utility Model		Trade Mark	
		Applied	Granted	Applied	Granted	Applied	Granted
Manchoukuoan.	1936	6	1	8	..	299	166
	1937	23	..	6	..	289	211
	1938	47	..	20	..	492	232
Japanese	1936	4,284	527	753	120	1,926	2,607
	1937	7,659	4,219	1,505	556	1,737	1,752
	1938	2,289	3,283	400	740	2,025	1,333
British	1936	23	..	2	..	63	437
	1937	94	13	..	..	69	154
	1938	8	45	1	..	64	25
U.S.A.	1936	98	5	13	..	110	307
	1937	249	61	6	..	113	180
	1938	53	114	*1	8	66	68
German	1936	1,210	259	5	..	176	492
	1937	766	513	34	3	147	205
	1938	374	230	35	11	151	94
French	1936	30	..	..	..	17	176
	1937	41	15	..	..	13	29
	1938	13	19	..	..	16	4
Italian	1936	12	..	..	..	6	12
	1937	33	7	..	..	1	7
	1938	5	25	..	..	..	..
Swiss	1936	20	5	..	..	..	..
	1937	22	16	..	..	..	..
	1938	18	8	..	..	10	9
Total incl. Others	1936	5,735	800	783	120	2,655	4,330
	1937	8,965	4,880	1,551	559	2,426	2,591
	1938	2,827	3,740	457	759	2,847	1,800

Note: The number granted is exclusive of those applied for, during previous years.

Businessmen's Associations. — Simultaneously with the transfer of Japanese administrative rights in the old South Manchuria Railway Zone, all Manchu businessmen's associations in the country, save for those in the Kwantung Leased Territory, were taken over by the Manchu chambers of commerce and industry. The number of these associations still remaining in the Kwantung Leased Territory is ten.

The S.M.R. Employees' Consumption Guild.— This guild was established in 1919 for the purpose of furnishing the employees of the South Manchuria Railway Company with daily necessities at cheap prices. At first it was under direct management of the company, but towards the end of 1925, it began to carry on its business on its own account. Since then the guild has been operated as an "autonomous organ" of the company's employees.

Membership in the guild is strictly limited to the employees of the company, the number of its members during 1938 being about 48,000. The guild is a really giant supply establishment, seeing that its members and their families number upward of 134,000. At present, branches are maintained at 17 points in the Kwantung Leased Territory and Manchoukuo. Besides the guilds, the General Directorate of Railways in Mukden is operating a Welfare Livelihood Shop which supplies daily necessaries to its officials and their families.

Manchoukuo Government Officials' Consumption Guilds.—Soon after the founding of the State, a large number of Japanese officials came to Manchuria to join the service of the Hsinking Government, but their livelihood was greatly menaced by profiteering on the part of some local merchants. This gave rise to an appeal for the establishment of consumption guilds to

supply daily necessaries to public servants at cheap prices in order that their welfare might be promoted. Thus were established the Manchoukuo Government Offices' Consumption Guilds first at Hsinking in December, 1934, and later in seven other cities, namely, Mukden, Kirin, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Mutankiang, Chengte and Chiamussu. Members of the guilds are officials of the Government and employees of the so-called special corporations who have invested a fixed amount of money in the establishments (one share being 5 yuan). The total number of members in 1938 was about 19,000.

The Manchuria Federations of Importers.—The Manchuria Imports Corporation at Dairen and The Manchuria Imports Company, Ltd., at Mukden: In view of the steady growth of trade between Japan and Manchuria, Japanese importers' associations have been established since 1927 at Dairen, Port Arthur, Tashihchiao, Yingkow, Anshan, Liaoyang, Mukden, Fushun, Penhsihu, Antung, Tiehling, Kaiyuan, Ssupingkai, Kungchuling, Hsinking, Kirin and Harbin with the object of introducing Japanese merchandise, acting as intermediaries between Japanese manufacturers and Manchurian importers and accommodating the importers with funds. In 1928, the present Manchuria Federation of Importers' was organized at Dairen. With a low-interest loan from the Japanese Finance Ministry and funds borrowed without interest from the South Manchuria Railway Company, the federation started business.

Considering, however, that the guaranteeing of payments from the importers and some other acts by the federation had legally to be conducted by a judicial person, the federation in July, 1935, established as its subsidiary organ the Manchuria Imports Corporation at Dairen with a capitalization of ¥400,000. Besides acting as an agency in merchandise transactions between Japan and Manchuria and guaranteeing payments from the Manchurian importers, the company is engaged in furnishing the importers with the funds, the warehousing business, maintaining trade halls and in the customs-clearance business. The following year, the capital was doubled to half a million yen, fully paid-up. In view of the rapid expansion of its business, the capital was further increased by ten times to five million yen, fully paid-up, in April, 1937. In October of the same year, the Manchuria Imports Company, Ltd., was organized at Mukden with a capital of a million yuan, fully paid-up, which was subscribed solely by the Dairen Imports Corporation. The aim of its creation was to cope with the new business situation which was created by the abolition of Japanese extraterritoriality. Since then, the Federation of Importers' Associations and the two imports concerns have been operating in close cooperation. The present number of members of the federation is about 1,300. The total amount of orders handled by the two imports firms during 1938 was 25 million yen, while the loans from them outstanding as at the end of 1938 showed the huge aggregate of 4,800,000 yuan. Of late, many more Manchu merchants are taking membership in the federation or are using the good offices of the two imports concerns.

Table 3. Condition of Import Guilds

	Members	Member unions (¥1,000)	Subscription (¥1,000)	Advances: Advanced (¥1,000)	Advances: Redeemed (¥1,000)	Advances: Outstanding (¥1,000)
1935	1,273	340	2,346			3,461
1936	1,279	342	2,447	17,769	17,956	3,254
1937	1,377	363	2,586	18,020	18,307	3,567
1938	1,352	370	2,658	19,980	19,950	3,597
1939	1,423	...	...	16,022	14,056	4,099

The Manchuria Necessaries Supply Company.—In consequence of recent developments in the economic situation, the upward tendency of general commodity prices and the unsmoothness of commodity supplies have gradually become pronounced. In December, 1938, the Government determined general principles governing the supply of daily necessaries to the nation, in accordance with which the Manchuria Necessaries Supply Company capitalized at 10 million yuan was formally organized in February, 1939, with the purchasing department of the Manchoukuo Government Officials' Consumption Guild made its parent body.

The main business of the company is to purchase daily necessities from manufacturers, sell them wholesale or to handle merchandise on consignment. The company supplies daily necessaries to its parent body, the Manchoukuo Government Officials' Consumption Guild, the South Manchuria Railway Company Employees' Consumption Guild and the Welfare Living Shop of the General Directorate of Railways at Mukden, as well as to various other consumption guilds, farm co-operative societies, colonial settlements in different districts, minor merchants and other public bodies.

At present, the company has branches in al-

together 18 towns—Mukden, Kirin, Chengte, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Chinchow, Antung, Yenki, Chiamussu, Tunghua, Mutankiang, Heiho, Tungan, Pelan, Wangyehmiao, Chalantun, Kailu and Hailar. In the future the company intends to open one supply station in every hsien throughout the country. (A hsien is an administration district corresponding to a Japanese prefecture). Following the launching of the colossal Northern Frontier Development Plan, the company reportedly has been planning to construct warehouses at different points in that region in order to meet the growing demand for daily necessities.

Exchanges

Formerly, money exchanges in Manchuria did quite a thriving business in connection with the notes of the Bank of Chosen (Korea), the notes issued and circulated within the Kwantung Leased Territory by the Yokohama Specie Bank and exchange transactions with Shanghai. Following the issue of the uniform standard currency of Manchoukuo and the subsequent enforcement of the Exchange Control Law, money exchange transactions automatically stopped, resulting in the closure of the exchanges in the different towns.

With regard to staple farm produce, there formerly were three staple produce exchanges at Harbin, Hsinking and Dairen, the principal products handled being soya beans, bean-cakes, bean-oil, kaoliang etc. But after the establishment on October 18, 1939, of the semi-governmental Manchuria Staple Produce Control Company (capitalized at 30 million yuan), all these three produce exchanges were closed simultaneously. The said company is vested with the exclusive privilege of buying and selling the key crops.

Turning to the stock market, there are at present the State-managed Manchuria Stock Exchange at Hsinking, the Antung Stock Exchange and Dairen Stock Exchange, the latter two being joint-stock companies. The Dairen Stock Exchange is divided into the stock and merchandise sections. Hitherto, the merchandise section has handled cotton yarns, cotton piecegoods, rayon, gunny-bags and wheat flour among other things, but in consequence of official control over their supply and prices, their activities are now only nominal and therefore almost nil.

Commodity Market

In accordance with the Marine Products Market Act promulgated in 1933 and the Central Wholesale Market Law of 1934, there are the following five public-managed central wholesale markets in Manchoukuo:

The Hsinking Special City Central Wholesale Market,
The Kirin City Central Wholesale Market,
The Harbin Central Wholesale Market,
The Mutankiang City Central Wholesale Market,
The Mukden City Central Wholesale Market.

Warehousing

For a long time, the warehousing business has been done by "chanfang" and "tsuichan," primitive godowns which simply keep goods at small storage charges, but never issue warrants as do the warehouses of the modern type. Also are there in Manchuria "liangchan" which store staple farm products, charging high storage rates or make loans on the security of the crops deposited. It is undeniable that "liangchan" still play quite an important part in the Manchurian warehousing business so far as farm products are concerned.

In the modern warehousing enterprise, the warehouses managed by the South Manchuria Railway Company occupy the most important position. Since soya beans and products made of soya beans represent the larger part of goods transported by rail, the company, operating as it does all the railway lines in Manchuria and Northern Korea, is engaged in the business of keeping soya beans, bean-cakes and bean-oil in "mixed custody," besides warehousing other general goods separated according to their kinds.

The fact must not be overlooked that the grading of soya beans in the S.M.R. warehouses and the issuance of what are referred to as "mixed custody warrants" contribute not a little towards the smooth conduct of the staple produce business.

The S.M.R. Wharf Warehouses

In addition to the South Manchuria Railway Company, there are about 28 concerns engaged in the warehousing business, including the Kokusai Unyu K.K. (the International Express Company).

The question of opening bonded warehouses was brought to a head soon after the birth of Manchoukuo. Since December, 1936, bonded warehouses have been constructed successively at Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin. Further, bonded goods storing-yards have been opened at Antung, Shanhaikwan, Lungchingchieh, Manchouli, Suifenho, Yingkow, Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin. All these warehouses are managed by the South Manchuria Railway Company in accordance with the provisions of the Bonded Traffic Law and the Bonded Warehouse Law. The floor areas of the warehouses in the three cities are: Mukden, 7,056 square metres, Hsinking, 3,037 square metres, and Harbin, 1,608 square metres. The opening of the bonded warehouses has served to

give greater smoothness to the conduct of business transactions by eliminating the various inconveniences that used to accompany the customs-clearance system in the open ports of the country.

CONDITION OF CORPORATIONS IN MANCHOUKUO

There are two important facts characterizing the activity of corporations in Manchoukuo. The first is that so-called special and quasi-special corporations operating under strict Government supervision are playing a dominent role in all basic departments of industry and the second that joint-stock companies account for an overwhelming percentage of the total corporation capital invested.

It may not be too much to say that what is commonly termed "a controlled economy" in Manchoukuo is operated mainly through the medium of these special and quasi-special corporations. In Manchuria at present there are about 4,130 companies involving the gross capital of 2,623,000,000 yuan. Of them, only 45 are special or semi-special corporations, but they claim 47 per cent (1,233,000,000 yuan) of the combined capital of all the companies. It is noteworthy that there is in evidence also in Japan a tendency to control national economic activity by means of special corporations as in Manchoukuo.

With regard to the second fact, the number of joint-stock companies represents 95 per cent of the total number of corporations in the country. Nearly half of these joint-stock companies are special and semi-special corporations. Thus, the joint-stock companies overwhelmingly outnumber all other corporations, both limited and unlimited partnerships. Most of these joint-stock companies have been organized with Japanese capital since the founding of Manchoukuo. A majority of the existing limited and unlimited partnerships owe their birth to domestic Manchurian capital, for the management of business by partnership or some characteristic forms of private management have long been popular in Manchuria.

Table 4. Number and Amount of Capital of Companies in Manchoukuo and Kwantung

(In ¥1,000)

	Joint stock companies			Limited partnerships		Unlimited partnerships		Total	
	No.	Authorized capital	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital or investment
1930	422	951,825	674,028	742	27,312	107	12,369	1,271	713,711
1931	414	939,670	665,019	816	28,731	121	13,080	1,351	706,831
1932	437	984,448	692,704	928	31,420	132	13,365	1,479	737,520
1933	477	1,447,343	942,508	1,047	34,457	159	14,459	1,683	991,425
1934	573	1,764,495	1,116,465	1,201	39,760	192	16,902	1,966	1,173,128
1935	674	1,764,135	1,197,014	1,385	47,078	227	18,501	2,286	1,262,594
1936	794	1,946,960	1,337,041	1,648	58,993	326	25,651	2,768	1,421,685
1937	959	2,951,444	2,122,827	1,862	69,134	598	41,492	3,419	2,233,452
1938	1,136	3,440,361	2,450,398	2,018	78,362	1,070	59,608	4,224	2,588,368
1939	1,442	4,382,136	3,083,374	2,029	78,666	1,214	73,319	4,688	3,235,359

Table 5. Paid-up Capital of Joint-Stock Companies in Manchoukuo and Kwantung

(In ¥1,000)

	Agriculture, forestry, fishery and colonization		Mining		Mfg. Industry		Commerce and exchange		Transportation and communication		Bourse & Banking		Total incl. Others	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1930	16	9,135	6	3,475	148	91,801	95	27,775	35	487,077	68	30,632	412	674,028
1931	15	9,035	6	3,475	147	90,938	92	26,349	35	487,127	68	30,632	414	665,019
1932	16	9,060	6	3,475	151	93,393	100	27,889	37	492,527	70	45,657	437	692,704
1933	18	9,135	7	5,975	172	158,592	108	30,514	41	666,488	72	50,677	477	942,508
1934	22	10,335	12	27,187	207	295,663	123	32,434	49	667,383	89	58,102	573	1,116,465
1935	25	11,113	16	37,600	238	349,157	164	42,720	56	668,453	95	55,027	674	1,197,015
1936	31	27,800	16	37,825	284	469,736	190	52,346	59	660,780	108	49,849	794	1,337,042
1937	33	57,478	31	77,163	351	630,496	237	84,206	68	717,195	111	67,592	959	2,122,827
1938	36	78,946	42	160,188	417	766,112	296	107,993	76	801,920	114	69,350	1,136	2,450,398
1939 (Oct.)	43	108,393	56	297,702	527	1,172,633	366	130,183	79	816,862	117	74,058	1,363	3,165,231

The total number of corporations in Manchuria, including jointstock companies, limited partnerships and unlimited partnerships, was about 4,130 at the end of March, 1939, their combined authorized capital and paid-up capital amounting to 3,586,000,000 and 2,623,000,000 yuan respectively. But their number fell a little short of 10 per cent of the total number of corporations in Japan and their combined paid-up capital represented only 38 per cent of the aggregate company capital in that country.

Classified according to kinds of enterprise, trading corporations numbered the most, claiming a little less than 50 per cent of the total. In point of authorized capital, the companies engaged in the ceramic, mining, machinery, machine-tool and chemical enterprises accounted for about 40 per cent of the combined authorized capital of all the corporations, excluding the South Manchuria Railway Company, capitalized at 800,000,000 yen.

Table 6. Paid-up Capital of Joint-stock Companies Classified By Industries

(Index 1934=100; % against total)

	Agriculture, forestry, fishery and colonization		Mining		Mfg. Industry		Commerce and exchange		Transportation and communication		Bourse & Banking		Total incl. Others	
	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%
1930	89	1.4	13	0.5	31	13.6	86	4.0	72	72.2	53	4.5	61	100
1931	87	1.4	13	0.5	30	13.4	81	4.0	72	73.2	53	4.6	60	100
1932	87	1.3	13	0.5	32	13.4	87	4.0	74	71.0	79	6.6	62	100
1933	89	1.0	22	0.6	54	16.9	95	4.2	100	70.3	87	5.4	85	100
1934	100	0.9	100	2.5	100	26.6	100	2.9	100	60.0	100	5.2	100	100
1935	107	1.0	140	3.4	119	31.3	130	3.8	101	59.6	95	4.9	108	100
1936	270	2.8	140	2.8	159	35.0	162	3.9	99	49.5	86	3.7	120	100
1937	560	2.7	285	3.6	210	29.8	260	4.0	108	34.8	117	3.7	194	100
1938	767	3.2	590	6.5	260	31.3	330	4.1	122	32.7	120	2.8	222	100
1939 (Oct.)	1,052	3.4	1,090	9.4	295	37.4	398	4.1	124	25.8	578	2.3	287	100

Table 7. Companies Classified By Scale of Paid-up Capital

	Below MY50,000		Above MY50,000		Above MY100,000		Above MY500,000		Above MY 1 Million	
	Cos.	Cap. %	Cos.	Cap. %	Cos.	Cap. %	Cos.	Cap. %	Cos.	Cap. %
1935	1,372	1.5	289	1.3	442	6.3	78	3.6	87	13.5
1936	1,635	1.6	372	1.5	546	6.7	95	3.9	98	14.0
1937	2,047	1.3	432	1.1	642	5.1	115	3.0	141	12.1
1938	2,596	1.4	499	1.1	775	5.5	132	3.0	161	12.1
1938:										
Agriculture & Forestry..	49	2.1	17	2.1	18	7.8	4	4.1	2	7.2
Aquatic	6	5.0	—	—	3	20.0	1	25.0	1	50.0
Mining	27	0.2	10	0.3	16	2.0	9	3.3	14	17.0
Mfg. Ind.	549	1.0	122	0.9	230	5.5	51	3.9	78	21.3
Transportation	104	0.2	25	0.2	39	1.0	6	0.5	12	3.4
Communication	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate	119	3.1	56	4.3	130	30.0	18	12.5	13	23.8
Commerce	1,488	12.8	214	8.1	235	26.2	28	10.3	25	25.0
Exchange	—	—	—	—	9	16.6	1	5.3	3	78.1
Bourse	99	2.2	32	2.6	56	15.0	12	10.8	9	19.0
Others	156	0.4	23	0.3	39	1.6	2	0.4	4	1.9

	Above MY5 Million		Above MY10 Million		Above MY100 Million		Total	
	Cos.	Cap. %	Cos.	Cap. %	Cos.	Cap. %	Cos.	Cap. (MY1,000)
1935	7	3.1	10	24.4	1	46.3	2,286	1,262,594
1936	16	6.9	10	24.3	1	41.1	2,768	1,421,685
1937	20	5.3	19	19.3	3	52.8	3,419	2,233,450
1938	31	6.9	26	19.8	4	50.2	4,224	2,588,367
1938:								
Agriculture & Foresty	3	25.8	1	40.9	—	—	94	48,859

(Continued)	Above MY5 Million Cos.	Above MY5 Million Cap. %	Above MY10 Million Cos.	Above MY10 Million Cap. %	Above MY 100 Million Cos.	Above MY 100 Million Cap. %	Total Cos.	Total Cap. (MY1,000)
Aquatic	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2,006
Mining	1	4.3	5	72.9	—	—	82	162,877
Mfg. Ind.	18	13.5	12	27.8	2	26.1	1,061	795,991
Transportation	1	0.6	2	3.7	1	90.4	190	770,221
Communication	—	—	1	100.0	—	—	1	36,250
Development	2	18.4	2	81.6	—	—	2	40,800
Real Estate	1	6.6	1	19.7	—	—	338	76,080
Commerce	4	11.1	1	6.5	—	—	1,995	153,103
Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	9,385
Bourse	1	8.4	2	42.0	—	—	211	71,393
Others	1	1.2	—	—	1	94.2	226	421,398

Note: The % paid-up capitalization is against the grand total in case of the yearly comparison, and is against each class total when subdivided by industries.

In surveying the rate of capital increase for different enterprises, it is noted that the increase for the mining enterprise, the development of which is one of the principal objects of the productivity expansion scheme, is the largest, followed by the chemical, metallic, machinery and machine-tool enterprises. If, for convenience's sake, all enterprises are divided roughly into five categories, namely, "mining", "industry", "trading", "traffic" and "others", "industry" ranks first "mining", "others", "trading" and "traffic" following in that order.

No authentic figures are available as to the actual business condition of all corporations in Manchuria, but a survey made by the Central Bank of Manchou regarding the percentage of profits by the joint-stock companies during the latter half of 1938 reveals that lumbering and woodwork manufacturing came first with slightly less than 54 per cent, mutual financing second with 52 per cent, and traffic third with 43 per cent, followed by market, management, trading, ceramic, mining, hotel management, cotton spinning and dyeing enterprises, all with more than 20 per cent. The percentage of profits is rising yearly. On the other hand, the percentage of their dividends in the last three half-year business terms has gradually fallen.

Table 8. Number of Companies and Movement of Capital
(Unit: Amount in One Million M¥)

	Newly Established Firms	Newly Established Amount	Newly Increased Firms	Newly Increased Amount	Newly paid-up Firms	Newly paid-up Amount	Decreased Firms	Decreased Amount	Dissolved Firms	Dissolved Amount	Outstanding Firms	Outstanding Amount
1935	358	72.0	43	5.9	33	56.2	13	3.6	93	6.3	2,380	1,294.3
1936	587	186.3	49	15.9	40	51.6	19	19.7	131	24.0	2,836	1,505.6
1937	686	374.5	96	202.7	65	64.1	11	2.7	140	20.0	3,382	2,182.3
1938	1,031	186.5	170	113.1	137	226.4	5	0.3	174	29.7	4,221	2,678.8
1939	360	63.9	168	136.1	93	116.4	—	—	89	16.4	4,492	2,978.8

Table 9. Companies Classified By Business

	June, 1938 No. of firms	June, 1938 Capital (¥1,000) Cap.	June, 1938 Capital (¥1,000) P.U.	Dec., 1939 No. of firms	Dec., 1939 Capital (¥1,000) Cap.	Dec., 1939 Capital (¥1,000) P.U.
Banks	51	85,966	45,303	52	90,666	47,728
Exchanges	12	26,685	9,435	11	26,185	9,310
Mujin	13	2,310	1,102	13	2,310	1,147
Financiers & Brokers	167	59,163	29,748	176	71,202	35,713
Commercial	1,622	134,384	105,212	2,133	198,063	145,241
Markets	10	1,285	1,134	12	4,935	2,709
Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing	50	72,957	39,754	72	97,274	54,746
Chemical Ind.	113	194,012	106,351	165	373,853	167,280
Metal & Machinery	109	239,093	173,258	166	554,143	416,292
Lumbering & Woodworking	83	23,046	12,453	104	30,922	22,344
Food Ind.	194	83,658	50,445	242	87,690	59,727
Miscellaneous Ind.	117	115,609	95,890	138	131,470	102,167
Ceramic & Mining	171	677,488	522,803	210	847,794	708,453
Electric & Gas	28	190,029	130,581	26	215,429	150,043
Traffic & Transports	152	875,659	714,851	181	908,116	800,336

(Continued)	June, 1938 No. of firms	June, 1938 Capital (¥1,000) Cap.	June, 1938 Capital (¥1,000) P.U.	Dec., 1939 No. of firms	Dec., 1939 Capital (¥1,000) Cap.	Dec., 1939 Capital (¥1,000) P.U.
Warehouse, Insurance & Communications	21	64,220	41,313	21	62,638	40,931
Real Estate	143	55,851	25,681	163	100,873	51,335
Development	109	127,225	76,155	135	182,024	111,517
Civil Engineering	199	32,224	25,236	218	36,736	28,288
Publishing & Printing	56	13,392	8,626	55	13,892	10,191
Hotels & Amusements	51	5,424	3,915	57	11,222	7,958
Others	110	6,281	3,971	142	8,542	5,305
Total	3,581	3,085,961	2,223,217	4,492	4,055,979	2,978,761

Revision in Management Policy of Special Corporation

For some time it had been felt that the prevailing system of management of the special and semi-special corporations of Manchoukuo possessed certain handicaps which caused inefficiencies, retarding the industrial production plans of the Government. In September, 1940 the Government met in conference and unanimously adopted certain basic revisions in the management of the above-mentioned concerns.

The main points embodied in the new scheme are given below:

The Government's new, concrete plans for the renovation and strengthening of the system and functioning of special corporations, agencies for the execution of important national policies in the economic construction of Manchoukuo, were explained by Mr. Rokuzo Takebe, Director of the General Affairs Board, at a conference of the managing directors of special corporations held in the auditorium of the State Council from 9 o'clock Sept. 25.

These plans, prepared chiefly by the Bureau of Planning of the General Affairs Board after careful study, are aimed at increasing the efficiency of special corporations, clarifying the source of responsibility in business management laying greater emphasis upon the profitable operation of such corporations, improving their business accounts by observing strict retrenchment in expenditures for unurgent enterprises, and at strengthening the principle of stressing the execution of urgent and vitally important enterprises. The main points of the new plans are:

Increasing the Efficiency of Special Corporations

(a) The source of responsibility in the operation of special corporations will be clarified. The Government, on the basis of the goods mobilization and fund raising plans, will point out to special corporations the extent of enterprises they are expected to execute. The executives of special corporations will take full responsibility for the realization of the objectives of the enterprise plans decided upon. For this purpose the following measures will be taken:

(i) The executives of special corporations will be asked to take part in deciding upon those national policies, the execution of which is undertaken by these corporations.

(ii) The Government will clearly point out the enterprises on which special corporations are to lay particular emphasis under the current situation.

(iii) The Government will confine itself to a broad supervision of special corporations, and will refrain as much as possible from concerning itself with minor affairs regarding the management of enterprises.

(b) The following steps will be taken for reforming personnel and the salary system:

Responsibility of Managing Directors

(i) The managing directors of special corporations will chiefly be held responsible to the Government in the management of special corporations. At the same time the powers of managing directors to exercise control within their corporations will be increased.

(ii) The principle of appointing the minimum number of executive officials will be adopted. A rigorous selection will be made in order to appoint the right men for the right jobs. The principle of paying uniform salaries to executive officials will be abandoned, and their salaries will be determined according to their capabilities. Their terms of office will be considerably shortened, but it is planned to re-elect those who have done a good job.

(iii) The activities of the Manchurian employees will be expedited according to their nature.

Salaries

(iv) The bonuses to the executive officials and employees will be increased or decreased according to the business results actually attained.

(v) The system of initial salaries for the employees in various special corporations will be standardized so as to prevent employees from

joining corporations which offer bigger salaries.

(vi) The spiritual and business training of the employees will be further promoted in order to increase their efficiency.

(vii) Efforts will be made to enhance the spirit of the special corporations by fully awakening the employees to the important mission of special corporations and the need of their profitable operation, imbuing them with a sense of self-respect and responsibility as employees of special corporations.

(viii) The according of official treatment to those managing directors of special corporations to whom such honor is deemed proper, will be considered.

Rationalization of Business

(c) The nature of business and the organization of special corporations will be rationalized along the following lines:

(i) In the event the business management of a corporation is undertaken by many interests, it is liable to give rise to disunity within the company, thereby impeding effective and sound management. For this reason business management by varied interests will be avoided as far as possible even in the case of joint investment and other circumstances, and every effort will be made to maintain unity so as to promote efficiency.

(ii) The principle of one company for one industry will be re-examined according to the nature of enterprises. At the same time companies which should be merged will be amalgamated in order to rationalize the enterprise unit and to increase their efficiency.

(iii) From the standpoint of increasing the efficiency of enterprises, the present internal organization of special corporations and the system of branch offices will be re-examined, and thorough reorganization will be effected. Particularly the offices of special corporations located abroad will be reduced.

(iv) Enterprise companies will adopt as far as possible the principle of stationing their employees and establishing offices at the scene of operations. The removal of the head offices of existing corporations to the place of actual operations will also be considered.

(v) Improvements will be made in the operation of the present special supervisory system of special corporations.

Full-time Inspectors

(vi) In order to renovate the management of special corporations and to promote their efficiency as well as enforcing strict discipline, full-time inspectors will be engaged by special corporations and will be placed under the direct control of the managing directors. At present special inspectors concurrently hold posts in the Government service and are thus unable to devote their full time to the supervision of special corporations.

(b) In order to promote business efficiency the technical staffs of special corporations will be increased. At the same time special corporations will make available to each other their technical experiments and studies, while closer contact will be maintained with scientific research organs.

Enterprises of Special Corporations

(a) Greater emphasis will be laid upon the profitable operation of special corporations. In the past too much emphasis has been placed upon expanding the enterprises of special corporations, with little regard paid to the profitable operation of such enterprises. In consequence there has been a tendency for the business accounts of special corporations to fall into a bad condition through the rash expenditure of funds.

In directing and supervising special corporations, the Government will hereafter endeavor to ensure the expansion of enterprises on a profitable basis so as to promote their sound operation.

(b) Strict retrenchment in expenditures will be observed in all enterprises other than those urgently necessary and essential, thereby improving business accounts.

(c) The division between the accounts regarding the operation of existing enterprises and those for construction enterprises will be clearly marked in order to clarify the profit-making basis of enterprises.

(d) The payment of subsides to special corporations will be restricted as much as possible. Enterprises which require financial aid will be given fixed funds in the form of grants for encouraging production, supplementing expenditures, etc.

(e) The extent of funds invested by the Government in special corporations will be drastically restricted in the future, and an effort will be made to encourage public investments in view of the importance of absorbing idle funds held by the people. Government investment in the affiliated enterprises of special corporations will also be restricted as much as possible.

(f) Shares of special corporations held by the Government or the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation will be released to the public as far as circumstances permit.

(g) A budget system will be adopted by special corporations in order to place their accounts on a planned basis as well as to contribute toward retrenchment in expenditure.

Greater Emphasis Upon Essential Enterprises

The principle of laying emphasis upon essential enterprises will be thoroughly carried out in accordance with the present goods mobilization and fund raising plans. Efforts will be made to supply sufficient materials to indispensable enterprises so as to ensure their successful execution.

Other Measures

(a) The principle of rigorous selection will be observed in the establishment of new special corporations in the future, taking into careful consideration the national importance of such enterprises and the amount of materials, funds, technique and labor required.

(b) Special corporations will be classified according to the nature of their business, and proper policies of guidance and supervision will be established for each category.

Table 10. Principal Companies in Manchuria

(1939)

	Established	Capital: Authorized (¥1,000)	Capital: Paid-up (¥1,000)	No. of shares (1,000)	Principal Investors: Names	Principal Investors: Shares (1,000)
Agriculture:						
Dairen Agricultural	1929	10,000	5,000	200	S.M.R.	200
*Manchuria Cotton	1934	10,000	4,500	200	Manchoukuo Gov. Noji Gassakusha	180 20
*Manchuria Forestry	1936	30,000	22,500	600	Manchoukuo Gov. S.M.R. Oriental Develop.	350 100 100
Manshu Shinwa Mokuzai (Timber)	1937	2,000	1,000	40	N. Nakamura	30
†Manchuria Livestock	1937	15,000	15,000	300	Manchoukuo Gov. Manshu Develop.	165 99
†Manshu Kisan (Pongee)	1939	5,000	1,250	100	Manchoukuo Gov. Noji Gassakusha	50 20
Mining:						
*Manchuria Colliery	1934	300,000	257,500	6,000	Manchuria Ind. Develop. Manchoukuo Gov.	5,800 200
*Manchuria Gold Mining	1934	60,000	50,000	1,200	Manchoukuo Gov.	1,200
Tempozan Mining	1937	7,000	7,000	140	S. Manchuria Taiko	139
Manshu Lead Mining	1935	4,000	4,000	80	Manchuria Mining Nichiman Mining	40 40
*Manchuria Mining Develop.	1935	50,000	27,500	1,000	Manchoukuo Gov. S.M.R.	950 50
†Penhsihu Iron & Colliery	1910	100,000	100,000	2,000	Manchuria Ind. Develop. Okura Concern Manchoukuo Gov.	800 800 400
†Kyowa Iron Mining	1939	10,000	10,000	200	Manchuria Ind. Develop. Manchoukuo Gov.	80 40
†Toa Iron Mining	1937	5,000	2,000	100	Mitsui Mining Manchoukuo Gov. Y. Uyeshima	88 8 4
†Manchuria Mining	1938	100,000	70,000	2,000	Manchuria Ind. Develop.	2,000
†Tohendo Develop.	1938	75,000	75,000	1,500	Manchuria Ind. Develop. Manchuria Colliery	1,280 200
Manufacturing Ind.:						
Manchu-Mongol Wool	1918	20,000	12,500	400	Oriental Develop. S.M.R.	174 3
Manshu Cotton Spinning	1923	5,000	3,750	100	Fuji Gas Spinning S.M.R.	47 22
Manshu Hemp	1917	5,000	2,375	100	T. Inoue Hiyoshi Co. Teikoku Hemp	19 8 6
Yingkow Weaving	1933	8,000	8,000	320	Chosen Weaving	184

(Continued)	Established	Capital Authorized (¥1,000)	Capital Paid-up (¥1,000)	No. of shares (1,000)	Principal Investors: Names	Principal Investors: Shares (1,000)
†Mukden Spin. & Weav.	1936	4,500	4,171	45	Manchoukuo Gov.	22
					Central Bank of Manchou	3
*Showa Steel Works	1929	200,000	200,000	4,000	Manchuria Ind. Develop.	3,100
					S.M.R.	900
Manshu Sumitomo Steel Tube	1934	10,000	10,000	200	Sumitomo Concern	200
Anshan Steel Materials	1934	5,000	3,000	100	Tekko Shoken	7
					Japan Rail	6
Nichi-Man Steel Tube	1935	5,000	1,250	100	Japan Steel Tube	93
					Anshan Steel Material	5
Manshu Casting	1936	5,000	5,000	100	Kobe Steel Works	100
*Manshu Light Metal Mfg.	1936	80,000	65,000	1,300	Manchuria Ind. Develop.	1,574
					Sumitomo Concern	10
*Dowa Automobile	1934	30,000	18,100	600	Manchuria Ind. Develop.	508
					Tokyo Automobile	21
					Mitsubishi Heavy Ind.	45
					Kawasaki Loco. & Car.	9
					Nippon Sharyo	9
*Manshu Automobile Mfg.	1939	100,000	25,000	2,000	Manchuria Ind. Develop.	2,000
*Manshu Aircraft Mfg.	1938	20,000	20,000	400	Manchuria Ind. Develop.	400
Fushun Cement	1934	5,000	5,000	100	S.M.R.	50
Manshu Kosho (Machinery)	1934	20,000	8,600	400	F. Nemoto	10
					Osakaya Shoten	8
					Nippon Life Ins.	7
					Nomura Gomei	6
Manshu Kiki (Machinery)	1935	10,000	6,500	200	T. Ito	47
					Y. Terayama	30
*Mukden Arsenal	1936	25,000	14,800	500	Manchoukuo Gov.	400
					Mitsui Bussan	50
					Okura Shoji	50
*Kirin Artificial Oil	1939	100,000	20,000	2,000	Manchoukuo Gov.	1,000
					Japan Nitrogen	300
					Teikoku Fuel	200
†Manshu Magnesium	1928	10,000	7,500	200	Manshu Light Metal	200
*Manshu Keiki (Gauge & Meter)	1936	8,000	4,000	160	Manchoukuo Gov.	130
Dairen Kikai (Machinery)	1918	30,000	13,000	600	Shinwa Shokai	82
					Nippon Sharyo	41
					Y. Aioi	37
Daido Cement	1933	3,000	3,000	100	Asano Cement	100
Manshu Onoda Cement	1935	5,000	2,500	100	Onoda Cement	51
					Mitsui Bussan	20
†Manchu Kyodo Cement	1938	1,300	325	26	Mitsui	1.3
					Mitsubishi	1.3
					Okura	1.3
					Asano	1.3
					Onoda Cement	2.6
					Harbin Cement	1.3
					Manshu Cement	1.3
†Manshu Chem. Ind.	1933	25,000	25,000	500	S.M.R.	259
					Manchuria Colliery	200
					Showa Steel Works	35
*Manshu Elec. Chem. Ind.	1938	30,000	7,500	600	Manchoukuo Gov.	400
					Manchuria Elec.	200
*Manshu Ryuan (Sulp. of Ammonia)	1939	50,000	12,500	1,000	Manchoukuo Gov.	500
					Union of All-Japan Purchasing Guilds	100
†Sekitan Ekika Kenkyusho (Coal Liquefaction Lab.)	1939	6,000	6,000	120	Manchoukuo Gov.	78
					Kobe Steel Works	34

(Continued)	Established	Capital Authorized (¥1,000)	Capital Paid-up (¥1,000)	No. of shares (1,000)	Principal Investors: Names	Principal Investors: Shares (1,000)
†Daido Alcohol	1932	1,670	1,670	33	Oriental Develop.	16
					Hsu Feng-shih	16
*Manshu Sekiyu (Petroleum)	1934	20,000	20,000	400	Manchoukuo Gov.	140
					Ind. Bank of Manchou	64
					S.M.R.	50
Manshu Daizu (Soya Bean)	1935	5,000	2,525	100	Japan Oil & Fat	57
					S.M.R.	35
†Manshu Soda	1936	8,000	8,000	160	Asahi Glass	56
					S.M.R.	40
					Manshu Kagaku Kogyo	40
					Shoko Glass	24
†Manshu Tokan Pulp (Bean Pulp)	1937	10,000	5,000	200	Nichiman Fibre Ind.	140
					Manchoukuo Gov.	20
					S.M.R.	20
					Ind. Bank of Manchou	20
Manshu Pulp	1936	10,000	5,000	200	Mitsubishi Paper	80
					G. Terada	15
					Oji Paper	15
*Manshu Synthetic Fuel	1937	50,000	20,000	1,000	Manchoukuo Gov.	340
					Mitsui	340
					Manchuria Colliery	60
					Manshu Sekiyu	60
					Teikoku Nenryo Kogyo	200
*Manshu Liquefaction	1938	20,000	7,500	400	Manchoukuo Gov.	200
					Ind. Bank of Manchou	100
					Manchuria Colliery	100
					Manshu Sekiyu	100
Nichiman Flour	1934	10,000	6,000	200	Oriental Develop.	29
					Japan Sugar	12
					Mitsui Bussan	12
					Mitsubishi Shoji	11
Manshu Sugar	1935	10,000	2,500	200	Taiwan Sugar	27
					Dainippon Sugar	24
					Meiji Sugar	24
					Ensuiko Sugar	24
*Manshu Salt Ind.	1936	15,000	8,750	300	Dainippon Salt Ind.	32
					Manchoukuo Gov.	25
					S.M.R.	20
					Asahi Glass	6
					Tokuyama Soda	6
†Manchuria Electric	1934	160,000	155,000	3,200	S.M.R.	826
					Ind. Bank of Manchou	844
					Manchoukuo Gov.	531
*Manshu Oryokko Hydro Electric	1937	50,000	37,500	1,000	Manchoukuo Gov.	500
					Oriental Develop.	200
					Choshinko Hydro	200
					Chosen Soden	100
S. Manchuria Gas	1925	10,000	10,000	200	S.M.R.	100
Manchou Tobacco	1934	12,000	4,800	240	T. Hasegawa	103
Manshu Toa Tobacco	1937	25,000	25,000	500	Toa Tobacco	500
Manshu Leaf Tobacco	1938	10,000	2,500	200	Manchoukuo Gov.	22
					Noji Gassakusha	22
					Toa Tobacco	22
Traffic, Transportation & Communication:						
*South Manchuria Ry.	1906	800,000	736,208	16,000	Japanese Gov.	8,000
					Bank of Chosen	241
					Yasuda Bank	170
Dairen Toshi Kotsu	1926	5,000	5,000	100	S.M.R.	100
Dairen S.S.	1915	25,700	14,450	514	S.M.R.	514
†Taian S.S.	1934	350	350	7	Manchoukuo Gov.	7

(Continued)	Established	Capital: Authorized (¥1,000)	Capital: Paid-up (¥1,000)	No. of shares (1,000)	Principal Investors: Names	Principal Investors: Shares (1,000)
Nichiman Warehouse	1929	15,000	14,500	300	S.M.R.	300
†Manshu Aeronautical	1932	30,000	17,977	600	Manchoukuo Gov.	42
					S.M.R.	51
					Sumitomo	4
					Mitsui	4
					Mitsubishi	4
Kokusai Unyu	1926	5,000	3,400	100	S.M.R.	100
*Manchuria Tel. & Teg.	1933	50,000	43,125	1,000	Japanese Gov.	330
					Manchoukuo Gov.	120
					S.M.R.	70
Development:						
†Mansen Takushoku	1936	15,000	7,500	300	Senman Takushoku	300
*Manshu Develop.	1937	50,000	50,000	1,000	Manchoukuo Gov.	300
					Japanese Gov.	300
					S.M.R.	200
Toa Civil Engrg.	1920	5,000	1,250	100	S.M.R.	50
Real Estate:						
Manshu Immovable Property	1937	10,000	3,000	200	S.M.R.	200
*Manshu Bosan (Architecture)	1938	30,000	15,000	600	Manchoukuo Gov.	200
					Oriental Develop.	200
					Ind. Bank of Manchou	200
Kotoku Immovable Property	1937	5,000	1,250	100	Tokyo Tatemono	100
†Manshu Toshi Kaihatsu	1939	20,000	5,000	400	Manchoukuo Gov.	400
Commerce:						
Manshu Imports	1935	5,000	5,000	100	S. Yamanaka	99
					S.M.R.	1
*Manshu Explosives Sales	1935	500	500	10	Penhsihu Iron & Colliery	1
					Manchuria Colliery	1
					Showa Steel Works	1
					Mukden Arsenal	1
					Manchoukuo Gov.	5
†Nichiman Trading	1936	30,000	10,000	600	S.M.R.	360
					Manchuria Colliery	240
*Manshu Life Ins.	1936	3,000	3,000	60	Manchoukuo Gov.	30
					Dailchi Life Ins.	5
					Chiyoda Life Ins.	5
					Nihon Life Assurance	5
Manshu Fire & Marine Ins.	1937	5,000	1,250	100	Taisho Marine & Fire	7
					Tokyo Marine & Fire	19
					Mitsubishi Marine & Fire	7
					Meiji Fire	7
†Manshu Necessaries Supply	1939	50,000	25,000	1,000	Manchoukuo Gov.	500
*Manshu Staple Produce Control	1939	30,000	15,000	600	Manchoukuo Gov.	600
*Manshu Cereals	1938	10,000	5,000	200	Manchoukuo Gov.	130
					Manshu Develop.	50
					Mansen Develop.	20
*Manshu Cereal Flour Control	1940	10,000	5,000	200	Manchoukuo Gov.	200
Exchange & Clearing:						
Dairen Exchange Trust	1913	12,000	4,125	240	Ind. Bank of Manchou	57
Dairen Stock & Commodity Ex.	1920	5,000	2,000	100	Ind. Bank of Manchou	6
Manshu Security Exchange	1919	1,000	250	20	J. Hirose	3
					T. Umagami	2
Antung Exchange	1920	2,000	500	40	M. Fukuhara	7
					T. Fukuma	4
Hsinking Gov. Exchange	1916	1,000	250	20	S.M.R.	10
Harbin Exchange	1933	2,000	1,200	40	S.M.R.	5
					Manchuria Life Ins.	2

(Continued)	Established	Capital: Authorized (¥1,000)	Capital: Paid-up (¥1,000)	No. of shares (1,000)	Principal Investors: Names	Principal Investors: Shares (1,000)
Bourse:						
*Central Bank of Manchou	1932	30,000	15,000	300	Manchoukuo Gov.	300
*Industrial Bank of Manchou	1936	30,000	15,000	300	Manchoukuo Gov.	150
					Bank of Chosen	150
Tahsin Kungssu	1933	20,000	13,000	400	Central Bank of M.	400
Others:						
*Manchuria Public Information Assn.	1936	5,000	4,000	100	Manchoukuo Gov.	31
					S.M.R.	23
Manshu Tosho (Books)	1937	8,000	5,000	160	Manchoukuo Gov.	126
					Tokyo Book	9
					Nippon Book	9
Manshu Shoseki Haikyu (Books Supply)	1939	2,000	1,000	40	Manshu Tosho	40
Manshu Tokushu Seishi (Spec. Paper Mfg.)	1936	2,500	2,500	50	Manchoukuo Gov.	30
					S.M.R.	15
Manshu Jijo Annaisho (Information)	1939	500	500	10	Manchoukuo Gov.	10
*Manshu Eiga (Movie) Assn.	1937	5,000	2,000	100	Manchoukuo Gov.	50
					S.M.R.	50
Daido Sangyo	1920	10,000	5,000	200	S. Kawamoto	10
					Manchoukuo Gov.	45
					Nissan	45
*Manchuria Ind. Develop. Co.	1937	450,000	396,750	900	Manchoukuo Gov.	450
					Nissan	450

Note: * Represents Special Concerns.
† „ Semi-special Concerns.

ACTIVITY OF MINOR MANCHU MERCHANTS AND INDUSTRIALISTS

Regarding the business condition of Japanese merchants and industrialists within the Kwantung Leased Territory and the now extinct South Manchuria Railway Zone (excluding judicial persons), thorough investigations were made twice by the Kwantung Bureau in 1927 and 1934. Interesting reports on the results of the investigations were published, but thus far no complete survey had been undertaken as to the position of the Manchu merchants and industrialists in the country. In order to obtain authentic information and data about the matter, the Central Bank of Manchou during the latter part of August, 1937, made an extensive survey of altogether 1,463 Manchu commercial and industrial concerns in the three cities of Hsinking, Mukden and Harbin. The following is a general outline of the results of the survey:

(a) **Capital Investment.**—Of the total capital involved, 53.5 per cent was invested individually and the remainder collectively. Regarding the collectively invested capital, 70 per cent was invested by partnerships of two persons. With regard to the birth-places of the investors, persons coming from China proper and especially from Shantung and Hopei Provinces represented 90 per cent of the total in Harbin and 50 per cent both in Hsinking and Mukden. A majority of the native Manchu investors hailed from Fengtien (Mukden) Province, but in Hsinking those from Kirin Province ranked first. Regionally, the capital invested in the two cities of Mukden and Hsinking came largely from Hopei Province and that in Harbin from Shantung Province.

(b) **Period of Business.**—More than one half of the shops surveyed began business after the establishment of Manchoukuo, those of more than 20 years' standing representing 14 per cent of the total. Regionally, shops opened after the founding of Manchoukuo accounted for 38 per cent of the total number in Mukden, 50 per cent in Harbin and 60 per cent in Hsinking. Of all the shops those in Mukden comprised 22 per cent and in Harbin and Hsinking each, 9 per cent. In surveying the period of business in relation to the amount of capital, it was noted that the capital of those shops inaugurated from 30 to 40 years ago was the largest. During the past ten years, the number of shops opened newly has been gradually declining, while the capital of most of the shops recently opened is relatively large.

(c) **Capital.**—Of the total number of shops, 35 per cent was accounted for by those capitalized

at less than 1,000 yuan, 31 per cent by those capitalized from 1,000 to 5,000 yuan and the remaining 34 per cent by those capitalized at more than 5,000 yuan. Regionally, shops with small capital were most numerous in Hsinking, followed by Harbin where, however, the number of firms capitalized at more than 10,000 yuan was largest.

(d) **Average Number of Employees.**—The average number of employees was 21, but in Mukden, the average stood at 28. It is a fact characteristic of the minor Manchurian commercial and industrial shops that the numbers of their employees, comparatively speaking, are larger than the numbers of employees for those of Japan.

(e) **Profit-making.**—Profits by the shops surveyed showed a substantial gain in 1935 as compared with 1934. Of late, their business is sensibly improving.

(f) **Business Operation Fund.**—The average amount of the business operation fund was 25,000 yuan in the case of private-managed shops and 48,000 yuan in the case of partnerships. Regionally, the average was largest in Harbin and the smallest in Hsinking.

(g) **Capital Turnover.**—Two or three times a year.

(h) **Average Percentage of Profits against Capital.**—9 per cent per annum.

(i) **Percentage of Profits in Relation to Turnover.**—1 to 4 per cent for more than half of the shops surveyed. Regionally, the percentage was highest in Harbin and the lowest in Mukden.

(j) **Cash on hand.**—Shops having on hand 3 or less than 3 per cent of their total capital comprised about 60 per cent of the total number of the shops surveyed. This percentage, which is higher than in Japan, shows that the various credit organs are being less utilized in Manchuria than in Japan.

(k) **Settlement of Accounts.**—Slightly more than 20 per cent of the shops surveyed conducted transactions only in cash and the shops more than 50 per cent of whose business was done in cash, comprised 60 to 70 per cent of the total number.

(l) **Loans from Credit Organs.**—Of the total number of the shops surveyed, 54 per cent were loans from credit establishments and personal acquaintances. Shops with loans from two or more different credit organs accounted for about 30 per cent of the total number of the indebted shops. Of the loans outstanding at the time survey was made, 43 per cent came from ordinary banks, 4 per cent from personal acquaintances, 9 per cent from special banks and about 5 per cent from private money-lenders. Debts owing credit corporations, pawn-shops, producers of raw materials and wholesale dealers were quite small.

(m) **Loan Terms and Conditions.**—Of all the outstanding loans, 89 per cent were unsecured. In regard to their redemption, 26 per cent were without any fixed term, 30 per cent were repayable in three months; 18 per cent were repayable in six months and 16 per cent in one year. For about 78 per cent of these loans, the rate of interest ranged from 2 to 5 fen per Yuan (100 fen make one yuan). The rate for 45 per cent was 3 or 4 fen.

Retail Price

Retail price of commodities in Manchoukuo and Kwantung were lowest in 1931 and since then have taken an upward turn. Especially since the Sino-Japanese Hostilities prices have turned sharply upwards. This trend was given further impetus with the outbreak of war in Europe in September, 1939.

Price Control

The Price Committee consisting of Government officials and representatives of special companies after several meetings in 1939 decided on the principles of price control to be enforced. The object of the price control is not only to check an undue price advance, but the harmonization of the price level with requirements from the viewpoint of the expansion of production capacity.

Principles of Price Control.—(a) Price of domestic commodities shall be stabilized on a comparatively low level, compared with the present level in Japan and Manchoukuo. (b) As regards articles imported from Japan, a balance shall be maintained between prices in Japan and Manchoukuo. (c) As regards export commodities, special consideration shall be given to conditions in oversea markets. (d) For non-essential commodities, comparatively high prices will be allowed in order to check consumption.

Methods of Price Control.—(a) Consideration will be given to checking a future price advance and to price adjustment among various groups of commodities. (1) Distribution will be organized in grains as the main national food, (2) The volume and price of necessaries for daily consumption which are imported from Japan will be placed under special control of the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments, (3) Measures shall be taken to mitigate the shortage of houses and to check an advance in house rents, (4) Control of wages.

(b) Special organizations, national and local, shall be established to enforce the above methods. These organizations will be intimately connected with adjustment committees for raw materials.

Weights and Measures

Various standards of weights and measures have been in use in Manchoukuo, to the great inconvenience of dealers and customers alike. Generally speaking they may be classified into the Chinese, Japanese and Russian systems, the international metric, and the British "foot-pound" systems. Each has its own particular field of use, the Chinese system being employed among the Manchurians and Chinese, the Japanese among the Japanese, the Russian among the Russian population, and the metric and the foot-pound standards among those having transactions with the South Manchuria Railway Co. In order to reform this confused state of affairs, the Government, on January 25, 1934, promulgated the Weights and Measures Law, stipulating that for general transactions and for purposes of certification, the international metric system or the new "chih-chin" system should be used. In September, 1935, a measurement law was enacted to unify all weights and measures which were excluded from the Weights and Measures Law of 1934.

Under the present system all implements for weights and measures must be duly inspected and authenticated by the authorized public weighters an measures located in town and country before such implements can be used for business transactions.

COMMODITY PRICES

Wholesale Price

The wholesale price of commodities has generally advanced since 1934. In certain items the average price obtaining in 1934 has about tripled in the succeeding three and a half years. In the general index in Hsinking, export goods show a spectacular advance, rising from 100 in 1933 to 231.1 in July, 1939. Imports goods rose in the corresponding period from 100 to 171.6, while commodities for domestic consumption increased from 100 to 179.6 in the same period.

Taking the price of specific items for comparison, kaoliang showed a remarkable advance from M¥1.59 in 1934 to M¥6.07 per 100 kin in July, 1939.

Table 11. International Comparison of Wholesale Prices

(Index: 1933=100)

	Hsinking	Dairen	Tokyo	Shanghai	Tientsin	London	New York	Paris
1933 (Aver.)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1934 („)	92.6	102.2	99.0	93.7	91.3	102.9	113.8	94.3
1935 („)	103.4	106.9	103.3	92.6	94.6	106.2	121.4	89.4
1936 („)	106.1	109.0	109.6	104.4	110.0	111.4	122.6	104.4
1937 („)	125.1	124.8	132.7	123.8	120.5	129.0	131.0	145.1
1938 („)	149.6	151.4	140.0	147.0	166.9	114.7	119.1	114.9
1939 („)	181.3	192.2	154.6	225.3	248.6	112.7	116.8	174.9
1939:								
Jan.	161.4	166.7	144.3	163.2	182.5	104.4	116.4	174.2
Feb.	164.9	171.4	147.3	166.6	186.0	104.3	116.4	174.5
Mar.	171.1	176.2	147.5	173.2	194.0	104.8	116.5	175.5
Apr.	171.7	179.0	148.3	174.4	200.7	106.5	115.5	175.8
May	178.2	184.8	150.1	177.3	225.6	106.6	115.5	178.6
June	182.7	188.4	150.1	192.0	229.2	106.6	147.7	176.5
July	186.0	190.0	150.6	196.8	245.4	94.7	114.3	174.5
Aug.	185.8	193.4	151.6	254.3	279.9	113.4	113.5	169.3
Sept.	186.8	200.8	160.3	306.4	301.8	125.1	119.0	—
Oct.	195.2	211.8	163.2	320.1	311.3	132.7	120.0	—
Nov.	194.1	219.9	166.9	322.2	307.0	140.8	120.2	—
Dec.	198.2	224.5	175.0	357.4	319.4	150.7	119.9	—
1940:								
Jan.	201.3	226.7	178.2	377.6	344.2	155.7	120.3	—
Feb.	209.0	238.3	176.4	434.9	401.6	156.2	191.3	—
Mar.	218.8	242.1	173.8	450.0	423.2	154.8	118.5	—
Apr.	224.6	229.2	174.9	467.1	439.0	158.1	118.8	—
May	230.1	260.1	173.7	—	479.4	160.6	119.6	—
June	238.0	276.4	171.8	—	477.7	163.1	117.5	—
July	240.7	261.1	170.8	—	446.9	162.5	117.8	—
Aug.	241.2	256.5	170.5	—	445.4	—	117.1	—
Sept.	241.0	251.3	171.6	—	450.1	—	118.1	—

Table 12. Wholesale Commodity Price Index in Hsinking

Average	Commodities for domestic consumption (17 Art.)	Export goods (13 Art.)	Import goods (33 Art.)	Raw materials (13 Art.)	Consumers' goods (38 Art.)	Equipment goods (12 Art.)	Farmers' purchases (19 Art.)	Farmers' sales (8 Art.)
1933	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1934	93.6	95.5	90.6	92.9	95.9	93.6	91.5	97.1
1935	103.2	136.7	90.7	94.5	109.3	94.1	99.5	153.1
1936	104.3	147.3	90.7	100.8	112.3	92.4	103.2	157.0
1937	117.0	165.4	113.3	121.4	122.0	139.2	112.0	178.8
1938	137.4	167.2	194.0	147.6	141.8	174.6	141.4	185.2
1939	175.0	218.9	169.9	168.0	191.8	163.7	171.1	253.2
„ Sept.	177.9	240.6	170.5	172.8	202.2	159.7	173.6	276.8
1940 Sept.	237.1	296.6	221.6	209.8	257.1	228.3	201.2	339.2

	Chief staple products (6 Art.)	Miscellaneous cereals (5 Art.)	Foods and beverages (12 Art.)	Textiles (13 Art.)	Metals and metal wares (7 Art.)	Building materials (6 Art.)	Light and fuel (6 Art.)	Miscellaneous (8 Art.)	Average of all commodities (63 Art.)
1933	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1934	94.5	92.8	94.0	90.4	92.4	89.8	94.0	93.4	92.6
1935	179.2	104.5	104.1	88.3	93.3	93.9	91.5	93.6	103.4
1936	185.7	115.8	106.5	91.8	92.8	91.2	94.7	96.0	106.1
1937	202.4	134.4	112.5	106.5	161.7	106.6	98.6	112.5	125.1
1938	202.9	141.6	124.9	151.6	211.6	128.6	106.9	149.5	149.6
1939	271.4	195.8	155.4	191.9	155.7	166.6	129.8	198.8	181.3
„ Sept.	299.6	206.6	160.9	194.7	152.0	167.0	135.0	200.4	186.8
1940 Sept.	286.3	325.9	214.8	220.4	254.5	185.5	180.1	301.9	241.0

Table 13. Wholesale Prices of Principal Staple Commodities in Hsinking
(Unit: M¥)

	Rice (koku)	Wheat (1 lb.)	Millet (100 kin)	Wheat flour "3 star" (bag)	Soya Bean "1st" (100 kin)	Bean cake (piece)	Bean Oil (100 kin)	Kaoliang (100 kin)	Gunny bag (100)
1934	20.74	1.35	3.84	2.79	3.36	0.90	10.50	1.59	43.44
1935	26.57	1.42	6.95	3.30	4.10	1.32	18.02	3.84	44.66
1936	25.56	1.47	6.51	3.40	6.18	1.72	22.72	3.17	42.95
1937	26.17	2.07	7.29	4.40	6.30	1.89	22.79	3.71	45.39
1938	32.02	2.68	6.99	5.61	5.65	1.85	17.59	4.18	55.93
1939	41.02	2.57	9.29	6.88	7.08	2.78	18.39	5.01	100.33
1940 (Dec.)	51.07	3.21	10.18	8.08	7.69	2.45	24.00	5.88	150.00

	Sugar (135 kin)	Cotton Yarn "20 count" (bale)	Cement "Onoda" (bag)	Brick (1,000)	Iron bar (100 kg.)	Lumber "Red pine" (1 cubic ft.)	Glass "Shoko" (case)	Gasoline "yellow" (2 cans)	Coal "Fushun" (ton)
1934	18.07	231.11	1.52	16.17	12.13	1.11	8.74	9.12	10.42
1935	19.03	238.11	1.56	15.83	11.82	1.09	8.84	8.76	10.98
1936	19.69	248.77	1.45	12.45	11.82	1.29	8.94	8.91	11.65
1937	21.56	292.83	1.44	13.66	22.26	1.72	10.45	9.08	11.65
1938	30.94	463.86	1.53	16.13	20.46	2.63	10.44	9.35	12.38
1939	41.06	451.31	1.66	22.99	20.20	3.24	13.15	9.84	13.38
1940 (Dec.)	43.61	400.00	1.80	24.00	50.20	2.81	15.00	9.85	18.75

Corporate Capitalization in 1939

According to statistics compiled by the Department of Finance and Commerce, there were 4,136 corporations in all in Manchuria at the end of June, 1939, and their combined paid up capital amounted to 3,586 million yuan. Of the above total, joint-stock companies numbered 1,143, with an aggregate authorized capital of 3,452 million yuan, of which 2,489 million yuan was paid up. Limited and unlimited partnerships numbered 1,934 and 1,059 respectively, their capital amounting to 72 million yuan and 60 million yuan respectively.

Corporate Expansion.—Reflecting the growth of industrial acitivity, the number of companies as well as corporate capitalization in Manchuria have been on the increase. Paid-up capital has almost quadrupled between 1930 and 1938, increasing from 713 million yen to 2,588 million yen. Most of the capital was invested in joint stock companies.

The number of companies also increased from 1,271 in 1930 to 4,224 in 1938.

Investments in joint stock companies by enterprises showed that the manufacturing industries accounted for the largest share. Total paid-up capital in this enterprise was ¥795,991,000 in 1938. It was followed by the transportation industry with ¥770,221,000,

Provisional Capital Control Law

The Provisional Capital Control Law was enforced by the Manchoukuo Government on October 1, 1938, in line with its policy to control the raising of funds in Manchuria, which are urgently needed for the execution of the Five-Year Industrial Plan. Various enterprises in Manchoukuo have been making much progress of late parallel with the progress of the Five-Year Plan, and the demand for capital has, as a result, become increasingly large. If the situation were left to take its own course, it is feared that the capital may be used in not urgently necessary industries. It is to effectively utilize domestic capital for the smooth execution of the five-year plan as well as for other enterprises which are indispensable to the economic life of the people that the Provisional Capital Control Law was enacted. This law also aims at regulating any unreasonable soaring of general commodity prices.

Formerly, all companies, with the exception of special corporations, were not required to apply to the Department of Finance and Commerce to obtain permission on such matter as the establishment of new concerns, increase of capital, mergers, calling up of unpaid shares, and debenture flotation. Under the above law, however, all companies, regardless of the amount of their capital, are subject to the same requirements.

Capitalization Expansion

In accordance with the provisions of the Provisional Capital Control Law, enforced on October 1, 1938, a total of 232 permits were granted to various companies in Manchoukuo during the six-month period ending March 31, 1939, for increasing their capital, calling up unpaid shares, floating debentures, etc., to the amount of M¥993,959,000 according to an announcement made by the Department of Finance and Commerce on June 2, 1939.

Classified by business, mining and manufacturing companies led the list with M¥754,000,000, which is 70 per cent of the total amount involved in the permits, and indicates the rapid expansion of "emergency" industries in Manchuria. According to categories, the calling up of unpaid shares came first with M¥194,000,000, and debentures flotation second, with M¥127,000,000. The following table shows the amount of permits, classified by enterprises:

References:

Table Nos.: 1-2 a, 3-8 b, 9 a, 10-11 b, 12 a, 13 c, 14 d, 15-16 e.
Key: a—S. M. R. Co.
b—Central Bank of Manchou.
c—Hypothec Bank of Japan.
d—Tokyo Stock Exchange.
e—League of Nations.

CHAPTER XIX

COMMUNICATIONS

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

All forms of electric communication, including telegraphs, telephones, wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony, and radio broadcasting throughout Manchoukuo are controlled and managed by the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company which was established on August 31, 1933, at Hsinking by virtue of an agreement signed between the Manchoukuo and Japanese Governments on March 26, 1933.

Five Year Plan.—A Five Year Plan for the expansion of the telegraphic and telephonic systems of Manchuria was inaugurated by the Government in 1937 due to completion by the end of 1941. In June 1939 the Government announced that the program for the year 1938 was completed to the extent of 81 per cent as prescribed for the year under the Plan. Failure to fulfill the prescribed expansion was ascribed to the shortage of copper, and to meet the deficiency of this material the authorities concerned intended to use aluminium to an increasing extent so that the allotted expansion could be carried out fully.

In telegraphs, some 7,000 kilometers 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.

Telegraph Service

The number of telegraph offices as at the end of 1939 stood at 784, showing an increase of 230 over 1937. The length of lines as at the end of 1939 was 38,402 kilometers and the extension of wires 50,930 kilometers.

As to wireless telegraph equipments, wireless connections were opened between Hsinking and Paris and Osaka and between Mukden and Osaka, while the wireless equipments at Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar and other places were improved and repleted. Besides, wireless equipments were set up at important points in North Manchuria and Jehol.

Radiophone service between Manchoukuo and Japan was inaugurated on August 1, 1934 upon the completion of a large wireless station at Hsinking.

A long distance submarine capable, connecting Japan with Manchoukuo is under construction at a cost of ¥14,000,000. Part of the cable, or that land section between Mukden and Antung, has already been completed. The length of this section is 280 kilometers, and the non-loading cable is used.

Heretofore, international communications were carried on only at Dairen through the Dairen-Chefoo submarine cable, and at Harbin where there were wireless connections with Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai. In February, 1935, the Mukden-Tientsin telegraph service was revived, while in June of the same year, telephone connections between the two cities were resumed. In October, 1935 an agreement was signed between Manchoukuo and China for handling messages in the Japanese language.

Correspondence with Europe and America was perfected in March, 1934, using pure Japanese material and equipment. Continuous two-way radio connections with Berlin aand San Francisco are available at the Hsinking wireless station, while in December, 1935, direct two-way contact with Paris was inaugurated.

Telephone Service

The number of telephone exchanges at the end of 1939 was 244, showing an increase of 26 over the preceding year. The number of telephone subscribers as at the end of 1939 was 93,314, which shows an expansion of 10,684 in comparison with the end of the foregoing year. The length of extension telephone lines was 152,296 kilometers.

Table 1. General Statistics on Telegraph and Telephone

	Telegraph (Kms.)		Equipment		Extension length of telephone line (Kms.)	No. of telephone messages	No. of telephone subscribers
	Lines	Extension Lines	Telegraph	Wireless			
1933	12,370	34,068	544	—	—	2,004,194	32,898
1934	20,471	42,594	634	140	24,070	2,074,307	41,598
1935	21,911	45,886	638	159	32,468	2,695,999	54,113
1936	21,080	46,670	778	182	102,919	2,958,268	63,373
1937	26,635	55,011	921	228	128,709	3,669,030	73,939
1938	26,635	51,982	1,161	304	147,006	4,556,621	82,630
1939	38,402	50,930	1,183	—	152,296	5,678,821	93,314

Table 2. No. of Telegraph Offices

(A) Manchoukuo

	Telegraph & Telephone Stations	Telephone Stations	Telegraph Agencies	Wireless Station	Wireless Agencies	Total incl. Others
1934	75	143	222	1	48	504
1935	95	136	242	..	48	555
1936	124	147	249	..	51	695
1937	187	100	275	..	54	784
1938	218	191	383	..	56	—
1939	244	232	403	..	62	921

(B) Kwantung

	Telegraph Offices	Air-station	Post offices	Post branch offices	Wireless Post telegraph stations	Wireless Telephone exchange stations	Post offices	Post agencies	Tele-graph agencies	Wireless telegraph agencies	Tele-phone agencies	Total
1926	—	—	40	8	16	3	2	146	90	11	20	336
1932	1	1	44	37	22	4	3	151	102	38	25	428
1933	26	1	44	43	22	2	7	145	112	49	25	476
1934	48	1	49	39	26	1	6	146	113	48	30	507
1935	51	1	53	36	30	—	14	146	112	48	30	520
1936	54	1	56	45	32	—	11	147	118	51	17	532
1937	1	1	17	4	18	—	—	82	24	53	37	278
1938	14	1	18	4	18	—	—	80	24	55	47	288

Note: Statistics from 1937 with regard to Kwantung are exclusive of the S.M.R. Zone, Jurisdiction over which was transferred to Manchoukuo as a results of the abolition of extra-territoriality.

Table 3. Number of Telegrams Handled

(A) Manchoukuo

(1,000)

	In-Manchoukuo		Japan-Manchoukuo		Foreign		Total	
	Despatched	Arrived	Despatched	Arrived	Despatched	Arrived	Despatched	Arrived
1934	2,067	2,094	2,110	1,859	256	281	4,434	4,235
1935	2,931	2,917	2,317	2,072	255	275	5,504	5,265
1936	3,485	3,427	2,483	2,231	282	283	6,251	5,943
1937	4,084	4,082	2,809	2,438	281	274	7,175	6,795
1938	4,926	4,920	3,218	2,695	439	421	8,583	8,036

(B) Kwantung

(1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Domestic & Japan-Manchuria			Others			Transmitted	
	Despatched	Arrived	Total	Despatched	Arrived	Total	Domestic & Japan-Manchuria	Others
1933	1,184	1,128	2,312	222	222	444	1,559	397
1934	1,364	1,293	2,657	199	217	416	1,866	364
1935	1,564	1,500	3,064	159	176	335	2,228	325
1936	1,674	1,625	3,299	149	165	314	2,686	239
1937	1,723	1,655	3,378	172	181	354	2,856	266
1938	1,686	1,706	3,392	162	163	326	2,146	259

Radio Broadcasting

In 1934 there were only four broadcasting stations in Manchuria, these being located at Dairen, Mukden, Harbin and Hsinking, with a total antenna power of 4.5 kilowatts. In May, 1935, a 100 kilowatt transmitter was set up in Hsinking, which was the largest to be found in the Far East until the erection of a 150 kilowatt transmitter in Tokyo in December, 1937. This 100 kilowatt transmitter is used in broadcasting programs in the Manchou language.

Due to the ever increasing demand for better reception a number of stations have since been established, the number obtaining as in 1940 being 15 broadcasting stations having a total antenna power of 138 kilowatts, of which 9 stations carry on two separate broadcasts simultaneously, one in Manchou and the other in Japanese.

Stations in important cities, like Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Mutankiang and Tsitsihar are connected to one another by the carrier

current telephony system which is used to relay programs from one station to another. Besides using carriers and wireless telephony to relay broadcasts in Manchoukuo, unloaded cables are used between Mukden and Antung. In exchanging programs with both Japan and China, both short wave and unloaded cables are used to relay broadcasts among the three countries.

The Manchuria Telephone and Telegraph Company expects to have twenty broadcasting stations under its control and also expects to double the antenna output power of the Hsinking Broadcasting Station by December 1942, when the government's present Five Year Plan comes to an end.

Short wave broadcasting was first undertaken by the Company at Station JDY, 10 kw., in Dairen in September, 1937. Station JDY carried on daily transmissions with its antenna beamed towards South China, the Straits Settlements, and the South Seas. To better inform the peoples of the world of the rapid change and progress taking place in Manchoukuo and in the Far East, a 20 kilowatt transmitter was installed in Hsinking in the spring of 1939. Then on July 20, 1939, short wave broadcasting was officially inaugurated with the purpose of introducing Manchonkuo abroad, of bringing about a better understanding between the peoples of the East and West, and of creating international goodwill. In 1940 short wave broadcasting in Manchoukuo operated under the name of "Short Wave System" and four separate broadcasts were transmitted daily to the Pacific Coast of North America and the Hawaiian Islands, to Europe, to the South Seas, and to Mongolia and the Soviet Union.

Table 4. No. of Broadcasting Stations

(Jan. 1940)

Stations	Denomination	K.W.	Frequency	Stations	Denomination	K.W.	Frequency
Hsinking	M T C Y	10.00	560	Yenki	M T K Y	0.02	758
	M T C Y	100.00	180	Chiamussu	M T N Y	0.05	615
Mukden	M T B Y	1.00	890	Heiho	M T S Y	—	1,100
Dairen	T Q A K	1.00	760	Hailar	M T R Y	—	1,260
	T Q A K	1.00	1,065	Chengteh	M T H Y	0.05	915
(shortwave)	J D Y	10.00	9,925	Chinchow	M T O Y	—	575
Harbin	M T F Y	3.00	674		M T O Y	—	955
Mutankiang	M T G Y	0.05	1,015	Yingkow	M T P Y	—	1,025
Antung	J Q B Y	0.05	805		M T P Y	—	1,270
Tsitsihar	M T L Y	0.05	835	Fuchin	M T Q Y	—	1,080

Table 5. Statistics of Radio Broadcasting

(A) Number of Radio Listeners-in by Nationality

	No. of Stations	Japanese	Koreans	Manchoukuoans	Others	Total
1933	3	7,143	...	415	457	8,015
1934	4	10,284	...	1,384	718	12,386
1935	4	16,651	...	2,640	473	19,764
1936	6	34,666	86	5,815	635	41,202
1937	10	70,073	1,282	16,550	971	88,876
1938'	12	88,576		37,531	1,310	127,417

(B) Radio Broadcasting by Languages in 1937

(In hours)

	Japanese	Korean	Manchoukuoan	Russian	Total incl. others
Dairen	3,136	—	1,087	—	4,230
Mukden	3,330	144	195	—	3,681
Hsinking	3,341	177	3,180	136	6,892
Harbin	3,131	—	77	849	4,064
Antung	523	39	—	—	560
Mutankiang	1,861	113	—	—	1,976
Chengteh	893	—	623	—	1,531
Total	16,215	473	5,162	985	22,936

(C) Radio Programs Classified

(As in March, 1937)

Items	*Percent to Total Broadcasting Period	Items	*Percent to Total Broadcasting Period
News	28.5%	School Broadcast	1.0%
Education & Cultural	25.5%	Advertisements	0.5%
Children's Hour	4.9%	Miscellaneous	9.1%
Musical Program	12.9%	Total	100.0%
Radio Drama	17.6%	Average No. of Hours of Broadcasting per Day	11.48

Note: Percentage compiled from total hours of broadcasting from the stations at Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

On April 1, 1932 the Manchoukuo Government took control of the postal administration and postal affairs of the country. This enterprise under the former regime was controlled by the Central Government of China and due to the disunified condition then obtaining in Manchuria the service was far from satisfactory. The Manchoukuo authorities have been successful in eliminating most of the causes for the inefficiency that existed under the Chang rule. Among some of the projects that have been completed by the new government are the establishment of a number of new post offices and the lowering of postal rate. In 1939 there were over 1,894 post offices in the country. The sales of stamps and transactions of the postal savings banks also saw an appreciable increase.

The Manchoukuo Government remains still outside the International Postal Union, but the country's mails bearing the Manchoukuo stamp have been circulating without any hitch in foreign countries.

Table 6. Number of Post Offices By Jusrisdictions (Sept., 1939)

Superintendent Office	No. of Post-Office	No. of Sub-Office	Total	Superintendent Office	No. of Post-Office	No. of Sub-Office	Total
Hsinkink	129	333	462	Chinchow	63	229	292
Mukden	136	558	694	Total	474	1,420	1,894
Harbin	146	300	446				

Table 6. Number of Post Offices By Jurisdictions (Sept., 1939)

(Unit: 1,000)

(A) Outwards

	Ordinary Mail				Special Mail			
	Letters	Post cards	Printed matters	Total	Registered	Total incl. others	Grand Total	Parcel post
1932	—	—	—	11,676	629	691	12,367	68
1933	—	—	—	71,481	2,619	2,823	74,303	755
1934	—	—	—	98,578	2,108	2,963	100,542	775
1935	—	—	—	96,860	3,053	4,097	100,956	695
1936	77,291	14,933	10,412	102,636	3,323	4,554	107,189	645
1937	94,833	10,516	11,677	117,026	3,505	7,268	124,294	1,443
1938	103,046	20,702	23,242	146,990	4,155	10,910	157,900	1,079
1939	111,259	30,888	34,807	176,954	4,747	11,543	188,497	1,173

(B) Inwards

	Ordinary Mail				Special Mail			
	Letters	Post cards	Printed matters	Total	Registered	Total incl. others	Grand Total	Parcel post
1932	—	—	—	13,296	780	846	14,136	69
1933	—	—	—	74,399	3,133	3,310	77,709	637
1934	—	—	—	126,441	2,242	3,295	129,735	1,011
1935	—	—	—	146,240	4,365	5,556	151,796	718
1936	95,926	11,245	17,182	124,352	3,915	5,237	129,589	746
1937	111,280	10,939	16,901	139,120	3,530	6,701	145,820	1,468
1938	111,579	16,093	24,616	152,288	4,973	8,458	160,745	1,200
1939	111,879	21,247	32,330	165,456	5,319	11,703	177,159	1,297

Table 8. Foreign Mails Handled
(Unit: 1,000)

(A) Outwards

	Ordinary mail	Special Mail: Registered	Special Mail: Total incl. others	Grand Total	Parcel Post
1934	18,252	754	761	19,014	86
1935	31,730	1,215	1,235	32,965	113
1936	40,310	1,391	1,422	41,732	150
1937	40,537	1,114	1,709	42,245	318
1938	60,753	2,325	3,053	63,806	425
1939	80,970	2,899	3,914	84,884	536

(B) Inwads

	Ordinary mail	Special Mail: Registered	Special Mail: Total incl. others	Grand Total	Parcel Post
1934	19,430	704	720	20,150	324
1935	37,505	1,125	1,144	38,649	446
1936	43,995	1,113	1,149	45,144	636
1937	43,527	1,176	1,372	44,899	842
1938	69,883	1,566	2,055	71,938	1,586
1939	96,240	1,813	2,212	98,451	2,211

Air Mail

The development of air transportation within Manchoukuo as well as with Japan and China is well reflected in the increasing use of air mail service. Outward ordinary air mail matter expanded from 545 million pieces in 1934 to 3,087 million pieces in 1939. Statistics are subjoined:

Table 9. Air Mails Handled
(Unit: 1,000)

(A) Outwards

	Ordinary Mail: Letters	Ordinary Mail: Post cards	Ordinary Mail: Printed matters	Ordinary Mail: Total	Special Mail: Registered	Special Mail: Total incl. others	Grand Total
1934	—	—	—	481	58.3	63.3	545
1935	—	—	—	562	67.0	73.3	636
1936	587	11.1	7.9	606	77.6	83.4	689
1937	1,134	40.0	1.9	1,176	1,660.0	1,944.0	1,371
1938	1,801	38.5	28.3	1,868	246.3	290.6	2,159
1939	2,633	58.8	47.6	2,738	309.8	349.9	3,087

(B) Inwards

	Ordinary Mail: Letters	Ordinary Mail: Post cards	Ordinary Mail: Printed matters	Ordinary Mail: Total	Special Mail: Registered	Special Mail: Total incl. others	Grand Total
1934	—	—	—	708	42.2	49.7	757
1935	—	—	—	784	49.6	59.2	844
1936	848	25.0	20.2	890	62.7	76.0	966
1937	1,114	21.1	23.1	1,158	234.0	252.5	1,410
1938	1,759	31.5	34.1	1,825	247.6	382.5	1,107
1939	2,571	75.7	44.0	2,691	210.1	315.6	3,007

Note: Figures from 1937 are inclusive of special delivery.

Improvement of Japan-Manchoukuo Postal Savings System

A law designed to improve the system of Japan-Manchoukuo postal savings transfer accounts inaugurated on December 1, 1936, was formally promulgated in the Government gazette on March 11, 1937 to be effective on and after May 1, 1937. The improvement was decided upon by the Department of Communications after consultation with the Japanese authorities concerned, as the previous system was of a temporary nature. Besides prpviding for many improvements in the system, the law increases the number of Manchoukuo post-offices handling postal savings transfer accounts, which was 176 early in 1937 to 233 simultaneously with the enforcement of the law. The increase will enable even residents in remote Manchoukuo towns to send postal transfers.

Table 10. Fees for Domestic and Foreign Ordinary Mails

Class	Kind of Mail	Weight	Foreign: Domestic (MY)	Foreign: Japan (MY)	Foreign: China (MY)	Foreign: Others (MY)
1st class	Letter	20 grams	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.20
2nd class	Post Card	Single	0.02	0.02	0.025	
"	"	Carte Repondee	0.04	0.04		
3rd class	Periodical & Newspaper	60 grams	0.005	0.005	0.005*	0.04*
4th class	Printed Matter	120 grams	*0.02	0.02	0.02†	0.20†
5th class	Commercial Sample	120 grams	0.02	0.02	0.02(A)	0.08(B)

Note: *—Every 50 grams. †—Every 25 grams. (A)—4 grams. (B)—100 grams.

Agreement Concerning the Establishment of Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company

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 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 their 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 communications as at present belong to them in the Kwantung Leased Territory, in the South Manchuria Railway Zone and in the area under the administrative 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 office or for police and military purposes.

Nationals or juridical persons of Manchoukuo may contribute as capital such equipments for electric communications 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, national 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 or profit on the shares other than those held by the two Government 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 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 to 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 equipments 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 purpose 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 agreement 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 Manchoukuo 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 instrument 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.

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, correcponding to the 26th day of the 3rd month of the 8th year of Showa. (March 26, 1933).

(L.S.) HSIEH CHIEH-SHIH,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo,
(L.S.) NOBUYOSHI MUTO,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Table 11. Assets & Liabilities of the Manchuria Telegraph & Telephone Co.

(At end of December, 1939) (Unit: ¥1,000)

ASSETS:

Capital Stock Uncalled	6,875	Cash on Hand	128
Communications Equipments	86,520	Miscel. Accounts paid in advance	1,774
Miscellaneous Equipments	7,868	Securities Receipts in Pledge	7
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	4,164	Exchange Accounts	49
Guaranty Fund	26	Securities	1,250
Stores Accounts	10,499	Stamps	0
Postal Transfer Savings	204	Post Office Deposits	1
Bank Deposits	6,200	Total incl. others	125,565

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock Authorized	50,000	Miscellaneous Accounts payable	3,771
Legal Reserve	980	Guaranty Funds	1,976
Special Reserve	3,280	Mutual Aid Account	464
Retirement Allowance Reserve	1,220	Sundry Receipts Unadjusted	1,607
Dividends Balancing Reserve	2,030	Balance brought from Previous Term	1,126
Special Funds	509	Net profit for the Year ending March	5,898
Depreciation Funds Reserve	15,588	Total incl. others	125,565
Bonds	35,000		

DISPOSAL OF PROFIT:

Legal Reserve	390	Dividends to Shareholders (6% per annum)	2,416
Retirement Allowance Fund for Employees	700	Dividends Balancing Reserve	1,000
Bonuses to Officials	86	Special Reserve	1,000
		Balance carried forward	1,416

References:

Table Nos.: 1-3 a, 4-10 b, 11-a.
Key: a—Manchuria Telegraph & Telephone Co.
b—Dept. of Communications, Manchoukuo.

CHAPTER XX
TRANSPORTATION

ROADS

Historical

The building of roads reflects both natural and cultural influences, such as climate, topography, geographical conditions, density of population, the cultural level of the population and administrative policies. Viewed from this standpoint, the roads of Manchoukuo cannot be regarded as being favored by either the natural or cultural factors. With respect to cultural factors, the failure of past administrators to adopt proper policies has greatly hindered the development of roads in Manchoukuo.

In the Manchu dynasty period there were the so-called Kuanmatalu (highways for official horses) connecting cities, and also great and small roads connecting towns and villages. But as these were not properly maintained, State and private roads were equally in ruin. Furthermore, such highways were constructed by the former war lords from military standpoints, and no consideration was given to economic and industrial factors. Thus, roads used for military purposes were repaired and maintained whenever necessary, and other were left to local authorities who repaired them only when it was unavoidable.

Construction methods were very primitive, and bridges and other parts of roads were left unrepaired when damaged or washed away by floods. No provision was made for the permanent maintenance of bridges and there were no spans across rivers. Furthermore, roads were constructed by merely cutting through flat and uncultivated areas, and there was no surfacing. As roads were on the same level with the surrounding areas, when the rainy season of summer came, the clay deposit, peculiar to Manchoukuo, turned into mud, and roads became impassable. Then in the dry season, roads were covered with yellow dust, which was extremely difficult to walk through.

All of the principal cities of Manchuria are connected by highways, but the country still possesses only a scant length of paved roads. The Government saw the necessity of constructing new highways and of broadening those already in existence and between 1932 and 1938 more than 13,000 kilometers of national roads have been built. The Governmnt's initial plan in 1932 called for the construction of 60,000 kilometers of national highways in ten years, but various circumstances have necessitated slight modifications to this original project. The outcome was the formation of the First and Second Five-Year Highway Construction Plans. The First Five-Year Plan covered the years 1932-36 and involved the construction of 9,809 kilometers of national highways and 20 special bridges at an estimated expenditure of M¥30,685,000, while the Second Five-Year Plan, extending over 1937-41, proposed the construction of 13,268 kilometers of national highways and 37 special bridges at an estimated expenditure of M¥62,000,000. For the realization of the Five Year Plan, the Government has established the State Highway Bureau and the Highway Construction Offices at Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin and Tsitihar. With the launching of the Second Five-Year Plan, the Highway Construction Offices were shifted to Tsitsihar, Tumen, and Mutankiang.

The work thus started progressed smoothly. During the period allotted to the First Five-Year Plan, 8,992 kilometers of modern highways and 20 special bridges had been completed, while during the first two years of the Second Five Year Project, 4,613 kilometers of national highways and 24 special bridges had been successfully completed. The following table shows the growing length of roads according to years:

Table 1. Road and Bridge Construction

	National Roads		Local Roads		Bridges	
	Extension (Kms.)	Expenses (M¥1,000)	Length (Kms.)	Expenses (M¥1,000)	Length (Meters)	Expenses (M¥1,000)
1932	707.7	7,804	....	....	....	....
1933	3,000.9	12,876	5,218.5	76	480	56
1934	2,632.3		2,138.1	684	1,595	146
1935	580.4	16,615	1,468.7	346	2,122	249
1936	2,071.0		1,485.7	846	3,266	207
1937	2,168.6	10,068	989.8	717	5,700	189
1938	1,920.0	13,461	2,597.0	403	8,455	1,891
Total	13,080.9	60,824	13,897.8	3,071	21,618	2,739

Table 2. Length of Roads Classified

(End of 1937; Unit: Kilometers)

Province	Usable year-round	Unusable after rains	Unusable in rainy season	Usable in winter only	Total Length
Kirin	1,015	1,220	2,839	1,577	6,652
Lungkiang	504	3,486	637	1,230	5,857
Heiho*	....	....	....	....	....
Sankiang	——	371	2,037	755	3,163
Mutankiang	187	181	625	632	1,625
Pinkiang	1,080	3,490	1,918	319	6,806
Chientao	194	512	249	286	1,241
Tunghua	845	667	432	112	2,056
Antung	652	1,357	2,727	20	4,756
Fengtien	2,990	3,205	1,518	129	7,841
Chinchow	1,847	1,122	1,189	237	4,395
Jehol	1,118	1,711	1,159	166	4,153
Hsingan W.*	....	....	....	....	....
Hsingan S.	295	761	494	45	1,495
Hsingan E.	47	185	——	199	431
Hsingan N.*	....	....	....	....	....
Total	10,773	18,267	15,723	5,706	50,468
	20%	36%	31%	12%	100%

Note: * Investigation not yet completed.

Table 3. Five-Year Plan for Improvement of Local Roads and Bridges

(1938—1942)

Roads	Length (km.)	14,580	Allotment for	1938	4,333,060
	Subsidy (M¥)	10,008,430	" "	1939	3,398,420
Bridges	Length (km.)	32,289	" "	1940	3,231,610
	Subsidy (M¥)	11,594,000	" "	1941	4,313,360
Total State Subsidy		21,602,430	" "	1942	4,321,980

Note: Standard width of road is 6-8 meters.

Motor Transport

On May 31, 1933, the Government charged the Deparmtent of Communications with the supervision and control of the motor transport industry. Due partly to the efforts thus made by the Government for the development of the motor transport and partly to the construction of new highways, the motor bus business has expanded tremendously. The total extension of motor bus lines as at the end of 1939 was 20,503 kilometers under state management and 7,144 kilometers under private management. The development of the motor bus service for the last few years may be seen from the figures appended:—

All bus service along railway lines or running parallel to such lines, and others over routes which will later become railways, as well as those which play an important role in the opening up of undeveloped regions and in the maintenance of peace and order, and which are not paying proposition, are managed by the State through the General Directorate of State Railways as a subsidiary business of the latter. The other bus lines, however, are left to private management.

Table 4. Condition of Motor Bus Transportation

	No. of lines	Length of extension lines (Kms.)	Length of operating lines (Kms.)	Investment (M¥1,000)	Aggregate number of passengers carried (1,000)	Aggregate amount of goods hauled (1,000 m. tons)	Total Receipts (M¥1,000)
Governmental:							
1934	19	8,876	3,544	2,300	358	6,650	1,223
1935	33	9,935	4,366	2,339	515	5,103	1,580
1936	65	11,272	5,644	2,422	722	7,081	1,830
1937	80	13,103	5,386	....	1,132	38,066	3,508
1938	..	....	....	....	6,311	38,230	7,311
1939	206	20,547	16,718	....	....	....	....
Private:							
1934	32	3,752	3,311	2,195	....	....	....
1935	63	4,693	4,125	3,830	34,278	16,742	3,239
1936	104	5,518	4,215	4,174	43,697	41,252	4,389
1937	123	6,687	6,500	....	72,821	....	5,997
1938	..	6,922	....	....	....	....	....
1939	..	**7,144**	**7,144**	....	....	....	....

Table 5. State Bus Lines
(April, 1939)

MUKDEN RAILWAY BUREAU
(Total Length: 1,857 kms.)

	Kms.
Ancheng Line:	
Antung-Chengtzutuan	232
„ -Hungchikai	52
„ -Wulungpei	22
Hoshenkou-Lungwangmiao	45
Takushan-Fenghuangcheng	96
„ -Tashihchiao	175
Chuangho-Paipin	120
Chuangho-Siuyen	72
Siuyen-Haicheng	100
Chehmucheng-Pachakou	12
Hainiu Line:	
Haicheng-Neuchuang	25
Yingkow-Neuchuang	40
Hailiao Line:	
Haicheng-Liaoyang	62
Anren Line:	
Lishan-Liaoyang	16
Fenghu Line:	
Mukden-Fushun	56
Hutieh Line:	
Hushun-Tiehling	65
Liaohu Line:	
Hushun-Waitoushan	60
Waitoushan-Liaoyang	65
Chenghu Line:	
Hushun-Chengchang	110
Fengcheng Line:	
Mukden-Kangping	119
Faku-Changkutai	108
Faku-Tungchiangkou	29
Hsiaokou-Kangping	39
Faku-Ilu	72
Minchang Line:	
Hsinmin-Changwu	62

CHINCHOW RAILWAY BUREAU
(Total Length: 3,146 kms.)

Jehol Line:	
Lingyuan-Suichung	184
Suichung-Minshuitangpienmen	43
Pingchuan-Hsifengkou	97
Lamatung-Chinglung	103
Chinglung-Hsiatien	69
Pingchuan-Hsichiao	131
Hsichiao-Nolin	20
Hsichiao-Chihfeng	*59
Chengteh-Weichang	135
Sanchakou-Kupeikou	91
Yingpang-Fengning	47
Lingyuan-Lengkou	164
Chengteh City	3
Chinfu Line:	
Chinchow-Sihaikuo	36
Hsingshan-Hulutao	45
Chinsi-Yangchiachangtzu	35
Chinchow City	11
Chaoyang-Chienping	82
Yehaishou-Hsinghui	115
Tahushan-Hsiatientzu	32
Weichang-Chihfeng	*130
Weichang-Tolun	*130
Chihfeng-Linhsi	210
Peiha Line:	
Fuhsin-Halaton	62
Paituchangpienmen-Peichen	37
Fuhsin-Tunglumutewang	21
Peikai Line:	
Peipiao-Namanchi	152
Kailu-Namanchi	115
Tungliao-Koutsinsuchi	92
Tungchieng Line:	
Tungliao-Kailu	86
Kailu-Lintung	180

KIRIN RAILWAY BUREAU
(Total Length: 1,861 kms.)

Tunghua Line:	
Tunghua-Tsian	*116
Tsian-Yangyutao	19
Tsian-Huangpai	34
Tunghua-Pataohao	60
„ -Haunjen	94
„ -Tunghua Station	5
Shanchengchen-Liuho Station	37
Liuho-Wufenglou	51
Chaoyangchen Line:	
Chaoyangchen-Fushung	145
Peipinanchuan-Wutaokou	85
Liuho-Kushantzu	28
Kingki Line:	
Hsinking-Kirin	126
Kirin-Hsiaofengman	25
Itung Line:	
Itung-Panshih Station	80
„ -Yentungshan Station	90
„ -Shihling Station	60
Chaluho-Shuangyang	37
Nungan Line:	
Nungan-Fulungchuan	50
„ -Kuochiatun	*25
„ -Kaoshantun	60
Kuochiatun-Tafangshen	49
Mimen-Kaoshantung	30
Chiutai Line:	
Hsiachiutai Sta.-Shanghowan	82
Chitamu-Pachitun	45
Hsiachiutai Sta.-Ssutsingtsuitzu	*
Nankuan-Hsiachiutai Station	30
Chiaoho Line:	
Chiaoho-Pachiatzu	27
Tunhai Line:	
Tunhua-Kuanti	32
Kuanti-Emu	30
Tungmen-Mahao	28
Tunhua-Emu	*50
Antu Line:	
Mingyuehkuo-Antu	124

MUTANKIANG RAILWAY BUREAU
(Total Length: 1,894 kms.)

Tungman Line:	
Tumen-Mishan	*45
Hunchung-Tinghsingchen	100
„ -Chingyuchiao	51
Tahungkou-Lotzukou	82
Suifenho-Sanchakou	62
Sanchakou-Tinghsingchen	120
Mishan Line:	
Mishan-Pingyuan	78
Pingyuang-Lishuchen	52
Lishuchen-Mishan	22
Mishan-Mishan Sta.	12
Pingyuang-Pingyuang Sta.	12
Poli-Chitaiho	32
Hartung Line:	
Shanhsin-Chiamussu	106
Chiamussu-Huachuan	39
Huachuan-Fuchin	*113
Fuchin-Tungkiang	76
Sanhsin-Poli	110
Chiamussu-Fuchin	166
Fuchin-Paoching	120
Shakang-Paoching	139
Chiamussu-Hsingshantun	205
Chienchen Sta.-Huanying	5
Hunanying-Sanhsinchien	100
Chiamussu City	19

HARBIN RAILWAY BUREAU
(Total Length: 2,225 kms.)

Hartung Line:	
Harbin-Hulan	23
Hulan-Mulan	122
Mulan-Tungho	75
Tungho-Sanhsin	81
Fangcheng-Talomi	55
Tungho-Fengshan	60
Pingfeng Line:	
Harbin-Pingfeng	26
Lalin Line:	
Harbin-Acheng Sta.	45
Hsiangfang-Acheng	36
Acheng-Lalin Sta.	38
Acheng Sta.-Barrack	3
Mankou Line:	
Mankou-Yuyuan	98
Yuyuan-Fuyu	50
Mankou-Hsikang	82
Hsikang-Mingshui	60
Hsikang-Chifeipaching	52
Lanhsi-Hulan	50
Harbin-Laonchen	30
Sanchaho Line:	
Sanchaho-Wuchang	120
„ -Yushu	60
Yushu-Pachitun	60
Wukoshu-Taolaichao	23
Kungpengtzu-Tapahao	12
Hsinglungtien-Ssuchiafang	74
Sanchaho-Fuyu	125
Suchiaputzu-Wuchiachan	18
Hsiaokungpengtzu-Fuyu	72
Lalin Line:	
Yushu-Lalin	59
Nohei Line:	
Heiho-Aigun	33
Aigun-Chiko	114
Heiho-Chinshangchen	*225
„ -Kantachi	124
Sunwu-Chiko	115
N. Sunwu Sta.-Barrack	5

TSITSIHAR RAILWAY BUREAU
(Total Length: 2,826 kms.)

Tsicha Line:	
Tsitsihar-Kannan	107
Meiliszu-Fulaerhchi	14
Yungankai-Anganghsi	20
Tsita Line:	
Anganghsi-Tuerpete	100
Talahar-Taikang Sta.	106
Talahar-Tatungchen	74
Nohei Line:	
Noho-Puhsi	30
Nunkiang City	6
Tailai Line:	
Tailai-Chinghsing	107
Tatzucheng-Chalainoerh	22
Fulaerchi-Puhsi	54
Lintieh Line:	
Taikang Sta.-Lintieh	55
Lintieh-Ian	55
Tsitsihar-Lintieth	80
Paichuan Line:	
Anta Sta.-Paichuan	160
Paichuan-Koshan Sta.	65
Anta-Hsikiang	42
Paichuan-Hailun	85
„ -Ian	65
Paichuan-Kotung Sta.	66
Koshan-Peihsingchen	58
Paichuan-Taian Sta.	81
Taian Sta.-Ian	47
Antai Line:	
Anta Sta.-Tatungchen	67
Tatungchen-Yuchow	57
Hsingan Line:	
Wengchuan-Hailar	*285
Hailar-Nalemutu	180
Hailar City	10
Taonan-Fengchuan	105
Wangyehmiao-Fengchuan	113
Sanchiatzu-Wafangchen	44
Wangyehmiao-Wafangchen	65
Kingtao Line:	
Taonan-Ankuang	*86
Ankuang-Lungchuantun	30
Kanan Line:	
Kaitung-Chienkuochi	155
Taipingchuang-Tanyu	45
Tanyu-Kaitung	50
Chienkuochi Line:	
Chienkuochi-Fuyu	8

Table 6. Number of Cars
(End of 1936)

					Motor Cars					
(a) Manchoukuo	Bicycles	Rikisha	Wagons	Carts	Hand Cars	Motor Cycles	Passenger	Lorry	Others	Total
Kirin	10,471	1,387	1,441	84,298	687	9	288	178	12	474
Lungkiang	4,587	127	2,102	66,536	219	16	217	185	16	418
Sankiang	673	7	856	15,294	10	3	78	214	—	292
Heiho	303	12	135	3,802	25	1	15	20	6	41
Pinkiang & Mutankiang	6,368	303	2,847	85,518	236	8	238	230	10	478
Chientao	3,214	156	139	19,289	222	8	94	79	3	176
Antung & Tunghua	7,360	863	436	16,466	298	6	49	233	10	292
Fengtien	49,405	12,325	6,006	155,697	6,098	49	460	280	62	802
Chinchow	4,028	1,331	877	48,148	381	13	93	106	3	202
Jehol	2,839	934	975	18,264	385	2	63	172	—	235
Hsinking Spec. Muni.	8,846	948	2,842	9,756	160	48	481	182	11	674
Harbin Spec. Muni.	6,484	6,343	2,870	5,729	709	97	836	309	31	1,176
Hailar	104	3	287	1,493	—	—	23	43	—	66
Manchouli	116	—	43	463	—	1	11	2	4	17
Total	104,852	24,739	21,856	530,753	3,430	261	2,946	2,233	168	5,347
(b) Kwantung										
Kwantung Province	33,925	2,136	1,592	23,492	4,280	...	...	...	..	...
S.M.R. Zone	26,846	2,237	1,697	1,964	1,340	...	...	...	..	...
Total	60,771	4,373	3,289	25,456	5,620	...	...	...	..	...

TRANSPORTATION BY WATER

The shipping industry in Manchuria had been anything but active owing to the tardy development of general transport facilities. It was not until the end of the nineteenth century when the Chinese Eastern Railway was established by Russia and the South Manchuria Railway by Japan that railway transport began to develop in Manchuria. With the growing activity of the railway service, the coast line began to be active with the ports of Dairen, Port Arthur, Yingkow and Antung as the center.

On the other hand, Manchuria is favoured by nature with many navigable rivers such as the Amur, Sungari, Ussuri, Liaoho, Yalu, Tumen, etc. The economic value of these rivers was considerable when there was no railway service. The rivers in South Manchuria are generally so shallow as can only admit of the navigation of junks, but those in North Manchuria are mostly navigable by river steamers.

Besides repleting port and harbour facilities with a view to connecting the centers of production with sea ports, the Government which recognizes the importance of the rivers is making efforts to further the facilities of river navigation. All affairs concerning the control of navigation are placed under the charge of the Bureau of Transportations, of the Department of Communications. Also, for purposes of navigation administration, the Navigation Administration Bureau has been established at Harbin, Antung and Yingkow. More specifically, the Navigation Administration Bureau is under the control of the Minister of Communications and takes charge of the waterways, bays and harbours, ships, crew, pilots, nautical marks and other affairs concerning water navigation.

The navigation administration Bureau and the district under their jurisdiction are tabulated below:—

Table 7. Navigation Bureau by Territories

Harbin Navigation Administration Bureau	Harbin	1st Sungari, 2nd Sungari, Nonni, Ussuri, Amur, Arugun and their branches and coasts.
Yingkow Navigation Administration Bureau	Yingkow	Pohai and the Liaoho which empties into it and other rivers, and their branches and coasts.
Antung Navigation Administration Bureau	Antung	Huanghai and the Yalu emptying into it and other rivers, and their tributaries and coasts.

On February 9, 1933 the Manchoukuo Government entrusted the management of the state railways to the S.M.R. Company. The opportunity was taken to sign a contract with the same company for commissioning the management of the navigation business involved, by which navigation under the Sungari jurisdiction and the port and harbour business attached to the Fengshan Line were entrusted to the S.M.R. Co. As a result, on March 1, 1934 the Company established the Harbin Directorate for Navigation under the control of the General Directorate of State Railways to supervise navigation business on the Sungari and to take charge of Hulutao.

The principal transportation facilities are on the Amur, Sungari, Nonni, Ussuri and Liao Rivers. The facilities on the Sungari and Amur Rivers are of particular importance, and as industrial development along these rivers progresses, the operation of these facilities will become more active. More than ten navigation routes along with the piers in Harbin, Chiamussu, Heiho, etc., and the Harbin dockyard are under the management of the General Directorate. The number of arrivals of ships at the various piers during 1937 reached 16,500. Goods transported by water amounted to 603,000 metric tons of exports and 670,000 metric tons of imports.

Table 8. Regular River Voyage Course
(1937)

		Vessels allotted		
	Kms.	Steamers	Lighters & Sailing Vessels	Total
Harbin-Fuchin	623	349	755	1,104
Fuchin-Heiho	759	26	20	46
Heiho-Moho	827	62	35	97
Moho-Kokan	344	17	18	35
Fuchin-Hulin	663	25	15	40
Hulin-Huangkang	241	26	16	52
Hulin-Antungchen	190	2	—	2
Harbin-Fuyu-Talai	332	42	68	110
Harbin-Heiho	1,418	35	35	70
Harbin-Hulin	1,286	37	31	68
Harbin-Sansheng	341	394	1,057	1,451
Harbin-Chiamussu	451	149	—	149
Harbin-Chikote	154	48	—	48
Heiho-Wuyun	299	8	—	8
Chiamussu-Lienkiangkow	5	718	—	718

Table 9. Results of River Voyage

	No. of days opened	Operating kilometers	Vessels		No. of Passengers carried (1,000)	Goods carried (1,000 tons)	Total revenue (¥1,000)
			No.	Tonnage (1,000)			
1933	201	3,866	312	124	327	663	4,938
1934	200	4,820	319	120	383	821	6,484
1935	208	4,478	317	120	500	755	6,146
1936	202	4,478	310	119	640	846	6,439
1937	207	3,753	312	118	713	803	6,422
1938	219	3,753	310	118	709	885	6,223

Rivers

Important rivers on which the Navigation Association opefates its vessels are the Sungari, Amur, Liao, Nonni and Yalu. The routes in operation are as follows in kilometers:

As for the navigation on the Yalu and Liao rivers, the situation has not yet reached the stage where modern navigation is in much demand, so that although the General Directorate is vested with right to operate vessels on them, at present it is still investigating the real conditions obtaining on these rivers. So far junks and rafts have been sufficient to take care of what traffic there are on the two rivers.

Due to severe winter, the routes can only be operated about 7 months of the year, yet the personnel has to be maintained even during the freezing season practically in full force. Added to this already adverse condition a great deal of the traffic is expected to be diverted to the railways when the projected ones are completed; consequently it is considered almost impossible to obtain any profit from this enterprise. The most that can be expected is a par between revenue and expense. In other words this enterprise is operated solely for public service.

However, the General Directorate is sparing no effort in curtailing unnecessary expenses by efficient use of vessels, by elevating the efficiency of personnel, etc. and in finding new sources of revenues, such as, by opening up new paying routes, attracting traffic and popularization of this means of transportation.

Besides the transporattion facilities that have already been dealt with, the General Directorate is also conducting various public enterprises such as the development of local industries, spreading of education, modern sanitation and the maintenance of peace and order along the railways. In other words the mission of the General Direction does not stop at merely carrying passenger and goods, but it also involves those enterprises that will help to enhance the general development of the country which might of course mean busi-

ness to the railway in some distant future, but at tremendous initial sacrifice to the railway.

The Sungari.—Though no more than a tributary, an extensive region in Northern Manchoukuo from the Changpai range down to the Heilungkiang is watered by the Sungari. Its valley extends over a long distance of 600 ri. The Sungari is the most important water course in Northern Manchoukuo, important not only for transportation but also for irrigation. Although the upper stream si not available for traffic on account of shallows and of danger from bandits, the waterways down Harbin is navigable even by steamers displacing 1,000 tons and more. Harbin is the principal river port which the Sungari has on its course. The part where traffic is most active extends from Harbin to the point where the Sungari joins the Heilungkiang, the depth measuring 7 feet on the average.

History of Traffic on the Sungari.—The origin of traffic on the Sungari dates far back to old times. Russian steam-boats were pioneer explorers of the navigable course in the lower stream towards the latter half of the 19th century. They steamed up the Heilungkiang and entered the Sungari as far as Kirin in 1895. Chinese boats came there later than 1907, and Russia held, by virtue of treaties, the power of navigation on the Sungari until 1917, when the Tsarist Government was overthrown by Soviet Revolutionaries. Apprehensive of seizure by the Soviet, Russian shipowners hurriedly sold their vessels to Chinese capitalists interested in shipping at reduced prices. Since that time, Chinese have become powerful in the shipping world on the Sungari. The Chinese authorities prohibited shipping by Russians on the Sungari between Kirin and Laohsiaokow in 1920, and shipping business on the whole stretch of that river by Russians was forbidden in 1924. In September, 1926 China recovered quays and vessels belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway from the possession of the Soviet.

Navigable Course on the Sungari.—The navigable course on the Sungari is divided into five sections. The uppermost course down to Kirin is shallow, where small steam launches drawing draught of two feet are plying. The course down to Sincheng is navigable by boats drawing draught up to 9 feet, and Harbin to the mouth si most easy of navigation. The plains along both banks in Lungkiang Province are fertile, so that traffic across the river on ice is carried on during winter.

Liaoho.—The east and west tributaries join in the vicinity of Sankiangkow to form the main stream of the Liaoho, which stretches over a long distance of 3,800 Chinese ri, or 650 Japanese ri. Yingkow lies at its mouth. The river is navigable from the mouth up to Chengchiatun, a distance of 1,438 Chinese ri, watering the plain of Southern Manchoukuo. The area embraced by this river measures 350,000 square ri.

However, sand in great volume is carried down by the stream, leaving shallows in its course and blocking the way of ships, while four months in winter, the most important season of traffic, the river is frozen. The value of the Liao in traffic has been largely reduced since the construction of the South Manchuria Railway.

Generally speaking, the Liaoho is not navigable from the 28th November, when ice begins to drift, the river begins to freeze on the 31st December, thaw sets on the 16th March. The river is frozen for 75 days, and drifting of ice ends on the 30th March.

Yalu River.—The Yalu River streams down from the southern foot of the Changpai Range and runs more than 200 ri into the Yellow Sea. It forms steep declivities at several points; there are reefs in the course, while water decreases in autumn every year, and the river is not easy of navigation. This shortcoming is made good to an extent by propeller vessels and craft of special structure. Manchoukuo is intending to improve the traffic system on the Yalu River.

Timber forms the staple goods of trade along that river above Antung, agricultural products coming next, and principal imports up the river are cotton yarns and threads, salt, flour, oil, and miscellaneous goods. The Yalu Transport Company is conducting goods and passenger service with its vessels under instructions from the Government-General of Chosen. The Yalu Steam Craft Company is carrying on similar business with its propeller vessels and with creditable records.

The Yalu River is more or less like a dale and not very valuable from the viewpoint of communication. It is frozen from December till March, while it often overflows its banks in July and August.

The Yalu River is divided into five sections; the uppermost course, the upper course, the intermediate course, the lowest course, and the estuary. The uppermost course is passable only by small crafts, but steamers drawing 10 feet and above can hardly go up to Antung. They must be moored at the entrance.

The Heilungkiang.—The Heilungkiang is the largest river in North Manchuria. As it streams down the boundaries, it is joined by many tributaries, and it runs 2,500 miles into Mamiya Straits. From the head down to the mouth of the Ussuri, the Heilungkiang runs for a distance

of 1,216 miles forming the frontiers between Russia and Manchoukuo and constitutes the important water-way for the development of Northern Manchoukuo. Its navigable distance extends over 8,826 kilometers, and the whole distance navigable by craft other than steam boats measures 10,601 kilometers.

The Heilungkiang is one of the large rivers of the world, deep enough for ships displacing 1,000 tons and upwards, although there are several shallows at various points, and it has large towns on its banks, such as Khabarovsk, Blagoveschensk, Heiho, and Aigun. Wealthy plains are watered by this large river. A time will come when the Heilungkiang and the Sungari will be opened for international transportation, and then the number of vessels plying between Harbin and towns on both banks of the Heilungkiang will increase. The river is frozen from the close of October to the middle of May and it is crowded with various descriptions of crafts during summer.

The navigation on this river is said to have been started by Russian explorers in 1643. Communication on this river was established since May, 1857, and the Heilungkiang Steamship Company was organized under Government subsidies later. There were many vessels on the Sungari and the Heilungkiang while Russia was governed by Tsars, but the downfall of the Tsarist Government caused the rapid decrease in the number of passengers and the volume of cargo.

The Nunkiang.—The Nunkiang is not deep enough for steamers to navigate. From the point where it meets the Sungari, the waterway can be navigable only by steamers but other courses are available only for junks and small sailing boats. The lower stream is 200 to 600 meters wide and 5 to 10 feet deep.

Apart from Dairen in Kwantung Province, there are three ports worthy of mention in Manchoukuo. They are Yingkow, Antung and Hulutao. As for those ports which are confined to sailing craft, Hsihaikou (Chinhsien) ranks first, followed by Chuang-ho. Both are provided with branches of the Customs House.

Port of Yingkow.—Yingkow is generally known as Newchwang by foreigners. Situated about 12 kilometers from the mouth of the Liaoho, it is the oldest open port in Manchuria. It had developed as the only trading port of Manchuria until Dairen began to show activity as a trading port. It was in 1858 that Yingkow was opened to commerce in accordance with the provisions of the Tientsin Treaty. But its activities as an open port dates back to 1872. It is essentially an export harbor dealing chiefly with Japan and China. Exports and imports passing through this port in 1938 totalled M¥77,818,269. Of this amount, ¥33,836,779 represented exports. Chief articles of export consisted of coal, pig-iron, ores, soya beans, and other beans, beancake, bean oil, cotton ginned and unginned, timber, oils. The principal imports, which amounted to ¥44,031,490 were wheat flour, timber, sleeper, ores, salt, sugar, cereals, paper. Yingkow consists of the interior and exterior ports. The water depth measures 9 feet at the bar of the mouth, while the deepest part of the port measures 50 feet; 20 feet to 33 feet being the average depth. The administration in respect of harbour and shipping is conducted by the Harbour Office of the Yingkow Customs House. There is a shallow towards the lower stream, so that ships drawing draught of 17 feet and more have no other means but to steam up the river on high tide. When the river runs low, the volume of traffic is reduced, but once it rises high, the water way changes. This is the impediment to the transportation on the stream. During the winter, or from the end of December to March the river is frozen.

Port of Antung.—The port of Antung is located on the left bank of the Yalu River, about 25 miles from the mouth. Thanks to easy communications on land and water, it has attained marvellous development since its opening to trade. Antung now forms the centre of commerce in the neighbouring localities, and a prosperous emporium of commodities. Antung was formerly an obscure resort of junks or sampans, but since it was opened to commerce in March, 1907, it has become a good trading port. It is due largely to the opening of the Antung-Mukden Railway and the completion of the Yalu River that the port has attained the present prosperity.

Traffic on the river dates back to the remote past, the commodities transported being mostly soya beans, Manchurian corns, cocoons of wild silkworms, and Yalu timber. Antung forms the emporium of those commodities. Frequent shifting of waterways, and depth constitute the weak points of the river, so that vessels drawing draught of 10 feet or more cannot go up. Vessels larger than 700 or 800 tons cannot enter Antung. The port is frozen from December to March, and its value diminishes by drifting ice 100 meters long and 50 meters wide. Navigation on the Yalu closes towards the end of October or the beginning of November. While the river is frozen sleds are available for communication across it. The trade of the port for 1938 amounted to ¥45,308,147 in exports, and ¥85,532,464 in imports. Chief exports consisted of cereals,

bean-cake, soya beans, coal, timber, etc., and chief imports of timber, wheat flour, cereals, sugar, etc.

Port of Hulutao.—The port of Hulutao is an ice-free port in Pohai with an extensive hinterland favoured in depth of water, directoin of wind, temperature, etc. The harbour construction was started in 1908 at an estimated cost of £800,000 with a five-year-programme. The work was resumed in 1919 at an estimated expenditure of 10,000,000 dollars in silver, but it had to be suspended because of a civil disturbance. It was in January, 1930 that a contract with a Dutch firm was signed, and the harbour constructed was to be resumed again at an estimated expenditure of 6,400,000 dollars in American currency. The Manchurian incident caused the abandonment of the resumed work. After the foundation of Manchoukuo, the work was resumed. Then after again suspending the work for a time, the Government of the new country entrusted the harbour construction to the South Manchuria Railway Company for opening up industry in Jehol, especially with an eye to the shipment of Shinkiu and Peipiao coal.

The Company launched a five-year harbour construction plan for the port in 1935 at a total cost of ¥20,000,000 with the object of increasing the cargo handling capacity of Hulutao to 3,500,000 metric tons, and construction of the foundations of Piers Nos. 2 and 3 has been completed. Compared to 1938, Hulutao's cargo handling capacity in 1939 had trebled from 65,000 metric tons to 200,000 tons.

In view, however, of the increasing importance of the harbour works at Hulutao owing to the active development of Manchoukuo's Five Year Industrial Plan and to the closer relationship with North China since the China Incident, the S.M.R. Company has decided to revise and expand the above harbour construction plan in order to increase the port's handling capacity to 4,000,000 tons. This will entail an additional expenditure of ¥10,000,000. Under the revised project, both Piers Nos. 2 and 3 was to be opened for use in 1939, while Pier No. 4 was also to be completed the same year, raising the port's cargo handling capacity to 1,000,000 metric tons. The entire project was scheduled for completion in 1940.

Hulutao was designated as an open port by the State Council on April 5, 1937.

Port of Yuki

The port of Yuki is located on the Korean coast of the Japan Sea, 12 miles from the Tumenkiang River. It is one of the ice-free ports of Korea, and has been the anchorage of fishing boats. The port was opened in June, 1921 and further extensions were completed in 1930. The length of the harbour is 200 meters and affords anchorage for two ships of 3,000 tons. Owing to the mountainous hinterland, the connection between the port and the city of Yuki is inconvenient. In spite of the above-mentioned handicap the port has a unique advantage in the transportation of lumber. According to prevailing conditions, the port can collect lumber by both rail and by rafts descending the Sungari and the Mutankiang rivers. The port has another advantage in that the rafted lumber may be stored at Lake Ryushi, nearby.

Port of Rashin

The port of Rashin situated at the northern end of Korea, fifteen miles south of Yuki, was a small village with a population of 500 in 1927. The completion of the Hsinking-Tumen railway suddenly increased the importance of this port. At present it has a population of 26,000. Rashin is the best port of Korea and is surrounded by mountains on three sides, and protected by two small islands lying at the entrance of the port. The depth of the port is from eight to twenty meters by the piers. When harbour projects now under way are completed Rashin will become an excellent outlet for the cargoes of North Manchuria, particularly from the region of Harbin and for the import of goods to North Manchuria. The construction of the port of Rashin is being projected in three stages. When the entire plan is completed Rashin will have eight piers 300 meters each in length with capacity for handling 9,000,000 tons of cargo annuually. The first stage of construction was commenced in 1933 and was completed in 1938. In this stage three piers with capacity for handling 3,000,000 tons of cargo annually were completed.

A railway line linking Yuki and Rashin, 15 miles distant, was completed in the autumn of 1935. The advantage as regards savings in mileage effected by using the Rashin route instead of the Dairen or Vladivostok routes in transportation between Harbin and Tokyo is shown in the following data:

Route	Mileage (Kms)
Harbin-Dairen-Shimonoseki-Tokyo	3,208.9
Harbin-Vladivostok-Tsuruga-Tokyo	2,194.8
Harbin-RashinNiigata-Tokyo	1,946.1

Table 10. Number of Registered Vessels

(End of July 1939; Excluding vessels less than 20 tons)

Navigation Administration Bureau	Steamers		Lighters		Sailing Vessels	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Manchoukuo:						
Harbin	124	51,170	256	73,334	111	3,606
Yingkow	77	26,265	18	1,896	353	11,819
Antung	13	547	6	374	317	10,978
Hulutao Branch	1	34	—	—	115	7,584
Heiho Branch	—	—	—	—	10	322
Total	215	78,016	280	75,604	905	34,309
Kwantung	160	275,019	101	271,945	294	14,435
Combined Total	375	353,035	381	347,549	1,199	48,744

Table 11. Cargos Loaded & Unloaded By Ports during 1938

(Unit in Metric ton)

(A) Cargos Loaded at

	Harbin	Sansheng	Lienkiankow	Chiamussu	Fuchin	Heiho	Fulin
Coal	13	...	358,413	45	100	...	...
Soya Beans	44	21,036	1,710	1,817	36,261	302	33
Kaoliang	3,025	...	...	...	20	337	1
Wheat	36	26	1,143	2,223	4,814	27	...
Wheat Flour	5,347	1,179	111	1,095	8,169	2,434	29
Salt	10,131	232	...	750	355	217	1
Kerosene	3,108	35	5	894	108	111	2
Gunny Bags	3,353	106	10	263	36	7	1
Cement	7,634	2	...	116	...	4	...
Stone	108	...	...	...	1	1	...
Lumber	5,579	4,437	2	2,820	75	3,327	3
Firewood	18	51	...	183	6	277	...
Metals & Metalwares	5,568	76	23	1,064	109	385	2
Sugar	2,351	1	...	261	9	105	9
Cotton Yarn & Textile	1,263	...	...	8	1	14	3
Others	52,201	1,483	443	3,264	4,657	5,445	777
Total	99,779	28,664	361,860	15,666	54,721	13,005	860

(B) Cargos Unloaded at

	Harbin	Sansheng	Lienkiankow	Chiamussu	Fuchin	Heiho	Fulin
Coal	252,503	11,307	40	1,005	32,059	4,329	387
Soya Beans	118,912	...	...	...	2	78	41
Kaoliang	1,806	192	348	699	13	50	...
Wheat	20,892	1,561		77,441	722		...
Wheat Flour	448	96	2,503	1,647	1	1,395	18
Salt	4	681	...	3,313	3,761	1	...
Gunny Bags	186	354	137	536	757	8	1
Kerosene	8	230	135	1,465	675	30	14
Lime	13,663	372	2,747	2,905	350	...	60
Stone	15,641	...	18	46	9	...	...
Lumber	85,922	75	6,356	2,743	270	8	1,598
Firewood	18,070	...	217	217	40	...	28
Metals & Metalwares	288	280	1,929	1,782	677	15	2
Sugar	1	363	54	211	724	3	1
Cotton Yarn & Textile	2	137	25	277	294	...	...
Others	17,703	5,706	4,576	18,181	8,696	2,608	155
Total	546,049	21,354	19,175	112,468	48,450	8,525	2,305

Table 12. Arrival and Departure of People Through Ports of Kwantung Province

	Landing			Leaving		
	Japanese	Manchoukuoan and Chinese	Total incl. others	Japanese	Manchoukuoan and Chinese	Total incl. others
1931	65,106	242,748	311,511	52,002	179,798	235,539
1932	88,660	239,690	327,887	57,774	230,690	293,421
1933	119,447	346,908	472,280	77,676	252,465	335,973
1934	125,928	404,338	536,665	87,402	232,874	324,934
1935	149,763	267,129	423,901	107,825	198,373	310,995
1936	133,670	235,502	374,695	113,888	186,629	304,682
1937	138,488	177,703	321,672	120,970	150,420	275,447
1938	181,684	263,758	451,483	156,115	156,036	316,545

AIR TRANSPORTATION

Since 1933 much progress has been made in developing the commercial air routes of Manchoukuo, and good connections with the air service system of Japan are in effect. The capitals of Japan and Manchoukuo have been shortened into a day's trip by air since 1937. When the projected direct flights over the Japan Sea are realized the distance between Hsinking and Tokyo will be further shortened by several hours.

Manchoukuo possessed in 1940 a fine network of commercial air routes, stretching from the Liaotung Peninsula northwards to the Soviet borders at Manchouli, Heiho, and Hunchun and connecting the intermediate cities of Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Mutankiang and Chiamussu. There are also air lines running westward to Jehol City and to Lintung, near the Outer Mongolia border.

Due to heavy traffic increase there is still a great shortage in aircraft and the rule is that reservations must be made days in advance to assure passage. Most of the aircrafts used on the service are of the Douglas, Lockheed, Heinkel and Junkers types.

Management

The management of the commercial air service of Manchoukuo is under the control of the Manchoukuo Aeronautical Company established on October 26, 1932. Capitalized at M¥13,970,000 the Company has been expanding its network of routes steadily. The air fares on the Manchurian air lines worked out in 1938 at about M¥0.065 per kilometer. Thus the fare for the flight from Dairen to Hsinking of 630 kilometers was M¥41, and that from Dairen to Chiamussu M¥96.00.

Table 13. Principal Airlines and Time Tables

(October, 1940)

Mukden-Peking Line

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)	(Mon. Wed. Fri.)			(Tues. Thurs. Sat.)
0	0	9.30 lv.	Mukden	arr.	17.00
200	15	10.25 arr. / 10.35 lv.	Chinchow	lv. / arr.	16.10 / 16.00
230	66	13.20 arr.	Peking	lv.	13.40

Mukden-Chengteh Line

(Daily)

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)				
0	0	9.40 lv.	Mukden	arr.	15.40
200	15	10.55 arr. / 11.05 lv.	Chinchow	lv. / arr.	14.35 / 14.25
480	43	12.40 arr.	Chengteh	lv.	13.05

Mukden-Antung-Dairen Line

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)	(Mon. Wed. Fri.)			(Tues. Thurs. Sat.)
0	0	9.50 lv.	Mukden	arr.	14.40
175	17	10.50 arr. / 10.55 lv.	Hwanjen	lv. / arr.	13.35 / 13.30
235	24	11.20 arr. / 11.30 lv.	Tunghua	lv. / arr.	13.05 / 12.55
295	31	12.00 arr. / 12.05 lv.	Tsian	lv. / arr.	12.25 / 12.20
495	52	13.20 arr. / 13.30 lv.	Antung	lv. / arr.	11.05 / 10.55
590	58	14.05 arr. / 14.10 lv.	Siuyen	lv. / arr.	10.20 / 10.15
800	72	15.25 arr.	Dairen	lv.	9.00

Dairen-Chiamussu Line

(Daily)

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)				
0	0	10.00 lv.	Dairen	arr.	16.15
355	23	11.30 arr. / 11.40 lv.	Mukden	lv. / arr.	14.45 / 14.35
625	41	12.50 arr. / 13.10 lv.	Hsinking	lv. / arr.	13.20 / 12.40
875	57	14.15 arr. / 14.25 lv.	Harbin	lv. / arr.	11.35 / 11.25
1,180	96	15.45 arr.	Chiamussu	lv.	10.00

Hsinking-Chungkiangchen Line

(Wed. & Fri.)

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)				
0	0	9.25 lv.	Hsinking	arr.	14.45
265	25	11.15 arr. / 11.25 lv.	Tunghua	lv. / arr.	12.55 / 12.45
350	34	12.00 arr.	Chungkiang-chen	lv.	12.05

Hsinking-Hunchun Line

(Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)				
0	0	9.00 lv.	Hsinking	arr.	14.20
375	32	10.40 arr. / 10.45 lv.	Yenki	lv. / arr.	12.20 / 12.15
395	37	11.00 arr. / 11.10 lv.	Tumen	lv. / arr.	12.00 / 11.50
440	44	11.25 arr.	Hunchun	lv.	11.30

Mutankiang-Seishin Line

(Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)				
0	0	10.00 lv.	Mutankiang	arr.	14.20
180	18	11.05 arr. / 11.15 lv.	Tumen	lv. / arr.	13.15 / 13.05
225	30	12.05 arr.	Seishin	lv.	12.15

Hsinking-Chengteh Line

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)	(Tues. & Sat.)			(Wed. & Sun.)
0	0	9.20 lv.	Hsinking	arr.	15.40
240	26	11.00 arr. / 11.10 lv.	Tungliang	lv. / arr.	14.15 / 14.05
325	36	11.45 arr. / 11.50 lv.	Kailu	lv. / arr.	13.35 / 13.30
495	56	12.55 arr. / 13.00 lv.	Lintung	lv. / arr.	12.35 / 12.30
600	69	13.50 arr. / 14.00 lv.	Lingsi	lv. / arr.	11.50 / 11.40
755	37	14.55 arr. / 15.00 lv.	Chihfeng	lv. / arr.	10.35 / 10.30
925	104	16.05 arr.	Chengteh	lv.	9.20

Hsinking-Tungning Line

(Hsinking-Mutankiang daily except Sunday. Mutankiang-Tungning, Mon. Wed. & Fri. only)

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)				
0	0	8.40 lv.	Hsinking	arr.	16.20
360	41	10.30 arr. / 11.00 lv.	Mutankiang	lv. / arr.	14.05 / 13.25
485	59	11.40 arr. / 11.45 lv.	Suifengho	lv. / arr.	12.35 / 12.30
535	86	12.05 arr.	Tungning	lv.	12.10

Hsinking-Manchouli Line

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)	(Mon. Wed. Fri.)			(Tues. Thurs. Sat.)
0	0	9.10 lv.	Hsinking	arr.	15.45
270	22	10.50 arr. / 10.55 lv.	Paichengtse	lv. / arr.	14.20 / 14.15
475	38	12.05 arr. / 12.15 lv.	Tsitsihar	lv. / arr.	13.10 / 13.00
884	86	14.35 arr. / 14.45 lv.	Hailar	lv. / arr.	11.10 / 11.00
1,065	147	15.45 arr.	Manchouli	lv.	10.00

Harbin-Tsitsihar Line

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)	(Mon. Wed. Fri.)			(Tues. Thurs. Sat.)
0	0	8.30 lv.	Harbin	arr.	16.05
275	28	10.05 arr. / 10.. 0 lv.	Pelanchen	lv. / arr.	14.35 / 14.30
420	42	11.00 arr. / 11.05 lv.	Sunwu	lv. / arr.	13.40 / 13.35
520	57	11 5 arr. / 12..5 lv.	Heiho	lv. / arr.	12.50 / 12.40
770	82	13.15 arr. / 13.20 lv.	Nunkiang	lv. / arr.	11.35 / 11.30
1,000	105	4.30 arr. / . 40 lv.	Tsitsihar	lv. / arr.	10.15 / 10.05
1,275	127	16.05 arr.	Harbin	lv.	8.30

Mutankiang-Harbin Line

(Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)				
0	0	10.40 lv.	Harbin	arr.	13.55
270	28	12.15 arr.	Mutankiang	lv.	12.30

Fuchin-Chiamussu Line

(Daily)

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)				
0	0	8.40 lv.	Fuchin	arr.	13.00
150	13	9.45 arr. / 9.55 lv.	Paotsing	lv. / arr.	11.50 / 11.40
275	34	10.45 arr.	Chiamussu	lv.	10.55

Mutankiang-Fuchin Line

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)	(Tues. & Thurs.)			(Wed. & Fri.)
0	0	11.00 lv.	Mutankiang	arr.	13.30
180	26	12.00 arr. / 12.05 lv.	Pantsaiho	lv. / arr.	13.20 / 12.15
230	32	12.25 arr. / 12.35 lv.	Mishan	lv. / arr.	11.55 / 11.45
265	53	13.20 arr. / 13.25 lv.	Futou	lv. / arr.	10.50 / 10.45
460	67	14.05 arr. / 14.10 lv.	Jaoho	lv. / arr.	10.05 / 10.00
610	88	15.10 arr. / 15.15 lv.	Tungkiang	lv. / arr.	9.10 / 9.05
670	97	15.40 arr.	Fuchin	lv.	8.40

Harbin-Fuchin Line

(Daily)

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)				
0	0	9.00 lv.	Harbin	arr.	15.20
160	20	9.55 arr. / 10.00 lv.	Tungho	lv. / arr.	14.20 / 14.15
235	30	10.25 arr. / 10.30 lv.	Ilan	lv. / arr.	13.45 / 13.40
315	39	11.00 arr. / 11.10 lv.	Chiamussu	lv. / arr.	13.10 / 12.55
455	56	11.55 arr.	Fuchin	lv.	12.05

Chiamussu-Jaoho Line

(Chiamussu-Tungkiang—Mon. Thurs. & Sat. Tungkiang-Jaoho—Sat. only)

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)				
0	0	9.10 lv.	Chiamussu	arr.	15.30
125	15	10.05 arr. / 10.10 lv.	Lopei	lv. / arr.	14.40 / 14.35
230	24	10.40 arr. / 10.50 lv.	Fuchin	lv. / arr.	14.05 / 13.55
295	33	11.15 arr. / 11.25 lv.	Tungkiang	lv. / arr.	13.30 / 13.20
445	54	12.15 arr.	Jaoho	lv.	12.20

Tungkiang-Fuyuan Line

(Thurs. only)

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)				
0	0	11.20 lv.	Tungkiang	arr.	13.25
165	22	12.15 arr.	Fuyuan	lv.	12.25

Chiamussu-Moho Line

(Chiamussu-Heiho: Monday. Heiho-Moho: Tuesday. Heiho-Chiamussu: Wednesday)

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)				
0	0	9.00 lv.	Chiamussu	arr.	13.30
230	32	10.30 arr. / 10.35 lv.	Fushan	lv. / arr.	12.10 / 12.05
305	42	11.10 arr. / 11.15 lv.	Wuyun	lv. / arr.	11.35 / 11.30
500	69	12.20 arr. / 12.25 lv.	Sunwu	lv. / arr.	10.25 / 10.20
645	84	13.20 arr. / 8.00 lv.	Heiho	lv. / arr.	9.30 / 16.20
870	109	9.40 arr. / 9.45 lv.	Huma	lv. / arr.	15.05 / 15.00
1,000	127	10.45 arr. / 10.50 lv.	Oupu	lv. / arr.	14.15 / 14.10
1,260	163	12.35 arr.	Moho	lv.	12.45

Paotsing-Mishan Line

(Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)				
0	0	9.55 lv.	Paotsing	arr.	11.25
95	14	10.35 arr.	Mishan	lv.	10.45

Hsinking-Keijo Line

(Daily)

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)				
0	0	8.00 lv.	Hsinking	arr.	17.30
270	21	9.15 arr. / 9.35 lv.	Mukden	lv. / arr.	16.20 / 16.00
840	65	11.45 arr.	Keijo	lv.	13.30

Chengteh-Paotou Line

Kilometers	Fare (M¥)	(Sun. & Wed.)		(Tues. & Thurs.)
0	0	9.30 lv.	Chengteh	arr. 14.25
255	36	11.10 arr. / 11.20 lv.	Changkiakow	lv. 13.05 / arr. 12.55
415	58	12.20 arr. / 12.30 lv.	Tatung	lv. 12.00 / arr. 11.50
575	83	13.35 arr. / 13.40 lv.	Houhou	lv. 10.55 / arr. 10.50
710	102	14.35 arr.	Paotou	lv. 10.00

Peking-Dairen Line

(Daily)

0	0	7.30 lv.	Peking	arr. 17.05
130	15	... arr. / ... lv.	Tientsin	lv. ... / arr. ...
500	65	9.10 arr.	Dairen	lv. 15.20

Hsinking-Tokyo and Tokyo-Tientsin Fast Air Services Opened

The much heralded "super express service" bringing Hsinking and Tokyo within less than ten hours of each other was inaugurated on June 1, 1937 when a powerful 12-passenger all-metallic Nakajima A.T. plane left the capital of each Empire early in the morning, and safely reached its destination, the Tokyo bound machine landing at the Haneda aerodrome at 4.30 p.m., 9 hours and 10 minutes after its departure from Hsinking, and the Manchuria-bound plane alighting at the Hsinking aerodrome at 5.15 p.m., after flying for 9 hours and 48 minutes.

The same day a ten-hour air service was also opened between Tokyo and Tientsin via Keijo and Dairen.

In the summer of 1940, trial flights were made putting Tokyo and Hsinking in direct air connection, via the Japan Sea. The trip which takes less than five hours to negotiate was expected to be opened to the public in the near future.

Air Ports of Manchuria Aeronautical Co.

Kukden Branch:
Mukden, Chinchow, Chaoyang, Chiehfeng, Shanhaikwan, Lingyuan, Chengteh, Dairen, Shingishu, and Tunghua.

Hsinking Branch:
Hsinking, Yenki, Tumen, Lungchingtsun, Tunhua, Kirin, and Ranan.

Harbin Branch:
Harbin, Tsitsihar, Manchouli, Hailar, Peianchen, Taheiho, Mutankiang, Ilan, Fuchin, Pamientung, Taoan, and Nunkiang.

Mukden-Fukuoka Fast Air Service

As a result of the protocal recently concluded between the Manchuria Aeronautical Co. and the Japan Airway Co. with a view to expanding the air-service between the two Empires, a test flight was made successfuly on 25th November, 1939 by a 10-passenger model 86 twin-motored Junker plane belonging to the former. The plane with 7 passengers and a staff of four left Mukden at 8:31 a.m. and arrived at the Fukuoka aerodrome at 2:18 p.m. via Keijo. The craft has a cruising speed of 330 kilometers per hour, and is expected to be engaged on this route regularly.

HOTELS

A chain of modern, western hotels are operated by the South Manchuria Railway Company. Known as Yamato Hotels, they are located at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin. Fushun, Wulungpei (Goryuhai) and Peking have Japanese-style hotels under the management of the S.M.R. Similar establishments are to be found in Tsitsihar, Hulutao and the hot spring resort of Hsingcheng.

There, are also several hundred Japanese-style hotels in Manchuria managed by individuals, the rates at these hotels, inclusive of Japanese breakfast and dinner, ranging from ¥3.50 to over ¥10.00 per person according to accommodations and regions.

References:

Table Nos.: 1-3 a, 4-5 b, 6-11 a, 12 c.
a—Dept. of Communications.
b—Railway General Directorate.
c—Manchoukuo Aeronautical Co.

CHAPTER XXI

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—I

I. GENERAL
II. TEXTILE
III. CHEMICAL
IV. BEAN OIL & CAKE
V. FOODSTUFFS & DRINKS

I. GENERAL

The manufacturing industries of Manchuria may be said to have taken up a new pattern of development with the establishment of the state of Manchoukuo in 1932 when it became apparent that the beginnings of a closer inter-relationship between the industrial fabrics of Japan and Manchoukuo had taken roof. That trend has become increasingly evident in the succeeding years. The policy is ever-present in all of the major industries to bring the two countries into a common economic unit, to avoid destructive competition and to utilize as fully as possible the natural resources of the two countries. The presence of this pattern is most clearly observable in the heavy industries, but with the lapse of time the same device is expected to be carried out with greater thoroughness into the light industries.

Manchoukuo has been and is still essentially an agricultural country. With the exception of certain enterprises under Japanese management, those undertakings which may be classified as belonging to the manufacturing industry are few in number and small in scale.

The most industrialized region of the country is South Manchuria. Favoured with good transportation facilities and proximity to coal and iron mines, South Manchuria has been the center of great activity for the past three decades. For most of the progress achieved there the country is indebted to Japanese capital and technical skill and to the important role taken by the South Manchuria Railway Company in introducing the latest western industrial machineries for its maniford enterprises.

Table 1. Statistics of Manufacturing Industries in Manchuria

Industries:	Manchoukuo			Kwantung & S.M.R. Zone			Total		
				Aggregated					
	No. of factories	Actual No. of workers	Production (¥1,000)	No. of factories	No. of workers (1,000)	Production (¥1,000)	No. of factories	No. of workers	Production (¥1,000)
Textile:									
1934	1,139	33,389	39,232	128	10,750†	23,312	1,267	44,149	62,544
1935	...	...	...	98	4,090	31,867	...	...	...
1936	1,066	...	70,234	99	4,611	40,768	2,065	...	111,002
1937	...	...	...	58	2,144	...	...	...	...
1938	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...
Metallic:									
1934	740	7,635	15,260	116	2,667†	4,261	856	10,302	19,521
1935	...	...	...	154	9,049	43,667	...	...	...
1936	812	...	23,311	174	6,790	128,629	986	...	151,940
1937	...	...	...	120	1,226	...	...	...	...
1938	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	...	...
Machine & Tool:									
1934	328	4,617	6,727	181	12,425†	22,550	509	17,042	19,550
1935	...	...	...	142	6,340	34,416	...	...	...
1936	421	...	10,177	207	5,357	40,245	628	...	50,422
1937	...	...	...	181	3,841	...	...	...	...
1938	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramic:									
1934	405	15,522	5,560	184	9,733†	10,569	589	26,163	16,127
1935	...	...	...	132	2,412	14,765	...	...	...
1936	427	...	11,384	156	4,856	17,037	583	...	28,420
1937	...	...	...	132	1,623	...	...	...	...
1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical:									
1934	601	8,339	29,836	280	9,267†	74,005	881	17,606	103,841
1935	...	...	...	177	2,829	116,738	...	...	...
1936	742	...	44,483	190	3,146	122,755	932	...	167,238
1937	...	...	...	103	2,076	...	...	...	...
1938	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...

(Continued)

Provision:	Manchoukuo No. of factories	Manchoukuo Actual No. of workers	Manchoukuo Production (¥1,000)	Kwantung & S.M.R. Zone Aggregated No. of factories	Kwantung & S.M.R. Zone Aggregated No. of workers (1,000)	Kwantung & S.M.R. Zone Aggregated Production (¥1,000)	Total No. of factories	Total No. of workers	Total Production (¥1,000)
1934	711	6,708	38,136	413	7,453†	28,862	1,124	14,161	69,215
1935	...	...	...	353	1,625	37,070	...	...	...
1936	815	...	110,892	393	2,695	54,819	1,208	...	165,711
1937	...	...	...	163	750	...	...	...	...
1938	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	...
Lumbering & Woodworking:									
1934	526	6,387	5,862	121	2,884†	10,947	647	9,171	16,809
1935	...	...	...	89	795	10,668	...	...	...
1936	578	...	14,635	81	901	10,267	654	...	24,902
1937	...	...	...	65	333	...	...	...	...
1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing & Bookbinding:									
1934	275	4,859	4,798	117	2,392†	4,126	392	7,251	8,924
1935	...	...	...	101	1,168	6,246	...	...	...
1936	302	...	7,414	134	1,464	7,602	434	...	15,016
1937	...	...	...	91	674	...	...	...	...
1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous:									
1934	1,773	20,541	14,781	237	4,792†	11,613	2,010	25,683	28,274
1935	...	...	...	141	3,671	23,510	...	...	...
1936	1,407	...	42,878	133	2,060	29,440	1,540	...	72,318
1937	...	...	...	103	1,119	...	...	...	...
1938	...	...	...	460	...	...	...	...	...
Total:									
1934	6,469	107,997	164,287	1,790	63,524†	196,362	8,286	172,979	360,649
1935	...	...	...	1,398	32,273	334,956	...	...	...
1936	6,570	...	335,408	1,576	32,332	470,547	8,146	...	805,955
1937	...	...	...	1,021	13,786	...	...	...	...
1938	...	...	...	1,032	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Statistics for 1937 with regard to Kwantung are exclusive of the S.M.R. zone, jurisdiction over which was transferred to Manchoukuo as a result of the abolition of extra-territoriality.
† Indicates actual number of operatives.
Factories operating with less than five workers are excluded in the statistics for Kwantung.

Recent Situation

The value of industrial production in Manchoukuo and Kwantung has been steadily expanding. Between 1934 and 1936 the value of output more than doubled, advancing from ¥360,469,000 to ¥805,955,000. Later figures have not been released but computing the ratio of expansion of capital investments against production between 1934 and 1936 and calculating this rate with the increase of capital investments between 1936 and 1938, production in 1938 would have been in the vicinity of ¥1,514,720,000, according to this calculation, or an increase of 4.2 folds over the figure for 1934.

In 1936 Kwantung accounted for ¥470,457,000 in the value of production as contrasted with ¥335,408,000 in Manchoukuo.

Among all industries, the metal enterprise shows the most remarkable progress. Between 1934 and 1936 the value of production increased by seven folds and in the latter year amounted to ¥151,940,000, of which Kwantung accounted for as much as ¥128,629,000.

The spinning and weaving, provisions and lumbering enterprises showed a larger value of output in 1936 in Manchoukuo than in Kwantung.

Capital Investments.—Capital investments in the manufacturing industries as at the end of 1938 amounted to ¥766,112,000, as contrasted with only ¥90,936,000 in 1931. Investments were largest in the metal refining and electric enterprises, followed by the chemical industry.

Table 2. Capital Investment Outstanding in Manufacturing Industries in Manchuria
(Amount in ¥1,000)

	Textile Authorized Cap.	%	Textile Paid up Cap.	%	Metallic Authorized Cap.	%	Metallic Paid up Cap.	%	Machinery Authorized Cap.	%	Machinery Paid up Cap.	%
1934	22,050	5.3	13,096	4.4	121,350	29.0	79,697	26.7	16,850	4.0	9,775	3.2
1935	27,100	5.5	16,371	4.7	139,350	28.5	105,647	30.2	19,900	4.1	10,537	3.0
1936	35,650	5.1	24,137	5.1	171,150	24.9	115,947	24.7	24,270	3.5	15,022	3.2
1937	55,850	5.8	36,242	5.7	192,550	19.9	147,447	27.7	44,100	4.5	25,940	4.1
1938	87,330	7.6	49,882	6.5	233,450	20.4	191,302	25.0	98,270	8.6	59,397	7.7

	Ceramic Authorized Cap.	%	Ceramic Paid up Cap.	%	Chemical Authorized Cap.	%	Chemical Paid up Cap.	%	Food Authorized Cap.	%	Food Paid up Cap.	%
1934	16,250	3.9	12,102	4.0	62,975	15.0	43,850	14.7	39,605	9.5	22,249	7.5
1935	26,950	5.5	17,932	5.1	64,750	13.2	46,840	13.4	62,540	13.8	31,712	9.1
1936	29,336	4.2	21,190	4.5	114,960	16.7	71,685	15.2	76,940	11.2	42,572	9.1
1937	30,986	3.3	22,230	3.5	199,810	20.6	106,255	16.8	82,842	8.6	50,324	8.0
1938	37,161	3.2	27,263	2.7	245,800	21.5	124,855	16.4	79,065	7.0	51,205	6.7

	Electric Authorized Cap.	%	Electric Paid up Cap.	%	Gas Authorized Cap.	%	Gas Paid up Cap.	%	Lumbering & Woodworking Authorized Cap.	%	Lumbering & Woodworking Paid up Cap.	%
1934	93,580	22.5	92,287	31.0	10,000	2.4	10,000	3.4	11,755	2.8	4,930	1.7
1935	94,320	19.4	92,977	26.6	10,000	2.0	10,000	2.9	13,255	2.7	6,050	1.7
1936	94,460	14.3	93,345	14.8	10,000	1.5	10,000	1.6	15,855	2.4	8,190	1.3
1937	214,069	22.2	123,298	19.5	20,000	2.7	18,000	1.8	14,565	1.5	7,960	1.3
1938	213,629	18.8	135,717	17.6	20,000	1.7	18,000	2.3	17,450	1.5	9,430	1.2

	Printing & Bookbinding Authorized Cap.	%	Printing & Bookbinding Paid up Cap.	%	Other Industries Authorized Cap.	%	Other Industries Paid up Cap.	%	Grand Total Authorized Cap.	%	Grand Total Paid up Cap.	%
1934	2,775	0.65	913	0.31	20,900	5.0	6,762	2.3	418,090	100	295,663	100
1935	3,250	0.67	1,200	0.34	27,020	5.5	9,882	2.8	488,435	100	349,156	100
1936	3,600	0.52	1,450	0.31	81,685	11.8	66,195	14.1	657,906	100	469,735	100
1937	5,690	0.59	2,485	0.39	103,251	10.7	90,311	14.4	963,723	100	630,495	100
1938	5,100	0.44	3,975	0.52	107,201	9.4	94,584	12.4	1,145,457	100	766,112	100

II. TEXTILE

The textile industry of Manchuria owes its inception and growth to the advent of Japanese capital and technique. In 1939 there were approximately 520,000 spindles and 9,663 looms in the country.

In view of the close inter-relationship of Manchoukuo and Japan in industrial production much attention is being given towards diminishing competition between the spinning mills situated in Manchuria and those in Japan. A large number of idle spindles and looms in Japan was transferred to Manchuria in 1939.

Table 3. Details of Spinning Industry
(1935)

	Number of Factories	%	Production (M¥1,000)	%	Amount of Investment (M¥1,000)	%	Number of Workers	%
Wild Silk Reeling	70	6.1	2,859	7.3	604	3.5	10,398	31.1
Cotton Yarn	2	0.2	6,538	16.7	6,172	35.5	2,339	7.0
Cotton Tissue	405	35.6	15,099	38.5	1,886	10.8	9,444	28.2
Woollen Textile	10	0.9	2,663	6.8	5,655	32.5	1,381	4.4
Silk Fabric	7	0.6	236	0.6	82	0.5	398	1.2
Knitted Goods	375	32.9	5,196	13.2	1,602	6.1	6,345	19.0
Dyeing & Weaving ...	242	21.3	5,634	14.3	784	4.5	2,612	7.8
Cotton Mfg.	11	1.0	705	1.8	46	0.3	265	0.8
Others	17	1.4	302	0.8	1,096	6.3	207	0.5
Total	1,139	100.0	39,233	100.0	17,387	100.0	33,389	100.0

Table 4. Spinning Companies in Manchuria
(June, 1939)

Companies	Factories	No. of Spindles	No. of Twisting Spindles	No. of Looms
Naigai Cotton Spinning	Chinchow (Kwantung)	107,552	...	2,272
Manshu Fukubo	Kwantung	49,520	960	...
Manshu Spinning	Liaoyang	78,700	2,808	1,045
Yingkow Spinning	Yingkow	55,728	...	1,730
Azuma Spinning & Weaving	Chinchow	52,400	...	740
Manshu Cotton Yarn	Wafangtien	30,920	18,752	...
Mukden Spinning & Weaving	Mukden	50,816	10,888	2,000
Kungtai Hosiery	Mukden	50,400	...	...
Toyo Tyre Industry	Mukden	5,000	...	...
Kunghuo Spinning & Weaving	Mukden	...	...	276
Fukuju Weaving	Chinchow	...	...	1,600
Total	11 cos.	481,036	33,408	9,663

Imports.—Imports of cotton manufactures show a steady expansion in the past few years. In 1939 total imports of these articles were valued at M¥10,378,000 which 98% was accounted for by Japan.

Raw Cotton Imports.—Imports of raw cotton have decreased considerably from 1937. The larger share of such imports were accounted formerly by British India followed by China and the United States. But as a result of the China Incident and consequent difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange Manchoukuo must look increasingly to North China to obtain her requirements of this commodity.

Table 5. Raw Cotton Import
(Unit: in metric ton)

	Japan	Chosen	China	Brit. India	U.S.A.	Total incl. others	Total incl. others (M¥1,000)
1934	633	27	774	14,400	1,140	17,000	12,284
1935	0	89	1,300	10,700	220	12,300	9,407
1936	...	34	5,000	16,800	790	23,200	18,601
1937	...	45	5,000	26,300	4,100	37,200	32,202
1938	554	116	1,667	...	...	2,337	2,357
1939	572	213	536	...	...	1,321	1,713

Hemp-Dressing Industry.—The hemp-dressing industry has been regarded as a very promising industry in Manchoukuo in view of the brisk demand for gunny bags and the climate and soil of the country being well suited for the cultivation of hemp. In 1917 the Manchurian Hemp-dressing Company was established in Dairen and in 1919 the Manchu-Mongolian Textile Company in Mukden. Those two concerns so much prospered that for a time their combined production of gunny bags amounted to 4,000,000. In 1923 the Mukden Hemp-dressing Company, or a successor of the Manchu-Mongolian Textile Company suffered serious damage due to a fire.

At the beginning of 1939 the combined capacity of these two companies were 16,800,000 bags.

With a view to instituting an industry for flax in North Manchuria which is well suited for its cultivation, in April, 1934 the Nichiman Flax Spinning and Weaving Company was established with a capital of ¥6,000,000 (capital ¥12,000,000 fully paid-up as in 1940). The Mannichi Flax Spinning and Weaving Company, with a capital of M¥15,000,000 (M¥6,000,000 paid-up as in 1940), is a sister company which was also established at the same time. The Mannichi owns a factory in Mukden and factories for dealing with raw materials in Harbin and other places. The Mukden factory supplies all of the flax requirements of Manchoukuo, and surplus output is exported to Japan where the Nichiman Company owns a factory at Toyama. The capitalization is taken up by the Mitsui and other interests.

Table 6. Cotton Yarn Import
(Unit: in metric ton)

	Japan	Chosen	China	Total incl. others	Total incl. others (M¥1,000)
1934	3,441	275	6,100	10,016	12,533
1935	3,660	35	1,980	5,690	7,938
1936	4,760	33	596	5,380	7,699
1937	5,550	570	344	6,500	10,740
1938	2,889	290	78	3,280	5,478
1939	1,922	...	69	1,991	4,384

Table 7. Imports of Wool and Woolen Goods

	Woolen Yarn (m. tons)	Woolen Yarn (M¥1,000)	Woolen Fabric (M¥1,000)	Wool (m. tons)	Wool (M¥1,000)	Total import (M¥1,000)
1934	782	2,548	9,545	385	643	12,736
1935	538	2,030	11,314	580	966	14,310
1936	760	3,466	14,314	670	1,133	18,913
1937	2,530	7,551	18,997	750	2,905	29,453
1938	1,253	8,352	22,810	177	740	31,900
1939	729	5,552	36,232	492	1,158	42,942

Table 8. Woolen Fabric Companies in Manchoukuo
(End of Aug. 1940)

	Locality	Established	Authorized capital (¥)	Capacity per Year		
Mam-mo Keori K.K.	Mukden	1918	20,000,000	Woollen fabrics:	2,000,000	yards
				Woollen yarns:	700,000	pounds
				Mattings:	33,000	Sq. shaku
				Hats, etc.:	100,000	dozens
Yuchingteh Works	Harbin	1922	650,000	Blankets: (daily)	100	pieces
				Woollen cloths: (daily)	600	yards

Table 9. Import of Flax, Ramie, Hemp and Manufactures Thereof

	Jute, Flax, Ramie, etc. (m. tons)	Jute, Flax, Ramie, etc. (M¥1,000)	Yarn, thread, cordage, twine and rope (m. tons)	Yarn, thread, cordage, twine and rope (M¥1,000)	Gunny bags, new Piculs (1,000)	Gunny bags, new (M¥1,000)	Gunny bags, old Piculs (1,000)	Gunny bags, old (M¥1,000)	Total value (M¥1,000)
1933	7,806	1,394	...	...	467	11,925	353	5,067	20,377
1934	18,367	2,666	1,900	912	427	10,390	506	5,744	20,463
1935	17,362	2,205	2,520	3,326	556	10,599	345	4,041	18,913
1936	21,684	3,049	2,840	1,652	446	9,468	368	4,557	19,516
1937	26,041	3,942	4,180	2,343	737	15,347	301	3,926	27,590
1938	14,057	4,929	2,191	1,447	52,993*	18,196	9,204*	2,714	27,286
1939	12,420	4,311	1,696	2,262	31,210*	14,521	25,509*	18,792	39,886

Note: * 1,000 Pieces.

Wild Silk Industry.—The wild silk industry originally grew in Kaiping, whence it gradually spread to such places as Haicheng, Antung, Siuyen, Shipul, etc. The annual crop of wild cocoons is put at 6-10,000,000,000 pieces, or 8,500,000,000 to 8,600,000,000 pieces on an average.

The industry is run on a large scale under the modern factory system and also on small lots by farmers as a subsidiary occupation. The will silk factories are concentrated in the wild silk markets, such as Natung, Heicheng, Kaiping, Kaiyuang, Huanfengchen, Siuyen and Sifeng.

For the purpose of controlling the industry and effecting improvements in the quality of the yarn and other matters an export silk conditioning house was opened in Antung and branches in Haicheng and Kaiping-hsien in June, 1935.

Table 10. Exports (inclusive of shipment to Japan) of Wild Silk Cocoons and Others

(Volume in m. tons; Value in M¥1,000)

	Cocoons, refuse and wild		Raw silk yarn, wild		Waste silk		Silk pongee		Total Value
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	
1934	1,395	230	1,480	7,409	1,635	796	17	178	8,613
1935	790	137	1,360	7,279	1,493	1,106	35	325	8,846
1936	1,430	317	990	6,118	990	1,155	35	329	7,919
1937	880	177	1,485	8 386	1,585	2,623	34	298	11,484
1938	258	164	1,199	6,257	1,804	4,698	45	513	11,632
1939	161	70	769	5,877	1,816	7,996	55	1,054	14,997

III. CHEMICAL

Cement Industry

Prior to the Manchurian Incident of 1931, there existed no cement factory in Manchuria except the cement plant of the Penhsihu Iron Works which produced blast furnace cement for self-consumption by mixing its slag with imported Portland cement at the ratio of 40 per cent. In the Kwantung Leased Territory, however, the Onoda Cement interests were already operating in the vicinity of Dairen a branch factory, which supplied the bulk of its output to Manchuria.

Since the founding of Manchoukuo, however, the local demand for cement has been increasing rapidly due to the enormous activity of civil engineering works and other industries stimulated by financial support from Japan. As a result, many cement factories have been established, and their aggregate capacity have been expanding to a point of making the new State almost self-sufficient in cement.

Table 11. Demand and Supply of Cement in Manchoukuo

(In metric tons)

	Output	Import	Export	Demand		Output	Import	Export	Demand
1924	103,400	28,400	28,600	96,000	1932	108,800	33,600	35,100	117,900
1925	....	26,000	48 600	71,300	1933	184,900	155,400	18,400	323,200
1926	....	49,600	64,600	97,000	1934	232,600	305,400	8,100	527,600
1927	111,900	69,200	32,900	135,000	1935	378,000	155,200	11,900	516,500
1928	151,400	41,900	68,800	129,000	1936	580,000	167,400	95,100	624,700
1929	205,700	46,000	80 400	166,000	1937	800,000	49,598	28,843	820,755
1930	194,500	46,800	106,100	138,200	1938	....	176,287	13,399	....
1931	162,000	38,900	83,500	109,400	1939	....	452,904	439	....

Eleven factories were operating at the end of 1939 with the combined annual capacity of 2,123,000 metric tons.

The Government transferred in 1939 idle equipment from Japan and set it up in Manchuria, instead of permitting installation of new machines, with a view to conservation of material.

Table 12. Cement Manufacturing Companies in Manchuria

(1939)

	Capital (M¥1,000)		Annual Capacity (M. tons)	Affiliation of:
	Authorized	Paid-up		
Onoda Cement Co. of Kwantung:				
Dairen factory	500	500	250,000	Onoda
Anshan factory	250	250	200,000	„
Manchuria Cement Co.:				
Liaoyang factory	2,500	2,500	240,000	Chengteh Assn.
Wenchun factory	—	—	150,000	„
Fushun Cement Co.:				
Fushun factory	2,500	2,500	300,000	S.M.R. Co.
Tatung Cement Co.:				
Kirin factory	3,000	3,000	280,000	Asano
Chinsi factory	—	—	120,000	„

(Continued)

	Capital (M¥1,000)		Annual Capacity (M. tons)	Affiliation of:
	Authorized	Paid-up		
Penhsihu Cement Co.:				
Penhsihu factory	3,000	3,000	350,000	Okura
Onoda Cement Co. of Manchou:				
Chuantou factory	5,000	2,500	160,000	Onoda
Harbin Cement Co.:				
Harbin factory	1,000	1,000	73,000	Mitsui
Mutankiang factory	—	—	150,000	„
Total	17,750	15,250	2,123,000	

Glass

The glass industry in Manchuria suddenly sprang up on the stoppage of the imports of European goods during the World War. Since the founding of Manchoukuo the demand for glass has increased considerably. Production of glasswares has expanded from ¥554,000 in 1932 to ¥1,500,000 in 1935.

The glass market in Manchoukuo is practically monopolized by the Mitsubishi concern through the Shoko Glass Company capitalized at ¥3,000,000 at Dairen and the Manchuria Shoko Glass Company, capitalized to the same amount, at Mukden. Both of these establishments are subsidiaries of the Asahi Glass Company, the largest of its kind in Japan. Production capacity of the Shoko Glass Company in 1939 was 1,200,000 cases of sheet glass.

Table 13. Components of Fire Clay by Leading Producing Disrticts

	Silicic Acid	Alumina	Oxidized Iron	Lime	Magnesia	Heat Loss	Testing	
	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Fuchow Soft Clay	44.92	39.54	1.92	0.26	0.18	14.84	Siegel System:	No. 34
„ Hard Clay	28.23	54.55	2.29	0.20	0.22	15.04	„ „	No. 37
Yentai Soft Clay	44.35	36.90	3.58	0.29	0.34	14.79	„ „	No. 32
„ Hard Clay	44.76	37.95	2.43	0.21	0.16	15.56	„ „	No. 33
Penhsihu Hard Clay	44.30	40.00	1.34	0.33	0.23	15.42	„ „	No. 33

Table 14. Sheet Glass Manufacturing Companies

	Established	Head office	Capital (¥1,000)	Affiliation		Capacity per year (Box in 100 sq. feet)
Shoko Glass Co., Ltd.	1925	Tokyo	3,000	Asahi Glass Co.	60%	1,200,000
				S.M.R. Co.	40%	
Manshu Shoko Glass Co., Ltd.	1937	Mukden	3,000	Shoko Glass Co.	....	800,000

Paper

About 80 per cent of the demand for paper is supplied from abroad, Japan being the major supplier.

There are two large paper manufacturing companies in Manchoukuo, namely the Yalu Paper Manufacturing Company and the Matsuura Paper Manufacturing Company. The former is capitalized at ¥5,000,000, representing the Okura and Ohashi interests and has a capacity of 12,000 tons for pulp and 8,500 tons for paper. The latter is capitalized at ¥300,000 and has a capacity of 900 tons. Until the foundation of Manchoukuo there were a number of minor paper mills operating in the country, including the Funing Paper Company, which has since been merged.

Imports.—Paper imports in 1939 were valued at ¥49,589,000.

Pulp

The plup industry of Manchoukuo was initiated in 1919 by the Yalu Paper Manufacturing Company, when it installed equipments for an annual capacity of 12,000 metric tons. Owing, however, to the post-war economic crisis, the Company was forced to suspend operations. As a result of the Manchurian incident, the Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc was completed, while the rayon industry began to make phenomenal developments.

Table 15. Pulp Manufacturing Concerns
(End of June, 1938)

	Established	Authorized Capital	Paid-up Capital	Affiliation	Felling Dist.
Toho Pulp Ind. Co.	May, 1934	¥30,000,000	¥7,500,000	Kanebo	Chientao, Antu, Fusung, Menkiang
Japan-Manchuria Pulp Co..	Sept., 1936	15,000,000	5,000,000	Oji Interest	Mutankiang Valley, Huatien
Manchuria Pulp Ind. Co....	May, 1934	10,000,000	5,000,000	Mitsubishi	Huachuang, Poli, Iran, Fangsheng
Toyo Pulp Co.	Sept., 1936	10,000,000	5,000,000	Kawanishi	Chientao
Chengteh Reed Pulp Co. ..	Nov., 1936	5,000,000	2,500,000	Kanebo	Yingkow
Soya Bean Pulp Co.	Aug., 1937	10,000,000	5,000,000	Sakai Fibre Ind. Mitsui Bussan Kaiyuan S.M.R.	

Reed Pulp

A process for converting Manchurian reed into pulp which was successfully made by the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company some ten years ago has led to the establishment of a reed pulp industry in the country. Much hope is pinned in the future of this enterprise. The Kanegafuchi Spinning Company produced in 1938 approximately twenty tons of reed pulp daily, and plans are on foot to increase yearly production to 150,000 tons at a total outlay of ¥80,000,000. The Kanegafuchi Spinning Company purchased approximately 10 square miles of reed land along the Liao river at a cost of ¥1,600,000. A similar amount of reed land was purchased by the Oji Paper Company which is also interested in the reed pulp industry. Plans for developing the reed pulp industry in Shingishu, Chosen is also under considefation by the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company.

Ammonia Sulphate

The production of ammonia sulphate is making much headway, the output for 1935 by three of the major producers, namely, the Fushun Oil Factory, the Fushun Electric Power Station and the Showa Steel Works, amounting to 39,122 metric tons. Projects have been laid to increase the output of this chemical to 348,000 metric tons by the end of 1939. Of this amount the Manchuria Chemical Industry Company is expected to account for 240,000 metric tons.

As a result of the independece of Manchoukuo from China in 1932, which charged Japan with the mission of chemical exploitation of the resources of the new country, a charter for the Manchuria Chemical Industrial Company was granted by the Tokyo Government in December, 1932 and the Company was formerly organized in May, 1933. A factory was started at Kanchengtzu near Dairen. Of the capitalization of ¥25,000,000, a half was taken up by the South Manchuria Railway Co. In March, 1935 the factory was completed and immediately put in operation with the purpose of turning out sulphate of ammonia to the amount of 180,000 metric tons a year to be increased later. The plant is equipped with 35 coke ovens. There is a coal shed of 2,000 tons capacity for fueling the ovens. The plant uses 30,000 kilowatt of electric power, a daily supply of 8,000 tons of fresh water and 64,000 tons of salt water and consumes 120,000 tons of Fushun coal yearly.

The ammonia sulphate industry received a further impetus in 1939 by the establishment of the Manchuria Ammonia Sulphate Company capitalized at ¥50,000,000 invested in equally by the Manchoukuo government and Japanese industrial guilds. The company plans to produce 200,000 metric tons of ammonia sulphate annually commencing 1941, and will establish its plant at Hulutao.

Exports.—Exports of sulphate of ammonia were 128,029 metric tons valued at M¥11,779,000 in 1939.

Table 16. Production of Sulphate of Ammonia
(In Metric tons)

	Manchuria Chemical Ind. Co.	S.M.R. Co.		Showa Steel Works	Penhsihu Iron & Colliery Co.
		Fushun oil factory	Fushun electric power station		
1933	——	18,376	5,681	4,891	——
1934	——	14,675	5,560	6,958	——
1935	——	24,717	6,175	8,230	——
1936			181,033		

(Continued)	Manchuria Chemical Ind. Co.	S.M.R. Co.		Showa Steel Works	Penhsihu Iron & Colliery Co.
		Fushun oil factory	Fushun electric powerstation		
1937	135,408	26,154	6,391	11,480	1,843
1938	240,000	42,006	6,000	16,000	....
1939	240,000	80,000	6,000	22,000	....

Table 17. Production Capacity of Manchuria Chemical Industrial Co.
(End of Sept., 1937)

	Metric Tons		Metric Tons
Sulphate of Ammonia	240,000	Nitrate of Ammonia	3,000
Sulphuric Acid (50°)	210,000	Tar	1,000
Sulphuric Acid (60°)	10,000	Creosote	1,000
Nitric Acid	3,000	Pitch	2,000
Benzol	1,000	Cokes	100,000

Soda Ash

The salt fields in Kwantung Province cover an extensive area of 18,000,000 tsubo and have an annual productive capacity of about 500,000 koku. Not only is it very easy to increase output but production cost is very moderate. Further, there is an ample supply of lime, sulphate of ammonia and fuel. Thus, the country is favoured with every condition necessary for the soda industry. With the laying of the solid foundation of the salt industry (Vide Chapter on Fisheries) in May, 1936 there was brought into being a Manchuria Soda Company under Government supervision in Kanchengtzu, Dairen. Annual capacity of the Company is 36,000 metric tons. Production in 1933 was estimated at 30,000 metric tons. A half of the capacity is intended to meet requirements in all Manchuria and the other half those in Japan and South China. The capital is ¥8,000,000, two thirds of which is paid up. Of that amount of the authorized capital, 25% each is put up by the South Manchuria Railway Company, and the Manchu Chemical Industrial Company, 35% by the Asahi Glass Company and 10% by the Shoko Glass Company.

Imports.—Imports of soda ash in 1939 amounted to 96 metric tons valued at M¥19,000.

Caustic Soda

Following the development of the pulp and coloured pulp industry in Manchoukuo, the demand for caustic soda has increased. The total amount of this material required for 1939 was 8,000 tons, while that for 1940 is expected to be more than 10,000 tons. Aiming at self-sufficiency in caustic soda, supply of which was formerly solely dependent upon import from Japan the Manchuria Soda Company will try to cover the greater part of the demand for caustic soda in 1940, with products from its own plants which are under construction at Dairen, Mukden and Kaiyuan. The plants, which will commence operations by the end of 1939, will give an annual output of 3,000 tons of caustic soda at Dairen, 2,000 tons at Mukden and 4,500 tons at Kaiyuan.

In addition to these plants, the Manchuria Soda Company will establish another plant at Tumen in 1940. On completion of this plant which will yield an annual output of 2,000 tons, the demand of caustic soda in Manchoukuo, which will be considerably increased as the pulp industry develops, should mostly be covered by products from the Manchuria Soda Company.

Soap

Formerly, Manchuria looked entirely to foreign supply for her requirements of soap. The imports which were very inferior in quality, tended to increase. Since the World War, however, the European and American gooda have been largely replaced by Japanese manufactures.

At present about 60 per cent of requirements of soap in Manchuria is met by imports from Japan and the rest by products of local factories. Principal soap manufacturers in Manchuria are the Dairen Fat Industrial Company, the Soap Department of the Manchu Paint Company and the Mangyoku Company. The smaller factories are hard pressed by cheap priced imports from Japan. Imports of soap in 1939 were valued at M¥14,053,808.

Table 18. Demand and Supply of Soap in Manchoukuo
(In Yen)

	Production	Import	Export	Consumption	Consumption per capita
1930	1,165,000	2,178,486	48,959	3,296,445	0.10
1931	1,045,500	1,629,687	61,810	2,613,377	0.08
1932	1,476,100	1,989,760	85,362	3,380,498	0.11
1933	1,308,400	1,572,277	33,144	2,847,533	0.09
1934	1,321,000	2,021,554	....	3,341,197	0.11
1935	....	2,205,915	149,882	....	....
1936	....	2,986,903	12,539	....	....
1937	....	4,069,701	965	....	....
1938	....	6,734,000	....	....	....
1939	....	14,054,000	....	....	....

Paint

Despite a growing demand for paint due to building activities and other developments, the country has hitherto been almost entirely dependent upon imports for the supply of this line of goods. Since the Manchurian incident, however, the paint industry has gradually expanded and improved. In December, 1934 the Manchurian Paint Company amalgamated the Harbin Paint Company in order to meet swiftly increasing demands for paint. At present there are in Manchoukuo only three paint factories, namely, the Dairen and Harbin factories of the Manchurian Paint Company and the Mukden factory of the Nippon Paint Company. These three factories supply about 70 per cent of the total requirements of paint of Manchoukuo.

The Manchurian Paint Company was established in February, 1919 in Dairen capitalized in 1938 at ¥1,500,00 (625,000 paid-up). Its products consist of common paint, mixed paint, varnish, paint oil, aqueous wall paint, putty, illuminating paint, hydrozincite and other chemicals. Since its establishment, the Company has steadily developed. It has branches in Shanghai, Tientsin and Harbin. Its productive capacity is ¥700,000 to ¥900,000 a year. The manufacturers mentioned above find their markets not only in North and South Manchuria but also in China and the South Seas region. After the Manchurian Incident, there was established at Mukden another paint company styled the Japan-Manchoukuo Paint Company with a capital of ¥1,000,000 of which ¥250,000 was paid up. In September, 1934 the Company was merged in the Nippon Paint Company, which has had steady markets in Manchuria for twenty years past, and has since been known as the Mukden factory of the Nippon Paint Company. Its annual productive capacity is put at ¥1,500,000.

Paint imports in 1939 amounted to M¥1,582,000.

Dyestuff

Formerly, the people of Manchuria made a considerable amount of indigo and other dye stuffs from the bark of pagoda or maple tree. In those days small dyestuffs plants existed in all parts of the country. With the appearance of German dyes in the market the industry began fast to lose strength. Due to the stoppage of the import of German dyes during the World War, Japanese and American dyes found their way to the Manchurian market, while the manufacture of indigo revived.

The Yamato Dyestuff Company is the only company of the kind in Manchoukuo. It was established in Dairen in 1919. It is capitalized at ¥2,000,000, of which ¥800,000 is paid up. Its productive capacity is 2,000,000 kin.

Imports.—Imports of coal tar dyes in 1939 were valued at M¥6,796,000. Principal exporters are Germany and Japan.

Synthetic Rubber

Synthetic rubber production in Manchoukuo is expected to get under way in 1940 with the establishment of a plant at Kirin, utilizing hydro-electric power from the Sungari power station. The firm which is known as the Manchuria Synthetic Rubber Company expects at first to produce 50 tons daily, but will later increase output to meet the rise in the demand for synthetic rubber.

Match

The match industry in Manchuria was started in 1906. During the World War match factories were established in such places as Dairen, Antung, Kirin, Mukden, Yinkow, etc. In 1925 the Swedish match interests began to exert a dominant influence over the match market in Manchuria. Many of the match companies that had existed were brought under the control of the Swedish interests. In 1931 the Chinese authorities instituted the match monopoly system and charged the Sino-Japanese Match Association with the working of the system. After the Manchurian Incident, the Swedish interests applied for permission to join the association. Thereupon a match association was formed anew embracing all the enterpreneurs concerned in Manchoukuo and simultaneously public markets were established as a marketing organ. The whole amount of the capital involved was taken up by the Japanese interests.

In July, 1932 after the establishment of Manchoukuo the public markets were brought under the direct control of the Department of Finance of the new Government. The Swedish interests disposed of all their share-holdings and withdrew from the market. Match production capacity in 1939 is given at roughly 960,000 cases. Imports amounted to 2,000 metric tons valued at M¥784,165 in 1939.

Table 19. Match Manufacturing Companies in Manchuria
(1939)

	Management	Locality	Capital	Annual capacity (Boxes containing 2,400 pocket boxes)
Kirin Match Co.	(Japanese)	Kirin	¥750,000	64,000
Chinhua „ „	(Manchou)	„	160,000	51,000
Chungchih Match Co.	(„)	„	160,000	42,400
Taifeng „ „	(„)	„	100,000	21,000
Nisshin „ „	(Japanese)	Hsinking	300,000	51,000
Changchun „ „	(„)	„	116,800	51,000
Paoshan „ „	(„)	„	115,000	51,000
Huilin „ „	(Manchou)	Mukden	206,000	114,000
Tanhua „ „	(„)	Antung	1,200,000	64,800
Sanming „ „	(„)	Yingkow	150,000	108,000
Shengsheng „ „	(„)	„	100,000	90,000
Kwantung „ „	(„)	„	100,000	63,000
Luchang „ „	(„)	Tsitsihar	100,000	60,000
Chenhsing „ „	(„)	Hulan	300,000	30,000
Changheng „ „	(„)	Tunghua	200,000	19,500
Minyuang „ „	(„)	Ashiho	—	69,000
Dairen „ „	(„)	Dairen	500,000	51,847
Total 17 Cos.			4,571,000	959,947

Gunpowder and Other Explosives

Gunpowder, ammunition and arms are manufactured by the Mukden Arsenal. Explosives for the use of mining and engineering are made by the Manchuria Mining Drugs Company, which was opened in 1919. By way of pursuing the policy of bringing under government control the manufacture and sale of gunpowder, which has an important bearing upon the preservation of peace in the country, the Civil Affairs Department of Manchoukuo has established a special concern by merging all the powder manufacturing companies throughout the country. The new company is known as the Manchurian Gunpowder Marketing Company, Limited, and under the direct supervision of the minister of civil affairs. It is capitalized at 500,000 yuan, of which 250,000 yuan is taken up by the Manchoukuo Government and the remaining half by the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Mukden Arsenal, the Penhsihu Iron Manufacturing Company, Showa Steel Works, and Manchuria Colliery Co.

Bricks

The manufacture of bricks in Manchuria is very old in origin. The relics of ancient times, which are sometimes found, prove of fine quality. Black bricks, which are used at present, are of very inferior quality. They are produced chiefly in Mukden, Hsinking, Tsitsihar, Taonan, etc. Those which are generally known as red bricks are manufactured at factories of a considerable size. It was over a quarter of a century ago that the manufacture of this kind of bricks was started in Manchuria. With the increase in the demand for machine-made red bricks, and the accompanying growth of new enterprises, the industry has of late appreciably developed.

The demand for bricks throughout Manchoukuo in 1935 totalled 150,000,000 pieces in Mukden and 500-600,000,000 in Hsinking, Dairen and Harbin and other towns combined.

There are about 60 Japanese and Manchoukuoan bricks works. Fireproof bricks are manufactured exclusively by the Dairen Ceramic Company, the Higashigaoka Factory of the Fushun Ceramic Company, the Showa Steel Works, the bick factory of the Penhsihu Iron Works, etc. The capacity of all those brick works was 40,000 metric tons in 1933 and 70,000 tons in 1935.

Exports.—Manchoukuo's exports of brick and tiles amounted in 1939 to 28,789 metric tons valued at M¥1,095,318.

Earthenware and Porcelain.—The production

in Manchoukuo is stil comparatively small. The major portion of the demand which is increasing rapidly, is supplied by imports from China and Japan. Since very early days, water jars and other primitive potteries have been manufactured in such places as Mukden, Fushun, Hsinking and Penhsihu.

There are several pottery and porcelain companies in Manchuria. The largest of them is the Tahoa Pottery and Porcelain Company, which was formerly a laboratory of the South Manchuria Railway Company. It was in October, 1920 that it was separated from the South Manchuria Railway Company and reorganized as an independent concern under the present title in Dairen. It was also the first company of the kind established in Manchuria. Capitalized at ¥155,000, the Company turns out kitchen utensils for the Manchoukuoans and also insulators. The annual productive capacity is 4,500,000 pieces, valued at ¥222,000. All the rest are small concerns. Principal ones are as follows:—

Huitung Ceramics Co. (Capacity, 2,800,000 pieces, value ¥100,000); Adachi Ceramics Works (Capacity 3,600,000 pieces, value ¥140,000); Tung Sheng Ceramics Works (Capacity 4,000,000 pieces, value ¥160,000); Liaotung Ceramics Works (Capacity 2,800,000 pieces, value ¥90,000).

Imports.—The import of potteries and glassware for electrical or industrial uses amounted to M¥2,393,445 in 1939.

IV. BEAN OIL & CAKE

Bean Oil Milling

The production of soya bean oil and beancake is the most important enterprise of Manchoukuo from the standpoint of value of production among all manufacturing industries of the country. In 1939 the output of bean oil at the 4 principal centers was 76,710 metric tons and bean cake 27,527,000 pieces.

The growth of this enterprise is due to the new uses found for bean oil in the last quarter century, and Manchoukuo's exports of bean oil and bean cake form the largest items among her total exports. The export in 1939 of bean oil amounted to 73,000 metric tons valued at M¥23,051,000. Combined they accounted for approximately 17.6 per cent of total exports.

At first the main business of the industry was the extracting of linseed oil. The primitive linseed oil extraction method was applied to soya beans in Tiehling and Changchun (present Hsinking) districts, important market of beans, some sixty years ago. As the result obtained was satisfactory, the bean oil industry commenced. At that time, the bean oil was directed for local consumption alone, and was used for cooking, lighting, and other domestic purposes.

The original method of pressing oil out of beans was very simple and primitive, only hand or mule operated wedge or screw system being used. But with the rapid progress made in the utilization of bean oil and the increased demands abroad, the method of oil abstraction was improved. Hydraulic power came to be used in place of human labour or mule power, in operating the presses. Then a more scientific method of abstraction by means of chemical solvents was discovered by the Central Laboratory of the South Manchuria Railway Company. Under this new astraction method, benzine, benzol or alcohol is used to abstract and solve oil contained in beans.

Uses of Bean Oil.—The uses of soya bean oil have increased markedly in the last three decades. At present they are used for such diversified purposes as the manufacture of soap, as a lard and butter substitute, as a constituent of paint, varnish and shellac, glycerine, water proofing, and as substitutes for rubber and petroleum.

Bean Cake.—Soya bean cake is used for various purposes, the principal uses being fertilizer and animal feed, while with further processing it is manufactured into a celluloid substitute, medicine, sizing for paper making and for "Ajinomoto." It is also used extensively for the manufacturing of sauce material, bean flour and "shoyu," and "miso."

Table 20. Output of Bean Oil at the Principal Cities

(Unit: in 1,000 Kin; 1 Kin=0.6 kilogram)

	Dairen	Yingkow	Antung	Harbin	Total	Total incl. Others	(M¥1,000)
1932	154,620	26,240	22,930	17,270	221,061	238,720	32,657
1933	98,209	20,540	17,280	16,410	152,520	192,180	26,617
1934	91,023	11,216	17,706	13,896	133,841	214,175	20,216
1935	63,895	12,175	10,572	19,193	105,836	198,165	25,308
1936	57,301	7,676	5,701	15,559	86,237	157,760	31,505
1937	58,632	8,578	5,000	19,756	91,867	....	....
1938	64,478	2,300	6,264	24,212	97,255	....	....
1939	89,022	2,896	6,784	29,148	127,850	....	....

Table 21. Output of Bean-cake at the Principal Cities

(Unit: Volume in 1,000 pieces; 1 piece weighs 27.6 kgs.)

	Dairen	Yingkow	Antung	Harbin	Total	Total incl. Others	(M¥1,000)
1932	30,812	5,228	4,568	3,441	44,050	47,744	80,687
1933	19,587	4,093	3,444	3,270	30,394	38,436	59,576
1934	20,227	2,772	3,935	2,911	29,845	42,835	50,117
1935	14,198	2,921	2,349	3,870	23,339	39,633	53,901
1936	12,734	1,877	1,267	3,392	19,269	31,552	63,135
1937	13,029	1,973	1,040	3,614	19,556	....	....
1938	14,329	491	1,139	4,626	20,585	....	....
1939	19,528	897	1,172	5,930	27,527	....	....

Table 22. Number of Bean-cake Mills and Productive Capacity

		South Manchuria Districts				North Manchuria Districts		
		Dairen	Antung	Yingkow	Others places	Harbin	Other places	Total
No. of mills	1923	87	25	29	416	42	7	606
	1929	59	26	22	297	40	28	472
	1933	50	23	20	238	43	28	402
	1936	45	22	14	289	24	28	422
	1937	42	21	20	235	28	20	365
Productive capacity in 1,000 pieces of bean-cake per day	1923	308	45	42	128	87	5	615
	1929	218	54	39	130	83	46	570
	1933	149	37	33	88	94	38	439
	1936	173	36	29	90	57	38	423
	1937	140	31	31	70	60	24	356

Table 23. Export of Bean Oil and Bean-cake By Destinations

(a) Bean Oil

Volume (m. tons):	Japan, Taiwan & Chosen	China	Hongkong	Germany	Great Britain	Netherlands	U.S.A.	Total incl. Others
1932	387	91,200	..	20,350	4,220	6,300	998	128,000
1933	278	47,675	..	24,400	4,910	2,320	1,960	81,120
1934	1,322	31,800	1,610	43,750	2,520	10,210	426	97,200
1935	755	9,730	9,180	26,200	15,900	11,410	6,000	89,000
1936	1,230	9,720	10,900	26,000	11,390	3,840	2,550	66,000
1937	615	2,306	6,527	19,407	3,443	24,666	5,907	69,654
1938	298	21,166	180	15,907	225	14,441	712	57,248
1939	4,989	22,777	5	9,553	283	8,991	5,579	72,508
Value (M¥1,000):								
1932	79	17,932	....	3,768	777	1,086	198	24,512
1933	63	10,519	....	5,497	1,127	570	449	18,473
1934	302	4,792	316	7,703	454	1,754	82	16,262
1935	178	2,208	2,052	5,935	3,584	2,580	1,370	20,132
1936	429	3,111	3,291	8,183	3,551	1,236	860	21,383
1937	219	847	2,411	6,731	1,303	9,253	2,197	25,343
1938	93	5,317	46	3,804	51	3,625	157	14,099
1939	1,774	7,289	3	2,728	76	3,059	1,783	23,051

(b) Bean-cakes

Volume (1,000 m. tons):	Japan, Taiwan & Chosen	China	Germany	Netherlands	U.S.A.	Great Britain	Total incl. Others
1932	719	479	43.9	11.5	12.2	3.4	1,420
1933	765	234	8.4	5.2	25.4	1.6	1,040
1934	972	182	9.3	4.5	30.5	1.0	1,205
1935	765	192	6.3	0.6	39.2	1.9	980
1936	701	110	4.5	0.2	4.1	0	849
1937	646	99	4.2	0.8	37.5	..	802
1938	807	40	0.3	3.1	8.4	..	869
1939	1,077	124	0.5	2.3	5.9	..	1,220

in Manchoukuo is stil comparatively small. The major portion of the demand which is increasing rapidly, is supplied by imports from China and Japan. Since very early days, water jars and other primitive potteries have been manufactured in such places as Mukden, Fushun, Hsinking and Penhsihu.

There are several pottery and porcelain companies in Manchuria. The largest of them is the Tahoa Pottery and Porcelain Company, which was formerly a laboratory of the South Manchuria Railway Company. It was in October, 1920 that it was separated from the South Manchuria Railway Company and reorganized as an independent concern under the present title in Dairen. It was also the first company of the kind established in Manchuria. Capitalized at ¥155,000, the Company turns out kitchen utensils for the Manchoukuoans and also insulators. The annual productive capacity is 4,500,000 pieces, valued at ¥222,000. All the rest are small concerns. Principal ones are as follows:—

Huitung Ceramics Co. (Capacity, 2,800,000 pieces, value ¥100,000); Adachi Ceramics Works (Capacity 3,600,000 pieces, value ¥140,000); Tung Sheng Ceramics Works (Capacity 4,000,000 pieces, value ¥160,000); Liaotung Ceramics Works (Capacity 2,800,000 pieces, value ¥90,000).

Imports.—The import of potteries and glassware for electrical or industrial uses amounted to M¥2,393,445 in 1939.

IV. BEAN OIL & CAKE

Bean Oil Milling

The production of soya bean oil and beancake is the most important enterprise of Manchoukuo from the standpoint of value of production among all manufacturing industries of the country. In 1939 the output of bean oil at the 4 principal centers was 76,710 metric tons and bean cake 27,527,000 pieces.

The growth of this enterprise is due to the new uses found for bean oil in the last quarter century, and Manchoukuo's exports of bean oil and bean cake form the largest items among her total exports. The export in 1939 of bean oil amounted to 73,000 metric tons valued at M¥23,051,000. Combined they accounted for approximately 17.6 per cent of total exports.

At first the main business of the industry was the extracting of linseed oil. The primitive linseed oil extraction method was applied to soya beans in Tiehling and Changchun (present Hsinking) districts, important market of beans, some sixty years ago. As the result obtained was satisfactory, the bean oil industry commenced. At that time, the bean oil was directed for local consumption alone, and was used for cooking, lighting, and other domestic purposes.

The original method of pressing oil out of beans was very simple and primitive, only hand or mule operated wedge or screw system being used. But with the rapid progress made in the utilization of bean oil and the increased demands abroad, the method of oil abstraction was improved. Hydraulic power came to be used in place of human labour or mule power, in operating the presses. Then a more scientific method of abstraction by means of chemical solvents was discovered by the Central Laboratory of the South Manchuria Railway Company. Under this new astraction method, benzine, benzol or alcohol is used to abstract and solve oil contained in beans.

Uses of Bean Oil.—The uses of soya bean oil have increased markedly in the last three decades. At present they are used for such diversified purposes as the manufacture of soap, as a lard and butter substitute, as a constituent of paint, varnish and shellac, glycerine, water proofing, and as substitutes for rubber and petroleum.

Bean Cake.—Soya bean cake is used for various purposes, the principal uses being fertilizer and animal feed, while with further processing it is manufactured into a celluloid substitute, medicine, sizing for paper making and for "Ajinomoto." It is also used extensively for the manufacturing of sauce material, bean flour and "shoyu," and "miso."

Table 20. Output of Bean Oil at the Principal Cities

(Unit: in 1,000 Kin; 1 Kin=0.6 kilogram)

	Dairen	Yingkow	Antung	Harbin	Total	Total incl. Others	(M¥1,000)
1932	154,620	26,240	22,930	17,270	221,061	238,720	32,657
1933	98,209	20,540	17,280	16,410	152,520	192,180	26,617
1934	91,023	11,216	17,706	13,896	133,841	214,175	20,216
1935	63,895	12,175	10,572	19,193	105,836	198,165	25,308
1936	57,301	7,676	5,701	15,559	86,237	157,760	31,505
1937	58,632	8,578	5,000	19,756	91,867	....	....
1938	64,478	2,300	6,264	24,212	97,255	....	....
1939	89,022	2,896	6,784	29,148	127,850	....	....

Table 21. Output of Bean-cake at the Principal Cities

(Unit: Volume in 1,000 pieces; 1 piece weighs 27.6 kgs.)

	Dairen	Yingkow	Antung	Harbin	Total	Total incl. Others	(M¥1,000)
1932	30,812	5,228	4,568	3,441	44,050	47,744	80,687
1933	19,587	4,093	3,444	3,270	30,394	38,436	59,576
1934	20,227	2,772	3,935	2,911	29,845	42,835	50,117
1935	14,198	2,921	2,349	3,870	23,339	39,633	53,901
1936	12,734	1,877	1,267	3,392	19,269	31,552	63,135
1937	13,029	1,973	1,040	3,614	19,556	....	....
1938	14,329	491	1,139	4,626	20,585	....	....
1939	19,528	897	1,172	5,930	27,527	....	....

Table 22. Number of Bean-cake Mills and Productive Capacity

		South Manchuria Districts				North Manchuria Districts		
		Dairen	Antung	Yingkow	Others places	Harbin	Other places	Total
No. of mills	1923	87	25	29	416	42	7	606
	1929	59	26	22	297	40	28	472
	1933	50	23	20	238	43	28	402
	1936	45	22	14	289	24	28	422
	1937	42	21	20	235	28	20	365
Productive capacity in 1,000 pieces of bean-cake per day	1923	308	45	42	128	87	5	615
	1929	218	54	39	130	83	46	570
	1933	149	37	33	88	94	38	439
	1936	173	36	29	90	57	38	423
	1937	140	31	31	70	60	24	356

Table 23. Export of Bean Oil and Bean-cake By Destinations

(a) Bean Oil

Volume (m. tons):	Japan, Taiwan & Chosen	China	Hongkong	Germany	Great Britain	Nether-lands	U.S.A.	Total incl. Others
1932	387	91,200	....	20,350	4,220	6,300	998	128,000
1933	278	47,675	....	24,400	4,910	2,520	1,960	81,120
1934	1,322	31,800	1,610	43,750	2,520	10,210	426	97,200
1935	755	9,730	9,180	26,200	15,900	11,410	6,000	89,000
1936	1,230	9,720	10,900	26,000	11,390	3,840	2,550	66,000
1937	615	2,306	6,527	19,407	3,443	24,666	5,907	69,654
1938	298	21,166	180	15,907	225	14,441	712	57,248
1939	4,989	22,777	5	9,553	283	8,991	5,579	72,508
Value (M¥1,000):								
1932	79	17,932	....	3,768	777	1,086	198	24,512
1933	63	10,519	....	5,497	1,127	570	449	18,473
1934	302	4,792	316	7,703	454	1,754	82	16,262
1935	178	2,208	2,052	5,935	3,584	2,580	1,370	20,132
1936	429	3,111	3,291	8,183	3,551	1,236	860	21,383
1937	219	847	2,411	6,731	1,303	9,253	2,197	25,343
1938	93	5,317	46	3,804	51	3,625	157	14,099
1939	1,774	7,289	3	2,728	76	3,059	1,783	23,051

(b) Bean-cakes

Volume (1,000 m. tons):	Japan, Taiwan & Chosen	China	Germany	Nether-lands	U.S.A.	Great Britain	Total incl. Others
1932	719	479	43.9	11.5	12.2	3.4	1,420
1933	765	234	8.4	5.2	25.4	1.6	1,040
1934	972	182	9.3	4.5	30.5	1.0	1,205
1935	765	192	6.3	0.6	39.2	1.9	980
1936	701	110	4.5	0.2	4.1	0	849
1937	646	99	4.2	0.8	37.5	..	802
1938	807	40	0.3	3.1	8.4	..	869
1939	1,077	124	0.5	2.3	5.9	..	1,220

(Continued)

Value (M¥1,000):	Japan, Taiwan & Chosen	China	Germany	Nether-lands	U.S.A.	Great Britain	Total incl. Others
1932	34,437	24,700	1,781	424	543	166	66,301
1933	40,948	12,976	471	257	1,265	81	57,614
1934	41,376	7,475	386	184	1,256	39	51,509
1935	38,076	9,946	333	30	1,945	98	51,370
1936	43,220	7,341	320	13	1,610	5	53,127
1937	50,292	7,713	301	59	2,896	..	62,336
1938	65,365	3,134	30	284	774	..	70,575
1939	110,923	12,378	52	241	626	..	125,253

V. FOODSTUFFS & DRINKS

Distilling and Brewing

Kaoliang

The distilling of koaliang spirit is the most important of this line of industry in Manchoukuo reaching annual production of approximately 400,000 koku. The principal places of production of kaoliang spirit are Liaoyang, Mukden and Hsinking. Kaoliang spirit has a special flavor acceptable to all the people and is much in demand.

Spirit.—Formerly, the distilling industry in North Manchuria was carried on by small distilleries. On the establishment of a big distillery under Japan-Manchoukuo joint management in November, 1933, some of those distilleries were closed down and the rest suspended operation with the result that the industry has been placed under smooth control.

The company referred to above is styled the Daido Alcohol Distilling Company, which was brought into being by purchasing plants owned and managed by Mr., Su Peng-chi. It is capitalized at ¥1,670,000 which is paid up. It has three plants with a total annual capacity of 40,000 koku. The Company is also planning the manufacture of an alcoholic fuel to replace gasoline for the use of motor-cars.

Saké

Many places of Manchoukuo are suited for the brewing of saké by reason of the quality of water. This industry has therefore gradually developed with the increase in the number of Japanese residents. The output of saké for 1938 amounted to 57,000 koku or 103,771 kilo-litres.

Saké imports in 1939 amounted to 9,530,000 litres valued at ¥6,970,000.

Table 24. Production of Alcoholic Liquors in Kwantung

(Volume in koku; Value in yen)

	Production			
	Japanese sake		Chinese liquors	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
1932	2,983	145,000	8,286	481,842
1933	9,853	553,780	9,928	539,559
1934	16,420	1,010,670	9,792	497,529
1935	14,740	925,333	10,994	493,608
1936	12,254	725,500	12,078	518,607
1937	10,725	663,148	7,694	567,373
1938	....	759,398	....	792,998

Beer

Beer brewing was carried on many years ago in Imienpo and Harbin in North Manchuria and Dairen in South Manchuria. The breweries in Dairen had long been closed down under the pressure of Japanese imports. Two breweries in North Manchuria had been the only breweries in existence in Manchuria until the Manchurian incident of 1931. Since then, the demand for beer has greatly increased due to the growth in the number of Japanese residents.

The demand for beer in Manchuria, was 2,800,000 dozens in 1937. Imports of beer, amounted to 1,221,812 dozens valued at M¥2,985,-860 in 1939.

Table 25. Beer Brewery Companies in Manchoukuo

(End of May, 1938)

	Locality	Established	Authorized Capital	Annual Capacity (Bottles)
Dai-Manshu Hop Beer Brewery Co.	Harbin	1934	¥2,500,000	5,000,000
Harbin Beer Brewery Co.	„	1936	2,000,000	4,800,000
Tahsing „ „ „	„	——	——	3,500,000
Manchuria „ „ „	Mukden	1934	2,000,000	9,600,000
Asia „ „ „	„	1936	1,000,000	5,760,000
Oriental „ „ „	Harbin	1933	——	400,000
Harbin Beer Factory	„	1933	——	300,000
Total	——	——	....	29,360,000

Table 26. Alcohol Factories in Manchoukuo

(End of Mar., 1936)

Name of companies	Locality	24-hour Capacity (Hectolitres)	Name of companies	Locality	24-hour Capacity (Hectolitres)
Tatung (1st)	Harbin	16.00	Chenpien	Taheiho	8.61
„ (2nd)	„	14.80	Shangkao	Harbin	6.15
„ (3rd)	„	3.08	North Manchuria Sugar Mfg. Co.	Ashih-ho	8.61
Szehohsing	Hailar	3.08	Manchuria Sugar Mfg. Co.	Hulan	8.61
Tungyung	Tungning	1.23	Total		81.25
Chunghua	Harbin	5.54			
Tahsing	„	3.08			
Tunghsing	„	2.46			

Ice

Dairen is the biggest ice consuming market in Manchuria. The Dairen Ice Manufacturing Company, which is the sole supplier to the market, has a daily productive capacity of about 200 tons. The combined capacity of ice at the other important cities are 415 tons.

Soy

In sympathy with the rapidly increasing number of Japanese residents since the foundation of the country, the soy industry has made marked developments. The output of soy was 44,253 koku in 1937. Imports of soy amounted to 7,252 kilolitres value at M¥2,007,000 in 1939.

Table 27. Production of Soy and Miso (Bean paste) in Kwantung

		Production			
		Miso		Soy	
	No. of plants	Volume (Kwan)	Value (Yen)	Volume (Koku)	Value (Yen)
1931	16	646,691	230,725	20,950	520,633
1932	17	837,850	312,540	58,069	553,388
1933	22	953,129	338,751	39,714	923,542
1934	22	1,090,711	453,757	49,259	1,168,904
1935	24	1,357,560	495,464	52,102	1,136,847
1936	31	1,485,739	712,848	116,734	1,373,284
1937	22	892,398	345,658	44,253	961,475
1938	..	....	792,652	....	1,226,872

Note: Factories operating with less than 5 workers are excluded.

Sugar

The climate of Manchuria is suited for the cultivation of beet-root but not for sugar cane. The cultivation of beet-root was started in 1906 or 1907. The manufacture of sugar from beet-root was initiated in 1909 when a sugar will was established at Ashiho. Since then no small number of sugar mills have been set up in both North and South Manchuria. Sugar production has shown a significant expansion, rising from 30,246 piculs in the crop year of 1933 to 293,097 piculs in the crop year of 1939.

Sugar imports n 1939 amounted to 183,574 metric tons valued at M¥42,396,331.

Table 28. Sugar Production in Manchoukuo and Kwantung
(In piculs)

Crop Year Ending Feb.	Manchuria Sugar Manufacturing Co.				North Manchuria Sugar Mfg. Co., Ashiho	Grand Total
	Mukden (Former South Manchuria Sugar Mfg. Co.)	Hsinking (Former Tiehling)	Harbin (Former Hulan Sugar Mfg. Co.)	Total		
1920	23,496	—	....	23,496	21,021	44,517
1921	58,434	—	....	58,434	15,834	74,268
1922	60,075	—	....	60,075	9,282	69,357
1923	73,702	16,382	38,220	90,084	12,831	141,135
1924	52,156	23,590	49,950	75,746	43,680	160,376
1925	13,545	24,659	*40,000	38,204	27,437	*105,641
1926	50,191	47,003	....	97,194	*30,681	*127,875
1927	—	—	—	....	*11,712	*11,712
1928	—	—	—	—	*31,941	*31,941
1929	—	—	2,379	—	—	2,379
1930	—	—	1,830	—	—	1,830
1931	—	—	—	—	—	—
1932	—	—	—	—	—	—
1933	—	—	—	—	30,246	30,246
1934	—	—	—	—	64,536	64,536
1935	—	—	—	—	52,124	52,124
1936	—	—	—	—	68,715	68,715
1937	49,117	—	—	49,117	55,689	104,806
1938	67,403	—	58,499	125,902	68,520	194,422
1939	84,458	—	102,399	186,857	71,406	258,263
1940	87,486	37,901	100,550	225,938	67,159	293,097

Note: * Estimate. Harvest period in Manchoukuo is chiefly from November to February of the following year.

Table 29. Sugar Manufacturing Companies in Manchuria

	Factories		Capacity per 24 hours day (In m. tons)		Paid-up capital (M¥1,000)	Established	Interest
Manchuria Sugar Manufacturing Co.	Mukden	Beet sugar	500		5,000	1935	Japanese & Manchoukuoan
		Refined Sugar.	90				
	Hsinking	Beet sugar	500				
	Harbin	Beet sugar	500				
	*Suihua	Beet sugar	500				
	*Kirin	Beet sugar	500				
North Manchuria Sugar Manufacturing Co.	*Ashiho	Beet sugar	400		2,000	1934	Japanese & White Russian
		Refined sugar	40				
	*Others	Beet sugar	500				
Hokuman Sangyo K.K.	*Mutankiang	Beet sugar	500		12,500	1939	Japanese
	*Others	Beet sugar	500				

Note: * Under project.

Table 30. Demand and Supply of Sugar in Kwantung by Kinds
(In piculs of 60 kilograms)

	Production	Import	Export	Re-export	Consumption	Consumption per capita
1928	—	1,218,204	—	...	1,218,204	3.69
1929	—	1,422,923	—	...	1,422,923	4.31
1930	—	1,360,762	—	...	1,360,762	4.04
1931	—	1,108,939	—	...	1,108,939	3.25
1932	—	1,558,139	828	172,834	1,384,477	4.01
1933	30,246	2,001,214	15	437,106	1,594,369	4.62
1934	64,536	1,548,497	16	313,838	1,299,179	3.58
1935	52,124	1,776,721	—	260,348	1,568,497	4.58
1936	68,715	3,696,968	—	1,907,069	1,858,614	5.25
1937	104,806	2,798,117	—	1,202,050	1,700,873	4.61
1938	194,422	3,938,450	—	2,196,400	1,936,472	5.06
1939	258,263	3,059,566	—	1,262,050	2,055,779	5.34
1940	293,097	—	—	—	—	—

Note: Exclusive of cube sugar in 1932.
* Re-export include sales principally to China in recent years.

Table 31. Sugar Imports of Manchoukuo and Kwantung by Kinds
(In piculs of 60 kilograms)

	Under Dutch Standard No. II	Plantation white sugar	Refined sugar	Rock sugar	Cube & loaf sugar	Total	Molasses
1926	164,585	125,016	510,607	50,104	17,115	867,427	....
1927	224,078	431,262	348,514	56,222	29,444	1,089,520	....
1928	188,643	380,461	514,486	42,254	14,320	1,140,164	....
1929	164,321	677,238	400,013	63,403	27,634	1,332,609	....
1930	211,767	346,997	685,323	45,380	19,180	1,308,647	....
1931	112,146	249,710	677,173	37,723	11,859	1,088,611	....
1932	188,951	230,879	1,090,989	47,320	....	1,558,139	44,843
1933	206,661	37,318	1,688,838	68,397	....	2,001,214	65,526
1934	176,295	7,117	1,282,761	60,797	21,527	1,548,497	34,616
1935	142,671	7,047	1,544,225	50,671	32,107	1,776,721	59,505
1936	334,526	197,831	3,070,203	38,957	35,451	3,696,968	182,791
1937	523,974	341,819	1,860,122	34,581	37,621	2,798,117	85,788
1938	1,137,050	850,000	1,710,000	200,000		3,950,000	....
1939	618,766	650,100	1,424,733	418,000		3,059,567	....

Flour Milling

Flour milling is an important industry in Manchoukuo. In the year ending February, 1938 the production of wheat flour amounted to 29,432,000 bags and was exceeded in value only by the bean cake and tobacco manufacturing industries. Investment in the enterprise as at the end of 1937 was computed at ¥9,000,000. In 1937 there were 70 mills with a production capacity of 119,840 bags of 22 kilograms each a day.

Flour imports in 1939 amounted to 298,94[illegible] metric tons valu eat M¥68,300,000.

Table 32. Statistics of Flour Mills

Year Ending Feb.	Flour mill		Demand and supply (in bag of 22 kg.)		
	No.	Production capacity per day	Production	Import	Consumption
1933	..	....	8,809,652	22,931,124	31,740,776
1934	..	....	7,847,689	23,695,043	31,542,732
1935	70	110,540	11,043,073	21,083,942	32,127,015
1936	..	....	23,720,796	9,536,683	32,257,479
1937	70	119,840	29,432,378	3,553,671	32,980,049
1938	96	....	....	10,900,000	....
1939	93	....	....	13,588,273	....

References:
Table Nos.: 1 a & b, 2 c, 3-4 a, 5-7 d, 8 a, 9-10 d, 11-15 c, 16-18 g, 19-22 c, 23 d, 24 b, 25-27 a, 28-29 j, 30 a & j, 31 j, 32 a.
Key: a—Dept. of Industry, Manchoukuo.
b—Kwantung Bureau.
c—S.M.R. Co.
d—Dept. of Finance & Commerce, Manchoukuo.
e—Manchuria Hemp-dressing Co.
f—Man-Nichi Flax Spinning Co.
g—Manchuria Chemical Industry Co.
h—Union of Manchuria Export & Import Guild.
i—General Bank of Manchou.
j—Sugar Producers' Assn. of Japan.

CHAPTER XXII

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—II

I. ELECTRIC & GAS
II. MACHINERY & ENGINEERING
III. MISCELLANEOUS

I. ELECTRIC & GAS

The generation of electricity in Manchuria has hitherto been conducted solely at coal and steam energizing plants because of the abundant supply of coal. The numerous rivers in the land have not been utilized for power generation, partly because costly dams have to be constructed to divert the rivers, which have a comparatively small volume of water due to the short rainy season. The lack of transport facilities is also a factor in the country's inability to turn to the utility of power resources.

The Manchoukuo Government, believing that the great water systems such as the Sungari, Liao, Yalu and Tumen Rivers, which rise in the Long White Mountain and the Great and Little Hsingan Mountains, are capable of utilization for the generation of an enormous volume of power, started surveys in 1934 with a view to supplying the country with abundant power at low prices on a permanent basis. The Sungari River No. 2, the Taitzeho system, the Hunkiang system and the Mutankiang system were investigated first and then surveys were conducted at other rivers. The rivers investigated were found to possess even greater potentialities for power generation than anticipated.

As many as fifty points in the new empire are now considered suitable for the operation of hydro-power plants with a maximum capacity of more than 6,000,000 kilowatts and an average output of 3,250,000 kilowatts. With rivers remaining to be investigated taken into consideration, it is believed that the hydro-power resources of the country are enormous. The facilities in 1939 for the generation of electric power amounted to roughly 550,000 K.W., most of this being accounted for by thermal power plants.

In order to meet the increasing demand for power along with the execution of the five-year industrial program, the Manchoukuo Government has also worked out a five-year plan to increase the production of this power by utilizing water power resources. Realization of the production of 2,600,000 kilowatts of power at the end of 1941 is the aim. To realize this purpose, the Manchoukuo Government is placing the operation of hydraulic power plants under State management, while authorizing the Manchuria Electric Corporation to take charge of the operation of coal power plants and the transmission of electricity.

The facilities for the production of hydro-electricity are yet to be completed but due to the favourable location of rivers and land contours if the construction of facilities such as dams should progress smoothly, it is planned to produce 1,350,000 K.W. of hydro-electricity by 1942.

Localities, estimated figure of production and points to which hydro-electricity will be transmitted are as follows:

Table 1. Electric Power Generation Potentialities of Principal River Systems

		Production (K.W.) Anticipated 1st stage	2nd stage	Total K.W.
(a)	Yalu River	300,000	340,000	640,000
(b)	Sungari River..	120,000	360,000	480,000
(c)	Pilteng Lake...	30,000	——	30,000
(d)	Hunkiang River	——	200,000	200,000
	Total	450	900,000	1,350,000

Note: Respective points of transmission of electricity from the above power plants are as follows: (a) Principally Antung in addition to Dairen and Anshan and their surrounding districts. (b) Kirin, Hsinking, Harbin, Fushun and their surrounding districts. (c) Mutankiang, Taitzekou and their surrounding districts. (d) Tungpientao, Penhsihu and their surrounding districts.

Recent Power Projects

Construction of dams for the generation of hydraulic power is under way at three points in Manchoukuo, namely, on the Second Sungari, the Yalu River and at Pilteng lake (Chienpohu). Two others are also in the tapis but actual work has not been started on them yet. The volume capacity of the five dams upon completion will reach the figure of 26,100 million cubic meters.

The Second Sungari Power Project.—The Second Sungari power project, upon completion at the end of 1942, will have a total annual generating power of 2,600 million kwh., or more than double the annual output for the whole of Manchuria in 1939. It is located at Ta-feng-man, 21 kilometers upstream from the city of Kirin. The Second Sungari waters a basin of 43,000 square kilometers, its maximum flood discharge is 10,000 cubic meters per second, its mean annual discharge 16,200,000,000 cubic meters and its minimum discharge 40 cubic meters per second

The dam is of the concrete gravity type with a height of 81 meters and a length of 1,100 meters, the volume of concrete necessary being 1,900,000 cubic meters.

The reservoir upon completion will have a length of 170 kilometers, a circumference of 2,000 kilometers and a total surface area of 545 square kilometers or approximately four-fifths that of Lake Biwa, in Japan. The maximum depth will be 74 meters and the capacity 11,000,000,000 cubic meters. The turbo-generators of the power plant in the initial stage will be six in number generating 60,000 kw. each, but in the final stage an additional four sets developing the same amount of kilowatts each will be installed, the total generating capacity thus amounting to 600,000 kw. The annual generating power will be 2,600,000,000 kwh.

Construction estimates for this large project run up to ¥100,000,000. The project is of two-fold importance, because, in addition to hydro-electric generation an area of 72,000 Japanese cho (176,000 acres) along the lower reaches of the river, which is now a waste land, can be irrigated by the artificial lake for the cultivation of farm crops, including rice, while a total of 160,000 Japanese cho (392,000 acres) will be released from the ravages of floods during the rainy season.

The generators for the power plant are being supplied by the United States, Germany and Japan. In the spring of 1940 the Westinghouse Company supplied the first of three water wheels and three generators, costing roughly ¥7,500,000 and the rest were expected at short intervals. Three complete sets of generators and turbines were ordered from Otto Wolff Concern of Germany which are being delivered in sections. Two generators placed with makers in Japan were to be delivered at the beginning of 1942. The construction cost of the Sungari power-house breaks down to approximately ¥230 per kilowatt.

In June 1940 construction had progressed to the point where the foundation work had been completed and the ferro-concrete skeleton of the generating plant partly erected. The so-called first stage construction calling for the generation of 180,000 kw. is scheduled to be completed in May 1942. By the end of the same year the entire plant will be finished.

Yalu River Project.—The Yalu River power plant is a joint undertaking of Manchoukuo and Chosen. The maximum capacity of the Yalu River facilities is set at 1,600,000 kilowatts. The first stage work was started at a cost of ¥100,000,000, calling for the establishment of facilities on the Korean side of the river for generating 640,000 kilowatts as the maximum and 360,000 kilowatts under ordinary circumstances. A part of the facilities, capable of turning out 270,000 kilowatts, was to have been completed in 1940. The production will be halved for consumption by the inhabitants of South Manchuria and the North Korean people.

Pilteng Lake Plant.—The Pilteng Lake plant aims at producing a maximum of 30,000 kilowatts and an average of 15,000 kilowatts of power for consumption in Mutankiang and Chientao Provinces. The construction work for this plant was commenced in May 1939.

Hungkiang Plant.—The Hungkiang Plant is set to produce the necessary hydro-electric power for the development of the rich mineral deposits of Tungpientao and its surrounding districts and it has been decided to construct immediately a power plant on the Huanyen River to supply 200,000 K.W. of electric power for the exploitation of these deposits.

In addition to the aforementioned plants, a project has been under way to construct power plants on the Lan and Pai River in North China, principally in the region of Chitung district. It is anticipated that approximately 500,000 K.W. of electric power can be generated there, and at present the district is being closely surveyed.

The planned development of hydro-electricity in Manchoukuo is a tremendous undertaking and with the exception of the Yalu River Plant which is a joint enterprise of Manchoukuo and Chosen, all the remaining plants will be developed through a regulated and all-embracing plan under the direct management of the Government of Manchoukuo. It is believed that when the power plants are completed electric power will be supplied at a moderate cost and as a result this will supply the necessary impetus towards the brisk development of industries.

Manchuria Electric Corporation

The electric light and power industry of Manchoukuo was put in large part under the control of the Manchuria Electric Comporation upon its formation on December 1, 1934. The capitalization of the Corporation has been increase from ¥90,000,000 to ¥160,000,000 and the generation of coal power electricity has been completely taken over by this system. At present it is in the process of constructing facilities for the production of coal power electricity in Manchoukuo as indicated in the following plan:

	K.W.
Fushun	330,000
Shulan	72,000
Fuhsin	220,000
Tungpientao	71,000
Kanchientze	89,000
Penhsihu	59,000

Harbin	42,000
Anshan	86,000
Others	310,000
Total	1,361,000

It was expected to complete facilities to produce before the end of 1939 a total of 25,000 K.W. at Kanchientze and 54,000 K.W. at Fuhsin.

The Manchuria Electric Corporation produced at the close of 1937 223,000 K.W. or approximately 46% of the total production of Manchoukuo which was 480,000 K.W., and moreover, if the privately used electricity of 330,000 K.W. which is generated at Fushun and other localities is excluded, the said corporation produced about 90% of the total production of coal power electricity in Manchoukuo.

Electric Equipments.—The extension length of transmission lines in 1936 was 22,739 kilometers. There were in all 199 transforming substations. Total rtansforming capacity for the year was 585,341 K.V.A.

Electric Power Consumption by Industries.—The demand of electric power has grown with giant strides. In 1937 the total consumption was 737,212,000 K.W.H. as compared with 551,605,000 K.W.H. in 1336. The following table shows the electric power consumption by industries:

Table 2. Statistics of Power Generation

1936	No. of Stations	Generation capacity (k.w.)	Supply (1,000 KWH) Generated	Purchased	Total	Consumption (1,000 KWH) Sold	%	Lost*	%
1st	20	172,111	277,122	108,524	385,645	309,325	80.0	76,320	20.0
2nd	21	170,392	294,769	114,824	409,593	323,685	79.0	85,908	21.0
1937									
1st	34	219,019	324,363	130,484	454,848	369,334	81.0	85,513	19.0
2nd	41	223,452	339,300	184,024	523,324	421,817	78.6	101,508	11.4
1938									
1st	42	229,275	407,014	214,004	621,017	508,112	82.0	112,905	18.0
2nd	40	232,668	424,639	247,272	671,911	....	...	....	...

Note: "1st" & "2nd" represent first half & second half of each year, respectively.
* Includes losses, from transmission and companies' own utilization.

Table 3. Electric Power Consumption Classified

1936	Light: No. of consumers (1,000)	Light: Lights installed (1,000)	Light: Consumption (1,000 KWH)	Power: No. of consumers	Power: Consumption (1,000 KWH)	Heat: No. of consumers	Heat: Consumption (1,000 KWH)	Total incl. others (1,000 KWH)
1st	256	1,885	52,119	6,560	266,461	4,848	3,126	322,159
2nd	294	2,103	45,608	7,151	285,042	5,531	2,804	338,368
1937								
1st	336	2,242	58,909	7,502	330,010	5,645	3,474	392,950
2nd	369	2,395	54,888	8,156	407,281	6,421	3,204	466,366
1938								
1st	430	2,626	68,335	9,274	487,323	7,851	4,220	560,330
2nd	495	2,879	....	...	....	....	....	...

Table 4. Electric Power Consumption Classified By Industries

(% against grand total; Index: 1st half, 1936=100)

1935	Textile Index	Textile %	Metallic Index	Metallic %	Machinery Index	Machinery %	Ceramic Index	Ceramic %	Chemical Index	Chemical %	Bean-oil Index	Bean-oil %
1st	8	0.9	29	11.0	49	6.4	69	4.6	33	18.8	...	...
2nd	101	7.8	73	18.0	49	5.8	59	2.6	87	28.7	57	1.2
1936												
1st	100	6.4	100	21.0	100	7.3	100	3.7	100	27.8	100	1.7
2nd	112	6.7	125	24.5	71	4.9	100	3.5	102	27.0	54	0.9
1937												
1st	128	6.4	119	20.1	74	4.4	109	3.3	112	24.9	104	1.5
2nd	132	5.5	170	23.4	96	4.5	133	3.3	112	20.3	46	0.5
1938												
1st	164	6.3	180	22.4	120	5.3	122	2.7	150	26.4	118	1.2

(Continued)

1935	Lumbering & wood-working Index	%	Provision Index	%	Mining Index	%	Electric Index	%	Total incl. others Index	%
1st	...	..	41	2.9	17	0.5	89	28.7	56	100
2nd	120	1.3	83	3.9	87	1.6	86	78.4	85	100
1936										
1st	100	0.9	100	4.5	100	1.5	100	18.1	100	100
2nd	142	1.2	154	5.7	123	1.7	109	18.3	104	100
1937										
1st	126	3.1	188	5.8	165	2.5	138	20.6	124	100
2nd	183	1.3	223	5.8	295	3.0	198	23.4	152	100
1938										
1st	160	0.9	236	5.5	374	3.4	229	24.6	180	100

Table 5. Electric Power Consumption Classified By Industries

(Consumption in 1,000 KWH)

1935	Textile Industry: Ordinary Consumers	Ordinary Consumption	Contract Consumers	Contract Consumption	Total Consumers	Total Consumption	Metallic Industry: Ordinary Consumers	Ordinary Consumption	Contract Consumers	Contract Consumption	Total Consumers	Total Consumption
1st	362	1,767	6	11,593	368	1,333	179	335	4	1,304	183	16,390
2nd	447	2,496	8	15,182	455	17,678	288	1,124	6	39,757	294	40,881
1936												
1st	443	2,839	10	14,378	453	17,217	310	744	12	55,306	324	56,050
2nd	510	3,218	12	15,997	522	19,215	339	1,562	12	54,829	351	70,449
1937												
1st	547	3,664	10	18,362	557	22,026	293	1,106	13	65,367	409	66,473
2nd	634	4,102	12	18,539	646	22,641	336	1,144	16	94,424	352	95,568
1938												
1st	699	4,594	13	23,510	712	28,104	416	1,247	16	101,131	432	101,378

1935	Machinery Industry: Ordinary Consumers	Ordinary Consumption	Contract Consumers	Contract Consumption	Total Consumers	Total Consumption	Ceramic: Ordinary Consumers	Ordinary Consumption	Contract Consumers	Contract Consumption	Total Consumers	Total Consumption
1st	485	1,276	7	8,323	492	9,599	58	728	6	6,187	64	6,915
2nd	625	2,625	10	10,597	635	13,222	44	1,341	6	4,646	50	5,987
1936												
1st	660	1,825	12	17,761	672	19,586	62	687	8	9,392	70	10,079
2nd	684	2,446	12	11,506	696	13,952	46	1,170	8	8,857	54	10,027
1937												
1st	749	2,073	17	12,430	766	14,503	68	1,115	9	9,851	77	10,966
2nd	762	2,784	16	15,686	778	18,470	58	1,735	10	11,524	68	13,259
1938												
1st	854	3,268	16	20,326	870	23,594	126	1,672	9	10,526	135	12,198

1935	Chemical: Ordinary Consumers	Ordinary Consumption	Contract Consumers	Contract Consumption	Total Consumers	Total Consumption	Bean-oil Industry: Ordinary Consumers	Ordinary Consumption	Contract* Consumers	Contract* Consumption	Total Consumers	Total Consumption
1st	257	1,031	13	27,133	270	28,165	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd	204	971	11	64,089	215	65,060	84	282	5	2,374	89	2,656
1936												
1st	210	1,442	12	72,817	222	74,256	103	400	5	4,240	108	4,640
2nd	210	1,375	12	76,539	222	77,914	140	401	5	2,101	145	2,502
1937												
1st	199	1,708	16	80,898	215	82,606	135	610	5	4,356	140	4,966
2nd	213	1,967	16	80,671	229	82,638	162	496	5	1,650	167	2,146
1938												
1st	236	2,602	25	117,056	261	119,658	163	1,379	5	4,064	168	5,443

(Continued)

	Lumbering & Wood working Industry						Provision					
	Ordinary		Contract		Total		Ordinary		Contract		Total	
	Consumers	Consumption	Consumers	Consumption	Consumers	Consumption	Consumers	Consumption	Consumers	Consumption	Consumers	Consumption
1935												
1st	...	....	...	...	...	....	1,183	2,638	6	1,737	1,189	4,375
2nd	201	2,674	1	76	202	2,875	1,573	5,476	8	3,308	1,581	8,784
1936												
1st	229	2,174	2	218	231	2,392	1,612	6,451	11	4,538	1,623	10,589
2nd	210	3,033	2	367	212	3,400	1,828	8,334	16	8,021	1,844	16,355
1937												
1st	259	2,467	1	544	260	3,011	1,928	10,040	23	9,177	1,951	19,217
2nd	273	3,662	5	713	278	4,375	2,093	8,260	40	15,256	2,133	23,516
1938												
1st	303	3,022	5	786	308	3,808	2,530	9,241	47	15,945	2,577	25,186

	Mining Industry						Agricultural & Aquatic Ind.					
	Ordinary		Contract		Total		Ordinary		Contract		Total	
	Consumers	Consumption	Consumers	Consumption	Consumers	Consumption	Consumers	Consumption	Consumers	Consumption	Consumers	Consumption
1935												
1st	12	19	2	673	14	692	21	23	1	456	22	479
2nd	36	176	4	3,388	40	3,564	16	25	..	493	..	518
1936												
1st	40	195	6	3,900	46	4,095	27	71	1	639	28	710
2nd	44	101	7	4,965	51	5,066	21	415	..	816	..	1,231
1937												
1st	19	268	12	6,511	31	6,779	64	256	2	549	66	805
2nd	17	300	15	11,823	32	12,123	43	489	..	674	..	1,163
1938												
1st	17	156	16	15,115	33	15,271	137	364	2	523	139	887

	Printing & Bookbinding Ordinary		Electric Ind. Contract		Total incl. Others					
					Ordinary		Contract		Total	
	Consumers	Consumption	Consumers	Consumption	Consumers	Consumption	Consumers	Consumption	Consumers	Consumption
1935										
1st	...	...	23	42,910	5,790	20,276	115	129,164	5,905	149,440
2nd	362	572	23	41,618	6,134	25,589	120	200,439	6,254	226,028
1936										
1st	374	636	24	48,334	6,404	25,895	156	240,826	6,560	266,721
2nd	391	721	24	52,728	6,983	30,983	168	254,675	7,151	285,668
1937										
1st	402	826	23	67,109	7,297	33,448	205	297,211	7,502	330,659
2nd	415	848	24	95,783	7,899	35,344	257	372,627	8,156	407,971
1938										
1st	456	909	20	110,993	8,982	37,709	292	449,560	9,274	477,569

Table 6. Subsidiary Companies of the Manchuria Electric Co.

(June, 1939)

Company	Capital (M¥)	Total Shares	Held by the Manchuria Electric Co.	
				%
Wafangtien Electric Light Company	200,000	4,000	2,200	55.0
Tashihchiao Electric Light Company.....	300,000	6,000	3,150	52.5
Kaiyuan Electric Company	500,000	10,000	5,020	50.2
Tatung „ „	2,000,000	40,000	21,750	54.5
Chengchiatun „ „	300,000	6,000	3,734	62.0
Tunhua „ „	1,000,000	20,000	17,858	90.0
Pelan „ „	1,000,000	20,000	18,608	93.0
Ilan „ „	90,000	1,800	1,300	72.0
Tsienkouchi „ „	100,000	2,000	1,386	69.5
Manchouri „ „	140,000	2,800	1,400	50.0
North Chosen Associated Electric Company..	37,750,000	355,000	25,980	69.0
Manchuria Electric Chemical Industrial Co....	30,000,000	600,000	200,000	33.3

Gas Industry

The gas industry was initiated in Manchuria by the South Manchuria Railway Company in 1910 when the Company started supplying gas to the public by establishing a furnace with a daily capacity of 300,000 cubic feet and also a gas tank of a 150,000 cubic feet capacity. In 1925 the Company set up branch plants at Mukden, Anshan and Hsinking. Simultaneously with this the gas works of the Company was reorganized into the South Manchuria Gas Company, capitalized at ¥10,000,000 which is fully paid up.

The Fushun Colliery has its own gas producing plant, and also is supplying the public. Gas production in 1937 amounted to 1.543 million cubic feet.

Table 7. Statistics of Gas Industry

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of		Daily Capacity (cubic m.)	Annual Production (1,000 cubic meters)	Tank		Extension Length of Pipe (kilometers)		
	Cos.	Factories			No.	Capacity	Main pipe	Conducting pipe	Indoor pipe
1933	2	6	86,158		10	71,386	525	467	537
1934	2	6	86,200	23,445	10	81,200	567	521	756
1935	2	6	105,200	29,504	11	86,383	627	622	640
1936	2	6	114,900	32,982	11	86,872	704	689	682
1937	2	6	130,200	37,589	12	85,700	711	787	745
1938	2	6	124,600	29,445	12	86,700	...	...	...

	No. of Customers	No. of Nozzles	Total Supply (1,000 cubic m.)	Raw materials Consumed		By-Products		
				Coal (m. tons)	Coke (m. tons)	Coke (m. tons)	Tar (Kilolitres)	Ammonia (m. tons)
1933	42,809	113,575	15,274			19,590	1,897	145
1934	46,622	122,631	18,924	41,377	20,291	33,658	2,854	113
1935	55,297	142,945	22,925	59,756	7,658	38,271	2,900	124
1936	63,494	163,897	26,755	71,351	9,227	46,270	3,346	135
1937	71,146	181,835	20,946	76,830	9,648	49,509	3,263	169
1938	67,135	201,208	27,930	64,700	..	41,743	2,056	...

II. MACHINERY & ENGINEERING

Manchuria still obtains most of its machinery and engineering equipment from Japan and other foreign countries. Reliance on foreign products of this nature is not expected to change for many years yet, since in most cases there is not the large demand warranting the manufacture of such products, excepting for a few exceptions, and the state of Manchurian industries is still premature for their establishment. It is felt increasingly of late that the establishment of plants for the manufacturing of motor cars, for instance, should not be undertaken at this stage, but should be left to the initiative of manufacturers with plants in Japan. There are, however, certain enterprises such as the manufacturing of rolling stock and simple machineries which are being successfully undertaken in Manchuria, while certain manufacturing plants necessary from the military point of view are being established regardless of cost. But on the whole the machinery and engineering industries have and will continue to maintain a secondary position in the present industrial programme of Manchuria. The basic policy calls for concentrating the main attention in the extraction of raw materials from the various natural resources of the country, and in fabricating them into crude form for further processing in Japan and other countries.

Aluminium. — Aluminium manufacturing in Manchoukuo holds out bright prospects. Raw materials for the manufacture of aluminium, particularly alumina shale, have been found in fairly large quantities at Fuchow, Yental, Chinchow, Penhsihu and in other districts.

There are two aluminium companies in Manchoukuo. One of them is the Japan-Manchoukuo Aluminium Company, which was established in October, 1933. The total capital was ¥20,000,000 in 1941 of which ¥17,500,000 was paid up. The other is the Manchuria Light Metal Manufacturing Company, which was established in Nov., 1936. It is capitalized at M¥80,000,000, fully paid-up in 1940. 98% of the total shares were owned by the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation in 1940. Then new company is established at Fushun, and is expected to turn out 4,000 tons of aluminium a year.

About 60 per cent of the production cost will be spent for electric power, which will be supplied by the projected national hydraulic electric power station, to be established on the

upper reaches of the Second Sungari. The Government is planning to erect a second aluminium manufacturing plant in Kirin, capable of producing 16,000 tons of aluminium annually, besides the factory at Fushun producing 4,000 tons.

As bauxite, raw material of aluminium, is mined near Yentai, alumina will be produced at the Fushun factory, which will be sent to Kirin, where aluminium will be produced at the projected plant. It is estimated that 2 tons of alumina will be produced from 8 tons of bauxite and I ton of aluminium from 2 tons of alumina.

Machine Tools, Etc.

With the launching of the industrial programme in Manchoukuo there has been a growing demand for machine tools. Several companies are under consideration to be established in the country, while those already organized are operating at full capacity. It seems, however, that for many years to come the country must rely on foreign imports of machine tools to meet the heavy domestic demand. The largest suppliers of machine tools have been the United States and Germany.

Table 8. Imports of Machinery and Tools, Vehicles and Vessels

(In M¥1,000)

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Machinery & Tools:							
Agricultural Machinery, Tools and Implements, and parts thereof	122	158	606	987	2,306	3,939	9,136
Motors, Dynamos or Generators	590	2,584	1,621	2,702	3,347	7,960	17,270
Transformers	259	1,049	1,038	1,587	2,444	4,807	6,969
Pumps, and parts thereof	581	961	860	1,261	2,310	8,370	14,345
Machines, Sewing, Knitting, and Embroidering, and parts thereof	395	419	1,121	629	981	930	1,215
Machinery, Textile and parts thereof	270	518	1,549	809	1,073		
Office or Sales Machine and parts thereof	300	261	349	560	1,489	784	1,025
Prime Movers, and parts thereof	904	1,928	2,002	2,623	4,746	*185	*40
Hand Tools	801	1,672	1,901	2,185	3,232	5,563	13,762
Vehicles & Vessels:							
Aeroplanes, Hydroplanes, and all other Flying Machines, and parts thereof	1,882	728	1,373	881	1,682	...	...
Locomotives and Tenders	2,110	7,684	11,429	11,839	11,079		
Railway and Tramway Carriages or Wagons	1,814	3,088	1,068	1,237	972	74,594	127,812
Railway, or Tramway Materials	6,381	8,678	12,978	12,668	11,282		
Vehicles, and parts thereof	128	299	1,021	680	1,618	...	...
Motor Trucks and Buses (incl. Chassis)	4,316	3,030	3,048	3,722	6,494	...	...
Other Cars (incl. Chassis)	2,435	3,278	2,648	2,748	3,943	...	...
Parts of Motor-Cars and Motor Tractors (excl. of Tyres and Tubes)	1,557	1,865	2,645	3,099	6,242	...	...
Bicycles	104	151	181	166	144	596	1,181
Bicycles parts and accessories	994	1,356	2,895	2,018	2,309	5,288	7,158
Motor-cycles	93	98	149	113	160	...	...
Total incl. others	321,243	59,002	74,457	78,468	112,307	241,158	395,205

Note: * Exclusive of internal combustion and steam engines.

Among the largest purchasers of machine tools are the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Showa Steel Works. The South Manchuria Railway Company imports yearly a large amount of heavy machine tools such as big lathes, drilling machines, hydraulic hammers and presses for keeping in repair its rolling stock and other equipment. The soya bean oil industry also is requiring amounts of fabricating machinery for converting steel plate into storage tanks. The chemical and mining industry will not only require more and more tools and machinery for direct working of those industries, but also more tools and machinery for the repairs and upkeep of the chemical and mining machinery.

The Showa Steel Works has a four year production plan whereby present output of pig iron will be considerably increased. Since pig iron is a good barometer of industrial affairs of a country the implication is that Manchoukuo will need increasing quantities of machine tools and machinery.

The Manchurians generally are acquiring the industrial attributes of modern civilization rapidly. At first using chiefly light steel for roofs and sidings of houses, they are rapidly using more forms of heavy steel, such as structurals, for modern hospitals and office buildings. The increase use of heavy steel implies a greater use of heavy machinery for manufacture into articles of usefulness.

The building of good roads are under way and their expansion will take large quantities of road building machinery. More and more machines will be needed at the port of Dairen for unloading ships and for keeping ships in repair.

The principal machinery establishment in Manchuria are the following:

Table 9. Principal Machinery and Metal-ware Companies

(Unit: ¥1,000)

(End of 1940)

	Capital: Authorized	Capital: Paid-up	Established	Head Office	Line of Business
Anzan Kozai K.K. (Steel Materials)	5,000	4,000	1935	Anshan	Rails, Bar & medium size materials
Sumitomo Kinzoku K.K. (Metal Industry)	30,000	20,000	1934	Mukden	Steel Tube, Gas Pipe, Casting, Forging and Pressing, General Machinery and Tools, etc.
Manshu Roll Manufactory	10,000	10,000	1936	Anshan	Mining, Chemical, Transport Machineries, Machine Tools, Steel Plate, etc.
Manshu Kubota Chutetsu K.K. (Casting)	5,000	5,000	1940	Anshan	Gas and Water tubes, Valve, Fire-extinguisher and General Machinery
Manshu Chuko-Sho (Steel Casting)	5,000	5,000	1936	Anshan	Forging and Casting of Steel & Iron, Manufacture of Machinery and Parts
Nichi-Man Kozai Kogyo K.K. (Steel Material Ind.)	2,000	20,000	1934	Mukden	Building, Bridge Construction and General Architectnural Machineries
Manshu Kosho	20,000	8,600	1934	Mukden	General Machinery and Tools
Manshu Imono K.K. (Casting)	5,000	5,000	1937	Mukden	Steel Refinery and Casting, etc.
Nakayama Kogyo Sho (Steel Works)	1,000	1,000	1937	Mukden	Galvanized Iron Sheet, Bar, Rod, Enamelledware, Screw, etc.
Dairen Chuzo-sho (Casting)	2,000	1,000	1940	Dairen	Casting of Iron, Steel, and Alloys, General Machinery and Tools
Gisho Musen Denki K.K. (Wireless Electric)	800	320	1934	Dairen	Electric Machinery, Wireless Apparatus, etc.
Manshu Kei-Kinzoku Seizo (Light Metal)	80,000	80,000	1936	Fushun	Manufacture of Alumina and Aluminium
Manshu Magnesium Ind. Co.	10,000	10,000	1938	Hsinking	Metallic Magnesium and By-products, Processing and Sales
Manshu Hikoki Seizo K.K. (Airplane)	100,000	50,000	1938	Mukden	Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft and Parts
Dowa Jidosha Kogyo K.K. (Automobile)	30,000	30,000	1934	Mukden	Assembling of Automobiles, Makers of Automobile Parts
Manshu Jidosha Seizo K.K. (Automobiles)	100,000	25,000	1939	Hsinking	Manufacture of Automobiles and Parts
Hoten-Zohei-sho (Arsenal)	25,000	14,800	1936	Mukden	Manufacture of Arms and Explosives
Manshu Keiki K.K. (Measure & Scale)	8,000	4,000	1936	Hsinking	Manufacture of Measuring Apparatus
Manshu Kiki K.K. (Machinery)	20,000	12,500	1935	Mukden	Steam Boiler, Internal Combustion Engines, Electric Motors, Transformers, etc.
Manshu Tsushin K.K. (Communications Apparatus)	3,000	3,000	1936	Mukden	Communications Apparatus
Manshu Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. (Metal Ind.)	1,000	1,000	1938	Mukden	Refrigerators, Heating and Cooling Plants, Precision Machinery, Arms, etc.
Manshu Kusumoto Tekko-sho (Iron Works)	5,000	1,250	1939	Hsinkkin	General Machineries, Mining Machinery, etc.
Fusi Denki Kosho (Electric Machinery)	1,000	1,000	1937	Mukden	General Electric Machinery, Communication & Signal Apparata, etc.

(Continued)	Capital Authorized	Capital Paid-up	Established	Head Office	Line of Business
Hoten Seisaku-sho (Mukden Manufactory)	5,000	5,000	1937	Mukden	Electric Machinery, Electric Motors, Compressors, etc.
Manshu Hitachi Seisaku-sho	10,000	6,250	1938	Mukden	Electric Machinery & Parts, Various Castings
Manshu Kogaku Kogyo K.K. (Optical Ind.)	20,000	10,000	1940	Mukden	General Machine Tools
Manshu Noki K.K. (Agricultural Machinery)	1,000	250	1920	Hsinking	Agricultural and Stockbreeding Machineries
Manshu Matsushita Denki K.K. (Electric Machinery)	1,000	250	1938	Hsinking	Electric Machinery & Parts
Manshu Bearing Seizo K.K.	2,000	2,000	1938	Mukden	Ball & Roller Bearings
Manshu Tokyo Denki K.K. (Electric Machinery)	3,000	3,000	1937	Hsinking	Vacuum Bulb, Wire & Cable, Signal Apparatus, Telephone & Telegraph Apparata
Dairen Kikai Seizo-sho (Machinery)	30,000	15,000	1918	Dairen	Locomotives, Internal Combustion Engines, and other Machineries and Tools
Dairen Tekko-sho (Iron Works)	1,000	300	1937	Dairen	Railway, Gas, Water & Bean Milling Machineries, Boilers, Welding, etc.
Dairen Senkyo Tekko (Shipbldg. & Iron Works)	4,500	4,500	1937	Dairen	Vessels, Boilers, Vehicles, and other Machineries and Parts
Manshu Shinwa Shokai	2,000	2,000	1937	Hsinking	Iron-sheet, Bolt & Nut, and various Forged goods, Mining & Architectural Machineries
Fuhsin Manufactory	4,000	2,750	1937	Fuhsin	Mining Machinery, Railways & Chemical Apparata

Motor Car Industry

For several years past projects were launched for the establishment of a motor car industry in Manchuria, but actual production is still non-existant. Whatever progress that had been witnessed was centered in the assembling of automobiles from imported parts by the Dowa Automobile Company which was established in March, 1933 with a capitalization of ¥6,200,000, invested in by the Manchoukuo government, the South Manchuria Railway Company and by the leading motor car manufacturers in Japan. In the spring of 1939 this company became a subsidiary of the newly established Manchuria Automobile Company, capitalized at ¥100,000,000 fully subscribed by the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. The new company will virtually monopolize the motor car industry in Manchuria. Mr. Soji Yamamoto, president of newly-formed Manchuria Automobile Manufacturing Company, was for many years identified with the Nissan Motor Car Company, of Japan, manufacturers of Nissan passenger cars and trucks and the light passenger cars and vans known as Datsun and "Nissan."

A plan is under consideration by the Dowa Autuomobile Co. to enlarge its Mukden factories for assembling chassis, wheels and transmissions and accessories. The capitalization also was increased to ¥30,000,000 (fully paid-up).

III. MISCELLANEOUS

Tobacco

In its early stages of development the tobacco industry in Manchuria was dominated by Russian and British capital, the Russian interests being represented by I. I. Tschurin & Company and A. Lopato Sons Limited, and the British interests by the British-American Tobacco Company. Since the establishment of Manchoukuo the Japanese-owned Toa Tobacco Company has increased its influence in the country.

The demand for tobacco is yearly expanding and is now represented by over 20,000 million sticks annually. In 1939 production was 20,700 million sticks and was manufactured by companies as follows:

Cigarette Production by Companies 1939

Companies	Million sticks
Toa Tobacco	7,000
Manshu Tobacco	3,000
Chi Tung Tobacco	5,000
A. Lopato Sons	3,000
Taiyo Tobacco	1,500
San Tai Chan	1,200
Total	20,700

With a view to assisting in the foreign trade balance of Manchoukuo, the imports of tobacco from countries outside of the yen bloc have been restricted since 1938. Most of the imports are now obtained from North China.

In the first year of the five-year plan, or in 1937, leaf tobacco production amounted to 3,192 metric tons from crop area of 2,390 chobu, showing an increase of 222 tons with 140 chobu as against the plan. Under the revised five-year plan tobacco production in 1938 was to be increased to 5,500 tons on an area of some 4,500 chobu. Government appropriations for tobacco production in 1938 was ¥2,500,000 as compared with ¥800,000 in 1937.

Principal tobacco companies in Manchuria are the following:

I. I. Tschurin & Co.—This compan was originally started as a petty firm in Nikolsk in 1867. It steadily developed with years. Since the Russian Revolution, Harbin has been the centre of the activity of the Company There were days when it exerted so much influence as to mar the invasion of the Anglo-American Trust and the Toa Tobacco Company.

Chi Tung Tobacco Company, Ltd.—The Chi Tung Tobacco Co., Ltd., is a Manchoukuo corporation organized under Manchoukuo Laws and capitalized at 52,325,000 yuan. This company is a subsidiary of the British-American Tobacco Company (China) Ltd., whose headquarters are located in Hongkong. The head office of the Chi Tung Tobacco Co., Ltd., as well as its factory, are located in Mukden. It has another factory in Yingkow, completed in 1939 and now in operation.

A. Lopato Sons, Ltd.—The company is a Manchoukuo corporation with a capital of 3,500,000 yuan. It is a subsidiary of a British Company of the same name located in Hongkong, which company in 1913-1914 purchased the business formerly under Russian management. The capital of A. Lopato Sons, Ltd., in April 1914 was 150,000 roubles and it was increased in December 1919 o 1,000,000 roubles. The company wa reorganized in July, 1936, since when the present status has been maintained.

Toa Tobacco Company.—The company is capitalized at 30,000,000. With its head office in Tokyo, the Company has factories in Mukden, Dairen, Yingkow and Tientsin and marketing offices in Tientsin and Dairen.

Manchu Tobacco Company.—The Company was founded in Tokyo in January, 1925. It is capitalized at ¥12,000,000, of which ¥4,800,000 is paid-up. Its Hsinking factory has been completed. There is a plan afoot for the establishment of an additional factory at Harbin.

Table 10. Imports of Tobacco Classified

	Cigarettes Pieces (1,000)	Cigarettes (¥1,000)	Cigars Pieces (1,000)	Cigars (¥1,000)	Leaf tobacco (m. tons)	Leaf tobacco (¥1,000)	Prepared tobacco (m. tons)	Prepared tobacco (¥1,000)	Total value incl. others (¥1,000)
1933	591,343	1,734	382	31	15,396	9,503	34	31	11,476
1934	843,364	2,679	968	72	17,200	8,558	152	119	11,664
1935	598,473	1,934	372	41	9,700	6,067	119	87	8,327
1936	360,985	1,202	197	24	15,180	8,848	116	84	10,585
1937	456,027	1,419	200	26	12,880	7,597	74	50	9,617
1938	720,678	1,247	55	2	12,378	7,739	4,039*	418	9,427
1939	386,552	870	124	6	9,875	8,085	2,709*	159	9,130

Note: Inclusive of stalk and dust.

Hide & Leather Industry

Manchuria raises a comparatively small number of cattle, but swines are abundant, and the pig skin industry is therefore a flourishing enterprise. This particular business in Manchuria is dominated at present by the Manchuria Hide & Leather Company (Manshu Hikaku) capitalized at ¥1,000,000 fully paid-up, and successors to the Japan-Manchoukuo Hide & Leather Industrial Company. The Company's factory, located at Tetsunishi, Mukden City covers an area of 5,000 tsubo (approximately 4 acres).

Besides pig skin the country produces a fair amount of hide and leather from ass, horse and mule. The exports of these items amounted to 701 metric tons valued at ¥1,146,000 in 1938.

Table 11. Exports of Hide, Leather and Skins
(Quantity in 1,000 pieces; Value in ¥1,000)

	Hide & Leather				Skins dressed or undressed					
	Cow		Ass, Horse, Mule		Dog		Fox		Sheep	
	(m. tons)	Value	(m. tons)	Value	Qty.	Vol.	Qty.	Vol.	Qty.	Vol.
1933	264	155	1,180	1,026	566	677	15	122	121	95
1934	110	61	1,122	877	65	92	14	149	138	98
1935	37	22	876	701	155	643	7	49	361	260
1936	65	42	830	607	347	1,074	11	122	620	351
1937	51	27	840	631	309	928	9	169	357	334
1938	15	17	701	1,146	59	398	3	63	514	1,151
1939	..	..	3	6	1	6	..	..	20	37

	Lamb & Kid		Kolinsky		Marmot		Racoon		Squirrel		Total incl. others
	Qty.	Vol.	Qty.	Vol.	Qty.	Vol.	Qty.	Vol.	Qty.	Vol.	Value
1933	50	45	280	419	46	33	6	35	132	94	3,157
1934	46	28	500	679	199	153	12	76	195	86	2,687
1935	106	98	943	474	170	183	10	94	121	90	4,134
1936	301	155	467	1,771	56	98	12	289	56	55	5,785
1937	205	113	213	1,301	69	168	9	134	51	29	5,368
1938	121	129	347	2,296	28	106	12	134	..	..	6,206
1939	3	18	397	2,693	15	58	3	35	..	..	3,472

References:
Table Nos.: 1-6 a, 7 b, 9 d, 10-11 c.
Key: a—Manchuria Electric Co.
b—Kwantung Bureau.
c—Dept. of Finance & Commerce.
d—Company Directory.

CHAPTER XXIII
SANITATION

Public Health Organization

The supervision of public health is under the Public Health Bureau of the Civil Affairs Department. The Bureau consists of the General Affairs, Medical, Epidemic and Sanitation Sections. The provincial public health detachments have been increased in number since the establishment of Manchoukuo, and at present they are rendering active service in conjunction with the police corps.

In order to propagate sanitary idea among the people and improve their general health, the Government has established the "Kungyi" (public physician) system which is being put into practice according to the following plan:

1. One public physician to be appointed to each district (hsien);
2. The present plan to be executed within five years, inasmuch as it is difficult to cover all the district at the same time for financial and other reasons;
3. Besides carrying on his regular practice, a public physician is to take charge of matters relating to public health, sanitary investigation and medical affairs of the police;
4. Coupons for free medical treatment to be issued to the poor and needy.

Medical Facilities

Physicians are classified into two categories those of the native and western schools. At the end of 1939, the total number of physicians in Manchoukuo was returned at 22,500 including 18,400 native doctors. This figure represents a ratio of 5.7% per 10,000 population as against 7.6 per 10,000 population for Japan. Quantitatively speaking, the difference between the two countries is negligible but qualitatively, the country presents a tragic contrast in this respect, as more than 80 per cent of physicians in Manchoukuo are either native doctors or those not familiar with modern medical science and thus their capabilities and technique are far below those of Japan. In order to remedy the conditions and to improve the standard of those engaged in medical profession, the Government has exerted further efforts to expand medical training institutions and has taken all such appropriate and effective measures as are necessary for the promotion of public health.

At the end of 1939, there were 600 dentists and 700 pharmacists in Manchoukuo, of which figure only 1/3 and 2/3 respectively were fully qualified.

Table 1. Number of Medical Institutes and Physicians
(In 1938)

	Hospitals		Clinics		Physicians			
Province:	State	Public	Public	Fumin	Western style	Native style	Dentists	Pharmacists
Hsinking	—	1	12	—	273	457	4	—
Kirin	1	1	23	7	171	2,982	2	32
Lungkiang	—	4	7	8	155	1,179	—	62
Heiho	—	—	12	2	8	36	2	—
Sankiang	—	—	4	7	115	473	3	—
Mutankiang	—	—	12	5	4	20	—	—
Pinkiang	—	3	4	5	457	3,046	141	296
Chientao	2	—	—	3	24	674	8	14
Tunghua	—	—	5	4	13	20	—	—
Antung	—	—	—	1	134	900	14	23
Fengtien	—	11	5	4	947	4,652	86	107
Chinchow	—	1	10	5	99	2,032	7	7
Jehol	1	—	14	6	77	750	7	13
Hsingan W	—	—	6	—	4	55	—	—
Hsingan S	—	—	5	1	8	64	—	—
Hsingan E	—	—	4	—	1	25	—	—
Hsingan N	—	2	5	—	20	10	—	—
Total	4	23	137	58	2,510	17,375	274	551

Diseases & Hospitals

Ailments reported in largest numbers are stomach, skin and respiratory diseases.

Hygienic administration in the Kwantung Leased Territory and the Railway Zone is controlled by the Police Bureau of the Kwantung Government and administrative measures in the Railway Zone are participated in by the local affairs department of the South Manchuria Railway. Quarantine and other hygienic matters in

the harbours of Dairen and Port Arthur come under the jurisdiction of the Marine Bureau of the Kwantung Government. Bacteriological laboratories have been established by the South Manchuria Railway, Co. at Mukden, Yingkow, Antung, Hsinking and Fushun. To each laboratory medical experts and officers are attached to enforce epidemic prevention measures. While the Kwantung Government maintains five hospitals in the Leased Territory, the South Manchuria Railway has also established and maintains hospitals and their branches at twenty-four places, most of them in the Railway zone, besides maintaining several hygienic institutions. These Japanese hospitals, including those maintained by the Japan Red Cross Society, give medical treatment without discrimination to Japanese, Manchoukuoans and other nationals living in or outside the Railway Zone. In recent years, the number of Manchoukuoans utilizing these Japanese hospitals has gradually increased, their treatments by day reaching over a million a year.

S.M.R. Hygienic and Sanitation Activities

Ever since its commencement three decades ago, the South Manchuria Railway Company has taken an active part in bringing about the observation and enforcement of the ordinary sanitation measures among a primitive population, and also in keeping a constant vigil over the possible outbreak of dreaded and deadly epidemics. In strict adherence to this principle, the Company has been playing an important role in carrying on free vaccination and various innoculations against epidemic whenever necessity arose. The systematic and scientific analysis of drinking water in the various localities is also a factor in the prevention of diseases. In the humanitarian enterprises of the elimination of epidemic diseases such as bubonic plague, the Company has spared no efforts and has even suffered the sacrifice of the lives of its many research workers. Sensing the necessity of adequate hygienic facilities, the S.M.R. has undertaken to maintain 32 well equipped hospitals and 17 clinics besides despatching 29 physicians to the various points where railways have been constructed.

The Dairen Hospital, which was constructed and equipped by the South Manchuria Railway Company at the cost of ¥8,000,00, is one of the best hospitals in the Far East. It is an independent organization under the Company's supervision.

In order to make the hygienic facilities thorough, the Company has taken upon its shoulders the maintenance of bacteriological examination stations in six towns. Trained nurses are stationed in sixteen localities where no medical facilities are to be found and these are despatched upon regular visitations routes. The largest and the most outstanding of these hygienic facilities is the Hygienic Institute which has been founded for researches in the maintenance of health and the manufacture of various sera and vaccines for the prevention of diseases peculiar to Manchoukuo. The authorities concerned have been especially active and energetic in finding preventive measures, and already the bubonic plague which long existed in Manchuria has been almost conquered. The dreaded typhus and dysentery, too, have been controlled and what is more, energies are bent towards the extermination of contagious diseases among the live-stock.

People's Welfare Hospitals

These hospitals have been opened with proceeds from the State people's welfare lottery. By the end of 1939, 79 of these were established at 76 points in hsiens or banners and 12 more were expected to be created within 1940.

Public Physicians

The nation-wide distribution of medical facilities has been one of the programs of the Government, but physicians of occidental schools are concentrated in urban areas, while native doctors of native technique are most in rural districts. In order to offset the general incompetency of the native doctors, the government in 1933 adopted the "public physician system" with the object of each hsien having one public physician. In 1939 the total number of such offices had increased to 157, while 10 more are planned within 1940, reaching a total of 167. By virtue of such establishments, inhabitants of remote regions are able to enjoy the benefit of modern medical treatment.

After the transfer of physicians from the S.M.R., the "public physicians" in Manchoukuo have now reached 550. Thus, the long desired goal of "one public physician for one hsien or banner" has been realized.

The number of patients treated by public physicians in 1937 numbered 185,843. Patients classified by ailments are shown in the following table:

Table 2. Number of Patients Treated by Public Physicians

	1936	1937		
		Male	Female	Total
Constitutional Diseases	2,105	1,750	992	2,742
Psycosis	313	266	187	453
Nerve System	2,996	3,178	2,019	5,197
Circulatory System	2,805	2,687	2,868	5,555
Eye	5,682	5,720	2,982	8,702
Ear	2,840	3,274	1,641	4,915
Nose and Throat	3,065	3,235	1,684	4,919
Respiratory System	11,227	11,704	6,737	18,441
Digestive Organs	17,923	19,388	11,409	30,797
Tooth	2,222	2,850	1,536	4,386
Organs of Locomotion	2,195	1,855	735	2,590
Skin and Annexa	10,347	11,628	4,131	15,759
Urinary and Genital Organs	2,505	2,451	1,822	4,273
Wounds	6,830	9,375	1,951	11,326
Drowned, Frozen & Hung	70	94	13	107
Malformation	39	24	18	42
Childbirth & Pregnancy	1,361	—	2,913	2,913
Acute Poisoning	533	385	517	902
Chronic Poisoning	615	654	213	867
Tumours	593	755	427	1,182
Parasites	3,305	2,776	1,513	4,299
Beri-beri	315	341	309	650
Infectious Diseases	32,644	36,160	18,393	54,553
Unknown	563	208	109	317
Total incl. others	—	120,772	65,171	185,843

Scarlet Fever.—In Manchoukuo scarlet fever is regarded as an endemic disease and is one of the five principal contagious diseases attacking children. In 1925 both the morbidity and mortality among the Japanese in Manchuria from this disease were found to be the highest in the world. In view of the urgent necessity of checking and exterminating this malignant epidemic, the authorities concerned in 1926 organized a scarlet fever prevention committee, on which the research agencies throughout the country were represented, and entrusted to it the duty of scarlet fever. Research which proved highly fruitful was carried out at various places. The Hygienic Institute made a comparative study of many strains of hemolytic streptococcus from which it selected a strain producing the most potent toxin, and manufactured from this toxin an efficient, purified scarlet fever toxoid and a potent antitoxin. For the past several years children attending kindergartens and schools along the S.M.R. lines have been inoculated with scarlet fever toxoid, with remarkable results and scarlet fever which was dreaded ten years ago is thus today no longer feared by the public.

Glanders.—This epidemic is prevalent throughout the country and it is estimated that as many as 30 per cent of the horses in North Manchuria are infected with this disease. Thanks to the preventive work being carried out by the S.M.R. Veterinary Institute in cooperation with the Glanders Investigation Institute recently founded by the Manchoukuo Government, it is believed that it will not be long before this terrible form of animal epidemic will be wiped out from Manchoukuo.

Methods for Combatting Diseases

Plague.—Manchuria is one of the worst plague-infested countries of the world and no less than ¥2,000,000 has been spent by the South Manchuria Railway Company alone for the prevention of this dreaded epidemic. The first outbreak of the plague occurred in 1910-11 and, since then, the country has been visited by it ten times, with the loss of tens of thousands of lives. Through the efforts of the research workers of the Hygienic Institute in Dairen, it was discovered in 1928 that the western part of Manchuria near Taonan, Chengchiatun and Tungliao and adjoining Mongolia was the plague endemic area. This significant discovery was followed by the further revelation that the strange, acute contagious disease greatly feared by Manchurians and Mongols was in reality the plague.

For the prevention and cure of the plague, the Institute invented an efficient vaccine made from the residue of the plague bacillus after the bacterial cell substance had been extracted from it. In 1936 some 300,000 persons in the plague-infested districts in Manchoukuo were inoculated with this vaccine and thus many lives were saved. In 1934 plague investigation offices were established at Tungliao and Halahai.

Endemic and Epidemic Typhus.—Endemic typhus has frequently broken out in all parts of the country and is one of the dreaded contagious diseases in Manchoukuo. An eruptive fever somewhat similar to epidemic typhus has also since early times been known in the country. This

disease is endemic and is popularly known as Manchuria fever or typhoid. The Hygienic Institute has devoted much time to the study of both of these diseases, but it was not until 1929 after exhaustive effort that the causative agent of the latter was finally discovered and named Rickettsia manchuriae.

Smallpox.—Unlike smallpox in Japan, this epidemic in Manchoukuo is practically prevalent all the year round. Up till the Manchurian Incident, the demand for smallpox vaccine was very small, only about 100,000 persons being vaccinated yearly, but since then it has markedly increased, and the Hygienic Institute at present supplies enough vaccine for inoculating 4,000,000 persons. The Hygienic Technical Institute, founded in 1936 by the Manchoukuo Government, is also actively engaged in smallpox preventive work, vaccinating several million persons annually. Through the active cooperation of these two institutions, it is hoped to rid Manchoukuo of smallpox before long.

In addition to the above-mentioned contagious diseases, studies are being carried on for the prevention of hydrophobia, diphtheria, typhoid fever, anthrax and dysentery.

Table 3. Notifiable Infectious Diseases

	Typhoid & Para-typhoid fever			Typhus			Dysentery		
	No. of cases	Dead	%	No. of cases	Dead	%	No. of cases	Dead	%
1935	4,549	904	19.8	1,220	272	22.3	4,583	573	12.5
1936	6,228	1,004	16.1	4,496	763	17.0	4,894	466	9.5
1937	14,850	2,423	16.4	7,349	1,025	13.9	6,834	803	11.7
1938	5,207	468	9.0	1,395	209	14.0	9,185	626	6.8
1939	5,063	514	10.1	1,577	254	16.1	8,513	659	7.8
1939:									
Manchoukuoan	1,369	179	13.4	1,255	243	19.3	2,168	326	15.0
Japanese ...	3,674	385	11.0	322	11	3.4	6,345	333	5.3

	Smallpox			Pest			Cholera		
	No. of cases	Dead	%	No. of cases	Dead	%	No. of cases	Dead	%
1935	1,629	341	20.9	395	389	97.5	—	—	—
1936	1,749	441	25.1	150	141	94.2	0	0	0
1937	3,064	452	14.8	248	239	96.5	1	0	0
1938	1,345	171	12.7	718	687	96.0	21	9	42.9
1939	1,005	148	14.8	657	500	76.0	0	0	0
1939:									
Manchoukuoan	783	118	15.1	655	498	76.0	0	0	0
Japanese ...	222	30	13.5	2	2	100.0	0	0	0

	Diphteria			Epidemic Cerebrospinal meningitis			Scarlet Fever		
	No. of cases	Dead	%	No. of cases	Dead	%	No. of cases	Dead	%
1935	312	77	24.7	426	35	8.2	1,844	314	17.0
1936	284	70	24.7	185	40	21.6	1,102	217	19.7
1937	238	43	28.1	103	20	19.4	1,442	267	18.5
1938	693	129	18.6	193	32	16.6	1,947	244	12.5
1939	1,179	191	16.2	191	68	35.6	1,303	238	18.0
1939:									
Manchoukuoan	342	124	36.3	53	32	60.4	480	196	40.8
Japanese	832	67	8.1	138	36	26.0	823	42	5.6

Table 4. Lesser Infectious Cases Handled by Public Clinics

	1935			1937		
	Case	Dead	%	Case	Dead	%
Measles	5,540	1,269	23.4	9,665	1,663	17.2
Varicella	2,681	489	18.2	3,423	682	19.8
Eruptions	4,416	219	4.9	4,255	395	9.5
Mumps	4,017	351	8.8	3,595	167	4.6
Pneumonia	1,932	329	16.5	2,959	225	12.4
Influenza	44,096	2,309	5.2	98,718	9,751	9.9
Malaria	4,949	266	5.3	5,655	342	6.2
Rose	1,244	87	7.0	1,251	66	5.3
Septicaemia & Pyaemia..	1,812	283	15.7	1,517	201	13.2
Puerperal Fever	2,135	541	25.3	2,961	556	18.5
Tetanus	2,597	198	7.8	1,782	304	17.1
Hydrophobia	410	86	21.0	391	59	15.1
Wooping cough	11,505	1,034	9.0	21,457	1,672	7.8
Tuberculosis	10,047	933	9.3	16,110	1,478	9.2
Syphilis	15,504	394	2.5	30,293	181	6.0
Gonorrhoesal Diseases ..	15,815	301	1.9	27,631	163	0.6
Tracoma	13,538	0	0	31,028	0	0
Parasite	6,516	345	5.3	5,013	293	5.8

Nutrition

The food and nutrition problem in Manchoukuo is receiving increasing attention because of its close relation to public health. Manchoukuo's peculiar natural and social environment and the marked difference in the characteristics of the various races inhabiting the country give an added complexity to the nutrition problem. Since 1929 the Hygienic Institute in Dairen has been investigating the food resources in Manchuria and studying the nutritive values of the staple articles of food of the Manchoukuoans, Mongols and Japanese. It has been making a comparative study of metabolism in the Japanese and Manchou races and endeavouring to improve their diets by discovering for each the most suitable nutritive foodstuffs taking into consideration the physical and social conditions of each race.

Furthermore, the Hygienic Institute has made a study of the children in Manchoukuo, especially Japanese, from the standpoint of dietetics and discovered that the constitutional defects and weaknesses of the latter, such as slenderness, rickety constitution, anaemia, tooth-caries, and myopy (near-sightedness), which make them easily susceptible to disease, are chiefly due to the scarcity of mineral substances and vitamins within their system. This in turn is caused by the restricted production and consumption of such indispensable articles of food as vegetables, fruits, milk and marine products, owing to natural and economic factors. In view of this factor the Hygienic Institute, for the past several years, has devoted much attention to improving the nutrition of the school children in Dairen and the S.M.R. Zone, especially giving nutritious food to children at school.

Environmental Hygiene

In the field of environmental hygiene, the Hygienic Institute's efforts have been directed to the study of the housing problem, dust and smoke in cities, and water. For studying the housing problem, the Institute built within its compound twenty houses with various construction materials and studied the relation of the walls and roofs to the preservation of heat and to temperature and ventilation. The results of its investigation have been utilized in the construction of residences for S.M.R. employees, and in the improvement of farm-houses.

As regards the dust and smoke problem in cities, the City of Dairen, on the basis of investigations conducted by the Hygienic Institute during the past two years, has enacted Smoke Prevention Regulations and is doing everything in its power to purge the city of smoke and dust that are a menace to public health. Similar work is also being carried on in the other cities of Manchoukuo. Since the founding of Manchoukuo, the Hygienic Institute has been conducting an examination of water in all parts of Manchoukuo and also studying ways of purifying bad water. In the struma-infested Jehol district, the Institute has discovered that the prevalence of the disease is due to the lack of iodine in the system of the local population. For the extermination of this malady the Institute is supplying the inhabitants with Jod-tablets, and also putting iodine into the water mains and wells.

Red Cross Medical Service.—The Japan Red Cross Society also is active in Manchoukuo. During the Russo-Japanese War, the Society engaged in relief work and medical treatment of the Chinese refugees. After the war the Chinese, the Russians and the Japanese in Manchuria, interested in the work of the Society, welcomed the establishment of its branch hospitals, of which there are now fifteen branch hospitals and thirteen sub-branches in different districts. The members of the Society in Manchoukuo gradually increased to 86,788 consisting of 43,072 Japanese, 43,716 Manchus, Russians and other nationals. The Society also engages in preventive measures and propaganda against tuberculosis, and sends its physicians to the interior, where medical treatment is given free of charge to the poor. At times of political disturbance, such as the commotion at Fenghuangcheng in 1912, the Chengchiatung incident in 1916, the first and second Mukden-Chihli collisions respectively in 1922 and 1924, Kuo Sung-ling rebellion in 1925, the Sino-Soviet dispute in 1929, and the Manchurian Incident in 1931, the Society extended the most liberal medical treatment and aid to the calamity-stricken troops and refugees. The Red Cross Society branches of Japan in Manchoukuo today have ten hospital equipments in Mukden, Dairen, Liaoyang, Chinchow, Chengchiatun, Tunghua and Imienpo.

Foreign Medical Institutions.—There are some fifteen medical institutions operated by foreign missions in Manchoukuo, of which the Shengching Hospital established by Dr. Dugald Christie of the Scottish Missionary Society in 1882 is one of the most noted institutions of its kind. Some 11 hospitals are operated by the British, two by the Danish, one by the Canadians and one by the French.

Table 5. Foreign Hospitals

	Location	Nationality
Christian Free Hospital	Hsinking	British
Hsinking Christian Hospital for Women	"	"
Hsinking Free Hospital	"	French
Christian Hospital for Women	Chinchow	British
Liaoyang Hospital for Women	Liaoyang	"
British Hospital	Hailung	"
Puai Hospital	Hsinminfu	"
Weimei Hospital	Hsinminfu	"
Free Hospital of Tiehling Christian Church	Tiehling	"
Kaiyuan Christian Church Hospital	Kaiyuan	"
Fakumen Christian Church Hospital	Fakumen	"
Kirin Anglican Church Hospital	Kirin	"
Antung Danish Hospital	Antung	Danish
Hsishan Hospital	Hsiuyenhsiencheng	"
Chenghonan Hospital	Chenghonan	British
Tsichang Hospital	Lungtsingtsun	Canadian

OPIUM SMOKING

The opium smoking habit dates back to ancient times in Manchoukuo and is deeply rooted in the daily life of the people. Ever since the founding of the country, the Government have been engrossed with the eradication of this evil habit. By the general condition of the people, the authorities have found it advisable to prohibit the practice not immediately but gradually. Thus, while allowing the adult addicts to continue their habit by considering the drug as a sort of medicine to them, the Government have instituted a system for the relief of the addicts. The Government have also promulgated the Opium Law and Regulations for its enforcement and the Organization of the Opium Addict Infirmary. The six essential points regarding the Law Governing the Examination of Opium in Private Possession and Regulations Encouraging the Examination and Seizure of Illegal Opium are enumerated hereunder:

1. Officials of the Monopoly Bureau shall arrest any person deemed to have violated the provisions of the Opium Law and shall seize any opium and opium-smoking instruments found in his possession.
2. Officials of the Monopoly Bureau may conduct a search in case any person is suspected of having violated the provisions of the Opium Law, and may examine any such person or witness if it is deemed necessary.
3. In case officials of the Salt Administration or the Maaritime Customs Service or revenue officers discover, in the course of execution of their duties, any person suspected of having violated the provisions of the Opium Law, they may act as an official of the Monopoly Bureau would in such cases.
4. Opium which is involved in any case of violation of the provisions of the Opium Law, or opium whose owner is unknown or opium, the whereabouts of whose owner cannot be traced, shall be called "ssu-tu" or illegal opium. Any person who informs the authorities concerned of the possession or "ssu-tu" by any individual, or any official concerned who conducts an examination and obtains seizure of "ssu-tu" shall be given a cash reward.
5. The seized "ssu-tu" shall be appraised by officials of the Monopoly Bureau, and a sum equivalent to six-tenths of the balance left after reducing storage, freight, and other necessary expenses from the appraised value shall be used for the payment of the cash reward.
6. A sum equivalent to seven-tenths of the entire cash reward shall be awarded the person who informs the authorities concerned of the possession of "ssu-tu" by any individual and a sum equivalent to three-tenths of the same shall be awarded the officials who engage in the examination and seizure of "ssu-tu."

Designation of Licenced Traders.—In pursuing the opium policy enumerated above it is supreme to restrict and control the production of the drug and its supply to the people and give full scope to the function relieving the addicts. As a step towards achieving these purposes, the opium monopoly system has been instituted. Opium can be supplied to the people only through the licensed trader to whom the drug is supplied by the Government. It is in the power of the Governors of the respective provinces to designate these licensed traders.

Issue of Certificates to Addicts.—Opium smoking certificates are given to the addicts. Only the holders of these certificates can obtain opium from the licensed traders and smoke it. So the number of opium addicts can be gathered from that of the holders of the certificates. The authorities are endeavouring to control secret smoking by spreading the issue of these certificates throughout the country. The issue of the certificates by jurisdiction is as follows.

Control of Poppy Cultivation.—For the purpose of controlling the domestic production of opium the Opium Monopoly Office designates every year the districts for poppy cultivation and the area of the farm according to domestic requirements.

Relief of Addicts.—The relief of the addicts together with the prevention of the growth of new addicts constitutes the premier object of the Opium Law. The issue of the opium smoking certificate to the addict is only a negative way of achieving the purpose. Therefore, on November 16, 1933 the Government promulgated the organization of the infirmary as stated already and their branches in ten places throughout the whole country.

Results of Relief.—The number of addicts is put roughly at 900,000, or about one-fortieth of the population. Adding thereto chronic smokers, about 210,000 in number, the total is 1,110,000. Only about one-third of the addicts are possible of being cured, the rest being all but hopeless.

Table 6. Licenses Issued to Opium Smokers

(In 1,000)

Age Group	Below 30		Above 30		Above 40		Above 50		Above 60		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1934 ...	4.2	1.8	10.1	2.0	8.7	1.7	5.2	1.3	2.8	0.7	38.5
1935 ...	29.5	8.9	59.4	8.9	49.4	7.5	30.5	5.4	14.3	3.5	217.1
1937 ...	105.3	23.9	233.9	26.9	201.2	23.6	117.3	15.2	53.9	9.8	811.0

Table 7. Statistics of Narcotic Stations

(A) Opium Addicts

	Patients accepted	Aggregate No. of patients accepted	Left Hospital: Cured	%	Left Hospital: Others	%	Average Days required for treatment
1934	783	24,242	641	80.0	80	10.2	30
1935	1,569	42,855	1,391	87.1	85	5.4	27
1936	1,789	43,317	1,563	85.8	86	4.8	24
1937	1,582	45,831	1,209	76.0	109	6.8	28
Total	5,722	156,245	4,804	82.2	360	6.8	27

(B) Narcotic Addicts

1934	2,649	82,367	2,295	86.7	115	4.2	31
1935	2,504	73,753	2,207	86.1	182	7.1	29
1936	2,178	81,897	1,822	83.6	162	7.4	38
1937	1,870	83,923	1,578	84.3	220	11.6	44
Total	9,261	321,940	7,902	85.1	679	7.6	36

The Hsinking Medical College

Under the former regime health and hygienic facilities were likewise neglected. The South Manchuria Railway Company alone had a medical college in Mukden and managed a number of fine hospitals in the S.M.R. Zone. In many districts various malignant diseases were prevalent and the sanitary conditions of the general community was such as to cause no small anxiety. Since the birth of the new State the Manchoukuo authorities have been exerting their utmost efforts to prevent epidemics and to spread knowledge of hygienic living among the people. As the training of competent doctors and their stationing in different parts of the country are most essential in realizing the above purposes, the Government transferred the medical schopl attached to the Kirin National Hospital, to Hsinking in March, 1938, and renamed it the Hsinking Medical College. Modern equipment have been installed at this institution which had an enrollment of 285 in 1938. Its course is four years.

References:
Table Nos.: 1-7 a.
Key: a—Dept. of People Welfare, Manchoukuo.

CHAPTER XXIV

PRINCIPAL CITIES

ANSHAN
ANTUNG
CHIAMUSSU
CHINCHOW
DAIREN
FUHSIN
FUSHUN
HARBIN
HSINKING
KIRIN
LIAOYANG
MUKDEN
MUTANKIANG
PENHSIFU
RYOJUN
SSUPINGKAI
TIEHLING
TSITSIHAR
YENKI
YINGKOW

Hsinking

Location.—Being the northern terminus of the S.M.R. main line, Hsinking, the Capital of Manchoukuo, is located at a point 43° 55′ N. Lat. and 701.4 kilometers north of Dairen. The total area of the city, is 437 square kilometers, composed of the former S.M.R. Zone (55.9 sq. kilometers) old city including Kuanchengtzu (11.08 sq. kilometers), and new city (83.33 sq. kilometers), and surrounding agricultural districts (337.0 sq. kilometers).

Climate.—The climate of the city nearly resembles that of Tokyo, July being the hottest month of the year. The temperature begins to fall about the middle of August, it sometimes declining as low as 30° below zero in winter.

Population.—The population of Hsinking was returned at 423,592 as at the end of January, 1940, including 96,018 Japanese and 12,843 Chosenese.

History.—Hsinking, formerly called Changchun, is a relately new city, having a history of only 100 years or so. In old tmes, this area, it is said, formed a vast pasturage for Mongolians. Later under the Han dynasty of China, Chinese farmers immigrated there and set up a small town called Changchunpo at a point 10 Chinese miles north of the present Hsinking. Under the Ching dynasty, the town was selected as the seat of local government. By virtue of the Sino-Russian Treaty of 1899, Czarist Russia extended the defunct Chinese Eastern Railway southward to Port Arthur and Dairen, following which the town began suddenly to develop as the local centre. Simultaneously with the creation of Manchoukuo, it was designated as the capital and its name was changed from Changchun to Hsinking (New Capital).

Principal Official Institutions.—Imperial Palace, Department of Imperial Household, Privy Council, Legislative Council (Yuan), Council of State Affairs, Supreme Court, Supreme Procurate, High Court, High Procurate, State Secretariat, General Affairs Board, Bureau of Legislation, Department of People's Welfare, Foreign Office, Department of Public Peace, Department of Economics, Department of Industry, Department of Communications, Department of Justice, Central Bank of Manchou, Industrial Bank of Manchou. Headquarters of the Kwantung Army, Japanese Embassy.

New City Planning.—As a result of the five year construction plan which was completed in 1937 the city of Hsinking has been greatly transformed. When the grandiose plan projected in 1932 is completed the city will cover an area of 200 square kilometers. The city converges at Tatung Circle from which broad highways radiate in four directions. The private and public buildings that were erected by the end of 1937 numbered 6,700, costing MY60,000,000. If roads, water supply system, and other public utilities are added to this sum, the total cost is estimated to be MY200,000,000.

The network of roads completed up to December, 1937 covered an area of 5,65,885 square meters, which is equal to the distance between Hsinking and Mukden.

In that section of the Tatung Avenue from Tatung Circle north to its junction with the Chuo-dori the greater efforts in construction from 1932 to 1938 were centered. Much attention has been paid to parks. Five large parks, Tatung, Paishan, Mutan, Shuntien and Hoshun have been laid out, while another, Huanglung, is in process of completion. Apart from these parks, there is the huge Hsinking Stadium at Nanling. Covering an area of 1,500,000 square meters, the sports center, upon its completion will become one of the largest and best equipped stadiums in Asia. Compared to foreign municipalities, Hsinking has set aside 7% of its city area for parks, playgrounds and stadiums against 2% of Berlin, 2.8% of Tokyo, 1.4% of Washington, and 9% of London.

Hsinking possesses the best water supply system in Manchoukuo. Good pure water comes from the Chingyuehtan reservoir in the suburbs of the city. Covering an area of 78 square kilometers, the reservoir utilizes water from a tributary of the Itung River, and enough water is stored to supply a population of half a million. Even if the population should increase to one million, there will be no fear of water shortage as two other water sources are available, namely, the Yinma River and artesian well potentialities.

Taking all factors into consideration, Hsinking is not intended for an industrial city. In fact, it is expected to become a light industrial center. Industrial plants will be centered in the northern section of Hsinking, but in the future the South Station area will perhaps become the central industrial district.

Educational Instituitons. — (Former S.M.R. Zone): Hsinking Commercial School, 2 Girls' High Schools, 5 Primary Schools, Hsinking Public School, Hsinking Girls' Vocational School, Hsinking Industrial Supplementary School, Hsinking Public School, Hsinking Girls' Vocational School, Hsinking Library (Walled town): 1 normal school, 1 girls' school, 1 middle school, 16 primary schools, Tatung College (Daido Gakuin, a college under Japanese management).

Communications.—Besides being the northern terminus of the S.M.R. main line, Hsinking is the starting point of the Hsinking-Tumen railway, the Hsinking-Harbin Line and the Hsinking-Paichengtzu Line. Further, the North Manchuria Railway, formerly called the C.E.R., connects with the S.M.R. main line at this city. Regular omnibus services run from the city to Itung, Kirin province, Shuangyang, Kirin province, and Nungan, Fengtien province. Plans are under way to open new omnibus services to many other towns in the vicinity. Regular air services, managed by the Manchurian Air Transport Company, are also available for Dairen (daily, Harbin, Tsitsihar and Tumen).

Telephony, Telegraphy and Radio Broadcasting.—Postal, telegraphic and telephonic matters are under the separate management of the Manchoukuo Government and the Government of the Kwantung Leased Territory. A direct Japan-Manchoukuo telephonic service was opened to the public on August 1, 1934. The Hsinking Radio Broadcasting Station commenced operation on March 10, 1933.

Principal Products.—The city is a local distributing center of soyal beans, kaoliang, millet, wheat, maize, rice, vegetables, lumber and livestock. Matches, bean oil, bean cakes, wheat flour, tobacco, ceramics and cotton piece-goods are the main products of the city.

Vernacular Papers and News Agencies.—Manchoukuo News Agency, Hsinking Nippo (Japanese language), Hsinking Nichi Nichi Shimbun (Japanese language), Tatung Pao (Manchurian language), Manchuria Daily News (English).

Shrines and Temples.—Hsinking Shrine, Higashi Honganji temple, Nishi Honganji temple, Changchun temple, Taishoji temple, Kongoji temple, Kyo-o-ji temple, Myohoji temple (Nichiren sect of Buddhism), Tairiku (continental) Church, Changchun branch of the Japan Holiness Church, Japan Christian Church, preaching hall of the Konko Teaching (Shintoism).

Principal Public Facilities.—City waterworks and sewage system, parks, horse race course, golf links, meteorological observatory, city hall, botanical garden, zoo, public playgrounds, slaughterhouses, garbage dumps.

Harbin

Location.—Situated on the right bank of the Sungari river, Harbin is 795.6 kilometers west of Vladivostok, 951 north of Dairen and 240 north of Hsinking.

Climate.—Highly continental, the climate is subjects to severe changes in summer and winter. Because rainfall is scarce, the atmosphere continues considerably arid throughout the year with a surprisingly long spell of fine days. The mercury declines often to 40° below zero in winter and rises to 38° in summer.

Population.—The population of the city as at the end of December 1939 was returned at 417,127 including 38,197 Japanese, 6,330 Chosenese and 33,109 white Russians.

History.—Harbin or as it is often called Pinkiang was only a small village between 30 and 40 years ago. Following the installation of the Chinese Eastern Railway, this village developed by leaps and bounds as the central base of Czarist activities in Manchuria. Because the city was planned along the lines of Moscow, it smacks strongly of a Russian city. The city is divided into six sections, namely, the new town, the mart, Machiakou, Chuanchiatien and the Russian town. Following the creation on December 1, 1934, of Pinkiang Province, Harbin was designated as the seat of the provincial government.

Vernacular Papers. — (Japanese language): Harbin Nichi Nichi Shimbun, Harbin Shimbun, Harbin Staple Produce News Agency. (Manchurian language): Kuochi Hsieh Pao, Tapei Pao, Harbin Kung Pao, Pinkiang Jih Pao, Wu Pao. (Foreign): 5 Russian-language and 1 English language (Harbin Daily News).

Communications.—Railway: (1) Pinsui Line, (2) the Lapin Line, (3) Pinpei Line, (4) Pinchow Line, (5) Kingpin Line. Marine transport: Steamships and junks plying between the city and all important towns facing the Sungari river and its diversified tributaries. Air services: Regular services operated by the Manchurian Air Transport Company, with Manchouli via Tsitsihar and with Dairen and Shingshu (Korea) via Hsinking and Mukden. Means of city communications: Tramcars, automobiles, omnibuses, rickshas and sleds (in winter).

Principal Products:—Soya beans, bean oil, bean-cake, wheat flour, tobacco, cotton piece-goods, furs, leather, beer, beet sugar, veneer,

lumber, woollen piecegoods, soap, candles, jewelry, confectionary.

Temple and Churches:—Higashi Honganji temple, Greek Orthodox Church, Jewish Church, Mohammedan Church.

Kirin

Location.—An important city facing the Sungari river, Kirin is 447.6 kilometers from Mukden, 400.3 from Tumen and 127.7 from Hsinking.

History.—Kirin is the capital of Kirin province, its original name being Kirinniaola. It has been the seat of prefectural government for the past 260 years. In 1929, when Manchuria was still under the militarist regime of the Changs, its name was changed to Yenki, but following the creation of Manchoukuo, its name was officially resumed.

Population.—The total number of citizens at the end of 1939 was 138,910 including 11,866 Japanese and 4,592 Chosenese.

Communications.—The city is the terminus of three railways, that is, the Kirin-Hsinking (128 kilometers), Kirin-Hailun (158 kilometers) and Kirin-Tunhua lines. River transport facilities are also available. Automobiles, carriages and rickshas are the principal means of communications within the city.

Vernacular Papers.—(Japanese language): Shoko Shimbun, Kirin Jiho. (Manchou language): Kirin Jih Pao, Tung Sheng Jih Pao, Ta Kirin.

Principal Products.—Wood, sleepers, mine-pillars, match sticks, soya beans, red beans, millet, tobacco, hemp, rice, carrot, medicinal herbs, honey, leather, furs, farm implements, charcoal, chinaware, fish.

Shrines and Temples.—Higashi Honganji temple, Nishi Honganji temple, preaching post of the Nichiren Sect of Buddhism, Tenri church, Kuangchi temple, Paochenko temple, Chingchen temple, Catholic church, Christian church.

Yenki (Chuyinglintzu)

Location.—A town along the Hsinking-Tumen railway, Yenki is 476.2 kilometers east of Hsinking and 51 kilometers from Tumen. Only eight-miles north of this town is Lungchingtsun, a town on the Kirin-Korean border.

History.—Formerly, the town was called Chuyinglintzu which still is commonly used by the local populace. Yenki has long been the political and economic centre of the Chientao district in competition with Lungchingtsun which is the local commercial centre. In 1913, the town was designated as the seat of prefectural government, following which it began rapidly to develop along modern lines. The discovery of the Tienpaoshan mines added further to the prosperity of the town with Shantung coolies thronging the district in large numbers. With the erection of the Hsinking-Tumen line as a turning-point, Yenki further developed by leaps and bounds. Many Japanese and far more Koreans are active in the district, engaging mostly in agriculture and commerce.

Population.—The population of the town as at the end of 1939 was 28,723 including 2,834 Japanese and 10,252 Chosenese.

Principal Institutions.—Trading Credit Co., Yenki Electric Light Co., primary schools, hospitals, branch of the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha, Government of Chientao province, municipal office, public safety bureau, high court, garrison headquarters, middle schools, normal school.

Communications.—The town is connected with Korea and Manchoukuo proper through the Hsinking-Tumen railway. Regular omnibus services run to Lungchingtsun, Paitsaokuo and Tumen. The Tienpaoshan light railway also runs through the town.

Principal Products.—Soya beans, rice, millet, kaoliang and other cereals.

Ryojun (Port Arthur)

Location.—The city is located on the southern tip of the Liaotung peninsula facing Weihaiwei and Chefoo on the Shantung peninsula across the Gulf of Pechili. Surrounded by mountains on all sides but one, the city is stretched out from east to west and is endowed with a good natural harbour with its entrance between the Lachuwei peninsula and the Huchin mountain measuring only 330 meters.

Climate.—The climate of Port Arthur is most favourable throughout Manchuria, the average temperature being in the neighborhood of 10° C. The lowest temperature registered during 1933 was 16° 4′ below zero in the month of January and the highest 35° 2′ in the month of July. Because it is the southern extremity of Manchuria facing the sea, the city is popular as a summer or winter resort.

Population.—The total population of the city as at the end of August, 1938 was returned at 145,286 including 131,713 Manchoukuoans, 13,391 Japanese and 152 Chosenese.

History.—In old times, the city was called Manshihchien and under the Chinese Sui and Tung regimes of the Middle Ages, Tulichen and Shintzukow respectively. Following the advent of the Ming dynasty, its name was changed to Lushun. In 1858 when China was ruled by

Emperor Wensung, a British fleet commanded by Admiral Sir Michael Seymour seized possession of the city.

Following the construction in 1897 of a Chinese naval base there, the old Peking Government newly organized the so-called Northern Squadron under the command of Admiral Ting Ju-chang who took up his headquarters at Port Arthur. At that time, the city was commonly acknowledged as one of the five best ports in the world. During the Sino-Japanese War (1894-5), the Chinese armada of more than 30 warships under Admiral Ting and with Port Arthur and the Gulf of Pechili as its base of operation, was defeated by the Japanese fleet. After the termination of the war, the port fell under Japanese control for some time, but was finally returned to China through the Three Power Intervention.

By vitrue of the so-called Cassini Treaty signed secretly between China and Czarist Russia in 1896, the latter took control of Port Arthur as its naval base of operation in the Far East. During the Russo-Japanese War, however, the port came under Japanese occupation, following which military administration was proclaimed. On September 1, 1906, the Port Arthur Civil Administration Office was inaugurated as a sequel to the abolition of military administration. With a Japanese naval depot, the city is of considerable strategic value.

Communications.—Port Arthur is connected with Dairen through the Port Arthur branch line of the S.M.R. An omnibus service is also available between the two cities along a highway. As means of marine traffic, small steamers and junks ply between the city and other ports on the Liaotung peninsular and those on the Shantung peninsula.

Principal Public Facilities.—Waterworks and sewage system; public playgrounds; sea-bathing places; youth training institutes; two parks; one light-house, crematoria; garbage dumps; fish and vegetable markets; nurseries; five official and private hospitals.

Principal Products.—Vegetables, peaches, pears, silk yarns and piece goods, salt and poultry.

Shrines and Temples.—The Paijushan Charnel-house; branch of Izumo shrine; Nishi and Higashi Honganji, Eigenji, Ryushinji, Myoshinji, and Nishin temples.

Dairen (Dalny)

Location.—Dairen is also situated on the southern tip of the Liaoyang peninsula, lying at a point 36° 56′ N. Lat. and 120° 36′ E. Long. Latitudinally, its position is similar to that of Tsuruoka, a city in Yamagata prefecture, Japan, and longitudinally, Taihoku, the Formosan capital. To the south of the city rise Mt. Nanshan and Mt. Lushan. In the north it faces the Bay of Dairen.

Climate.—The climatic condition of the city is better than any other parts except Port Arthur, the temperature averaging 10° C. July in the hottest month of the year with an average temperature of 28° 9′ and January the coldest with an average temperature of 10° 4′ below zero.

Population.—The total population of the city as at the end of November 1939 was 555,562 of which 381,883 were Manchoukuoan, 167,695 Japanese and 4,303 Chosenese.

History.—Formerly, Dairen was only a small fishing village, named Chingniwa. When the allied troops of Britain and France advanced on North China in 1858, the British fleet in China waters occupied this bay as its base of operation and renamed it Victoria Bay. This heralded the introduction of Western civilization to Dairen.

Later, Marshal Li Hung-chang, Governor-General of Chihli province, was transferred to Shantung province, and erected fortresses and piers at this point and turned the city into a naval base. After the Sino-Japanese War, Kwantung province was ceded to Japan by dint of the Shimonoseki Treaty, but following the Three Power Intervention Japan returned the territory to China.

In 1898, Czarist Russia leased this port and managed it along the lines of modern city planing after renaming it Dalny. During the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese Army occupied it. On the anniversary in 1905 of the founding of the Japanese Empire, the headquarters of the Japanese Army operating in Manchuria against the Czarist troops changed the name of the harbour from Dalny to Dairen. In June, the same year, the Kwantung Civil Administration Office was organized under the direct supervision of the Army. The following year witnessed the establishment of the Government of the Kwantung Leased Territory. Simultaneously, the Dairen Civil Adminsitration Office was brought into being. Since that time, Dairen has played an important role in Oriental trade as the only free port.

Principal Public Facilities and Schools.—Waterworks and sewage system; 5 sea-bathing places; 3 middle schools; 7 girls' higher schools; one technical school; 3 commercial schools; 17 primary schools; 5 Kogakudo; 4 youth training institutes; 3 nurseries; 5 municipal markets; municipal apartment houses; public pawnshops; municipal employment offices; 6 parks; slaughter-

houses; 2 crematories; garbage dumps and 1 lighthouses.

Communications and Traffic.—The S.M.R. main line starts at Dairen. The city is 650 nautical miles from Moji (Japan), 530 from Shanghai and 247 from Tientsin. Within the city, buses, tramcars, carriages and rickshas are running.

Principal Vernacular Papers.—The Manshu Nichi Nichi, Manshu Ho, Taito Nippo, Kanto Ho.

Chinchow

History.—Chinchow is the oldest of all towns in Manchuria. It is said that its creation antedates the history of modern Manchuria, but historians trace back its advent to the Liao era of China. Because of its antiquated origin, the town is characterized by the dignity and composure which the other towns of Manchoukuo lack, and is blessed with scenic beauty. As it is situated in relatively close proximity to Dairen, the town is frequented by Japanese holiday-makers.

With various modern enterprises developed there in recent years, Chinchow is gradually assuming the dimensions of an industrial city. From the point of view of communication, it is quite important as the starting-point of the Chinfu (Chinchow-Chengtzutung) Railway. The town is also famous for a scene of fierce fighting during the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars.

When the Kwantung Territory was leased by Japan after the end of the Russo-Japanese War, the Chinchow Military Administration Office created during the war was abolished, followed by the proclamation on May 18, 1905, of civil administration.

Population.—The total number of citizens as at the end of 1939 was 113,428 including 12,295 Japanese and 734 Chosenese.

Communications.—The S.M.R. main line runs through the town from south to north. The town is the starting-point of the Chinfu railway. It also is connected with Dairen and Pulantien through regular omunibus services managed by the South Manchuria Electric Company.

Principal Products.—Vegetables, grapes, pears, apricots, cocoon raising, stock-raising and mining.

Anshan

Location.—Situated in the southern part of Liaoyang hsien, Fengtien province, Anshan is 182 miles to the north of Dairen whence the S.M.R. main line starts. The city covers altogether an area of 47,000,000 square meters.

Climate.—In January, the coldest month of the year, the thermometer often goes down as low as 20° C. below zero. June is the hottest month, when the temperature goes up as high as 37.5° C.

History.—The modern history of Anshan as a mining center dates back to August 1908 when a geologist of the S.M.R. Co., despatched to Anshan to investigate drinking water condition, accidently overheard of a small hill then called "hill of iron-stone." Investigating into the matter he finally succeeded in locating a rich deposit of iron ore. Since then eleven other mining lots were discovered one after another. The total deposit of the metal is estimated at 646,000,000 metric tons. With the establishment of the Anshan Iron Works by the S.M.R. in 1917, the small village of Anshan has gradually developed. In 1931 this enterprise was obliged to suspend operations owing to the outbreak of the Manchuria Incident. In 1933 with its reorganization into the present Showa Steel works, this small town finally entered its present stage of expansion. As the result of the abolition of extraterritoriality in December 1937, all the administrative organizations then existent were transferred to a newly organized city municipal body.

Population.—The population as at the end of November 1939 was 193,356, comprising 32,639 household and including 38,305 Japanese and 1,650 Chosenese.

Communications.—The S.M.R. main line is the only means of communications available for the town. The number of city telephones is 818, of which 250 are owned by the Showa Iron and Steel Works and offices of the S.M.R.

Principal Products.—Iron, steel, coal, ammonium sulphate, benzol, naphthaline, pitch.

Vernacular Paper.—The Anshan Nichi Nichi Shimbun.

Shrines and Temples.—Anshan shrine, Higashi Honganji temple, Nishi Honganji temple, preaching post of the Sodo, Shingon, Nichiren sects of Buddhism and of the Tenri and Konko teachings.

Liaoyang

Location.—Liaoyang is situated at a point 206.4 miles from Dairen and 40 miles from Mukden.

History.—Liaoyang is one of the oldest towns in Manchuria, and was the seat of government under many Chinese regimes of old times. Hence, it is possible to study the history of Manchuria through that of this walled town. There are many places of historic note inside and outside the town.

While Czarist Russia held sway over Manchuria, the town was the principal point of strategic importance for Russian activities in the East as one of the three biggest towns along the southern sector of the old Chinese Eastern Railway, which was ceded to Japan after the Russo-Japanese War. Even at present, the town is of much strategic value for the Japanese Army.

Population.—The total population of the city as at the end of 1939 was 96,523 of which 5,863 were Japanese and 348 Chosenese.

Vernacular Paper.—The Liaoyang Mainichi Shimbun (Japanese).

Fushun

Location.—Fushun is 35 kilometers east of Mukden and is famous for its vast coal-field.

Climate.—Because it is surrounded on all sides by mountains, it is well sheltered from wind. The temperature in winter often shows 10° below zero and in summer it does not exceed 37° C.

History.—Before the Russo-Japanese War, Fushun was a sparsely populated village, but it made epochal development after the S.M.R. Co. began to exploit the coal deposits there. In 1920 when the S.M.R. commenced the so-called opencut or surface mining method on a gigantic scale, the company purchased the whole town, heralding the modernization of the entire district.

Population.—There were 242,301 inhabitants at the end of 1939 of which 33,290 were Japanese and 6,892 Chosenese.

Communications.—The S.M.R. main line branches off at Suchiatun and leads to Fushun. A tramcar service is in operation connecting the coal-field with the residential quarters of the town. Omnibuses, rickshas and carriages are the means of traffic within the town. The number of telephone subscribers is 1,849.

Principal Institutions.—Waterworks and sewerage systems, S.M.R. hospital, 4 primary schools, 1 middle school, 1 girls' higher school, 4 kindergartens, 4 parks, 1 Kogakudo, 1 engineering training institute, library, cemeteries.

Principal Products.—Coal, heavy oils, ammonium sulphate, ceramics and bean cakes.

Vernacular Papers.—The Fushun Shimpo (Japanese language), the Fushun Min Pao (Manchurian language).

Shrines and Temples.—Fushun shrine, Honganji temple, preaching post of the Jodo sect of Buddhism, Zenshoji temple (Sodo sect), Henshoji temple (Shingon sect), Catholic and Christian churches.

Mukden

Location.—Lying on a vast prairie embraced by the Shen-shui (Hun) river, a tributary of the Liao river, Mukden is 419.6 kilometers from Shanhaikwan, 397 from Dairen, 305 from Hsinking and 276 from Antung. As one of the principal industrial cities in Manchuria, its geographical position is ideal. It cover an area of 262 square kilometers, including the S.M.R. zone which was transferred to the municipality since the abolition of extraterritoriality in December, 1937.

Climate.—The climate of the city has continental features characteristic of Manchuria. The highest temperature during 1938 was 35.7° C. registered on July 17 and the lowest 27.9° below zero registered on February 18. Humidity ranges from 20 to 60 per cent. The rainy season sets in towards the end of July and lasts a month.

Population.—The total population of the city as at the end of 1939 was returned at 1,044,372 including 110,003 Japanese.

History.—From old, Mukden has been the political center of Manchuria. It was the seat of government under the Yuan, Min and Ching dynasties of China. Originally, it was called Shenchou, but later was renamed Shenyang, Chengking and Fengtien. When Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang ruled Manchuria, the city was again named Shenyang, but after the establishment of Manchoukuo, Fengtien was restored as the name of the city. The name of the city also is quite familiar to the ears of the Japanese nation as the scene of the famous Mukden Battle during the Russo-Japanese War.

Industrial Center.—Due to its favorable location, Mukden seems destined to widen its lead as the greatest industrial center of Manchuria. The Tiehsi section of Mukden, situated west of the South Manchuria Railway line, will be the site for future industrial expansion. As on January 31, 1939 there were already 107 factories in operation in the Tiehsi section, 36 factories under construction and 84 factories still untouched, representing a capital of almost 300 million yuan. The land involved in this large industrial project totals some 4,500,000 tsubo or 14,215,000 square kilometers, approximating 5 square miles.

Communications.—Railways: (1) S.M.R. main line; (2) Antung-Mukden line; (3) Mukden-Shanhaikwan line; (4) Mukden-Kirin line. Omnibuses and taxis are running within the city. Further, regular air services, managed by the Manchuria Aeronautical Company, are available for Tsitsihar, and Shingishu, Korea, etc.

Principal Public Facilities.—3 Japanese and 5 Manchoukuo post-offices, waterworks and sewage systems 2 parks, public playgrounds, Red-Cross hospital, museum.

Principal Products.—Cotton yarn and piecegoods, woollen yarns and piecegoods, wheat flour, tobaccos, furs and leather.

Shrines and Temples.—Mukden shrine, Mukden temples, Renkaiji temple, Higashi Honganji temple, Northern and Eastern Mausoleums, Lama temple.

Tiehling

Location.—Situated at a point 42° 25′ N. Lat. and 123° 55′ E. Long., Tiehling is 71.4 kilometers north of Mukden. An important town along the S.M.R. main line, it adjoins Faku hsien (county) to the west, Shenyang hsien to the south and Kaiyuan hsien to the north.

Climate.—The extremes of climate are surprisingly great, the temperature in summer rising to 38° C. and declining to 30° below zero in winter. Rainfalls are scarce and aridity is quite high.

History.—During the Ming Dynasty of China, the city was called Tiehlingwei, but later its name was changed to Tiehling. After the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, the city fell under Japanese occupation on March 16, 1905. Military administration was immediately proclaimed over the city. Following the abolition in 1906 of military rule, the city was taken under the control of the Japanese Consulate-General in Mukden. By virtue of the Sino-Japanese Treaty signed in September, the same year, Tiehling was formally opened to foreign trade. The city began to make phenomenal development particularly after the railways in the vicinty were ceded by the Army to the management of the S.M.R.

Population.—The number of citizens at the end of 1939 was officially returned at 52,835 comprising 10,414 households and including 3,619 Japanese and 1,335 Chosenese.

Communications.—Besides being on the S.M.R. main line, the city is connected with the principal towns of the adjoining Faku hsien through a private-owned railway which was installed in 1933 at a cost of 50,000 yuan in conformity with the railway laws of the Manchoukuo Government. A State road from Mukden also runs through this city northward to Kaiyuan. Another highway leads eastward to Tsamulin, a town on the Shenhai line, by way of Tatientzu and Paichichai. At Mafengkou, two miles west of the city, flows the Liao river, from which junks ply between Tungkiangkou and Newchwang.

Principal Products.—Cattle and cotton yarns and piecegoods.

Shrines and Temples.—Tiehling shrine, Inari shrine, Higashi Honganji temple, Nishi Honganji temple, preaching posts of the Shingon, Nichiren, Sodo and other sects of Buddhism, Christian church, two Manchu temples.

Vernacular Papers.—Tiehling Jiho (Japanese language), Tiehling Kung Pao (Manchou language).

Ssupingkai (Ssupingchieh)

One of the principal cities along the S.M.R. main line, Ssupingkai is situated in lat. 43° N. and long. 124° E., a point just 115 kilometers from Hsinking, 189.3 from Mukden and 585.9 from Dairen.

History.—Before Czarist incursion into Manchuria, Ssupingkai was a lonesome village called Imiencheng. After the erection by Russia of the now defunct Chinese Eastern Railway running through it, this village began suddenly to prosper as a town with Russian military barracks and other important buildings constructed, and its population multiplied many times. After the Russo-Japanese War, the town was placed under Japanese administration. Baked by the fertile Liao area where the larger part of Manchuria beans and other farm products are grown, Ssupingkai naturally became their distributing center, notably after the outbreak of the European War I which brought a phenomenal rise in exports of Manchurian farm produce. The erection in 1923 of the old Ssupingkai-Taonan railway added further to the geographical importance of the town which is now commonly acknowledged as the biggest distributing center of Manchurian farm products.

Population.—The number of citizens as at the end of 1939 was officially returned at 65,027 comprising 13,829 households and including 8,372 Japanese and 1,068 Chosenese.

Penhsihu

Location.—A small town developed in the valley of the Huolienchai river, Penhsihu is 77 kilometers southeast of Mukden and 199 northwest of Antung.

Climate.—The temperature falls to 25° below zero in winter and rises between 28 to 33 in summer. The rainfall is small, its annual volume scarcely exceeding 972 mm.

History.—It was before the advent of the Chinese Chienlung dynasty (1720-1795) that the coalfield here began to be exploited, although on quite a primitive scale. After the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, the S.M.R. Co., started this undertaking along gigantic and modern lines, in consequence of which the town suddenly became famous as one of the principal coalfields in Manchuria.

Population.—The population of the city as at the end of November 1939 was 193,356 comprising 32,679 households and including 38,305 Japanese and 1,650 Chosenese.

Communications.—Lying midway between Antung and Mukden, Penhsihu is an important town along the Antung-Mukden line. On the opposite bank of the Huolienchai river is a small town called Tatzuho whence the Hsichien light railway leads to Niushintai, a distance of 14 kilometers, and farther to Wangkungkou, Hunglienkou and Nankou where there are large coal mines.

Principal Public Facilities.—Waterworks and sewage systems, public library, public hall, fish and vegetable markets.

Principal Products.—Coal and iron.

Vernacular Papers.—Ampo Mainichi Shimbun (Japanese language).

Shrine and Temples.—Penhsihu shrine, Daitokuji temple, Higashi Honganji temple, Nishi Honganji temple, Koyasan Komyoji temple, Honkeiji temple, Ishiyamadera temple.

Antung

Location.—Antung is a city just 10 miles up the Yalu river which forms the border between Manchoukuo and Korea. Across the river it faces Shingishu a border town on the Korean side.

Climate.—In winter, the temperature often falls to between 25° and 26° below zero, the average being 1° below the zero point. In summer, it sometimes goes up to 90° F. Rainfall is scarce.

Population.—The number of citizens as at the end of 1939 was returned at 220,587 including 18,902 Japanese and 17,451 Chosenese.

History.—Only between 40 and 50 years ago, the city and vicinity formed a dreary and forlorn plain. In consequence, however, of a rapid increase in the transportation of wood and farm produce by the Yalu river, people began to inhabit this area by degrees, automatically forming a town. Following the erection of the Antung-Mukden railway, the town rapidly developed as the distributing center of lumber and farm produce from the various districts along the Yalu river.

Communications.—From this city starts the Antung-Mukden railway connecting it with the S.M.R. main line. The Korean Railway also penetrates into the city across the Yalu river. Regular steamship services run by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Chosen Steamship Company and the Dairen Steamship Co., are available from the city to Japan proper, Korea and China. Highways lead to Fengwangcheng, Chiulien-cheng, Tashushan and Dairen. Regular omnibus service is maintained between Antung and Chengtzutung.

Telephony and Telegraphy.—The city telephonic service is managed by the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company. Direct telephonic services are available between the city and Keijo, Jinsen, Hsinking, Dairen and some principal town in North China.

Public Facilities.—Waterworks and sewage systems, Chenkiangshan park, crematoria, cemeteries, city hall, public libraries, stock-yard, Antung Middle School, Antung Girls' High School, 2 primary schools, kindergartens, a slaughter house.

Principal Products.—Wood, wild cocoons and silk, soya beans, beancake, bean oil, paper.

Vernacular Papers.—(Japanese language): Kokkyo Mainichi Shimbun, Antung Shimpo. (Manchou language): Tungpien Jih Pao, Hsinman Kung Pao.

Shrines and Temples.—Antung shrine, Antung Hachimangu shrine, Higashi Honganji temples, Nishi Honganji temple, So-onji temple (Sodo sect of Buddhism), Antung temple, Koyasan Korenji temple, Hokkeiji temple (Nichiren sect of Buddhism), Chenkiangshan Rinzaiji temple.

Yingkow (Newchwang)

Location.—Situated at a point 122° 14′ Lat. and 40° 40′ E. Long., Yingkow is an important port on the estuary of the Liao river. The area of the city is 71 square kilometers.

Climate.—The climate being highly continental, the temperature falls to 25° below zero in winter and rises to 35° C. in July, the hottest month of the year.

Population.—The total population was officially put at 165,918 at the end of 1939 of which 6,335 were Japanese and 1,444 Chosenese.

History.—Just a century ago, the city was an uninhabited field covered with marsh-reeds. As trade by the Liao river increased, Yingkow automatically developed into the principal port of the Liao river region because of its geographical importance. The prosperity of the city suffered a setback from the opening of Dairen, but in consequence of the gradual development of modern enterprises in Manchoukuo, the city is steadily recovering its former prosperity. Its trade with China is the largest among all the ports of Manchoukuo.

Communications.—Branches of the S.M.R. main line and the Mukden-Shanhaikwan line run to Yingkow. Steamers and junks regularly ply between the city and all the important towns up the Liao river. With the city run, carriages automobiles and omnibuses.

Principal Products.—Among the principal products of the city, salt for industrial use ranks first its annual output being 2,400 piculs or 64% of the total output in Manchoukuo. From reed swamps found almost everywhere in the vicinity of the city more than 3,000,000 reed sacks are produced yearly. In 1936 the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company established their reed plants there which will supply a large volume of pulp materials in the near future. Development of this particular industry is calling keen attention among the staple fibre manufacturers. Another notable industry is magnesite mining near Tashihchiao, about 22 kilometers east of the city. Magnesite deposits of these mines are estimated at about 600,000,000 metric tons, believed to be the richest in the world.

Vernacular Papers.—(Japanese language): Manshu Shimpo. (Manchou language): Yingkow Jih Pao, Yingshang Jih Pao.

Principal Public Facilities.—Waterworks, stockyard, hospitals, libraries, parks, crematoria, kindergartens, 12 primary schools, 3 middle schools, 1 girls' vocational school, prefectural normal school, provincial fishery school.

Shrines and Temples.—Yingkow shrine, Inari shrine, Honganji temple, Zenryuji temple, Shonenji temple, Koyasan temple, Tenri church, Lengyen temple and other Manchuria temples.

Tsitsihar

Situated at a point 47° 22' N. Lat. and 123° 55' E. Long., Tsitsihar is one of the most important cities in northwestern Manchoukuo, being close to Angangki on the main railway line between Harbin and Manchouli.

Climate.—The climate is highly continental, the mercury falling in winter to 38° C. below zero, and in summer the mercury has been known to have risen to 40° C.

Population.—The population of the city was returned at 100,076 at the end of 1939 comprising 21,700 households and including 11,217 Japanese and 531 Chosenese.

Vernacular Papers.—(Japanese language): Kita-Manshu Nippo. (Manchou language): Heilungkiang Minpao.

Principal Public Facilities.—Higher Normal School, Girls' Higher Normal School, Middle Schools, Commercial School, Engineering School, Agricultural School, etc.

Shrines & Temples.—Tsitsihar Shrine, Higashi Honganji temple, Nishi Honganji temple, Myohoji temple, Gokokuji temple, Nichimanji temple, Koyasan temple, Tenri Church, Konko Church, etc.

Mutankiang

The importance of Mutankiang is attributed largely to its pivotal location in eastern Manchoukuo. It forms the junction of the Harbin-Suifenho and the Tumen-Chiamussu railway lines. It is 354 kilometers east of Harbin and 244 kilometers north of Tumen.

With its rich forestry products as well as other agricultural crops, Mutankiang has gradually developed as the most important point of connection with north Chosen ports.

Population.—The total population of the city as at the end of Nov. 1939 was 108,047 comprising 23,033 households and including 18,011 Japanese and 23,033 Chosenese.

Chiamussu

Chiamussu, situated between Harbin and the Soviet eastern border, possesses a total area of 70 square kilometers and is one of the best river ports in North Manchuria along the Sungari River.

Population.—The total population as at the end of September 1939 was 97,52 comprising 16,939 households and including 5,945 Japanese and 2,374 Chosenese.

Fuhsin

Under the new regime of Manchoukuo Fuhsin sprang into prominence for its coal resources. The so-called Fuhsin coal fields extend over the area around the walled town of Fuhsing, including Hsingchiu, Sunchiawan, Isingho, Pienmen, extending 65 kilometres north to south. The reserves are roughly estimated between 300 and 500 million metric tons.

Coal of the jurassic period occurs in four overlapping seams within the depth of 400 metres from the surface, the thickest seam measuring 30 to 40 metres. The uppermost seam lies 20 metres below the surface and may be operated by open cutting. The Manchuria Coal Mining Company in 1935 commenced open cutting mining at Sunchiawan, where the annual output is now around 2 million metric tons, the proposed output being 10 million metric tons for 1942. The coal of Fuhsin is highly volatile and suitable for fuel manufacture for which plants are under construction. More recently the discovery of oil reserves was reported in 1939 and experimental drilling was started, with some encouraging results.

Population.—There were 126,594 inhabitants in January, 1940 comprising of 17,670 households and is including 9,083 Japanese and 284 Chosenese.

CHAPTER XXV

LABOR

INTRODUCTORY

Labor in Manchuria has been characterized by the heavy dependence upon the seasonal inflow and outflow of Chinese coolies principally from the provinces of North China. The climatic conditions of Manchuria, especially in the northern regions, are too severe to permit outdoor work and as a result a large number of the coolies who enter Manchuria in early spring leave the country again for North China in late autumn. However, with the increasing demand for coolies in factory work and in the mines this seasonal fluctuation is diminishing and a larger number of the coolies are becoming employed permanently in Manchuria.

The growth in the population of Manchuria by roughly six millions between 1932 and 1937, a trend which still continues at a rate of increase of about one million annually, has released an added source of labor power for the rapidly expanding industries of the country.

Taking as a whole, therefore, Manchuria has been favored with a comparatively abundant supply of cheap labor. This is especially emphatic in the lower brackets of work. The wage scale of Manchurian and Chinese factory workers in Manchoukuo is still about one-half to one-third that of the Japanese.

Table 1. Immigration Movement from North China

	Immigrants who entered Manchuria	Immigrants who left for North China	Immigrants Staying in Manchuria	Percentage
1925	479,475	193,093	286,382	59.7%
1926	646,617	272,453	374,164	57.9
1927	1,043,772	281,295	762,477	73.1
1928	967,154	342,979	624,175	64.5
1929	941,661	541,254	400,407	42.5
1930	673,392	439,654	233,738	34.7
1931	416,825	402,809	14,016	3.4
1932	372,629	448,905	—76,276	—
1933	568,767	447,523	121,244	21.3
1934	627,322	399,571	227,751	36.3
Total	6,737,614	3,769,536	2,968,078	44.1
1935	444,540	420,314	24,226	54.5
1936	364,149	382,966	—18,817	—
1937	323,689	259,093	64,596	20.0
1938	492,376	252,795	239,581	48.7
1939	1,012,148	363,978	648,170	64.0
Grand total	9,374,516	5,448,682	3,925,834	41.9

Sources of Chinese Labor.—Chinese labor was supplied mainly from the provinces of Shantung, Chihli and Kiangsu. The inhabitants of these provinces were readily disposed to migrate for a three-fold reason, first population density, second, frequent civil wars, and third the devastating waters of the Yellow river. The population density of Shantung in 1910 was 528 per square Chinese mile, comparing with 41 in Manchuria, and the density figure in Shantung rose in 1923 to 552 against 61 in Manchuria. When Japanese industry in the railway zone stood in need of labor, the indigenous labor, wholly taken up with agricultural work, could offer but limited numbers of men. The overflowing population of Shantung and Chihli, now called Hopei, presented itself as a source of labor supply most accessible. An exodus of labor was the result. The Chinese authorities, encouraging this labor movement, discounted railway fares and extended the age limit for free transportation, the practice continuing until the Chinese regime in Manchuria was overthrown in 1931.

The Chinese labor immigrants may be divided into (1) recruited laborers, (2) those in search of permanent settlement, and (3) those who come to live and work with their relatives already in the country. The first mentioned are those commonly called coolies. Of the above numbers the female immigrants represented 5 to 15 per cent, although there has of late been noted a tendency to increase in the female number, indicating general trends from seasonal movements to permanent settlement of the coolies.

Seasonal Immigration.—The coolies represent a predominant proportion of the immigrants. Because they mostly hail from agricultural areas and come for work to complement their earnings

on the farm, their movement is perforce seasonal. They are better off or fully employed in their agricultural work around June when wheat is harvested and in October when potatoes are taken in. Therefore, their seasonal migration is brisk in spring and late autumn, especially in February, March, and April.

Of the labor immigrants at least 70 to 80 per cent were those who went to work for certain periods of time and went back to their native places with their savings, while 20 to 30 per cent remained and settled down in Manchuria. It is also a fact in the labor situation that while those from Shantung seldom fail to return to their native province, when their savings are sufficient for their purpose, those from other parts of China, especially those from places where fighting is frequent, or the natural conditions of life and work are less favorable, are often disposed for longer if not permanent residence in the new country. According to the census taken for the end of the year 1929, the number of Chinese laborers at the Fushun coal mine reached 10,826, of whom only 21 kept their families on the spot, while the rest living in the men's quarters intended to return to their homes in China sooner of later. The statistical data compiled relating to the laborers working on the water front of Dairen showed that those who had been working there for three years represented 45 per cent of the total number, but of this number there was hardly any but had been back to their native places once, twice or even more, in the meantime. The census taken in 1929 at the Fushun coal mine, virtually the center of labor movement in Manchuria, showed that the number of men who had worked there for more than 3 years represented only 28.5 per cent of the total for the miners and 24.7 per cent, for the all-round workers. There was practically none who had worked for more than 15 consecutive years.

The savings taken back home by the coolies were on an average 25 to 30 of Tayang silver for one year's labor. Those who stayed for three years generally went back each with savings of something like 100 Tayang silver.

The Coolies

Labor Market.—Free day-laborers flock in search of work where prospective employers come to offer work. The workmen employed at these places are porters, civil engineering laborers, funeral attendants, all-round workers, helps for carpenters, rickshaw men, road cleaners, etc. The daily earnings of these men average about 40 to 50 of Tayang silver money, although variations are made to some extent according to seasonal factors, condition of available force, individual efficiency of physical capacity.

Division of Coolies Labor.—Unskilled laborers or coolies as they are commonly called, may be divided into (1) all-round workmen, helps in civil engineering, (2) coal miners, (3) other mine workers, (4) porters. The first named class of coolies is mostly employed in and about government places, business and industrial establishments, and factories. Of this class some are in steady employment and some hired by the day. The coolies employed in civil engineering works help in all kinds of labor from shovelling of dirt to the plastering of walls. Since no work is possible during the ice-bound season, these laborers for the most part go home or turn to other lines until the warmer season sets in. The coal mining coolies are found in most part at the Fushun mine, where more than 30,000 are employed at all times. The number employed at the Penhsihu colliery is some 6,000. The coolies working at other mines are found at Anshan, Miaorhkou, etc. The coolie porters in work number approximately 19,000, of whom about 70 per cent are employed on the wharves of Dairen. In this particular line a laborer has to be in work for three years before he is regarded as a fully competent man.

Labor Organizations.—Except skilled laborers and those who offer themselves for work under free arrangements, the coolies under the five categories above mentioned are generally under the direction of coolie masters. Each coolie master holds under him two or three Second Masters, who in turn command several of Third Masters under them. This sort of arrangement is a rule wherever 200 or more coolies are working together. Each of the Third Masters commands a squad of 14 to 15 coolies, at once directing and sharing their work. The Second Masters each direct two or three Third Masters and through them their labor squads. The Second Master directs and supervises all work on the ground. The chief coolie Master, unlike the Second or the Third Master, seldom keeps himself on the first line of work. He rather gives his attention to the general direction of work and whatever must be taken up with the employer. The scale of wages descends in the order of Second Masters, Third Masters and common coolies. It is also the duty of the chief Master to interest himself in private affairs of all men in his employment, administering aids and offering counsel. Besides, he has to be master of his trade, not unlike a superintendent at a manufacturing mill. The chief Master is assisted by "Hsien Sheng" or secretary who keeps accounts and cash. With allowances from the chief Master, he attends to the financial side of feeding the men. The chief Master also keeps direct under him a cook who provides food, takes in provisions and keeps watch at the lodging place, while the men are out for work. Lowest in the scale is a boy who attends to all-round work in and about the lodgings and also helps the cook. The cost of board is shared by all the coolies, who when their number is large enough to warrant such luxury, employ their own barber on their collective account.

Living Condition of Labor

Wherever large numbers of coolies are employed collective lodges are provided. Although originating from the idea of preventing desertion and providing facilities for training of apprentices, this arrangement serves not ill for the men living without their families. Factory dormitories of more recent construction are well designed to afford comforts of life, typical ones being at the Foo Cotton Spinning mill at Choushuitzu. The living quarters are provided with bedrooms, nurseries, bath-room, laundry, dining hall, and lavatories for the factory girls. The lodging places provided by Manchus themselves are generally more crude affairs. At such places, while under-floor heating systems are invariabley provided, a mat-rush laid on the floor furnishes about all the material comfort in sight. A dormitory, regardless of its equipment, is generally accompanied by a booth where daily necessaries are sold. These shops are run either on a subsidized or a purely business basis, and sometimes managed on a collective account by the employees themselves. The living quarters provided by coolie masters, except where financial aids are granted by their employers, are generally primitive affairs. The walls are built with mud dried in the form of brick, and the roofing provided over the walls by a mixture of mud and weed dried in the sun. The coolies engaged in civil engineering, living as a rule close to the scene of work, make their temporary abode by digging holes in the ground to a depth of some 3 or 4 feet. Dried grass is thickly strewn on the botton, where a mat-rush is laid. The dug-out is roofed by putting up rush-mats in a round or pyramidal form. The bedding is invariably provided by each one of the inmates. Their bedding generally consists of a single cotton-wadded coverlet, which is the most valuable of their household or personal effects. When a coolie is to travel he rolls the cooking utensils and footgear in the bedding and slings the whole thing across his shoulder, holding it fast by a piece of string. As a matter of fact, without this much of personal property he would be denied admittance to any inn as he goes travelling on the road

Movement and Characteristics of Immigrants from North China

Figures concerning immigration from North China for the 10 years prior to 1935, when the Manchoukuo government put restrictions on immigration, reveal that the immigrants who entered Manchuria during those 10 years average 670,000 per year, and those who left the country after a stay of a certain length 380,000. In other words, 56 per cent of the total immigrants returned home, leaving the balance of 44 per cent of them staying in Manchoukuo. The highest and lowest records of their influx in the same period were 1,040,000 in 1927 and 370,000 in 1932 respectively. The phenomenal influx in 1927 resulted from the revolution in which North China became involved that year, and the calamity of the Yellow River flood in 1926. The inactivity of immigration in 1932 is accounted for by the Manchurian Incident that occurred in the previous year. Now, taking no account of these two abnormal years, a study of the immigration movement between North China and Manchuria during the ten-year period under survey will disclose (1) that the rise and fall of immigratoin can be taken as an index of surplus labor available in the rural districts of North China; (2) that the comparatviely high percentage of those who returned home reveals a more or less transient character of their emigration, while those who settled down in Manchuria also constitute a fairly high percentage; and (3) that those settled immigrants have played an important part in the increase of population of Manchoukuo, which fact naturally results in the predominance of male and of active age groups of both sexes in the composition of population.

In 1938 the population of Manchoukuoans, including those living in Kwantung Province, was published to be 37,730,000. Compared with the estimated 15,500,000 inhabitants of Manchuria in 1909, the population increased almost twice and a half in the following 30 years. And there is no doubt that this rapid increase is due mainly to the influx of immigrants from North China and the subsequent growth of their population by births.

It is poverty that forced so many peasants to emigrate from North China into Manchuria. For many years their poverty has been constantly aggravated by recurrent disasters of flood, misgovernment and war, while industry in North China are too primitive as yet to provide an outlet for its surplus population. Historically, sparsely populated Manchuria has long remained

a colonial territory in its relation with North China. The railway construction in Manchuria, which was started with the Chinese Eastern Railway, prompted a large number of immigrants from North China to settle down in Manchuria, but their adherence to their own intensive farming system made it imperative to hire temporary laborers in great numbers during the busy farming season each year. Later, when the rights Russia had held for some time in Manchuria were transferred to Japan, labor was keenly needed in the building of cities as well as for the improvement and development of means of communication and industries. And it was North China which could easily supply as much labor as was needed.

It is a matter of course that laborers should be better paid where labor is in demand than where it is supplied from. This was the case with Manchuria, too. Higher wages and standard of living attracted immigrants from North China, and as a result their influx into Manchuria was all the more accelerated.

Table 2. Population of North China By Province

Province	Area (sq. km.)	Population	Per Sq. Km.
Hopei	153,720	28,467,000	185.2
Shantung	179,342	36,503,000	203.5
Shansi	156,266	11,971,000	76.6
Honan	162,873	32,846,000	201.7
Chahar	278,955	2,103,000	7.5
Suiyuan	195,073	1,900,000	9.7
Total	1,126,229	113,790,000	101.0
China Proper:			
China Proper (18 Provinces)	3,791,000	396,829,000	104.7
Manchoukuo	1,303,000	38,302,000	29.4
Japan Proper	382,000	69,500,000	181.9

A large majority of these immigrants came from the provinces of Shantung and Hopei which occupy the most densely populated areas of North China. Recently most of the immigrants are more or less transient laborers, though they may not definitely show the general trend of immigration from North China.

Table 3. Immigrants from North China By Province

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Hopei	40.9%	36.2%	41.1%	49.6%	42.9%
Shantung	53.8%	61.5%	56.0%	47.2%	51.7%
Other Prov.	5.3%	2.3%	2.9%	3.2%	5.4%

Table 4. Frequency of Entry Per 500 Immigrants

	No. of Immigrants	Percentage
Once	108	21.6
Twice	207	41.4
Three times	117	23.4
4 times & over	*68	13.6
Total	500	100.0

* Include two immigrants who have entered Manchoukuo more than 10 times.

Table 5. Family Connections Per 500 Immigrants

	No. of Immigrants	Percentage
Householder	155	31
Eldest Son	150	30
Second Son	95	19
Third Son & Others	100	20

Note: The high percentage of householders and eldest sons imply poverty of farmers. It also accounts for the temporary stay of most immigrants, as householder's responsibility compels him sooner or later to return home for attending to domestic affairs.

Table 6. Immigrants and Their Families

	1937	1938
Immigrants accompanied by family members	3.3%	4.5%
Immigrants not accompanied by family members	96.7%	95.5%
Percentage of family members to immigrants	6.5%	10.0%

Note the low percentage of family immigration. This fact accounts for the relatively small number of immigrants who have settled down permanently.

Table 7. Organized and Individual Immigration

	1937			1938			1939		
	Number of immigrants	Organized (%)	Individual (%)	Number of immigrants	Organized (%)	Individual (%)	Number of immigrants	Organized (%)	Individual (%)
Agriculture	50,103	—	100.00	27,807	—	100.00	92,825	1.06	98.94
Forestry	141	—	100.00	194	—	100.00	1,321	—	100.00
Fishing	350	1.23	98.77	832	—	100.00	1,023	—	100.00
Mining	13,802	49.49	50.51	34,528	69.71	30.29	120,646	67.17	2.83
Commerce	31,898	—	100.00	60,384	—	100.00	72,968	—	100.00
Civil works and construction works	80,187	60.11	39.89	119,824	94.31	5.69	289,040	70.71	29.20
Manufacturing	89,415	17.66	82.34	118,707	0.12	99.88	192,966	3.38	96.62
Transportation	16,142	0.24	99.76	39,570	14.10	85.90	87,873	24.34	75.66
Miscellaneous	41,651	—	100.00	90,428	2.22	97.78	152,886	—	100.00
Total	323,689	17.51	82.49	492,376	29.70	70.30	1,012,148	25.75	74.25

Table 8. Distribution of Immigrants By Province

South Manchuria Province	1936 No. of immigrants	1936 %	1937 No. of immigrants	1937 %	1938 No. of immigrants	1938 %
Kwantung	98,056		76,530		114,931	
Fengtien	102,351		88,219		149,664	
Antung	22,187		14,508		22,909	
Chinchow	13,887		18,383		29,453	
Jehol	6,082		5,710		9,435	
Total	242,563	66.61	203,350	62.84	326,372	66.29
Middle East Province						
Chientao	1,691		8,136		5,774	
Tunghua	—		334		5,684	
Kirin	42,088		32,680		39,905	
Total	43,779	12.02	41,150	12.71	51,363	10.43

North Manchuria Province	1936 No. of immigrants	1936 %	1937 No. of immigrants	1937 %	1938 No. of immigrants	1938 %
Pinkiang	48,812		54,316		66,008	
Lungkiang	10,975		12,536		14,883	
Mutankiang	—		298		15,308	
Sankiang	10,161		5,490		9,644	
Heiho	3,236		2,564		3,522	
Total	73,184	20.10	75,096	23.22	109,365	22.21
North, East, South and West Hsingan	4,023	1.27	3,985	1.23	5,276	1.07
Grand Total	364,149	100.00	323,689	100.00	492,376	100.00

Table 9. Distribution of Immigrants By Engagement

	1936	1937	1938	1939
Total of immigrants arrived	364,149	323,689	492,376	1,012,148
Agriculture	15.71%	15.48%	5.65%	9.01%
Forestry	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.13%
Fishing	0.35%	0.17%	0.16%	0.11%
Mining	2.63%	4.26%	7.01%	10.95%
Commerce	6.60%	9.85%	12.26%	7.01%
Civil works and Construction works	22.48%	24.77%	24.36%	29.97%
Manufacturing	35.75%	27.62%	24.11%	19.29%
Transportation	6.10%	4.99%	8.04%	8.56%
Miscellaneous	10.45%	12.87%	18.37%	14.97%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

There are two types of immigrant traffic from North China to Manchoukuo. One is organized group immigration and the other individual immigration. The former groups are represented by local laborers' guilds which send emigrants in response to the invitation of a canvassing agent visiting from Manchoukuo. These laborers, constituting about 30 per cent of the total immigrants from North China, are engaged mainly in civil works, construction works, and mining. Individual immigrants are composed of those who enter Manchoukuo by a contract with their employers, or in response to their friends' invitations, and those who adventure to try their luck without any previous arrangements. However, since the governments of Manchoukuo and Kwantung Leased Territory put restrictions on immigration, immigrants with little prospect of employment are, on principle, refused entry.

From the standpoint of employment, formerly agriculture absorbed an overwhelming majority of immigrants. During 1933 to 1934 the number of immigrants to be hired each year in agriculture was estimated at approximately 300,000. About that time the Manchoukuo government began to control labor by distributing surplus labor of South Manchuria to northern areas, thereby restricting foreign immigrants to a certain limit. There has appeared of late a downward tendency in the employment of immigrants in agriculture, while, reflecting the rapid industrial developments of Manchoukuo, the number of immigrants engaged in civil works, construction works and mining has been on the increase.

Laborers' Wages in Manchoukuo and North China

In 1939 there arose several problems affecting the immigration movement between North China and Manchoukuo. The following were the most important:

1) Shortage of transportation capacity in March when immigrant movement reaches its peak.
2) Rise of canvassing expenses resulting from:
   a) a longer stay in North China of agents on account of insufficient transportation capacity,
   b) higher cost on food supply to emigrants and other items due to the rise of commodity prices in North China,
   c) increase of advance money as a result of competition in recruiting laborers.
3) Increase of immigrants inadequate for labor.
4) Rise of wages in North China.
5) Inflation in North China accelerated by the remittance as well as the savings brought home by emigrants, and the money spent by canvassing agents from Manchoukuo.

Fundamentally, the rise of wages in North China resulted from the higher cost of living due to the sharp rise of commodity prices. But Manchoukuo's great demand for laborers cannot be ignored as a factor to have caused laborers' wages in North China to go up.

Table 10. Comparison of Wages in North China and Manchoukuo
(Unit: Yen)

	North China				Manchoukuo					
	Tientsin		Tsingtao		Mukden		Hsinking		Harbin	
1938:	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
January	0.55	0.95	0.55	0.99	0.80	1.60	1.00	1.60	1.10	1.65
February	0.55	0.95	0.55	1.00	0.80	1.60	0.85	1.60	0.85	1.65
March	0.59	1.00	0.65	1.10	0.80	1.60	0.85	1.65	0.85	1.70
April	0.60	1.00	0.70	1.10	0.85	1.70	0.90	1.70	0.90	1.80
May	0.60	1.00	0.70	1.15	0.90	1.70	1.00	1.75	1.00	1.80
June	0.60	1.10	0.80	1.30	0.95	1.75	1.10	1.75	1.10	2.00
July	0.65	1.20	1.10	1.50	1.00	1.75	1.10	1.80	1.10	2.00
August	1.00	2.00	0.90	1.30	1.00	1.80	1.10	1.80	1.10	2.10
September	0.90	1.60	0.90	2.30	1.00	1.90	1.00	1.90	1.10	2.15
October	0.80	1.20	0.90	1.30	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.10	1.10	2.20
November	0.85	1.30	0.95	1.40	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.15	1.10	2.20
December	0.85	1.30	0.95	1.40	1.10	2.00	1.00	2.15	1.10	2.20
Average	0.49	0.85	0.53	0.90	0.75	1.53	0.85	1.64	0.87	1.65

Note: Ordinary laborer and skilled laborer are classified by A. and B. respectively.

From the accompanying table it will readily be seen that the rise of wages has been sharper in North China than in Manchoukuo. Below is given a monthly wages index for the year 1939 based on the average wages of ordinary and skilled laborers taken as 100.

Table 11. Wage Index in Manchoukuo and North China

	Manchoukuo			North China	
	Mukden	Hsinking	Harbin	Tientsin	Tsingtao
1939 ave.	100	100	100	100	100
1939:					
Jan.	105	104	105	112	107
Feb.	105	98	99	112	108
Mar.	105	100	101	119	119
Apr.	112	104	107	119	126
May	114	110	111	119	129
June	118	115	123	127	147
July	121	116	123	138	182
Aug.	123	116	127	224	154
Sept.	127	116	129	187	154
Oct.	132	125	131	149	154
Nov.	132	127	131	160	164
Dec.	132	127	131	160	164

Next, let us compare Manchoukuo, North China and Japan in respect of rising cost of living.

Table 12. Index Showing Rising Cost of Living

	Manchoukuo	North China	Japan
1936 average	100.00	100.00	100.00
1937 „	106.76	109.39	104.28
1938 „	124.54	139.00	112.03
1938 Nov.	131.47	142.38	114.12
1938 Dec.	133.22	140.81	114.44
1939 Jan.	136.19	149.17	114.60
„ Feb.	141.95	156.94	115.36
„ Mar.	147.50	168.14	115.90
„ Apr.	148.96	169.75	116.60
„ May	154.19	175.24	117.25
„ June	156.31	179.42	117.65
„ July	158.01	188.61	118.71
„ Aug.	159.19	241.41	119.52
„ Sept.	164.70	262.03	121.36
„ Oct.	175.73	264.00	122.17
„ Nov.	178.43	265.51	126.01
„ Dec.	184.94	275.92	—

As shown by the foregoing table, the rise of cost of living has been more rapid in North China than in Manchoukuo, and in Manchoukuo than in Japan. If the same table is converted into one where the average living expenses for the year 1939 is taken as 100, the index-numbers for December of the same year will be 148 in Manchoukuo and 199 in North China, respectively. By comparing these index-numbers with those of wages for the corresponding month, it will be made clear that both in Manchoukuo and North China the average living expenses have gone over the average wages by a broad margin. It is further observable that the difference between cost of living and wages is greater in North China where wages have been raised by longer strides. In other words, the living conditions of laborers are much worse in North China. This will be made clear by comparing their income with the lowest possible cost of living, that is expenses on food.

Table 13. Lowest Living Expenses Against Income

(A) Manchoukuo—Laborers engaged in civil works and construction works—
The year 1939

	South Manchuria	North Manchuria
Standard daily wages	¥0.85	¥1.30
Food expenses per day	0.40	0.60
Food expenses to wages	47%	46%

(B) Manchoukuo—Mine-workers—
The year 1939

	South Manchuria	North Manchuria
Standard daily wages	¥0.85	¥1.40
Food expenses per day	0.46	0.51
Food expenses to wages	54%	36%

(C) North China—Longshoremen at Tsingtao

	June 1939	Dec. 1939
Standard daily wages	¥0.90	¥1.00
Food expenses per day	0.52	0.70
Food expenses to wages	57.8%	70%

From the above figures it may be pointed out that in North China wages have been raised nominally, but in actuality they have fallen drastically instead. A larger actual income in Manchoukuo is still one of the most important factors that attract laborers from North China, regardless of the nominal rise of wages at home. However, if the financial advantage be the fundamental incentive to emigration, it does not necessarily follow that Manchoukuo could secure, for that reason alone, a smooth supply of as much labor at it may require from North China. The other important points that should be taken into account are the extent to which North China is overpopulated relative to its industrial capacity, and the amount of labor required in North China itself.

Indices of Cost of Living

According to statistics compiled by the Central Bank of Manchou the indices of cost of living in Hsinking show a marked advance in recent years. As compared with the average for 1936 the cost of living as of June, 1939 was up by approximately 60%, this rise being largely accounted for by the effects of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Table 14. Indices of Cost of Living
(Average of 1936—100)

(A) Hsinking

	Food & drink	Clothing	Dwelling	Fuel & light	Miscellaneous	Average
1936 (Average)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1937 („)	110.97	106.59	102.45	100.96	105.35	106.76
1938 („)	124.19	142.29	107.66	110.62	127.36	124.54
„ (June)	122.56	159.29	105.03	109.18	128.25	126.48
„ (Dec.)	133.17	161.95	112.58	124.38	129.72	133.22
1939 (Average)	160.81	205.19	138.37	137.34	145.68	158.84
„ (June)	156.22	203.96	138.98	129.51	144.82	156.31
„ (Dec.)	194.81	235.01	157.98	166.90	162.05	184.94
1940 (June)	229.80	337.21	170.72	168.19	186.69	222.19

(B) Mukden

1937 (Average)	110.89	107.92	101.13	99.89	106.43	107.30
1938 („)	131.21	148.52	104.40	117.88	126.40	128.98
„ (June)	129.83	157.61	103.21	116.92	127.07	130.08
„ (Dec.)	136.66	167.72	107.59	143.48	129.86	137.43
1939 (Average)	175.23	200.32	133.13	161.76	149.87	167.12
„ (June)	171.70	199.11	134.76	154.63	147.64	164.65
„ (Dec.)	207.00	226.08	159.24	194.82	166.67	192.10
1940 (June)	252.20	304.60	158.47	191.91	189.71	229.71

(C) Harbin

(Continued)	Food & drink	Clothing	Dwelling	Fuel & light	Miscellaneous	Average
1937 (Average)	112.39	105.90	102.23	96.14	106.26	106.49
1938 („)	126.87	140.86	101.88	96.89	139.94	125.59
„ (June)	125.02	161.03	101.93	96.18	140.45	127.92
„ (Dec.)	134.10	155.89	102.82	100.09	142.28	131.38
1939 (Average)	168.12	193.97	123.48	109.88	157.53	156.70
„ (June)	164.48	196.37	126.99	104.97	156.85	155.71
„ (Dec.)	200.51	222.49	132.66	132.68	170.70	178.75
1940 (June)	236.83	266.65	138.53	128.72	199.50	205.71

Wages

A pertiment feature of the wage situation in Manchoukuo is the wide margin that exists between wages paid to Manchoukuo and Japanese workers in the various industries. The average wage of the Manchoukuoan employee is still about 1/3 to 1/2 that paid to the Japanese. As in December, 1938 in Hsinking the average daily wage of the Manchoukouan worker was ¥1.81 as compared with ¥3.45 for the Japanese.

Table 15. Average Daily Wages

(Unit: M¥)

	Dairen		Mukden		Hsinking		Harbin		Tsitsihar	
Carpenter:	M.	J.	M.	J.	M.	J.	M.	J.	M.	J.
1935 Ave.	1.38	3.20	1.37	3.38	1.58	3.61	1.61	3.25	...	...
1936 „	1.40	3.20	1.50	3.50	1.57	3.53	1.71	3.38	...	...
1937 June	1.40	3.20	1.50	3.50	1.85	3.90	1.60	3.60	1.40	3.40
„ Dec.	1.60	3.20	1.50	3.50	1.90	4.00	1.80	3.50	1.30	3.00
1938 June	1.50	3.20	1.60	3.50	1.60	4.00	1.50	4.00	1.50	3.20
„ Dec.	1.50	3.20	2.10	3.50	1.70	4.30	1.60	4.20	2.00	4.00
Plasterer:										
1935 Ave.	1.66	3.50	1.47	3.42	1.81	3.95	1.63	3.33	...	...
1936 „	1.52	3.50	1.77	3.54	1.77	3.91	1.71	3.42	...	...
1937 June	1.50	3.50	1.60	4.00	2.10	4.50	1.60	3.60	1.40	3.20
„ Dec.	1.40	3.50	1.50	4.00	2.00	4.20	1.80	3.50	1.40	3.20
1938 June	1.60	3.50	1.90	4.50	1.75	3.70	1.70	4.00	1.60	3.40
„ Dec.	1.50	3.50	2.10	4.50	1.75	4.00	1.70	4.20	2.00	4.20
Blacksmith:										
1935 Ave.	1.18	2.94	1.38	3.43	1.78	3.98	2.07	7.00	...	...
1936 „	0.94	2.69	1.50	3.50	1.78	3.72	1.69	3.76	...	...
1937 June	1.00	2.70	1.50	3.50	2.10	4.50	1.60	3.20	1.20	3.20
„ Dec.	1.00	2.70	1.50	3.50	2.50	4.40	1.70	3.40	1.40	3.20
1938 June	1.60	3.50	1.60	4.00	1.90	5.00	1.70	4.00	1.20	3.20
„ Dec.	1.70	2.70	1.80	4.00	2.00	5.00	2.00	4.20	1.80	4.00
Stone-mason:										
1935 Ave.	1.29	3.50	1.52	3.50	1.55	3.95	1.63	4.20	...	...
1936 „	1.21	3.50	1.73	3.50	1.68	3.67	1.60	4.50	...	...
1937 June	1.20	3.50	1.60	3.50	1.60	4.00	1.60	...	1.20	3.20
„ Dec.	1.20	3.50	1.60	3.50	1.80	3.80	1.60	...	1.40	3.20
1938 June	1.50	4.00	1.60	3.50	1.60	4.30	1.50	4.00	1.20	3.00
„ Dec.	1.20	3.50	1.60	4.00	1.70	4.00	2.00	4.20	1.80	3.80
Free Laborers:										
1935 Ave.	0.84	1.50	0.60	2.50	0.70	2.50	0.80	1.94	...	...
1936 „	0.80	2.00	0.63	2.67	0.69	2.20	0.99	1.95	...	...
1937 June	0.80	2.00	0.70	2.50	0.70	2.50	1.00	1.80	0.50	1.10
„ Dec.	0.85	2.00	0.70	2.50	0.80	2.40	1.00	1.80	1.10	2.00
1938 June	0.60	2.00	0.85	3.00	0.85	2.60	0.75	2.50	0.80	1.50
„ Dec.	0.60	2.00	1.10	3.50	1.00	2.70	0.80	2.80	1.00	2.60
Shoe-maker:										
1935 Ave.	1.38	2.58	1.50	2.28	1.60	2.50	60.00*	120.00*	...	...
1936 „	1.45	2.50	1.50	2.30	1.60	2.50	60.00*	120.00*	...	...
1937 June	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.30	1.60	2.50	60.00*	120.00*	1.00	2.40
„ Dec.	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.50	1.60	2.50	60.00*	120.00*	1.20	2.20
1938 June	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.50	1.70	2.50	60.00*	120.00*	1.40	2.20
„ Dec.	1.50	2.00	1.50	2.50	1.70	2.50	55.00*	120.00*	2.00	3.60

(Continued)	Dairen		Mukden		Hsinking		Harbin		Tsitsihar	
Tailor:	M.	J.	M.	J.	M.	J.	M.	J.	M.	J.
1935 Ave.	1.84	2.49	1.96	2.04	50.00*	75.00*	65.00*	120.00*	...	...
1936 „	1.70	2.28	2.00	2.00	52.50*	59.17*	65.00*	120.00*	...	...
1937 June	1.40	2.20	2.00	2.00	55.00*	60.00*	65.00*	120.00*	1.20	2.20
„ Dec.	1.50	2.20	2.00	2.00	70.00*	75.50*	65.00*	120.00*	1.20	2.30
1938 June	1.50	2.30	2.00	2.00	60.00*	65.00*	65.00*	120.00*	1.40	3.00
„ Dec.	1.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	100.00*	...	65.00*	120.00*	2.00	3.80
Printer:										
1935 Ave.	1.45	2.84	0.88	1.50	1.15	3.31	60.00*	120.00*	...	...
1936 „	1.52	2.79	0.90	1.50	1.25	2.88	60.00*	120.00*	...	...
1937 June	1.40	2.80	0.90	1.50	1.22	3.22	60.00*	120.00*	1.20	2.20
„ Dec.	1.40	2.80	0.90	1.50	1.37	3.64	60.00*	120.00*	1.20	2.20
1938 June	1.40	2.70	0.90	1.50	1.36	3.49	60.00*	120.00*	1.40	2.40
„ Dec.	1.50	3.00	0.90	1.50	1.31	2.93	60.00*	120.00*	1.60	3.40

Note: M—Indicates Manchoukuo. J—Indicates Japanese.
*—Monthly wages.

Standardization of Wages

In consequence of the large increase in the demand for labour, there are many localities or industries in which wages have risen to an abnormal height. Perceiving that abnormally high wages are harmful to the laborers themselves as well as for industry in general the Government has formulated measures to control labour remunerations. The scheduled wages fixed by provinces, as in 1940, are as follows:

Table 16. Scheduled Standard Wages

(M¥)

Province:	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	4th class
Jehol	0.75	0.80	0.85	...
Chinchow	0.80	0.85	0.90	...
Fengtien	0.85	0.90	0.95	1.00
Tunghua	0.95	1.00	1.05	...
Hsinking, Kirin	1.00	1.05	1.10	...
Chientao, Pinkiang	1.10	1.15	1.20	...
Mutankiang	1.20	1.25	1.30	...
Tungan, Sankiang	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40
Hsingan S.	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.10
Lungkiang	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20
Peian, Hsingan E.	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30
Heiho, Hsingan N.	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45

Labor Hours.—Statistics on the subject are as often as not misleading, since averages are worked out on an inaccurate basis in not a few instances. Extension of working hours under good business conditions is as likely as arbitrary abridgement of hours when business is less profitable. However, the table below may be useful as a guide.

Table 17. Labor Hours and Days

	Average labor hours per day				Average labor days per year	
	Japanese enterprises		Manchoukuoan enterprises			
	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Japanese enterprises	Manchoukuoan enterprises
Cotton mills	9	36	10	30	281	274
Ceramics	8	54	10	6	229	169
Chemical	8	54	11	30	291	192
Machinery	10	30	10	24	313	314
Foodstuff	10	36	9	30	274	248
Average for others	9	54	10	30	289	254

Note: Based on investigations of 1933.

Labor Disputes

Organized labor disputes, as such are known in the West, still remain non-existent in Manchoukuo. In 1936 there were only 13 cases which could be numbered as labor disputes, in which 1,129 persons were involved. Most of the disputes have occurred in the manufacturing and transportation industries. Contentions for higher wages are principal cause for the disputes which have taken place in recent years.

Table 18. Labor Disputes

	Number of Labor Disputes, Participants, etc.					Labor Disputes by Industries					
	Number of cases	No. of Participants	No. of Participants per case	No. of days	No. of days per case	Mfg. Industry	Mining	Transportation	Civil engineering	Others	Total
1930	35	2,785	80	114	3.3	16	10	5	4	—	35
1931	20	3,031	152	92	4.6	10	2	3	3	3	20
1932	8	1,134	142	23	2.9	5	—	1	—	2	8
1933	29	6,345	219	81	2.8	23	1	1	—	4	29
1934	11	863	78	52	4.7	9	—	1	—	1	11
1935	13	1,076	83	32	2.5	10	—	3	—	—	13
1936	13	1,129	87	46	3.5	7	—	4	—	2	13

Table 19. Labor Disputes By Causes

	For Higher wages	Against wage decrease	Demands for wage payment	Complaint against treatment	Complaint against system	For Shorter working hours	Collision of feeling	Total incl. others
1930	11	4	4	2	5	—	5	35
1931	6	2	3	2	2	—	4	20
1932	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	8
1933	12	2	4	3	—	2	3	29
1934	4	3	—	1	1	—	2	11
1935	5	—	2	—	4	—	2	13
1936	3	—	3	—	6	—	1	13

References:
Table Nos.: 1-5 a, 6-7 b, 8-19 a.
Key a—S.M.R. Co.
b—Central Bank of Manchou.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

Introductory Remarks

The South Manchuria Railway Company has been the bulwark of Japanese political and economic interests in Manchuria for the past three decades. The importance of this semi-governmental Japanese concern has been considerably augumented since the founding of Manchoukuo, and in many branches of state undertakings of the newly established nation the S.M.R. is vested with supervisory control. Mention may be made of the state railways, mining, public utilities, harbour works, the communication system, all of which are linked directly, or indirectly through subsidiaries, with the South Manchuria Railway Company.

The South Manchuria Railway Company appraised its property conservatively in 1937 at two billion yen. With regard to capital, great corporations comparable to this are found in the world, but in the extent of its activities, in the magnitude of its mission, and its meritorious achievements during the past thirty years, the Company enjoys a singular position. With 170,000 employees in 1940 it directly or indirectly swings a heavy pendulum in Far Eastern affair.

Early History

An epoch-making incident occurred in the earlier days of Manchuria's railway history when, in 1896, the Li-Lobanoff secret agreement was concluded between China and Russia. The latter, by the undisclosed pact, secured the major portion of the rights covering the building and management of the Chinese Eastern Railway (present North Manchuria Railway). It was evident then that Russia had been planning that railway as the main artery for carrying out her Far Eastern policy. The program progressed with remarkable steadiness, until at last it became an open secret that Russia was about to extend her grip to Manchuria and Chosen.

Such a situation became an increasingly serious menace to the maintenance of Japan's independence, threatening the peace of the Far East. Dark clouds gradually thickened until Japan rose in arms against Russia because of her national existence being at stake.

Japan won the war at a high price, and as the result of the Portsmouth Treaty signed in 1905, Russia agreed to cede to Japan the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is the present South Manchuria line. Doubtlessly the defeat of Russia in the war and her subsequent concession of the railway checked the growth of her influence in South Manchuria. Russia thus left the stage and Japan entered upon the policy of establishing peace in the Far East.

It was the late Couht Shimpei Goto who laboured during the first stage of this continental plan, using the South Manchuria Railway as a lever. The Count had courage and foresight enough to make the railway a gigantic enterprise.

Later, Japan's Manchurian and Mongolian policy came to have a firmer foundation as the results of diplomatic negotiations with Russia and Britain. The work initiated by Count Goto was then taken over by his able right-hand-man and successor Korekimi Nakamura. The business of the railway further showed signs of greater development in 1915 when the Sino-Japanese Treaty was concluded, but not long after Japan's Manchurian policy tended to be negative at times due to the change in the political situation at home and abroad. It was at this juncture that the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin, representing the military clique of the Three Northern Provinces, vigorously began to widen his sphere of influence, meanwhile scheming to drive Japan out of Manchuria gradually.

The challenge of the Mukden warlord became more pronounced when he planned the construction of railway parallel to the South Manchuria line in contravention to the stipulations of the Sino-Japanese pact. The business of the S.M.R., which was once prosperous, steadily waned, and Japan's vested rights in Manchuria were trampled upon by the Chinese on many occasions.

With the founding of the new state of Manchoukuo the Japanese interests were securely assured, and the mission of the South Manchuria Railway from the economic and cultural angle has become more important than ever. The activities of the S.M.R. are now quite free and the management, since being entrusted with the supervision of the Manchoukuo state railways in March 1933 has been showing excellent business results.

Establishment of the Company

The South Manchuria Railway Company was formed under Imperial Ordinance No. 142 of June 7, 1906, and a Government order dated August 1, 1906. The articles of association were passed at the general meeting of share-

holders on November 22, 1906, in which were prescribed the status of the corporation, its business functions, etc. The Imperial Ordinance relating to the establishment of the concern provided:

(1) That a joint-stock corporation named the Minami Manshu Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaisha (South Manchuria Railway Joint-stock Company) shall be organized for the purpose of engaging in railway transportation business in Manchuria; (2) That the share of the Company shall be registered and owned only by the Japanese and Chinese Governments or by their nationals; (3) That the Japanese Government may offer as part of the capital its railways in Manchuria, coal mines and appurtenances obtained in 1905 from Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth and approved by China in virtue of the Peking Treaty concluded the same year; (4) That the President and Vice-President shall be appointed by the Government, and that the directors shall be elected from among shareholders at the general meetings of shareholders; (5) That to matters relating to the Company not provided for by this ordinance the provisions of commercial law shall be applied.

Thus the South Manchuria Railway Company came into existence under special charter of the Government, but essentially as a joint-stock company organized in conformity with the provision of the Commercial Law of Japan.

Organization

Especial attention was paid to the selection of the personnel of the governing board of the Company. President Baron Goto, who had exhibited an unusual organizing and executive ability in the civil administration and industrial development of Formosa, selected the directors of the board from among men having ability and experience in banking, trading, railway operation, in legal profession, and in civil administration. The efforts of Baron Goto during his tenure of office, though it was of a short duration not extending more than two years, placed the Company on a sound basis. The term of office of the President and Vice-President was fixed at five years, and that of directors at four years.

The present head of the company is Mr. Takuichi Omura who was appointed in 1939, upon the resignation of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka. Mr. Matsuoka's policy had been characterized by aggressiveness and a deep foresight into the future. Many of the projects he had launched upon during his presidency of four years, such as the liquefaction of coal at Fushun, have been completed, conferring much to the industrialization of Manchoukuo. The names of the successive Presidents of the Company are listed below:

1st	Baron (later Count) Shimpei Goto
2nd	Korekimi Nakamura
3rd	Ryutaro Nomura, Dr. Eng.
4th	Baron Yujiro Nakamura
5th	Shimbei Kunisawa Dr. Eng.
6th	Ryutaro Nomura, Dr. Eng.
7th	Senkichiro Hayakawa
8th	Takeji Kawamura
9th	Ban-ichiro Yasuhiro
10th	Jotaro Yamamoto
11th	Mitsugu Sengoku, Dr. Eng.
12th	Count Yasuya Uchida
13th	Count Hirotaro Hayashi
14th	Yosuke Matsuoka
15th	Takuichi Omura

Table 1. S.M.R. Lines

(1940)

Lines	Distance	Working Mileage (Kms.)	Gauge (Feet)	No. of Stations
Dairen Line	Dairen Bund—Hsinking	701.4	4.85	74
Anfehg Line	Antung—Suchiatun	260.2	4.85	27
Port Arthur Line	Choushuitzu—Port Arthur	50.8	4.85	5
Fushun Line	Suchiatun—Fushun	52.9	4.85	6
Yingkow Line	Tashihchiao—Yingkow	22.4	4.85	1
Yental Colliery branch line	Yental—coal mines	15.6	4.85	—
Other branch lines		22.9	4.85	2
Total		1,129.1	—	115

Note: There were sixteen sheds for engines and three for passenger cars at the same date. The company also owned and managed 189 godowns (covering an area of roughly 539,447 square meters) at the Dairen Pier and thirty stations.

Finance

The South Manchuria Railway Company was established in 1906 with an authorized capital of ¥200,000,000, and in accordance with the stipulations regarding its establishment as entered in the Government Order, subscription was open only to the Japanese and Chinese governments and their respective peoples. The Chinese, however, desisted from subscribing and the entire lot was taken up by the Japanese, the government subscribing one half of the amount or ¥100,000,000, the equivalent for which were represented in its assets in railways, mining and appurtenances which it turned over to the Company. The other half was subscribed for by the public. The authorized and paid-up capitalibation of the Company is tabulated as follows:

The Company was originally authorized to issue debentures to the amount of the unpaid share capital belonging to other than Government holders. By Imperial Ordinance No. 4 of 1910 this amount could be expanded to twice the amount of all paid-up share capital, but could not exceed the amount of the authorized capital. The Government may guarantee the payment of interest necessary, but the debentures issued with the Government guarantee must be redeemed within twenty-five years.

Table 2. S.M.R. Capital

Mar. 31:	Authorized Capital	Paid-up Capital	No. of Shares Represented	Mar. 31:	Authorized Capital	Paid-up Capital	No. of Shares Represented
1907	¥200,000,000	¥ 2,000,000	2,000,000	1936	800,000,000	584,208,000	16,000,000
1921	440,000,000	80,000,000	4,400,000	1937	800,000,000	620,208,000	16,000,000
1932	440,000,000	334,312,000	8,800,000	1938	800,000,000	676,208,000	16,000,000
1933	440,000,000	387,156,000	8,800,000	1939	800,000,000	696,208,000	16,000,000
1934	800,000,000	512,208,000	16,000,000	1940	800,000,000	736,208,000	16,000,000
1935	800,000,000	548,208,000	16,000,000	1940*	1,400,000,000	856,208,000	28,000,000

Note: The face value of the shares was reduced by one-half, i.e. from ¥100 to ¥50 in June 1929.
* As in October.

Table 3. General Balance Sheet of S.M.R.

(Year ending March, 1940)

(Unit: ¥1,000)

(A) Assets	
Unpaid Capital	63,792
Fixed Assets	935,875
Merchandise	2,443
Material and Supplies	86,551
Securities	214,570
Cash	668
Deposits	43,634
Loans to others	902,352
Due from others	2,250
Collateral Securities	3,346
Guaranty Funds	146
Bills Receivable	909
Exchange Accounts	1,493
Accounts Receivable	179,319
Advance Payments	343,555
Total Assets	2,780,903
(B) Liabilities	
Capital	800,000
Legal Reserve	51,640
Special Reserve	225,900
Dividend Reserve	20,000
Bonds	1,166,990
Other Deposits	3,300
Collateral Securities	105
Guaranty Funds	1,033
Bills Payable	68,050
Exchange Accounts	238
Employees' Savings	31,245
Employees' Surety	91,265
Mutual Relief Deposits	82,902
Accounts Payable	40,890
Matured Bonds Unpaid	1,974
Receipts Unadjusted	40,890
Balance from Previous Year	26,558
Net Profit of the Current Year	77,848
Total	2,780,903

(C) Profit & Loss Account

	Income	Expense
Railway	229,830	110,397
Hotels		
Harbors	28,974	24,520
Mining	91,350	80,090
Oil Distillation	10,382	9,107
General	21,552	45,742
Interest	58,819	61,061
Depreciation, Depletion, etc.		32,142
Total	440,907	363,059
Net Profit	77,848	

(D) Disposal of Net Profit

Balance Carried from Previous Year	26,558
Net Profit of the Current Year	77,848
Total	104,406
Disposed as follows:	
Legal Reserve	3,900
Dividend on Gov't Shares	14,453
" " Public Shares	24,000
Special Dividend on Public Shares	8,000
Special Reserve	20,000
Bonuses to Officials	500
Balance Carried Forward	33,553

Investment and Accounting

The Company started its undertakings in 1907 with an estimated fund of 100,000,000 yen, of which 80,000,000 yen was raised by floating a loan in England and 20,000,000 yen by calls on shares. The funds thus raised have been invested in various enterprises. The investment in direct undertakings, including the appraised

value of properties taken over by the Company from the Japanese Government in 1906, aggregated ¥935,875,000 as on March 31, 1940. The investments of the S.M.R. Company in its various branches of undertakings are tabulated as follows:—

Table 4. Investments in Undertakings of S.M.R. Company
(Unit: ¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Railways	Workshops	Coal Liquefaction	Steamships	Harbours	Coal Mines	Oil Refineries	Iron Works
1918	105,531	7,569	——	2,680	24,099	71,097	....	4,448
1923	189,616	11,068	——	3,560	37,064	121,057	....	34,542
1934	273,663	....	——	....	87,837	108,911	7,923	29,360
1936	305,197	....		....	100,471	119,794	10,518	....
1937	320,099	....	1,229	....	101,291	128,945	10,252	....
1938	317,466	....	5,302	....	110,239	137,260	12,753	457
1939	376,864	....	12,313	....	112,246	148,224	22,737	2,986
1940	401,106	....	13,690	....	118,246	157,812	30,322	5,451

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Chemical Fertilizer plant	Electricity	Gas	Hotels	Public Works	Industrial Encouragement	Others	Total
1918	..	5,738	1,555	2,075	17,786	....	21,783	263,363
1923	..	15,237	5,434	2,370	40,863	....	46,074	506,887
1934	51	....	....	4,862	180,172	....	65,650	758,429
1936	..	....	....	5,264	193,027	....	68,668	802,940
1937	..	....	....	5,319	193,483	....	73,307	833,924
1938	..	....	....	5,247	181,874	8,592	73,529	852,720
1939	..	....	....	....	....	....	216,793	892,164
1940	..	....	....	....	....	....	209,247	935,875

Table 5. Revenue and Expenditure Classified
(Unit: ¥1,000)

(A) Revenue

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Railway	Hotel	Harbour	Mining	Oil Ind.	Local Enterprise	General Enterprise	Interest	Total incl. others
1935	126,525	2,897	15,730	85,526	3,884	7,274	2,740	26,093	270,669
1936	134,686	3,215	14,394	92,560	6,962	9,408	6,667	34,267	302,159
1937	133,482	2,180	15,229	87,844	7,957	9,473	11,299	31,480	299,044
1938	151,053	2,180	17,724	91,177	8,517	9,063	40,652	33,729	355,048
1939	192,746	....	23,084	105,785	11,190	....	9,558	45,048	387,412
1940	229,830	....	28,974	91,350	10,382	....	21,552	58,819	440,907

(B) Expenditure

1935	43,344	2,700	10,479	75,003	3,413	18,180	16,704	31,200	224,202
1936	44,730	3,159	8,483	79,846	5,911	20,940	20,935	40,705	252,535
1937	48,181	2,067	10,256	75,685	7,034	24,607	21,880	43,756	248,871
1938	53,957	2,036	11,486	80,672	7,030	18,493	33,484	47,844	281,119
1939	82,948	..	15,841	89,206	8,930	....	38,615	50,846	314,536
1940	110,397	..	24,520	80,090	9,107	....	46,742	61,061	363,059

(C) Net Profit

1935	82,577	197	5,251	10,523	471	—10,906	—13,964	—5,107	46,467
1936	89,956	56	5,911	12,714	1,051	—11,538	—14,268	—6,438	49,624
1937	85,301	113	4,973	12,159	923	—15,134	—10,581	—12,276	50,173
1938	97,096	144	6,238	10,505	1,487	—9,430	—7,168	—14,115	73,929
1939	109,798	..	7,243	16,579	2,260		—29,057	—5,808	72,875
1940	119,433	..	4,454	10,450	1,275		—24,190	—2,242	77,848

The profits of the Company which were returned as 2,000,000 yen in 1907 increased to 45,000,000 yen twenty-three years later, namely in 1929 and to ¥77,848,000 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1940. The railway business furnishes the most important item of revenue, followed by the coal mines, harbour undertakings and oil shale enterprise. Other enterprises of the Company to date are conducted at a loss or nominal profit, but these are intended mainly for the public benefit and to develop traffic for the railway. The expenditures for local public works such as schools, hospitals, street and road-building, industrial experiment institutes, agricultural model farms, etc., amounted to a goodly sum.

In the matter of dividends on the net profits of the Company, the Japanese Government guaranteed payment up to 6 per cent on the publicly held shares, this in case the rate of dividend should fall below that percentage; but the Company's enterprises, especially the railways, were so successful that a 6 per cent dividend on the publicly held shares was paid from the first fiscal year, it being gradually increased to 11 per cent as in 1928, though reduced to 8 per cent in 1930. The Government shares in the profit, but only after payment has been made of all charges and of the 6 per cent dividend on the public shares. The Government received such dividends from the fiscal year 1909, and received 4.3 per cent on its holdings from 1921 to 1927. The dividend rate for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1940 was 4.43% on government owned shares and 8% for public owned shares.

Table 6. Disposal of Net Profit

	Profit: Balance from previous term	Profit: Current	Profit: Total	Legal Reserve	Dividends	Special Reserve	Dividend Reserve	Bonus	Carried to next term
1935	46,467	9,182	55,650	2,330	33,270	7,000	——	400	12,680
1936	49,624	12,650	62,274	2,490	36,150	7,000	——	400	16,234
1937	50,174	16,234	66,408	2,510	39,030	7,000	——	400	17,468
1938	73,929	17,469	91,397	3,700	42,463	7,000	20,000	400	17,734
1939	72,875	17,734	90,609	3,650	44,902	7,000	——	400	26,558
1940	77,848	26,558	104,406	3,900	46,453	20,000	——	500	33,553

Subsidiary Undertakings

Besides the railway business, the S.M.R. Co. is engaged in various undertakings such as harbour improvements, the construction and reconstruction of railways, warehousing, hotels, the administration of the Manchoukuo State Railways, the Chosen Railways, mining, the distillation of shale oil, the administration of the Railway Zone, town construction, the hospital and health service, agricultural experimental stations, schools, laboratories, etc.

Harbour Improvements.—The port and harbour improvements taken up by the S.M.R. Co., chiefly concern Dairen.

In this stupendous work of harbour and pier improvements, the Company had invested over ¥74,780,000 up to the end of 1933. The Company also operates piers at Yinkow, Antung, Port Arthur, Shanghai, and Osaka and Tsurumi in Japan. If expenditures incurred by the construction of these piers be added, the total investment will rise to over ¥90,000,000. The Company is now conducting extensive harbour construction activities at the new port of Rashin in north-eastern Korea.

Harbour expenditures of the S.M.R. Company in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1940 were ¥28,974,000 and revenue ¥24,520,000.

Railway Workshops.—One of the first undertakings that the Company took up on taking charge of railways in Manchuria was the construction of new railway workshops on an extensive scale, equipped with modern machines and facilities, at Shakako near Dairen, which works were completed and began operations in 1911.

The Shakako Railway Workshops, covering an area of 990,000 square metres and embracing 95 buildings with an independent water supply system, to-day ranks as one of the largest and best equipped in the Orient. There are machine and smith shops, iron and steel foundries and saw mills, boiler shop and girder shop, freight and passengers car shop and finishing shop, electric repair shop and power house, main office and general store, and all other necessary facilities. The magnitude of the works carried on at these shops may be gathered from the fact that, in 1933-34, they employed 3,978 employees and built or repaired cars or filled outside orders to the amount of 11,871,000 yen. It was here that the Company's new streamlined super-express "Asia" was planned and built in its entirety. The Shakako Railway Workshops represented an investment of about nine million yen.

In addition to these railway workshops, the Company also maintains at Suchiatun a workshop where the preservative process is applied to sleepers, mine posts, and telegraph poles, and an electric shop at Dairen where telephone and telegraph machines are repaired and various electrical experiments are carried on.

Hotels.—The S.M.R. Co. has under its direct management 15 hotels, including the Yamato Hotels at Dairen, Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Hsinking, the Chikushinkan at Fushun, the Goryukaku at Wulungpei hot springs, and the Fusokan at Peking. These hotels represent an investment of over five million as of March 31st, 1939.

Business Results for Year Ending March, 1940

Receipts of the South Manchuria Railway Company for the fiscal year ending March 31 1940 were returned at ¥440,907,499 as against

expenditures of ¥77,848,456, leaving a balance of ¥77,848,456. When compared with the balance sheet for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938, it shows an advance of ¥4,923,271 in the net profit.

Varied Undertakings

The scale of business of the South Manchuria Railway Company is very extensive and its field is vast and varied. Besides the railway business, the concern is engaged in the construction and reconstruction of railways, harbour construction, and the improvement of the Dairen and Yingkow ports. The Dairen Steamship Company represents the marine side of the activities.

Next to railway, mining is one of its most essential lines of business. The Company has under its control the Fushun Coal Mine, the production of oil from shale, etc.

As to the cultural institutions, the South Manchuria Railway has made a striking achievement, introducing manifold facilities inseparable to modern city life in the cities along its tracks, viz., in Mukden, Hsinking, Antung, and about 20 other towns.

It may be said that the Company is directing the administration in those regions, with the exception of the police. It has under its management many hospitals, schools, and hotels. Prominent among the cultural institutions are the Central Research Institute in Dairen, which conducts scientific investigations of Manchurian and Mongolian products; the Geological Institute in Dairen; and the agricultural experiment station at Kungchuling and elsewhere, all of which are making valuable contributions to the study of the abundant national resources in the fertile land.

Much has been done by the Company for the economic development of the forestry, mining and marine industries. In brief, the Company has always been the leader of cultural development undertakings in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Thus the Company is doing a highly remunerative business in its proper line of business on the one hand, while, on the other, its achievements are remarkable in economic and cultural lines covering the wide field of Manchuria.

As on Mar. 31, 1940 the number of concerns to which the S.M.R. was affiliated totalled sixty-nine, while subsidiaries in which the Company has furnished the entire capital stock aggregated twelve in number. The Company has since 1916 adopted the policy of dividing its various enterprises under separate management. Among such enterprises may be mentioned the Dairen Steamship Company and concerns involved in public utilities.

References:

Table Nos.: 1-6 researches of S.M.R. Co.

CHAPTER XXVII
ECONOMIC POLICY

Any estimate of the present economic power of Manchoukuo must be a broad generalization at the most. But analyses of the various enterprises, particularly, mining and the so-called heavy industries, indicate that a progress more remarkable than the most sanguine hopes entertained at the time of the establishment of the new state in 1932 has been actually achieved. To bring this about heavy capital investments were made. At the end of 1939 it was estimated that Japanese investments in Manchuria aggregated 3,000 million yen, and by the close of 1940 it is believed that this amount would have been increased by another 1,000 million yen. This colossal spending program is remarkable, incidentally, in that it is being executed by Japan paralleled with the heavy expenditures which she is shouldering to wage her present military operations in China.

This industrial venture in Manchuria will take up a few more years before full results can be obtained. This is due to the fact that a large proportion of the industrial schemes are projected on a scale of extensive magnitude, and to the close inter-dependence of the various schemes now taking shape. An example of how the scheme will work is afforded in the construction and mission of the Second Sungari Power Plant located near the city of Kirin. This project was started in 1937 with a capital outlay of 100 million yen and is scheduled for completion in April, 1942. When it is built the electric power supply of Manchuria will be doubled from that obtaining at present. Numerous projects in the field of heavy industry which are under construction at present in the industrial regions of Central Manchuria are scheduled to be completed in the early months of 1942. The full force, therefore, of the so-called Five Year Industrial Plan of Manchoukuo will evidence itself about that time. When the projects under way are consummated Manchoukuo is expected to turn into an important exporter of iron and steel, coal, magnesium, pulp, soda ash, gold and other products.

As in the autumn of 1940 the industrial program was reported to be progressing smoothly, in spite of difficulties confronted in the importation of industrial equipments from abroad. In iron and steel record productions have been yearly registered since 1937. Pig iron output which amounted to 368,000 metric tons in 1932 was up to 762,000 metric tons in 1937 and by 1942 the programme schedules an annual production of 5,000,000 metric tons, or an expansion of 6.6 folds over that obtaining in 1937. In coal mining the output in 1939, or the third year of the Five Year Plan, was only 5 per cent short of the quota fixed for that year, and 33 per cent larger than the production in 1938. The Five Year Program schedules an annual production of this mineral of 38,000,000 metric tons by the end of 1941.

The present economic policy of Manchoukuo has resulted in a larger volume of foreign trade in which practically all countries have benefitted. The total turnover has increased from roughly 956 million yuan in 1932 to 2,651 million yuan in 1939.

Manchoukuo's future has been justly compared to that of the United States in the closing decades of the 19th century. Its vast territory of 1,300,000 square kilometers has entered literally the first stages of exploitation. The rich and varied natural resources of the country have been hardly unearthed, while further development of the agricultural lands will increase the importance of the country as a supplier of farm products to foreign countries.

LAW CONTROLLING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES

On May 1, 1937 the Government of Manchoukuo formally promulgated as effective on and after May 10 the much-heralded Law Controlling Important Industries which is so designed as to afford juridical order to the structure of what is termed "controlled economics."

The drafting of this important law which conforms to the fundamental industrial policy of the Government dates back to March, 1936.

The law draws a clear-cut line of demarcation between controlled and free enterprises. The most salient characteristics of the law are first the adoption of a licensing system applicable to industries coming under it, second, the authorization of the Government to issue to the affected industries any orders deemed necessary for the welfare of the public and for the State control of such industries and, third, the bestowal upon the Government of the right to control or supervise the activities of these industries, to

call for reports upon them or to inspect conditions whenever necessary.

Nineteen different industries are affected by this law, it being announced that all other enterprises will be treated as free from the point of view of totalitarian economics. Simultaneously with the promulgation of the new law, all decrees and regulations thus far issued by the Department of Industry in conjunction with free enterprises were all rescinded.

Industries Under New Law

In an Imperial Ordinance issued on May 1, 1937 nineteen industries were defined as being affected by the new Industrial Law. The nineteen industries are as follows:—

1. Manufacture of arms and ammunition.
2. Manufacture of aircraft.
3. Manufacture of automobiles.
4. Production of liquid fuel (including min-
4. Production of liquid fuel (including min eral oils and pure alcohol) and refining of iron, steel, aluminium, magnesium, lead, zinc, gold, silver and copper (excluding the wet process of refining gold and silver).
5. Coal-mining enterprises (excluding mines producing less than 50,000 tons of coal annually).
6. Manufacture of woolen piecegoods (excluding handicraft piecegoods).
7. Cotton spinning.
8. Manufacture of cotton piecegoods.
9. Hemp and cotton manufacturing enterprises (producing more than 50 tons annually).
10. Flour milling (producing more than 500 sacks daily).
11. Manufacture of beer.
12. Production of sugar.
13. Manufacture of pulp.
14. Tobacco manufacturing enterprises (producing more than 10 million cigarettes annually).
15. Production of soda (excluding enterprises producing natural soda).
16. Manufacture of fertilizers (including sulphate of ammonia, ammonium nitrate, superphosphate of lime and calcereous nitrate).
17. Oil-refineries (operating more than 15 resinificating machines or compressors).
18. Production of cement.
19. Manufacture of matches.

The State Ministers who are to control these nineteen industries are also defined in the ordinance. Enterprises producing arms and ammunition or aircraft are to come under the supervision of the Minister of Industry (in the region ruled by the Department of Mongolian Administration) and the Minister of Defence. Industries manufacturing liquid fuel and matches are to be supervised by the Minister of Industry, (in the region governed by the Department or Mongolian Administration) and the Minister of Finance. All the other laws are to be placed under the exclusive control of the Minister of Industry. The ordinance was enforced on May 10, 1937 simultaneously with the enactment of the new law.

THE 5-YEAR INDUSTRIAL PLAN

Manchoukuo had entered on the first of the five years over which her industrial expansion plan had been launched when the North China incident took place in July, 1937. The subsequent developments, as may be expected, gave rise to misgivings in Manchoukuo whether Japan would be in a position to undertake the huge programme involving an outlay of 2,350 million yen. These apprehensions were deepened when the debenture scheduled for an early issue at the time in Japan was cut in half. On the other hand, there was a contrasting body of opinion which held that the developments in North China would be factors making for stressing the importance of the economic undertakings in Manchoukuo. As things have worked out in Manchoukuo, the latter view has proved correct in more than one respect. For while the hostilities have been in progress on Chinese soil, the economic cooperation between Japan and Manchoukuo has assumed an increasingly closer character. In point of finance, economy and natural resources the two countries are now more closely united than ever.

Re-examination of Manchoukuo's Economies

Manchoukuo's sense of uncertainty grew from the apprehension that Japan, with her influence extending in North and other parts of China, may find more attraction for her financial and industrial operations elsewhere than Manchoukuo. There was a general impression Japan might have a more open field for her investment in North China. This thought sprang in most part from the financial policy Manchoukuo, in her early days, followed against the predatory capitalism that might have crossed the sea. As a matter of fact, however, the position of Manchoukuo has been more clearly defined in the economic outlook of Japan with regard to North China. To put the whole thing in a nutshell, the China war has given definite direction to the plan under which Manchoukuo is to be developed economically and industrially, as made plain in the newly revised 5-year industrial expansion plan.

As stated in more detail later, the 5-year industrial plan on which Manchoukuo embarked in 1937 has been altered under the impact of the China war. The plan as it was originally launched laid the main emphasis upon the internal industrial development of Manchoukuo, her relations with Japan being adjusted on that basis. But the current industrial plan in its revised from mainly stresses the consideration of Japan's industrial expansion, Manchoukuo's own industries having assumed a role of secondary importance. Also in point of the scope of its operation, the new plan has been considerably enlarged as indicated by the capital outlays envisaged. For instance, whereas the former programme involved an outlay of 2,350 million yen without any possibility of exceeding it by more than three or four hundred millions, the new programme will call for a capital outlay of at least 4,800 million yen, the objectives being the production of not only coal and iron but liquid fuel on a scale much more ambitious than originally planned. It is obvious that the position of Manchoukuo within the tripartite economic and industrial combination of Japan, Manchoukuo and China has been enhanced to a marked extent.

The Revised Economic Policy

Manchoukuo has since her earliest days managed her economies in concert with Japan. As the latter intensified her control over her economic and financial operations so Manchoukuo has done with hers, as may be seen in the matter of the foreign exchange or of her managed external trade. The balancing of their international accounts has been done on a common basis, the same policy having resulted in the present exchange agreement between Japan and Manchoukuo. When Japan imposed a license system on import exchanges exceeding ¥100, Manchoukuo followed suit by fixing the limit at ¥1,000, which amount, however, was later changed to ¥100 as in Japan. The adjustment and regulation of imports and exports are directed in relation to the position of the two countries with regard to third countries. Thus, from an external point of view, the economies of Manchoukuo are well adjusted to the current conditions in Japan.

From an internal point of view as well, efficient teamwork is in evidence. For instance, since the military outbreak in China the state control has been strengthened over iron and wheat flour. Now the new industrial plan is certain to call for huge supplies of construction materials, labour and technical forces. But Japan will hardly be in a position to meet these requirements. In view of the heavy demands for construction materials which are bound to force up prices, it is now thought necessary for Manchoukuo to enforce a price control policy in an intensive form. It was also from the same consideration that the Japan Industrial Company was brought under the law of Manchoukuo. This meant a definite revision of Manchoukuo's policy that each individual branch of industry should be undertaken by more than one corporation in the country. Because the Japan Industrial Company, now renamed the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, is a holding company with a wide range of enterprises under its control, the transference of this composite enterprise from Japan meant an acceptance on the part of Manchoukuo of the new conditions imposed upon her, making a revision of her managed economies necessary, and an acceptance on her part also of the principle that higher efficiency and better results would be achieved where the bureaucracy shows decent regard for other points of view.

The Revised 5-Year Plan

It must be admitted that when the original 5-year plan was made public it attracted attention as a theoretical rather than a practical proposition. This was in the first place because the plan itself seemed too extravagant and, secondly, because there was not an adequate objectivity of view with regard to the conditions which called for such grandiose undertakings. The necessity for productive expansion would hardly have been driven home to most industrialists in Japan but for the current China war. Under the impact of the military incident Japan was compelled to quicken the tempo of her own 4-year industrial plan which was just about getting under way in concert with the Manchoukuo plan. The new situation left her no choice but to develop her heavy industries under a plan common to the two countries. In these circumstances the scale of capital outlay has been extended from 2,350 million yen to something like 4,800 million yen. The scope of the extension has also been broadened by the addition of machine tools and chemical fertilizer.

The revision of the original 5-year plan was approved at the Japan-Manchoukuo joint conference held in Tokyo in March-April, 1938.

The objectives were stated as follows: "(1) In consideration of the newly developed international conditions, especially of the East Asiatic bloc enlarged through the China Incident, the need for productive expansion for the joint unit of Japan and Manchoukuo, with due regard for North China, shall be recognized, the enlargement and revision of the plan being made according to the resources and other conditions in Manchuria. (2) From these considerations the main emphasis will be laid upon the mining and manufacturing industries. With regard to agriculture and livestock raising, the first importance will be given to the matter of establishing definite productive standards under an intermediate plan preliminary to the permanent agricultural policy to be framed for the security of native life. In accordance with these considerations, the plan should be so framed as to meet in some measure the needs of national defence."

The Manchoukuo Government, calling a special joint Japan-Manchoukuo meeting on May 14, 1938 at Hsinking, brought forward the plan for revision on the same lines. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Kwantung Army, the Special Corporations, the Manchoukuo Government, the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, etc., who were equally called upon to cooperate for the successful prosecution of the new industrial expansion plan.

European War Repercussions.—The outbreak of the European war in September, 1939 and the subsequent difficulties that were confronted in the importation of necessary materials for the promotion of Manchoukuo's heavy industries prompted the authorities to lay greater stress on bringing about a further economic coordination among Manchoukuo, Japan and China. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1940 a project was launched in Tokyo to establish these three countries into an economic entity, Manchoukuo being assigned at this meeting to accelerate the development of the heavy and chemical industries and in the expansion of agricultural production.

Mineral and Manufacturing Industries

Pig Iron & Steel.—The prospective output of pig iron under the new 5-year plan has been raised from 2,400,000 metric tons to 5,000,000 metric tons. The output of steel ingots and steel products are now to be approximately 5,500,000 metric tons and 2,000,000 metric tons respectively. While it is not clearly revealed what proportion of these products is to be supplied to Japan, the quota of pig iron set for that purpose appears something like 2,000,000 metric tons a year. These proposed undertakings are mainly based upon the extensive developments of the Showa Steel Works and the Penhsihu Foundry. The plan is also to be reinforced by the developments of the rich resources recently found in Tungpientao.

Coal.—The plan for coal production has been advanced from 25,500,000 metric tons to 38,000,000 metric tons in order to meet the envisaged increase in demand for steel and liquid fuel manufacture as well as for power plants. The amount to be supplied to Japan after 5 years is 6,000,000 metric tons per year. The plan is based upon the development of the Fushun mine of the South Manchuria Railway Company and a number of mines controlled by the Manchuria Coal Mining Company. The Coal Control Committee announced in May, 1938 the estimated output for that year to be 17,500,000 metric tons, an increase of 3,400,000 metric tons over 1937.

Electric Power.—The revised objective of power enterprise is 2,600,000 kilowatts, to be generated about equally by water and coal. This approaches a 2-fold increase as compared with the original objective of 1,445,000 kilowatts. The main sources are the rivers Yalu and Second Sungari.

Wood Pulp.—The production of wood pulp is to be advanced from 120,000 metric tons to 400,000 metric tons a year. In addition to wood, reeds and bean husks are also to be used for the making of rayon raw materials, the former by the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company near Yingkow and the latter by a new enterprise at Hukui.

Gold.—The output of gold is to be brought up from 200 million yen to 300 million yen for the five year period, emphasis being laid upon the development of new mines.

Industrial Salt.—The manufacture of industrial salt is to be raised to approximately 1,000,000 metric tons. With regard to aluminium, magnesium, zinc, lead, copper, etc. generally a 2-fold increase plan is being contemplated.

Agriculture

Agriculture and livestock raising are to be promoted chiefly with a view to the material interests of the rural population. The agricultural administration is to be directed with regard to the development of a cooperative spirit between indigenous workers and Japanese settlers. The direction of agricultural development is in the hands of cooperatives whose policy has not always been as successful as desired in 1937.

Capital Resources

The capital requirements for the second and subsequent years of the plan are estimated at 4,800 million yen. The above amount is classified as follows: 700 million yen for iron and steel; 300 million yen for coal; 500 million yen for electric power, 1,000 million yen for coal liquefaction; 1,300 million yen for the mechanical, chemical and other industries; 140 million yen for agriculture and stockbreeding, 640 million yen for transportation and communications; and 220 million yen for immigration.

Of this Japan is to furnish some 1,400 million yen and Manchoukuo 2,100 million yen, the special equipment and materials to be obtained from external sources being estimated at roughly 1,300 million yen. The authorities have expressed their confidence of being able to finance the proposed external purchases through trade and exchange arrangements to be made with other countries. The promotion of export trade and gold production will also be undertaken to reinforce the country's trade position abroad. On the other hand the inducement of foreign capital, including constructive and productive materials and technique, is thought to depend upon two conditions, namely, (1) Japan's decisive victory over China, and (2) political and productive conditions in other countries.

Table 1. Estimated Capital Outlay for Original and Revised 5-Year Industrial Plan, 1937—1941

Mining and Industry:	Original Plan (million yen)	Revised Plan (million yen)
Iron and Steel	230	700
Coal	150	300
Electric Power	210	500
Coal liquefaction	320	1,000
Mechanical, Chemical, etc.	310	1,300
Total	1,220	3,800
Agriculture & Stockbreeding	180	140
Transportation & Communications	1,000	640
Immigration	—	220
Grand Total	2,350	4,800

Table 2. Suppliers of Capital for Original and Revised 5-Year Industrial Plans, 1937—1941

Suppliers:	Original Plan (million yen)	Revised Plan (million yen)
S.M.R. Co.	900	...
Manchoukuo Govt.	700	2,100
Japanese "	...	1,400
Foreign Countries	...	1,300
Others (chiefly special concerns)	750	...
Total	2,350	4,800

Table 3. Estimated Annual Production in Closing Year of Original and Revised 5-Year Industrial Plans, 1937—1941

	Original Plan (Unit: 1,000 metric tons)	1st Revised Plan (Unit: 1,000 metric tons)	2nd Revised Plan (Unit: 1,000 metric tons)
Pig Iron	2,400	5,000	5,000
Steel	2,225	3,500	5,500
Steel Materials	...	2,000	2,000
Iron Ore	6,600	6,600	12,000
Coal	25,500	38,000	38,000
Electric Power:			
Thermal	575(a)	1,260(a)	1,260(a)
Hydro	870(a)	1,340(a)	1,340(a)
Liquid Fuel:			
Coal Liquefaction	500	500	1,700
Shale Oil	800	650	650
Spirit	56	56	150
Aluminium	20	...	...
Magnesium	2	...	...
Salt	870	1,000	1,000
Soda Ash	72	...	...
Pulp	120	400	400
Asbestos	5	...	...
Lead	124	...	...
Gold (total amount for 5 years)	200(b)	300(b)	300(b)
Automobiles	4,000(c)	...	...
Aeroplanes	240(d)	...	...

Note: (a) In 1,000 kilowatts.
(b) In million yen.
(c) Cars.
(d) Aeroplanes.

Results of Third Year of the Five Year Plan

The results of the third year (1939) of the Five Year Plan were outlined in an address delivered on May 8, 1940 by Mr. Naoki Hoshino, who was director of the General Affairs Board at that time. Mr. Hoshino's address, in essence, is as follows:

"In looking over the actual results attained in the progress of industry during last year (1939), it cannot be said that remarkable developments were witnessed. However, a different conclusion is reached when the true situation at home and abroad is taken into consideration. Owing to the expansion of the China Affair, the occurrence of Manchoukuo-Soviet border incidents and the outbreak of the European War centering around Germany with which Manchoukuo has the closest relations in foreign exchange and materials, development plans were gravely affected and numerous adverse conditions impeding the Five Year Industrial Plan were successively encountered. When the reports presented at this meeting are studied taking into consideration such unfavorable conditions, it may be said that although the figures did not come up to expectations considerable progress was actually made in

comparison with the preceding year, thanks to the unremitting efforts of the authorities concerned and the nation at large.

"It is worthy of note that numerous achievements not indicated by figures were attained last year. The damming of the Second Sungari and Yalu rivers was completed at the end of last year—an unprecedented feat in the Far East. Thus the 600,000 kilowatt and 700,000 kilowatt hydro-electric generation projects are near completion. The attaining of such results in face of untold difficulties is something which Manchoukuo can well be proud of.

"A survey of the Fuhsin oil field has been completed and although no oil has gushed out as yet, it is gratifying that the experimental liquefaction of coal by hydrogenation has been successful while the manufacture of aluminium from Manchoukuo's own resources has also been established. At Yingkou the production of magnesium from domestic raw materials on a commercial basis has been undertaken. The existence of such valuable minerals as molybdenum and tungsten has also been confirmed and installation of equipment for their production has been completed. Although the above enterprises are not indicated by figures, it is encouraging that they have contributed greatly to the development of industry and the establishment of Japan-Manchoukuo autarchy.

"Although such results, needless to say, have been attained thanks to the untiring efforts of the authorities concerned and those engaged in various enterprises, we must not forget the wholehearted assistance given by Japan which made the execution of the plans possible. Notwithstanding the numerous adverse affects suffered by economic circles in Japan, the Japanese Government and nation have accorded unprecedented assistance to Manchoukuo in the supply of materials, funds and man-power. Imports of commodities from Japan in 1937, the first year of the Five-Year Industrial Plan, amounted to only MY500,000,000, but this figure trebled to MY1,500,000,000 last year, while Japanese investments in the new State during the same year totalled MY1,100,000,000.

"The abundance of resources in Manchoukuo has been fully confirmed by laying last year the basis for industrial development. Although immediate development of these resources cannot be expected, the industries of Japan and Manchoukuo will be placed on a solid foundation in the future, thereby ensuring smooth execution of the Five-Year Plan.

"We must, however, not be satisfied with the result attained last year. Although a sufficient supply of materials and manpower for all enterprises cannot be obtained, Japan and Manchoukuo must mobilize their national strength and exert themselves to the utmost in the execution of the Five Year Plan. The responsibilities of both nations are great. Before cursing the shortage of materials, we must express gratitude for the materials given us, and use them most effectively.

"I next wish to call the special attention of those concerned to the following matters in the execution of the Five Year Plan:

"(1) It is imperative under existing conditions to obtain the maximum results in accordance with the policy of laying emphasis upon urgent and vitally important enterprises. It is earnestly hoped that all concerned will realize their heavy responsibilities and undertake their allotted tasks with magnanimity.

"(2) It is also vitally important to make full use of existing equipment. It is only when the equipment, erected by mobilization of national strength, is used to the fullest extent that other construction activities can progress smoothly. Further efforts are necessary especially in the case of basic industries whose present equipment must be fully utilized.

"(3) Effort must also be made to increase efficiency and economize in expenditures. It is a mistake to think that cost should not be considered in the execution of national policy. Retrenchment implies obtaining the maximum results with the materials and labor at hand. Although all concerned are undoubtedly undertaking their tasks with this in mind, I hope that they will exert further efforts along this line in the future.

"(4) New methods must be devised to deal with the present situation. Inadequate investigations have been conducted regarding methods of using materials and man-power owing to the fact that Manchoukuo has hitherto depended largely upon China for the supply of labor and upon Japan for brains. Hereafter means must be devised to use substitutes and to make most efficient use of materials at hand. For this purpose close liaison must be established between the Government and various organs concerned.

"In order to ensure the smooth execution of the Five-Year Plan the Government and the organs concerned should act as one man. Along with the execution of this plan the Government intends to carry out the following measures:

"(a) The Government will endeavor to further strengthen the system of mobilizing and distributing commodies by maintaining close connection with the Japanese Government, in order to ensure smooth execution of various enterprises.

"(b) Closer connection will be maintained between the Government and special corporations so as to enable them to act in concert. For this purpose principal concerns will have special inspectors appointed by the Government.

"(c) Efforts will also be made to stabilize foreign exchange and to mobilize domestic funds. In order to prevent the shortage of commodities and inflationary trends, the Government and special corporations should set an example to the nation in the proper use of domestic funds.

"(d) Further efforts will be made to increase the production of foodstuffs necessary for national livelihood. With the rapid development of Manchoukuo it is certain that the population of the country has exceeded forty million. In order to carry out industrial development plans satisfactorily, the production of staple foodstuffs must be increased. With this in view the Government is launching this year a plan for expanding foodstuff production.

"Japan and Manchoukuo entertain great expectations regarding completion of the Five-Year Industrial Plan and are earnestly hoping for its success. Our responsibilities are great indeed. Our tasks are of a constructive and postive nature and not of a desperate or limited character. Although arduous, they are the pains of travail. The difficulty of developing the country, moreover indicates the loftiness of our ideal and attests to the grand scale of our enterprises. As we have a bright future, I earnestly hope that all those concerned will strive for the successful execution of this undertaking with greater confidence."

Percentage of Accomplishment by Enterprises.—At the same meeting on May 8, 1940 Mr. Susukida, vice director of the General Affairs Board, went into greater detail with regard to the accomplishments of the third year (1939) of the Five Year Plan, giving several enlightening percentage figures on the actual results obtained. A résumé of Mr. Susukida's report follows:

"Unprecedented difficulties in securing equipment for the expansion of various production efforts were surmounted and highly gratifying results were attained during the third year of the Five-Year Industrial Plan as a result of the most effective use of materials and funds and emphasis placed upon the development of urgent and vitally important industries.

"In the mining and manufacturing industries, emphasis was laid upon the production of coal, iron, non-ferrous metals and electric power generation, and as a result of diligent efforts along these lines, 80 per cent of the project output of iron and steel was achieved, the actual production representing an increase of 20 per cent in comparison with the preceeding year.

"As regards coal, production was only five per cent short of the projected output and was 33 cent higher than the year before. Aluminium production at Fushun was 100 per cent successful, while installation of equipment for production of other non-ferrous minerals has been completed on the whole. There are prospects that Manchoukuo will become self-sufficing in lead and zinc in the near future.

"As regards caloric power generations, 97 per cent of the projects planned during the third year have been completed and electric power generated represented an increase of 30 per cent over 1938.

"Numerous adverse conditions in the construction of hydro-electric enterprises were overcome and the damming of the Second Sungari and Yalu rivers has progressed according to plan, a notable feat of Eastern engineering. Construction of the dams on these two rivers will be completed by the end of next year.

"Notwithstanding natural calamities which visited various districts, the actual output of raw cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, kenafe, flax and other special products, as well as rice, kaoliang, maize and other products consumed as food was from 90 to 100 per cent of the projected yield. The yield of soya beans, perilla seeds, wheat, barley and oats was between 70 to 80 per cent of the projected quota. In the livestock industry actual results attained in sheep, cattle, horse and hog raising surpassed the plans.

"During the year under review basic land development plans and the fundamental policy for guiding and assisting settler groups were established. The number of Japanese households who had made their homes in various group and collective settlements by the end of March this year totalled 20,000, while 31,000 members of volunteer youth corps have also migrated to Manchoukuo. Last year's plan for settlement of collective settlers has been 90 per cent successful, while the number of group settlers who migrated to Manchoukuo actually exceeded the quota. Many more are coming.

"In the fields of communications and transportation, 96 per cent of the projected enterprises have been completed—a feat worthy of admiration when it is considered that they were chiefly undertaken in remote districts of the country.

"The raising of funds during the year under review has been 100 per cent successful."

Results for 1940

The Japanese War Minister, Eiki Tojo, made on January 28, 1940, during an interpellation in the 76th session of the Imperial Diet, a brief survey

of industrial production in Manchoukuo. According to the Minister's statement, the output of pig iron in 1940 was 46% larger than that obtaining in 1937, and the exports to Japan advanced by 78% in the intervening period. In the electric industry an increase of 80% was noted in electric equipment in 1940 as compared with 1937. Considerable increases, he declared, were also obtain in the production of sulphuric ammonium, pulp, aluminium, lead, zinc and artificial petroleum.

With regard to coal the War Minister stated that exports to Japan had declined by 45% in 1940 as compared with 1937. This decrease was attributed to the expanding demand of coal in Manchoukuo for the production of pig iron.

Supplies to Japan from Manchoukuo

At an emergency economic conference, held by the Manchoukuo Government on July 23, 1938, composed of civil and military officials and leaders of special companies in Japan and Manchoukuo, the following products were to have been supplied to Japan by Manchoukuo in 1938:

Items	Metric Tons
Pig Iron & Semi-Finished Products	350,000
Low Phosphorous Pig Iron	120,000
Coal	3,380,000
Pulp	30,000

In addition an increase in the supply of lead, zinc, copper, heavy oil, asbestos, wool, hemp, salt, ammonium sulphate, livestock fodder, etc. was to have been made to Japan in the same year.

Japanese Supplies to Manchoukuo.—1. Steel consumption for 1938 in Manchoukuo was estimated at 950,000 tons, the supply of which was to have been apportioned respectively as follows: Manchoukuo, 350,000 tons, Japan, 350,000 tons; foreign countries, 230,000 tons. The conference to decide on the increase of Japanese supplies to 392,000 tons and the decrease of foreign supplies to 130,000 tons.

2. When companies in Manchoukuo place an order in Japan for materials necessary for the Manchoukuo five-year industrial development plan, they should report beforehand to the Manchoukuo Government.

3. The supply of necessaries, such as wheat flour, cotton yarn and cloth, etc., will not be restricted.

JAPANESE INVESTMENTS

Japanese investments in Manchoukuo prior to the establishment of the new state in 1932 is estimated in round figures at 1,600 million yen. Investments made after 1932 and inclusive of 1939 amounted to 3,053 million yen, according to the Manchurian Affairs Board. The total Japanese investments outstanding as of December 31, 1939 thus amount to 4,653 million yen. Japanese investments for 1939 alone amounted to 1,104 million yen approximately.

The rate of Japanese investments in Manchoukuo has been increasing at a steadily faster pace in recent years, and in 1939 it was approximately seven times larger than the corresponding figure for 1933. This increase in investments is due principally to a growing appreciation of the industrial potentiality of Manchoukuo in solving Japan's economic problems.

The principal Japanese investments made since the establishment of the state of Manchoukuo in 1932 is given below:—

Table 4. Japan's Investments Outstanding in Manchuria

Year		Year	
1902	G.$ 1,000,000 (a)	1930	¥1,600,000,000 (b)
1914	G.$219,600,000 (a)	1939	¥4,653,000,000 (c)

Note: (a) C. F. Remer's estimate which includes Japanese investments in China as well as in Manchuria.
(b) Research Office, South Manchuria Railway Company.
(c) Research Office, South Manchuria Railway Company up to end of 1930; from 1932 to 1939 by Manchurian Affairs Board. The total does not include the "Manchurian Incident Expenses" of Japan which aggregated roughly 1,810 million yen at the end of Mar. 1940.

Table 5. Principal Japanese Investments Since 1932

(Unit: ¥1,000)

	Call on subscription to S.M.R. Co. share	Net increase of debentures S.M.R.	Borrowing of S.M.R.	Opening of S.M.R. holding shares	Net increase of debentures borrowings of Affiliated Cos. of S.M.R.	Capital paid up for newly created Cos.	Capital called up by Cos.
1932	25,000	40,000	——	——	——	12,203	——
1933	61,900	20,200	——	——	1,700	38,345	——
1934	36,000	130,000	——	——	30,450	65,225	——
1935	36,000	135,000	75,000	340	38,875	21,983	——
1936	36,000	155,000	(—)75,000	17,205	31,750	36,046	23,394
1937	56,000	21,000	84,000	——	27,050	34,144	50,719
1938	20,000	115,000	(—)59,000	1,344	127,200	91,612	42,285
1939	40,000	210,000	25,000	15,391	499,344	103,796	125,182
Total	310,000	826,000	50,000	34,280	756,369	403,354	241,580

	Manchoukuo National loan	Manchoukuo foundation loan	North Manchuria Rys. loan	Borrowings for N. Manchuria Ry.	Manchoukuo Special Enterprise loan	Bond for financing industries	Total incl. Others
1932	20,000	——	——	——	——	——	97,203
1933	——	30,000	——	——	——	——	151,745
1934	——	——	——	——	10,000	——	271,675
1935	(—)2,000	(—)2,000	60,000	15,000	——	——	378,598
1936	(—)2,000	(—)4,000	60,000	(—)15,400	——	——	262,995
1937	(—)2,000	(—)6,000	....	38,360	——	45,000	348,273
1938	(—)2,000	(—)8,000	50,000	38,360	100,000	——	439,481
1939	——	——	——	——	(—)100,000	——	1,103,713
Total	12,000	10,000	170,000	——	——	45,000	3,053,183

Note: (—) indicates amount redeemed.

Table 6. Position of Japanese Companies in Manchuria

	Japanese Cos.		¥ against all companies	
	No. of Companies	Investment (¥1,000)	No. of Companies	Investment (¥)
1935	2,055	878,273	86.3	75.6
1936	2,038	1,020,972	83.2	61.1
1937	1,090	857,150	32.5	40.1
1938	1,131	905,220	26.9	33.7
1939	1,168	972,904	24.8	31.0
1940 (March)	1,169	976,322	24.7	30.6
Of which:				
Banking	1	200	0.2	0.4
Exchange	5	6,800	45.5	73.0
"Mujin"	2	320	14.3	24.9
Financier & Broker	52	11,178	28.5	30.8
Commercial	488	48,886	21.9	28.2
Market	1	18	9.0	0.7
Spinning & Dyeing	11	7,123	14.1	11.6
Chemical	52	36,952	30.4	19.4
Metallic, Machinery, etc.	62	22,409	32.3	4.9
Woodworking	23	4,723	21.0	17.8
Food	46	7,780	18.3	12.6
Ceramic & Mining	54	8,415	24.6	1.1
Electricity & Gas	3	17,525	11.5	10.4
Transports	80	759,600	43.5	94.6
Warehousing, Insurance & Communications	7	1,015	33.3	2.4
Real Estate	36	13,242	21.2	23.6
Development & Industry	39	9,140	25.0	7.6
Contractor & Labor Agent	70	10,329	29.7	32.1
Newspaper & Printing	12	890	19.0	8.4
Hotel & Amusement	20	1,719	33.3	18.1
Total incl. Others	1,169	976,321	24.7	30.6

Note: A gradual decrease in percentage of Japanese companies is caused by a rapid increase of Manchoukuo companies, such as the Manchuria Industrial Development Co. which is organized as a Manchoukuo company although its shares are held largely by Japanese investors.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Foreign investment in Manchuria, other than Japanese, as in 1928 amounted to 553 million yen, according to the South Manchuria Railway Company. The largest investor was the U.S.S.R., its holdings being computed at 465 million yen and representing 82.5% of total foreign investments in Manchuria. A large part of this investment was represented in railway property.

Table 7. Foreign Investments in Manchuria by Countries (1928)

		%
U.S.S.R.	¥465,015,000	82.5
Great Britain	39,590,000	7.0
United States	26,400,000	6.5
France	21,086,000	3.8
Sweden	850,000	—
Denmark	157,000	—
Total	553,098,000	100.0

MANCHURIA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The objects of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation is to invest in and supervise the management of various companies established for the purpose of developing iron mining, light metal, automobile manufacturing, aircraft manufacturing, coal mining, and other industries in Manchoukuo. The Corporation may also invest in gold, zinc, lead, copper and other mining industries in Manchuria as well as in various other domestic and foreign enterprises which were given approval by state ministers of those departments concerned. The Corporation may also act as a promoter for the establishment of various companies which aim at developing the aforementioned industries and may accommodate those companies with funds or guarantee their liabilities.

By merging or newly establishing various subsidiary companies, the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation will undertake the exploitation of the three largest mineral resources, namely, iron, coal and light metal, as well as other mineral industries in Manchuria. It will manage the automobile and aircraft manufacturing industries and is entitled to promote any other industry with the approval of state ministers concerned.

The transference of the Nippon Industrial Company, with its widely ramified affiliations, to Manchoukuo and the formation of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation in December, 1937 may be explained by two main reasons.

In the first place, the economic ideology enforced up to that time in Manchuria had been found unsatisfactory. It was found necessary to adjust her industries more in line with the conditions in Japan in order to effect a smooth and logical cooperation between the two countries. Idealism had to be modified to fill the gap which would not have been so much of a handicap under ordinary circumstances.

In the second place, under the increasing pressure of productive expansion Manchoukuo had to turn to the development of internal resources and enterprises. Prior to the China Incident her main industries had been mostly dependent upon the industries of Japan. When the 5-year industrial expansion plan was launched it began to be seen that Manchoukuo's dependence upon Japan would have to be reduced.

The conditions imposed by the China conflict made an early decision in this matter imperative, and the exploitation and development of Manchoukuo's natural resources now emerged as an urgent issue. In order to accomplish it a coordinated plan had to be evolved. The policy hitherto followed of placing one major industry under one company failed to make for the integration and coordination of various enterprises. The unwritten law of restricting profit dividends was also found objectionable. The consideration of an increase of material production had to be placed before ideals of managed economies. From this necessity the heavy industries of the country had to be transferred from an individualist to a composite system. Thus Manchoukuo is now neither to step ahead nor lag behind Japan in the prosecution of her industrial plan. The two have been brought into a harmonised combination.

A further advantage which will accrue as a result of the formation of the new concern is that by using the Nippon Industrial Company as its nucleus, the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation would acquire the shareholders of the former company, which numbered as much as 54,574 in November, 1937, as well as its negotiable security holdings in its subsidiary companies. It will also receive the benefit of the experience and technique gained by the personnel of the Nippon Industrial Company and its subsidiaries during their many years of activtiy. The above-mentioned benefit becomes the more valuable when viewed from the fact that the subsidiary companies operated by the Nippon Industrial Company, are all of national importance and that may of them are quite similar to the heavy industries planned by the Manchoukuo Government.

Table 8. Financial Condition

(¥1,000)

		Average paid up capital	Profit	Profit Rate (%)	Dividend Rate (%)
1933	2nd half	65,083	5,910	18.2	10.0
1934	1st half	71,420	10,590	29.7	12.0
	2nd half	94,505	11,933	25.3	12.0
1935	1st half	99,415	6,747	13.6	12.0
	2nd half	112,671	7,606	13.5	10.0
1936	1st half	124,561	8,907	14.3	10.0
	2nd half	124,561	11,367	18.3	10.0
1937	1st half	119,955	8,107	13.5	10.0
	2nd half	196,349	10,955	11.2	12.0 *
1938	1st half	291,535	14,019	9.6	(A) 5.0 (B) 10.0
	2nd half	396,750	17,883	9.0	(A) 5.0 (B) 10.0
1939	1st half	450,000	30,270	13.5	(A) 5.0 (B) 10.0
	2nd half	450,000	30,617	13.6	(A) 5.0 (B) 10.0
1940	1st half	450,000	30,617	13.6	(A) 5.0 (B) 10.0
	2nd half	450,000	24,281	10.8	(A) 5.0 (B) 10.0

Note: * Inclusive of 2% special distribution.
(A) Dividend for Government.
(B) Dividend for Private Holders.

Table 9. Assets & Liabilities

(Unit: M¥1,000)

(A) Assets

	May 1940	Nov. 1940
Securities	1,032,952	1,228,190
Fixed Assets	4,641	4,701
Affiliation Cos.' Accounts	188,494	217,465
Acc't Receivable	13,608	19,714
Suspense Payment	5,975	7,884
Bank Account	26,309	25,565
Transfer Savings	17	3
Cash on Hand	8	7
Total	1,272,003	1,503,529

(B) Liabilities

Capital Paid-up	450,000	450,000
Legal Reserve	28,869	30,400
Special Reserve	37,358	47,358
Debenture	170,000	210,000
Funded Debts	479,010	663,590
Affiliation Cos.' Accounts	64,329	64,042
Deposits	771	773
Accounts Payable	2,693	2,670
Suspense Receipts	880	873
Brought Forward from Previous Term	7,476	9,542
Net Profit for the Current Term	30,617	24,281
Total	1,272,003	1,503,529

(C) Disposition of Profit

Net Profit for the Current Term	30,317	24,281
Carried from the Previous Term	7,476	9,542
Total	38,093	33,823
Disposed as follows:		
Legal Reserve	1,531	1,214
Special Reserve	10,000	4,000
Dividends to Gov't Shares (5% annum)	5,625	5,625
Dividends to Public Shares (10% annum)	11,250	11,250
Bonus	145	146
Carry over to Next Term	9,542	11,589

Table 10. Securities Owned Classified

(As on Nov. 25, 1940)

Name:	Shares Held (1,000)	Invested (¥1,000)
(In Manchoukuo)		
Showa Seiko (Steel)	3,100	183,050
Manchuria Colliery	5,978	300,000
Manchuria Light Metal	1,574	78,700
Dowa Automobile	588	25,440
Manchuria Mining	2,000	100,000
Manchuria Airplane	400	20,000
Do (new shares)	1,600	40,000
Tungpientao Development	1,280	64,000
Do (new shares)	1,300	27,950
Manchuria Automobile	2,000	25,000
Penhsihu Colliery & Iron	800	40,000
Kyowa Mining	80	4,000
Manshu Juki (Engineering)	836	41,800
Manchuria Special Alloys	190	2,375
(In Japan)		
Nippon Mining	1,815	90,770
Hitachi, Ltd.	1,264	64,615
Do (new shares)	948	11,851
Nissan Chemical Ind.	940	47,000
Do (new shares)	29	727
Nippon Suisan	559	29,862
Nissan Automobile	294	14,700
Nissan Agricultural & Forestry Ind.	123	6,158
Hitachi Electric Power	60	3,000
Nissan Civil Engineering	20	1,000
Nissan Co.	48	1,188
Total	—	1,228,190

Agreement

The agreement arrived at between the Manchoukuo Government and the Nippon Industrial Company with regard to protecting the interests of the existing shareholders of the latter concern is as follows:

1. At the disposal of profit for each period, the dividend shall be determined as follows:

   (a) When the dividend rate for private shareholders is 10% or under, the dividend for the shares held by Manchoukuo shall be one-half thereof. For example, if the private shareholders receive a 10% dividend Manchoukuo shall receive a 5% dividend.

   (b) Any profit in excess of a dividend of 10% for private shareholders and 5% for Manchoukuo shall be divided equally. For example, if private shareholders receive a 12% dividend, Manchoukuo shall receive a 7% dividend.

2. In the event of liquidation of the Corporation, the residue shall be divided between the private shareholders and the Government shares in the ratio of two to one up to one and one-half times the amount of the paid-up capital. Any excess over one and one-half times the paid-in capital shall be divided equally.

3. The Manchoukuo Government shall guarantee the principal and a consolidated net return of 6% per annum on all funds expended by the Corporation in connection with carrying on enterprises in Manchoukuo for ten years from the formation of the Corporation. In the even the Corporation does not earn the said 6% per annum and it is necessary for the Manchoukuo Government to make up a deficit up to 6%, the Government shall be reimbursed in subsequent periods out of any earnings in excess of 6%.

4. No Manchoukuo tax shall be imposed on profit made by the Corporation from investments outside Manchoukuo. Dividends paid by the Corporation to shareholders residing outside of Manchoukuo shall not be taxed. In regard to the taxation of enterprises in Manchoukuo, the Manchoukuo Government shall take suitable steps so that the functions of integrated management of the Corporation will not be impaired in the event that a change in the taxation system should cause an additional burden to be placed on the Corporation in the future.

5. The Corporation shall not be restricted in fixing the dividend rate when a disposal of profits is made.

6. In regard to the marketability of the private shares of the Corporation, the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments shall take suitable measures so that the existing negotiability shall not be impaired.

In short, adequate protection in the form of guarantees and other privileges as listed above is to be given to the Corporation's enterprises carried on within Manchoukuo during their early stages. Therefore, even in the event that the corporation undertakes large scale projects for rapid development, it will be in a position to continue paying dividends on private shares at a rate unchanged from that of the Nippon Industrial Company, so long as there is no deterioration in the operating and earning conditions of the former enterprises of the Nippon Industrial Company.

References: 1-3 a, 4 b & c, 5 d, 6 e, 7 c, 8-10 f.

Key: A—Dept. of Industry
B—S.M.R. Co.
C—C.F. Remer
D—Manchurian Affairs Board, Japan
E—The Central Bank of Manchou
F—Manchuria Ind. Development Co.

CHAPTER XXVIII

KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY

Position.—120° 58' 8" E.L. and 38° 43' 20" and 39° 33' 37" N.L.
Area.—3,462 square kilometers, including 40 adjoining islands.

The Kwantung Leased Territory consists of that region in Manchuria over which Russia obtained jurisdiction from China prior to the Russo-Japanese War. Following the war and by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty Russia transferred and assigned to Japan, with the consent of China, the lease of the region and her vested rights therein. By virtue of a treaty concluded in May, 1915 between Japan and China, the former secured the right to extend the lease of the Kwantung Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone to 99 years. With the relinquishment of Japan's extraterritorial rights in November, 1937, the Leased Territory has come under the jurisdiction of Manchoukuo.

Population

The population of Kwantung Province as at the end of 1938 was 1,225,570, consisting of 1,038,613 Manchoukuoans, 180,689 Japanese, 4,496 Chosenese and 1,772 foreigners.

Population of Cities.—In Kwantung Province, Dairen ranked first in 1938 with a population of 533,696, followed by Pulantien, Pitzuwo, Port Arthur.

Administration

A general reorganization of the administrative system of the Kwantung Leased Territory was undertaken after the birth of Manchoukuo. The four separate Japanese administrative organs, namely, the Kwantung Government, the Kwantung Army, the Consulates and the South Manchuria Railway Company were united under one head and the whole administration was entrusted to a figure vested with the powers of the Commander of the Kwantung Army and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo.

In December 1934 certain minor changes were made to the administrative system. The Kwantung Government was replaced by the Kwantung Bureau and subordinated to the Japanese Embassy. Matters relating to Kwantung Province are managed by the newly created Kwantung Provincial Office which is under the supervision of the Kwantung Bureau.

Removal of Kwantung Government.—Beginning June 1, 1937 the city of Dairen became the new seat of government for the Kwantung Leased Territory in consequence of the formal removal there on the preceding day of the Kwantung Government from Port Arthur. The Kwantung Government is now housed in a new modern four-story building erected at Chojamachi near the Kwantung District Court at a cost of ¥000,000. Simultaneously with the removal of the Kwantung Government to Dairen City, the Dairen Civil Administration Office was formally abolished together with those in four other towns in the Territory, thus opening a new chapter in the history of Japanese rule on the continent.

DEFENCE SERVICES

Army

On September 1, 1906 in Port Arthur there was established the Kwantung Govt. consisting of two departments, namely, Civil and Military as stated above. The latter had been taking charge of general military affairs in the districts under the jurisdiction of the Kwantung Government in accordance with the Army Regulations newly promulgated until April, 1919 when the military government was separated from the civil government by the abolition of the organization of the Kwantung Military Government and the establishment of the organization of the Kwantung Government and the enactment of regulations governing the Kwantung Army Headquarters.

The Japanese garrison in Manchuria consists of the Manchurian Stationary Division, the Independent Garrisons, the Port Arthur Heavy Artillery Battalions, Kwantung Gendarmes. The Divisional Headquarters were placed at Liaoyang and various corps in principal towns along the S.M.R. lines. Since the Manchurian Incident in 1931, these garrisons have been increased to some extent in order to maintain the peace and order of Manchoukuo.

The Independent Garrisons were organized in July, 1906 when six battalions were formed for the defence of the S.M.R. with the Headquarters at Kungchuling.

The Port Arthur Heavy Artillery Corps were stationed at the port simultaneously with the fall of the fortress on the occasion of the Russo-Japanese War. As for the Kwantung Gendarmes Corps, they were organized after the termination of the Russo-Japanese War with the Headquarters

at Port Arthur and squads at various points along the railway lines. As a result of the reorganization of the Gendarmes Corps in June, 1932, the Headquarters were placed at Mukden and branches at Mukden, Jehol, Hsinking, Harbin and squads at important points south of Harbin to deal with gendarmes and police affairs. When they are under the direction of the Governor of Kwantung Province in South Manchuria the gendarmes are to be charged with administrative police and judicial police and the duties as provided for by Art. 2, the Gendarmes Act.

Navy

The origin of the Japanese naval equipments at Port Arthur dates back to February 6, 1905, or about a month after the surrender of the fortress in the Russo-Japanese War, when the Port Arthur Admiralty was opened. On March 15, 1914 the Port Arthur Admiralty was abolished and the Port Arthur Naval Port Department was established in its place. On November 30, 1922 the Port Arthur Naval Port Department was discontinued. On April 1, 1925 the Port Arthur Defence Squadron, which was instituted on April 1, 1918, was abolished leaving the Wireless Telegraph Corps alone in being. On April 20, 1933 the Port Arthur Naval Port Department was again instituted. The duties of the Port Arthur Naval Port Department consists in guarding the coasts of Kwantung Province, and protecting the life and property of the Japanese residents in Manchoukuo and North China and trade, navigation and fishery rights.

On April 1, 1933 the Manchou Naval Station was established at Hsinking by the Imperial Japanese Navy to take up the duties of guarding the river and sea coasts of Manchoukuo.

Police

The Japanese police administration in South Manchuria was inaugurated when the region was under military occupation during and after the Russo-Japanese War. But simultaneously with the establishment of the Government of the Kwantung Leased Territory in 1906, the police administration was limited to the Leased Territory and the Japanese railway zone. A police director-general acted under the control of the Governor. During the European War, the need for more effective maintenance of peace and arder being felt, gendarme officers of the Army corps acted ex-officio in important police posts. When the Governor-General in 1919 was replaced by the Civil Governor of Kwantung, all important police officials again became civil appointees.

Courts of Justice

By Imperial Ordinance No. 198, promulgated on July 31, 1905, the courts of justice were established under the direct control of the Governor-General to handle all civil and criminal cases, irrespective of nationality in the peninsula. This was a two-trial system, which was later modified to the three-trial system, the same as in Japan proper. The courts consist of a High Court and a Local Court. The High Court is divided into the Cassation Department and Appeal Department. At first the administration of justice was based partly upon local laws and usages, but since 1909 the laws of Japan have been applied in general. Chinese usages, however, are often observed in cases relating to the family, succession, bankruptcy, criminal and other actions.

Judicial cases within the South Manchuria Railway Zone were under consular jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of extraterritoriality of the Sino-Japanese Treaty. But appeal or cassation cases come before the High Court in the Kwantung Territory. Since November, 1937, with the relinquishment of extraterritoriality by Japan the judicial system has come under the Manchoukuo Government.

FINANCE

The expenditures of the Kwantung Government were from the time of the occupation of the province by Japanese forces in 1905 defrayed out of the extraordinary war fund. Upon the closing of the special account for that fund at the end of March, 1908, however, the annual expenditure of the Government was placed under a special account, the principle of which is to defray the expenses of the Government with its revenue and at first to make good any deficit that may occur by means of a subvention from the National Treasury, with the object of ultimately placing the local finance on an independent footing.

Further, the administrative expenses required for the local organizations of the provinces which make it their object directly to promote the peace, welfare, and happiness of the local population, are to be directly defrayed out of the local revenue so as to impress vividly upon the local population the close connection existing between the benefits they enjoy and the burden they must bear thereof. With this end in view, regulations respecting the local expenses of Kwantung Province, apart from the special account for the Kwantung Government, were issued, whereby the expenses for the keeping of accounts, education, sanitation, encouragement of industry, building and engineering, relief work, and constructions are to be paid directly with the local revenue accruing from business and miscellaneous taxes.

Annual Revenue and Expenditure

(Unit: ¥1,000)

(A) Revenue

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Ordinary: Tax	Ordinary: Gov't Enterprise	Ordinary: Stamps	Extraordinary: Sales of Property	Extraordinary: Surplus from Previous year	Extraordinary: National Treasury grants	Extraordinary: Temporary Profit Tax	Grand Total incl. others
1935	5,918	12,449	1,171	820	14,172	4,000	—	39,170
1936	6,535	10,560	1,407	1,009	16,511	1,947	250	38,908
1937	7,873	12,483	1,839	1,551	14,009	1,000	428	41,030
1938	10,130	11,780	1,866	979	12,174	502	436	39,299
1939	12,921	8,105	1,423	1,972	13,091	30	1,706	45,771
1940 (Estimate)	12,555	8,082	1,154	618	7,163	16	908	34,341
1941 („)	15,472	9,280	1,655	1,092	12,378	8,792	2,155	56,720

(B) Expenditure (Ordinary Account)

	Kwantung Bureau	Court & Prison	Police	Education	Communication	Marine Bureau	Hospital	Monopoly Bureau	Total incl. others
1935	1,493	511	4,142	2,041	2,907	180	124	2,086	15,756
1936	1,796	558	4,419	2,220	3,111	180	124	1,278	16,109
1937	2,055	586	4,580	2,450	3,305	189	125	2,089	19,442
1938	2,224	646	4,255	2,709	3,148	213	116	1,395	17,483
1939	2,170	717	2,317	2,178	2,287	223	187	865	15,177
1940 (Est.)	2,320	662	2,472	3,412	2,593	246	201	1,226	16,467
1941 („)	2,302	688	2,542	3,638	2,830	274	223	1,473	25,535

(C) Expenditure (Extraordinary)

	Various undertakings	Special guard	Subsidies	Manchuria Incident Acct.	Temporary Defense Acct.	Total incl. others	Grand Total
1935	1,570	205	1,485	3,309	—	6,903	22,659
1936	2,072	224	2,092	2,984	—	7,890	23,999
1937	2,760	237	1,303	2,911	—	9,414	28,856
1938	2,335	226	890	2,110	—	8,724	26,207
1939	2,213	130	291	—	4,590	7,595	22,772
1940 (Estimate)	8,837	288	412	—	7,807	17,724	34,191
1941 („)	11,696	221	633	—	12,961	30,884	56,520

Taxes

The taxes in Kwantung Province consist of national and local taxes. The former is subdivided into ten kinds, four of which are of recent origin, namely the business, wheat, flour, cement and gasoline taxes.

Social Education

It is only some 3½ decades since the Kwantung Leased Territory was brought under Japanese administration. Therefore, social educational facilities provided in those regions have still a great deal of leeway to make up as they are myriad in form and quite extensive in scope.

Museum (government institution).—The Museum, which is under the management of the Kwantung Government, is situated at Port Arthur. It consists of two halls, or the Main Hall and the War Memorial Hall. It displays a large collection of things relating to the civilization of Manchuria, Mongolia and China in various stages of their history. They furnish valuable references to students of science, fine arts and the economic resources of the country. The exhibits are divided into six departments, namely, customs, fauna, flora, mineral products, archaeology and articles of reference. In all about eighty-five thousand objects have been collected from Manchuria, Mongolia, China proper and Japan proper.

In the War Memorial Hall relics of the battle of Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War are on view. Attached to the Museum are a botanical garden and zoological garden.

Libraries.—There is one state library, which is situated at Port Arthur. As at the end of 1938 it was in possession of 40,831 books.

At the end of the year under review there were 5 private libraries with 279,008 books in all.

Religion.—Principal religions in Kwantung Province are Shintoism, Buddhism, Christianity, Taoism, Mohammedanism, Confucianism, Lamaism. The number of shrines, temples and churches at the end of 1938 are as follows:

Shrines, 12; Shinto temples, 36; Buddhist temples, 121; Christian Churches, 36; other religious organs, 144. As for the number of votaries Shintoism was represented by 12,963, Buddhism by 76,963, Christianity by 1,964 and others by 83,567.

Agriculture

The principal crops of Kwantung Province are maize, groundnuts, kaoliang, millet, beans, etc. The cultivation of groundnuts is one of the fresh agricultural undertakings encouraged by the Kwantung Government since its inauguration. It has made such marvellous developments in recent years that the annual crop exceeds 1,000,000 koku. They are exported to Europe, North and South America, China and Japan. Principal crops were maize 736,111 koku, kaoliang 134,258 koku, millet 125,887 koku, ground-nuts 840,344 koku with a total value of ¥19,476,464 in 1938.

Of the vegetable production the Chinese rape, turnips, sweet potatoes, cucumber and stoneleek occupy the major portion of the yields which aggregated 186,239,650 kin valued at ¥3,605,121 in 1938.

Principal fruits produced in the Kwantung Leased Territory are grapes, peaches, apples, pears, cherries, etc. The total amount of their harvest in 1938 was valued at ¥1,887,582.

Besides, there are what are known as special crops. These are raw cotton, castor seeds, sesame seeds, tobacco and others. Their total crops in 1938 amounted to ¥367,696.

Sericulture

Sericulture was first introduced into Manchuria by Shantung immigrants more than a hundred years ago, but the industry was quite insignificant until Japanese intervention. In 1908 the Japanese authorities first imported silkworm eggs from Japan and carried out necessary experiments. As a result, the Kwantung Leased Territory was found suitable in both climate and soil for the industry. The Government continually encourages its development among both Japanese and native farmers. The total cocoon output in 1938 was 835 kwan.

Forestry

As soon as it was established, the Kwantung Government gave attention to reforestation. As an initial step, nursery farms were established at Port Arthur, Dairen and Chinchow. They cover an area of over 55 chobu.

The Government have taken and are taking every measure available to encourage afforestation. The area of forests and hills in Kwantung Province as at the end of 1938 stood at 88,593 chobu, which bears a proportion of 27 per cent. to the total area of the Province. Of that total area of forests and hills, 30,394 chobu are private forests. The area under afforesattion at the end of 1938 was 748 chobu.

LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY

Varieties of Live-stock.—The varieties of live-stock in Kwantung Province comprise horses, cattle, sheep, swines, mules and donkeys. The live-stock in Manchuria had been small of stature and not fine in general qualities. Therefore, since 1915 the Kwantung Government have done everything possible to effect improvements in these animals. Special pains have been taken to improve the breeding of horses in the following ways:—

(1) In 1926 the Kwantung Experimental Stud Farm was established at Chinchow, where cross-breeding between Mongolian mares and 40 stallions of foreign origin which were raised in Japan, is carried on, (2) these stallions are separated and sent out every year to 19 breeding sub-stations at different local centres for cross-breeding with native mares, (3) at the local establishments a private live-stock breeding association or an agricultural association has been organized in each Civil Administration Office district for the encouragement of better horse-breeding, (4) In 1923 the Government gave official approval to the Dairen Jockey Club and has been encouraging horse racing to create general public interest in horses and to stimulate the raising of finer mares.

The South Manchuria Railway Company has carried on successfully experiments for the improvement of sheep and hog-raising at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Kungchuling, by crossing a superior Merino breed imported from abroad with the native Mongolian, and similarly a superior Berkshire breed with the native hogs.

Fisheries and Salt Manufacture

The amount of catches in 1936 was ¥3,761,000 represented by Japanese and ¥2,021,000 by Manchoukuoans, aggregating ¥5,783,000. Aquatic manufactures for the year under review amounted to ¥691,493. In 1938 the total output of the aquatic industry amounted to ¥9,244,000.

Salt Manufacture.—The output of salt in 1938 was 502,042 metric tons. (For particulars of fisheries and salt manufacture see Chapter Fishery).

Manufacturing Industry

After the inauguration of Japanese administration in Kwantung Province such manufacturing industries as oil, machinery, liquors, cement, cotton yarn, etc., gradually sprang up with Dairen as a centre. Since the foundation of Manchoukuo, there have been established other Imperial concerns for strengthening the Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc. The Manchurian Chemical Company and the Manchurian Oil Company are most representative of them.

As at the end of 1938 there were 1,032 factories each employing five or more workers a day on an average.

The total capitalization of the manufacturing industries as at the end of 1938 was ¥343,221,475 and the total production amounted to ¥375,985,186.

Dairen Customs of Manchoukuo

In accordance with an Agreement concluded in June, 1907, between Japan and China regarding the establishment of a maritime customs-house at Dairen, it was decided to make the whole of the leased province of Kwantung a free zone, that is to say, goods brought by sea to Dairen are subject to Imperial duties only when they cross the boundary of the leased territory into China, and those coming from China into the leased territory pay export duties only when they are exported from Dairen. For the collection of these import and export duties a customs-house under the control of the Chinese Government was established at Dairen and opened on July 1st, 1907.

In March, 1932 however, Manchoukuo became an independent state and was formally recognized by Japan on September 15, 1932. Since the foundation of the new state, it has had charge of the collection of the customs duties and dues at the Dairen Customs. Generally speaking, the manner of levying rates and charge is practically the same now as at the time of the Chinese Customs except that the Chinese trade is treated as foreign trade.

Communication System in Kwantung Leased Territory

The communication system, post and telegraph, in the Kwantung Leased Territory is under the control of the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company, a joint Manchoukuo-Japan corporation established in 1933. The communication system in South Manchuria, wherein is located the Kwantung Leased Territory was first established by the Japanese military authorities during the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05). Soon after the establishment of the Government-General of Kwantung, the system was transferred to its Communications Bureau estaglished in Dairen, the Chief of Bureau taking charge of affairs relating to post, telegraph, and telephone principally in the Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Raailway Zone.

Mails between Manchuria and Japan were originally carried by steamer twice a week, but this was increased to a daily service by land routes, when the Antung-Mukden Railway was brought into connection with the Chosen Government Railway in June, 1912. This was further increased to twice a day service in August, 1918. The international mail conveying service between South Manchuria and Europe by the Siberian route was inaugurated in 1908.

CHAPTER XXIX

LAWS, TREATIES

The Constitution of Japan

(Promulgated February 11, 1889)

Chapter I.—The Emperor

Article 1.—The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

Article 2.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

Article 3.—The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

Article 4.—The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them according to the provisions of the present Constitution.

Article 5.—The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Article 6.—The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and exercised.

Article 7.—The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes, and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

Article 8.—The Emperor, in consequence of any urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before the Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

Article 9.—The Emperor issues or causes to be issued Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

Article 10.—The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and the salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws, shall be in accordance with the respective provisions (bearing thereon).

Article 11.—The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

Article 12.—The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

Article 13.—The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

Article 14.—The Emperor proclaims the law of siege. The conditions and effects of the law of siege shall be determined by law.

Article 15.—The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honor.

Article 16.—The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments and rehabilitation.

Article 17.—A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

Chapter II.—Rights and Duties of Subjects

Article 18.—The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

Article 19.—Japanese subjects may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military offices equally, and may fill any other public offices.

Article 20.—Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army or Navy, according to the provisions of law.

Article 21.—Japanese subjects are amenable to the duty of paying taxes, according to the provisions of law.

Article 22.—Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of law.

Article 23.—No Japanese subject shall be arrested, detained, tried, or punished, unless according to law.

Article 24.—No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

Article 25.—Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

Article 26.—Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Article 27.—The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

Article 28.—Japanese subjects shall, within the limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

Article 29.—Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of law, enjoy liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meetings and associations.

Article 30.—Japanese subjects may present petitions, by observing the proper form of respect, and by complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

Article 31.—The provisions contained in the present chapter shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in time of war or in case of a national emergency.

Article 32.—Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

Chapter III.—The Imperial Diet

Article 33.—The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

Article 34.—The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

Article 35.—The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

Article 36.—No one can at one and the same time be a member of both Houses.

Article 37.—Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Article 38.—Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by the Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

Article 39.—A Bill, which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses, shall not be brought in again during the same session.

Article 40.—Both Houses can make representations to the Government, as to laws or upon any other subjects. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

Article 41.—The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

Article 42.—A session of the Imperial Diet shall last for three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

Article 43.—When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked, in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

Article 44.—The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

Article 45.—When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

Article 46.—No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

Article 47.—Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of tie, the President shall have the casting vote.

Article 48.—The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

Article 49.—Both House of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

Article 50.—Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

Article 51.—Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

Article 52.—No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses, for any opinion uttered or any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinion by public speech, by documents in print or in writing or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

Article 53.—Members of both Houses may, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrante delicto, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with foreign trouble.

Article 54.—Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take seats, and speak in either House.

Chapter IV.—The Ministers of State and the Privy Council

Article 55.—The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances, and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of State, require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

Article 56.—The Privy Council shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when it has been consulted by the Emperor.

Chapter V.—The Judicature

Article 57.—The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law.

Article 58.—The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law.

Article 59.—Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

Article 60.—All matters that fall within the competency of a special Court shall be especially provided for by law.

Article 61.—No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the executive authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation especially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

Chapter VI.—Finance

Article 62.—The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates (of an existing one) shall be determined by law.

However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided for in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Article 63.—The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as they are not remodelled by new law, be collected according to the old system.

Article 64.—The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures overpassing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the

Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

Article 65.—The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

Article 66.—The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

Article 67.—Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of Law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

Article 68.—In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

Article 69.—In order to supply deficiences, which are unavoidable, in the Budget and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided for in the Budget.

Article 70.—When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take the necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceding clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

Article 71.—When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

Article 72.—The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

Chapter VII.—Supplementary Rules

Article 73.—When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

Article 74.—No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

No provision of the present Constitution can be modified by the Imperial House Law.

Article 75.—No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

Article 76.—Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, Ordinances, or by whatever title they may be called, shall, so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government and that are connected with Expenditure, shall come within the scope of Article 67.

Index of Texts of Important Treaties, Laws, Regulations and Statements Appearing in Previous Issues of this Publication

CHINA SUPPLEMENT

JAPAN'S ECONOMIC POSITION IN CHINA

General Remarks

The importance of the military aspects of the Japanese campaign in China in the present Sino-Japanese hostilities may be said to have been relegated to one of economic rehabilitation of the occupied region from the early months of 1939, consequent upon the complete control of the entire coastal region of China, the Yangtze basin and the best part of the "central plains" forming the most fertile section of the whole land.

An event of outstanding importance in 1940 was the de jure recognition extended by Japan to the National Government of the Republic of China under President Wang Ching-wei on November 30th, at Nanking. The inter-relationship of the two countries was amplified on that occasion in the Treaty Concerning the Basic Relations Between Japan and China, which is reproduced below:

BASIC TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA

The Imperial Government of Japan and the National Government of the Republic of China: Being desirous that these two countries should respect their inherent characteristics and closely cooperate with each other as good neighbors under their common ideal of establishing a new order in East Asia on an ethical basis, establishing thereby a permanent peace in East Asia, and with this as a nucleus contributing toward the peace of the world in general, and desiring for this purpose to establish fundamental principles to regulate the relations between the two countries, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The Governments of the two countries shall, in order to maintain permanently good neighborly and amicable relations between the two countries, mutually respect their sovereignty and territories and at the same time take mutually helpful and friendly measures, political, economic, and cultural and otherwise.

The Governments of the two countries agree to eliminate, and to prohibit in the future, such measures and causes as are destructive of amity between the two countries in politics, diplomacy, education, propaganda and trade and commerce, and other spheres.

Article 2

The Governments of the two countries shall closely co-operate for cultural harmony, creation and development.

Article 3

The Governments of the two countries agree to engage in joint defense against all destructive operations of a Communistic nature that jeopardize the peace and welfare of their countries.

The Governments of the two countries shall, in order to accomplish the purpose mentioned in the preceding paragraph, eliminate Communistic elements and organizations in their respective territories, and at the same time co-operate closely concerning information and propaganda with reference to the defense against Communistic activities.

Japan shall, in order to carry out the defense against Communistic activities through collaboration of the two countries, station required forces in specified areas of Inner Mongolia and of North China for the necessary duration, in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately.

Article 4

The Governments of the two countries undertake to co-operate closely for the maintenance of common peace and order until the Japanese forces sent to China complete their evacuation in accordance with the terms as provided for separately.

The areas for stationing Japanese forces for the period requiring the maintenance of common peace and order and other matters pertaining thereto shall be determined as agreed separately between the two countries.

Article 5

The Government of the Republic of China shall recognize that Japan may, in accordance with previous practices or in order to preserve the common interests of the two countries, station for a required duration its naval units and vessels in specified areas within the territory of the Republic of China, in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately between the two countries.

Article 6

The Governments of the two countries shall effect close economic co-operation between the two countries in conformance with the spirit of complementing each other and ministering to each other's needs, as well as in accordance with the principles of equality and reciprocity.

With reference to specific resources in North China and Inner Mongolia, especially mineral resources required for national defense, the Government of the Republic of China undertakes that it shall be developed through close co-operation of the two countries. With reference to the development of specific resources in other areas which are required for national defense, the Government of the Republic of China shall afford necessary facilities to Japan and Japanese subjects.

With regard to the utilization of the resources referred to in the preceding paragraph, while considering the requirements of China, the Government of the Republic of China, shall afford positive and full facilities to Japan and Japanese subjects.

The Governments of the two countries shall take all the necessary measures to promote trade in general and to facilitate and rationalize the demand and supply of goods between the two countries. The Governments of the two countries shall extend specially close co-operation with respect to the promotion of trade and commerce in the lower basin of the Yangtze River and the rationalization of the demand and supply of goods between Japan on the one hand and North China and Inner Mongolia on the other.

The Government of Japan shall, with respect to the rehabilitation and development of industries, finance, transportation and communication in China, extend necessary assistance and co-operation to China through consultation between the two countries.

Article 7

According to the development of the new relations between Japan and China under the present treaty, the Government of Japan shall abolish extraterritorial rights possessed by Japan in China and render to the latter its concessions; and the Government of China shall open its territory for domicile and business of Japanese subjects.

Article 8

The Governments of the two countries shall conclude separate agreements regarding specific items which are necessary to accomplish the object of the present treaty.

Article 9

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

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages, at Nanking the 30th day of the 11th month of the 15th year of Showa, corresponding to the 30th day of the 11th month of the 29th year of the Republic of China.

Annexed Protocol

In proceeding this day to the signature of the treaty concerning the basic relations between Japan and China, the plenipotentiaries of the two countries have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The Government of the Republic of China, understanding that, during the period in which Japan continues warlike operations it is at present carrying on in the territory of China, there exists a special state of affairs attendant upon such warlike operations, and that Japan must take such measures as are required for the attainment of the object of such operations, shall, accordingly, take the necessary measures.

Even during the continuation of the said warlike operations, the special state of affairs referred to in the preceding paragraph shall, in so far as there is no obstacle to the attainment of the object of the operations, be adjusted in accordance with the changing circumstances and in conformity with the treaty and its annexed documents.

Article 2

While the affairs previously administered by the Provisional Government of the Republic of China, the Reformed Government of the Republic of China and others have been taken over and temporarily maintained as they are by the Government of the Republic of China, those which require adjustment but are not yet adjusted shall be adjusted in conformity with the purpose of the treaty and its annexed documents through consultation between the two countries, as promptly as circumstances may permit.

Article 3

When general peace is restored between the two countries and the state of war ceases to exist, the Japanese forces shall commence evacuation with the exception of those which are stationed in accordance with the treaty concerning the basic relations between Japan and China signed today and the existing agreements between the two countries, and shall complete it within two years with the firm establishment of peace and order, and the Government of the Republic of China shall guarantee the firm establishment of peace and order during this period.

Article 4

The Government of the Republic of China shall compensate for the damages to rights and interests suffered by Japanese subjects in China on account of the China affair since its outbreak.

The Government of Japan shall, with respect to the relief of the Chinese rendered destitute by the China affair, co-operate with the Government of the Republic of China.

Article 5

The present protocol shall come into effect simultaneously with the treaty.

In witness whereof the plenipotentiaries of the two countries have signed this protocal and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages, at Nanking the 30th day of the 11th month of the 15th year of Showa, corresponding to the 30th day of the 11th month of the 29th year of the Republic of China.

JAPAN'S POLICY FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH CHINA

The economic development plan of North China as a joint Sino-Japanese enterprise was conceived prior to the outbreak of the China Incident, under the semi-governmental Ko-chu (Hsing Chung Kung Ssu) Corporation and several other companies. Among their projects were the construction of the Tientsin-Shihkiahchen railway line, the riparian work of the Paiho, the construction of the port of Tangku, the mining of iron at the Lungyen Iron Mine, the exploitation of coal at Tsingsing and the increase of cotton production. An initial capital of 300 million yen was required for these projects.

With the restoration of peace and order late in 1937, the economic recovery and development in the area again attracted keen attention, causing the necessity of mapping out a systematic long-term programme for the economic development of the region and to establish a central control organ for that purpose.

On March 11, 1938, Mr. Hachisaburo Hirao was appointed advisor to the Japanese Army in North China. As a result of his valuable advice, preparations for the establishment of a central organ made speedy progress, and on the 26th of the same month the Sino-Japanese Economic Council was organized as the highest organ for promoting the development of North China. The Council agreed upon an extensive development policy after deliberations had been carried out on such pertinent affairs as currency, banking, commerce, industry, mining, agriculture and trade. Several important decisions were reached for immediate execution, including the establishment of the Industrial Department in the Provisional Government at Peking for the supervision of different branches of the development work.

The main outline of the policy decided upon consisted in the exploitation of such natural resources as iron, coal, wool, cotton and salt, and the construction of traffic facilities in North China. The first stage development was to be directed primarily to supply raw materials required for the Five Year Industrial Development Plans of Japan and Manchoukuo. In the second stage of development efforts were to be continued not only in exploiting natural resources but also in developing the manufacturing industries of North China as well. The work to be executed in the first period included the expansion of coal production at the Tatung and Kailan coal mines, repair and construction of railways, and increases in production of salt in North China. Plans for iron, cotton and wool were to be executed in the second period.

Later the plans took more practical shape and the general outline of the basic development plan of North China was made public, according to which the whole term is to extend from 1939-40 to 1943-44, the amount of funds required reaching 1,423 million yen. The important objects to be undertaken are as follows:

(1) The improvement of traffic business, railways, harbors, and motor-ways with an estimated expenditure of 447 million yen.

(2) The promotion of the mining industry:

(a) The expansion of the iron manufacturing industry. (Production capacity in 1939 of this industry was 60,000 metric tons of iron per annum. The enlargement of facilities for producing by 1944 3 million metric tons of iron ore, 800,000 metric tons of pig-iron and 400,000 metric tons of steel per annum, at an estimated expenditure of 140 million yen.

(b) The coal mining industry, which in 1939 had an annual producing capacity of 8 million metric tons, shall be developed to mine by 1944 30 million metric tons, the estimated expenditure to be 130 million yen.

(c) The liquefaction of coal facilities shall be completed so as to produce on million metric tons of oil in 1942, with an estimatel expenditure of 466 million yen.

(3) The generating capacity of the thermal electric industry, which was 160,000 kilowatts in 1939 shall be enlarged to 410,000 kilowatts, and new power plants shall be established to obtain 190,000 kilowatts of hydro-electricity by utilizing waters of the Yungtingho and other rivers, with an estimated expenditure of 144 million yen.

(4) The development of salt and manufactures:

(a) The annual production capacity of the salt industry which was 1,120,000 metric tons in 1939 shall be enlarged to 2,500,000 metric tons by 1944.

(b) The annual production of soda ash which amounted to 40,000 metric tons in 1939 shall be increased to 140,000 metric tons.

(c) The annual producing capacity of the caustic soda manufacturing industry which was 5,000 metric tons in 1939 shall be augmented to 28,000 metric tons. The aggregate expenditure of (a), (b), (c) is to 36 million yen.

The concerted production expansion plan for the three countries, namely, Japan, Manchoukuo and China aims at assuring sufficient acquisition of important materials within the territory under Japan's influence, and in coordinating the production plan of the key industries in Japan, the Five Year Industrial Plan of Manchoukuo and the production expansion plan of North China. In accordance with this program, Japan is to supply basic materials to Manchoukuo and North China for their expansion of productive power, while they are to supply, in return, raw materials.

The aim of the first year, or the fiscal year 1939-40, was to recover the production levels of important industries obtaining prior to the outbreak of the China Incident. The production of the mining and salt manufacturing industries was expected to be restored to normalcy by the end of March, 1940.

Leadership in the execution of the North China economic development scheme was taken over by the China Affairs Board which was established in December, 1938, with the object of unifying different elements in North China under one national policy through its Hopei Liaison Bureau. Since then, the development of North China has progressed considerably under the leadership of the Board, but the items of exploitation have been readjusted because of the limitation in distribution of capital goods as a result of the inauguration of the material mobilization plan for Japan, Manchoukuo and China in May, 1939.

According to the industrial development plan for North China 447 million out of the total 1,423 million yen was assigned as construction expenses of traffic enterprises. In case the 466 million yen for the liquefaction of coal, which has not in all probability been commenced, is deducted, the portion to railways and harbors will comprise approximately 50 per cent of the total fund needed for the completion of the plan, the other half going to iron and coal mining, salt manufacturing and electric power generation or transmission. It may noted here that, judged from the amount of fund assigned, the execution of the development plan is centered in the construction of land and sea traffic facilities as preliminary requisite for all other exploitation businesses. A similar deduction may be drawn out from the fact that out of the 420 million yen, which is the total of the 1939-40 budget of the North China Development Corporation, as much as 300 million yen or 70 per cent is assigned to the construction of traffic facilities, consisting of 150 million yen of investment in immovable assets and 150 million yen of advances.

The repair or construction of railways and harbors was given priority, to be followed by exploitation works which are to be carried on by new companies affiliated to the North China Development Corporation. In this connection, it must be noted the typhoon and heavy rain which hit North China in the months of August and September, 1939, caused the greatest loss in many years, and railways and ports were subjected to its rage which hindered hauling of goods to a considerable degree and necessitated unexpected, extra labor of repairing or reconstructing the damaged railways and harbors. The task of executing the economic development plan of North China, therefore, met unexpected retrogressions, which were being overcome in 1940.

Establishment of North China Development Company

The North China and Central China Development Companies were established in November, 1938. Both are semi-official corporations, the former being capitalized at ¥350,000,000 and the latter at ¥100,000,000.

The North China Development Company will invest in, or advance funds to, the following enterprises:

1. Transportation, ports and harbors.
2. Communications.
3. Electric enterprises.
4. Mining enterprises.
5. Enterprises engaged in the manufacture, sale and utilization of salt.
6. Enterprises which especially need to be unified and readjusted in order to facilitate the economic development of North China.

The above enterprises will be placed under subsidiary concerns to be established on the basis of Sino-Japanese joint management. The combined capital of the various subsidiaries

which are being projected, will amount to ¥688,000,000, to be allotted as follows:

Projected Investments of North China Development Company
(Unit: ¥1,000)

Subsidiaries	Capital	Japanese investment	Chinese investment
Railways, ports & harbors	300,000	285,000	15,000
Automobile	16,000	10,000	6,000
Communications	30,000	27,000	3,000
Iron & Steel	50,000	45,000	5,000
Coal mining	60,000	40,000	20,000
Coal liquefaction.	150,000	150,000	——
Electric Industry.	70,000	50,000	20,000
Salt industry	12,000	8,000	4,000
Total	688,000	615,000	73,000

Central China Development Company

The Central China Development Company, as mentioned before, was established in November, 1938 with a capital of ¥100,000,000 and is a semi-official concern. The Central China Development Company will invest in, or advance funds to, the following enterprises:

1. Transportation.
2. Communications.
3. Electric, gas and waterworks.
4. Mining.
5. Aquatic products industry.
6. Enterprises necessary for promoting public interests and the development of industries in Central China.

Under special circumstances the Central China Development Company, upon receiving approval of the authorities concerned, may directly manage any of the above-mentioned enterprises. Eleven subsidiary concerns with a total capitalization of ¥158,000,000, of which ¥83,606,112 was paid up, were already established as of August, 1939. The sphere of the projected as well as established subsidiaries classified by enterprises is as follows:

Sphere of Investment of Central China Development Company
(Unit: ¥1,000)

Subsidiaries	Capital authorized	Japanese investment	Chinese investment
Railways	100,000	50,000	50,000
Communications	15,000	10,000	5,000
Electric power & Waterworks	25,000	10,000	15,000
Motorbus & Electric Car	5,000	3,000	2,000
Gas	10,000	7,000	3,000
Aquatic products.	10,000	6,000	4,000
Iron & Steel	20,000	9,750	10,250
Total	185,000	95,750	89,250

Table 1. Foreign Investments in China and Manchuria Classified by Countries
(In Million U.S. Gold Dollars)

	1902		1915		1931	
	Amount	% to total	Amount	% to total	Amount	% to total
Great Britain	260.3	33.0	607.5	37.7	1,189.2	36.7
Japan	1.0	0.1	219.6	13.6	1,136.9	35.1
Russia	246.5	31.3	269.3	16.7	373.2	8.4
United States	19.7	2.5	49.3	3.1	196.8	6.1
France	91.1	11.6	171.4	10.7	192.4	5.9
Germany	164.3	20.9	263.6	16.4	87.0	2.7
Belgium	4.4	0.6	22.9	1.4	89.0	2.7
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	28.7	0.9
Italy	—	—	—	—	46.4	1.4
Scandinavian Countries	—	—	—	—	2.9	0.1
Others	0.6	0.0	6.7	0.4	—	—
Total	787.9	100.0	1,610.3	100.0	3,242.5	100.0

Table 2. Foreign Investments in China and Manchuria Distributed by Purpose
(In Million U.S. Gold Dollars)

	1931	
	Amount	% to total
General Purposes of the Chinese Government	427.7	13.2
Transportation	846.3	26.1
Communications and Public Utilities	128.7	4.0
Mining	128.9	4.0
Manufacturing	376.3	11.6
Banking and Finance	214.7	6.6
Real Estate	339.2	10.5
Imports and Exports	483.7	14.9
Miscellaneous (undistributed)	282.8	8.7
Obligations of Foreign Municipalities	14.2	0.4
Total	3,242.5	100.0

Table 3. Foreign Investments in China (Excluding Manchuria)
(1931)

	Million U.S. Gold $	% to Total
Great Britain	1,169.5	55.2%
Japan	330.9	15.6%
U. S. S. R.	..	..
U. S. A.	183.7	8.7%
France	181.9	8.5%
Germany	87.0	4.1%
Belgium	89.0	4.2%
Netherlands	28.7	1.4%
Italy	46.4	2.2%
Scandinavian countries	2.4	0.1%
Total	2,119.5	100.0%

Table 4. Mileage of Chinese National Railways (1936)
(In Kilometers)

	Main Line	Branch Line	Second Tracks, Industrial Tracks, Loops, Sidings, Etc.	Total	
Peking-Hankow	1,214	104	433	1,752	(a)
Peking-Liaoning	428	37	457	923	(b)
Tientsin-Pukow	1,009	95	257	1,362	
Nanking-Shanghai	311	18	142	471	(e)
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo	273	12	79	366	
Peking-Suiyuan	817	58	242	1,118	(c)
Cheng-Tai	242	36	108	387	
Taokow-Chinghwa	150	2	34	186	(d)
Kaifeng-Honan	184	—	46	230	
Lung-Hai	725	33	127	886	
Tung-Si (Tungkwan-Sian)	132	—	26	158	
Canton-Kowloon	143	—	21	164	
Hupeh-Hunan	417	95	62	575	
Kiao-Tsi (Kiaochow-Tsinan)	394	58	215	668	
Nanchang-Kiukiang	128	—	19	147	
Canton-Hankow (Southern Section)	223	50	50	324	
" (" 1934)	6,648	547	2,203	9,398	
" (" 1935)	6,648	611	2,251	9,512	
Total (in 1936)	6,796	604	2,325	9,726	

Note: (a) Includes 7.2 kilometers branch line and 5.3 kilometers sidings leased from the Peking-Liaoning Railways.
(b) Excludes 7.2 kilometers branch line and 5.3 sidings leased to Peking-Hankow Railway and 4.6 kilometers branch line and 1.9 kilometers other track leased to Peking-Suiyuan Railway.
(c) Includes 4.6 kilometers branch line leased from Peking-Liaoning Railway (4.6 kilometers of same is operated as main line which accounts for the difference between the figure as here set out and that set out in statement of kilometers owned) and 1.9 other track also leased from Peking-Liaoning Railway.
(d) Excludes 0.6 kilometer loops leased to a private industrial company.
(e) Excludes 16 kilometers branch line leased to Kiang-Nan Railway Company.

Direction of China's Foreign Trade
(1939)
(Unit: 1,000 Standard Dollars)

	From:	%	To:	%		From:	%	To:	%
Australia	86,680	5.11	6,393	0.62	Japan*	362,874	27.03	79,110	7.67
Belgium	21,044	1.57	3,193	0.31	Macao	7,230	0.54	21,551	2.09
Brazil	38,243	2.85	139	0.01	Netherlands	3,953	0.30	10,742	1.04
British India	119,439	8.89	30,700	2.98	D.E.I.	58,350	4.35	17,688	1.72
Burma	6,466	0.48	5,629	0.55	P.I.	4,148	0.31	15,582	1.51
Canada	10,530	0.78	10,213	0.99	S.S. & F.M.S.	12,032	0.90	33,786	3.28
France	11,307	0.84	32,641	3.17	Switzerland	7,579	0.56	643	0.06
French Indo-China	28,503	2.12	71,046	6.90	Thailand	20,966	1.56	11,583	1.12
Germany	87,167	6.49	45,097	4.38	U.S.A.	214,100	15.94	225,873	21.92
Great Britain	77,860	5.80	90,863	8.82	U.S.S.R.	73	—	28	—
Hongkong	35,416	2.64	222,099	21.56	Total Incl. Others	1,343,018	100.00	1,030,359	100.00
Italy	11,108	0.83	2,293	0.22					

Note: * Inclusive of Chosen and Taiwan.

Table 5. China's Foreign Trade by Leading Countries
(A) Imports
(Value in 1,000 Standard Dollars)

	Great Britain	Germany	Japan*	U.S.A.†	Total incl. other countries
1928	176,249	86,154	515,513	318,728	1,885,183
1929	184,868	104,001	520,283	358,510	1,996,299
1930	166,890	107,189	522,436	360,915	2,069,385
1931	185,938	129,576	468,109	498,974	2,256,276

(Continued)

	Great Britain	Germany	Japan*	U.S.A.†	Total incl. other countries
1932	185,701	112,042	237,344	419,376	1,655,558
1933	154,041	108,016	136,200	297,468	1,389,978
1934	124,647	93,389	131,920	271,732	1,038,979
1935	98,232	103,385	147,058	174,930	924,695
1936	110,497	150,238	159,768	185,512	944,523
1937	111,695	146,374	156,362	188,859	956,234
1938	70,606	112,939	217,718	151,274	893,500
1939	77,860	87,167	362,873	214,148	1,343,018

% Against Total and Index

	Great Britain		Germany		Japan		U.S.A.		Total incl. other countries	
	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index
1928	9.3	100	4.6	100	27.3	100	16.9	100	100	100
1929	9.6	105	5.2	120	26.1	105	18.2	112	100	106
1930	8.1	95	5.2	124	25.2	106	17.4	113	100	110
1931	8.2	106	5.8	150	21.0	91	22.0	157	100	120
1932	11.2	106	6.8	130	14.3	46	25.3	132	100	89
1933	11.1	88	7.8	126	9.8	26	21.4	93	100	73
1934	12.0	71	9.0	108	12.7	25	26.2	85	100	56
1935	10.6	56	11.2	119	15.9	28	18.9	55	100	50
1936	11.7	63	15.9	174	16.9	31	19.6	58	100	51
1937	11.7	64	15.3	170	16.4	30	19.8	59	100	50
1938	7.9	40	12.6	131	24.5	42	16.9	47	100	48
1939	5.8	45	6.5	101	27.0	70	15.9	67	100	71

(B) Exports

(Value in 1,000 Standard Dollars)

	Great Britain	Germany	Japan*	U.S.A.†	Total incl. other countries
1928	95,138	35,561	431,839	198,185	1,544,531
1929	115,812	34,990	461,498	214,748	1,582,441
1930	97,664	36,396	406,217	205,469	1,394,166
1931	100,532	36,049	458,967	187,279	1,416,963
1932	58,556	46,480	209,465	93,469	768,077
1933	48,765	20,793	116,921	113,146	612,293
1934	49,806	19,159	100,301	94,435	535,733
1935	49,463	28,926	96,716	136,410	576,298
1936	64,884	39,174	176,975	186,321	706,791
1937	80,380	72,477	94,863	231,449	838,770
1938	56,769	56,440	123,597	87,371	763,731
1939	90,863	45,097	79,110	226,813	1,030,359

% Against Total and Index

	Great Britain		Germany		Japan		U.S.A.		Total incl. other countries	
	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index
1928	6.1	100	2.3	100	28.0	100	12.8	100	100	100
1929	7.3	122	2.2	98	29.0	107	13.6	109	100	103
1930	7.0	103	2.6	102	29.1	94	14.8	104	100	90
1931	7.1	110	2.6	102	32.6	106	13.3	95	100	92
1932	7.6	62	6.0	131	27.3	49	12.2	47	100	50
1933	8.0	51	3.4	58	19.1	27	18.5	57	100	40
1934	9.3	53	3.6	54	18.8	23	17.6	48	100	35
1935	8.6	53	5.0	82	16.8	22	23.7	69	100	37
1936	9.2	68	5.5	110	16.6	27	25.5	94	100	46
1937	9.6	84	8.6	204	11.3	22	27.6	117	100	54
1938	7.4	60	7.4	160	16.2	29	11.4	44	100	50
1939	8.8	96	4.4	125	7.7	18	21.9	114	100	66

Note: The figures for 1928 to 1932, inclusive, contain the imports and exports of Manchuria but have been excluded for later years. The figures up to 1932, which were in Haikwan Taels, were converted into Standard Dollars at the rate of Hk. Tls. 1=St. $1.558.

* Inclusive of Chosen and Taiwan.

† Inclusive of Hawaii.

Table 6. China's Imports of Main Commodities Classified by Principal Supplier Countries

(Including Re-imports)

Group		Year	Total (G. U. 1,000)	% of Total Supplied			
				Japan	U.K.	U.S.A.	Germany
I-IV	Cotton Piece Goods	1936	5,361	69.9	26.3	5.2	10.0
		1937	6,448	78.2	17.6	0.1	8.9
		1938	9,864	74.9	14.7	0.2	8.1
		1939	6,326	71.1	13.2	0.4	15.7
				Brit. India	Brazil	Egypt	U.S.A.
V	Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Thread	1936	17,673	32.5	8.8	18.2	23.3
		1937	9,067	22.0	10.9	24.3	13.5
		1938	7,538	29.3	14.8	13.1	11.4
		1939	73,047	53.7	20.7	4.4	14.9
				Japan	Germany	U.K.	U.S.A.
VI	Cotton Manufactures, Sundry	1936	1,056	52.9	13.3	15.9	8.5
		1937	1,035	45.5	19.1	16.0	8.7
		1938	1,256	40.1	25.8	15.7	5.5
		1939	1,330	43.1	3.5	6.8	7.3
				U.K.	Brit. India	Japan	Hongkong
VII	Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute, Manufactures thereof	1936	7,949	45.1	27.3	12.9	0.2
		1937	9,019	42.7	29.9	12.6	0.2
		1938	6,390	44.9	30.9	3.9	5.2
		1939	8,491	41.1	33.2	8.5	6.4
				Japan	U.K.	Australia	Italy
VIII	Wool, Manufactures thereof	1936	12,968	32.5	56.2	1.4	1.1
		1937	15,660	25.7	53.3	7.5	2.1
		1938	8,647	51.2	28.4	4.1	6.0
		1939	10,866	18.9	43.6	11.5	8.4
				Japan	Italy	—	—
IX	Silk (incl. Artificial Silk, Manufactures thereof)	1936	4,136	41.5	43.2	...	...
		1937	5,573	70.2	23.3	...	...
		1938	7,635	87.4	6.9	...	...
		1939	10,585	65.8	25.8	...	...
				U.S.A.	Germany	U.K.	Japan
X	Metals and Ores	1936	47,807	15.5	21.5	18.3	19.9
		1937	58,071	21.9	16.9	17.3	13.0
		1938	28,648	24.2	22.4	17.3	10.2
		1939	29,667	25.6	17.4	11.5	13.2
				Japan	U.K.	Germany	U.S.A.
XI	Machinery and Tools	1936	26,731	27.8	18.9	21.0	11.7
		1937	28,792	33.9	20.3	23.8	14.0
		1938	25,064	49.9	20.0	14.8	8.1
		1939	25,298	52.9	27.0	7.5	6.6
				U.S.A.	Germany	Japan	U.K.
XII	Vehicles and Vessels	1936	23,330	25.2	13.9	13.6	22.1
		1937	18,619	38.9	24.3	13.0	10.8
		1938	15,085	54.1	17.7	9.9	7.2
		1939	18,605	56.8	11.7	16.4	7.6
				Japan	Germany	U.S.A.	U.K.
XIII	Misc. Metals Manufactures	1936	20,865	14.5	28.5	36.9	9.2
		1937	18,331	16.0	29.8	28.9	9.6
		1938	13,409	30.1	27.2	14.9	7.8
		1939	13,692	42.6	16.2	12.7	7.4
				Japan	Hongkong	Macao	—
XIV	Fishery & Sea Products.	1936	7,848	64.0	9.4	2.5	...
		1937	5,828	54.1	10.2*	3.0	...
		1938	4,295	46.6	11.5	8.6	...
		1939	6,830	63.0	2.9	12.1	...

Imports—(Continued)

Group		Year	Total (G. U. 1,000)	% of Total Supplied			
XV	Animal Products, Canned Goods, and Groceries	1936	4,146	Japan 10.0	U.S.A. 20.4	Netherlands 14.4	Australia 13.5
		1937	3,705	5.3	18.6	21.2	9.5
		1938	4,399	34.7	15.2	12.3	6.4
		1939	6,890	56.6	7.6	4.5	3.3
XVI	Cereals and Flour	1936	21,843	Thailand 31.9	Australia 23.5	Kwantung 1.0	French Indo-China 21.3
		1937	25,793	22.6	15.4	0.3	39.3
		1938	56,937	18.6	18.3	12.7	11.9
		1939	90,333	9.0	28.2	22.4	7.2
XVII	Fruits, Seeds and Vegetables	1936	2,579	Kwantung 2.5	Japan 18.6	U.S.A. 30.7	Straits Settlements & F.M.S. 21.9
		1937	2,472	1.1	19.5	24.0	32.8
		1938	6,029	55.8	23.8	8.5	0.8
		1939	11,240	55.2	27.2	4.2	0.1
XVIII	Medicinal Substances and Spices	1936	3,875	Hongkong 24.6	Straits Settlements & F.M.S. 11.7	Chosen 15.4	Japan 4.9
		1937	3,202	22.5	13.4	10.2	7.1
		1938	3,012	40.0	15.5	0.2	3.5
		1939	5,882	34.7	16.9	7.5	6.3
XIX	Sugar	1936	9,066	Japan 32.6	Hongkong 18.9	D.E.I. 35.1	Taiwan 4.7
		1937	9,692	33.6	19.4	30.8	8.7
		1938	8,553	40.4	27.6	21.9	1.7
		1939	21,556	38.0	8.1	6.5	42.7
XX	Wines, Beer, Spirits, Table Waters, etc.	1936	710	Japan 18.8	U.K. 36.3	France 32.1	——
		1937	539	8.7	46.3	29.5	...
		1938	1,230	60.0	23.7	8.4	...
		1939	2,482	65.6	15.0	6.6	...
XXI	Tobacco	1936	7,723	U.S.A. 89.2	Hongkong 0.1	Japan 2.9	Brit. India ...
		1937	9,624	89.7	0.5	3.2	...
		1938	9,869	88.5	3.7	2.0	0.4
		1939	15,045	64.7	5.8	4.0	19.8
XXII	Chemical & Pharmaceuticals	1936	23,055	Germany 39.9	U.K. 14.7	Japan 20.8	U.S.A. 7.5
		1937	27,041	40.9	18.1	15.2	8.9
		1938	24,946	33.3	21.5	17.5	11.9
		1939	31,047	26.5	14.9	30.3	5.3
XXIII	Dyes, Pigments, Paints, & Varnishes	1936	18,244	Germany 48.1	Japan 11.9	U.S.A. 19.2	U.K. 7.7
		1937	16,339	48.4	10.2	17.2	7.6
		1938	13,566	51.4	11.5	11.3	6.3
		1939	18,321	49.3	25.9	6.3	3.9
XXIV	Candles, Soap, Oils, Fats, Waxes, Gums & Resins	1936	46,455	U.S.A. 29.0	D.E.I. 56.4	Japan 3.8	Kwantung 2.3
		1937	52,181	34.0	54.7	2.8	0.7
		1938	39,734	42.8	40.3	5.3	5.0
		1939	44,333	26.1	43.4	16.4	7.8
XXV	Books, Maps, Paper and Wood Pulp	1936	25,443	Japan 16.3	Germany 23.5	U.S.A. 15.2	U.K. 13.3
		1937	28,757	13.4	22.7	12.2	10.0
		1938	19,756	31.8	24.8	9.1	2.7
		1939	24,687	53.9	12.8	7.4	1.4

Imports—(Continued)

Group		Year	Total (G. U. 1,000)	% of Total Supplied			
XXVI	Hides, Leather, and other Animal Substances	1936	2,134	U.S.A. 20.5	Germany 21.2	Hongkong 7.8	Japan 7.7
		1937	1,978	17.6	13.3	7.1	8.9
		1938	1,964	16.9	16.1	12.4	7.0
		1939	3,004	23.9	10.9	18.7	9.2
XXVII	Timber	1936	12,817	U.S.A. 36.6	Japan 8.6	Canada 30.6	P.I. ...
		1937	10,246	35.7	13.1	23.2	...
		1938	9,668	40.9	36.6	9.2	...
		1939	13,931	34.8	41.2	11.8	...
XXVIII	Wood, Bamboos, Rattans, Coir, Straw, and Manufactures thereof	1936	3,395	Japan 19.2	P.I. 17.7	Straits Settlements & F.M.S. 18.0	Australia 15.8
		1937	3,052	20.7	14.7	17.7	14.2
		1938	2,863	47.5	13.8	12.6	5.8
		1939	4,742	61.2	6.9	5.8	5.0
XXIX	Coal, Fuel, Pitch & Tar	1936	3,291	French Indo-China 46.1	Brit. India 1.7	Japan 14.1	Kwantung 16.4
		1937	2,636	54.3	0.8	10.3	13.4
		1938	9,199	40.5	25.2	13.8	1.4
		1939	10,688	30.8	27.8	18.1	1.6

Table 7. China's Exports of Main Commodities Classified by Principal Customer Countries

(Including re-exports)

Group		Year	Total (G. U. 1,000)	% of Total Supplied			
I	Animals and Animal Products (not incl. Hides, Leather, & Skins (furs) & Fishery & Sea Products)	1936	104,077	U.K. 29.06	Germany 12.61	U.S.A. 22.41	Japan 9.79
		1937	124,553	29.76	16.12	21.82	6.11
		1938	118,185	26.67	24.18	14.02	2.05
		1939	188,638	32.84	14.19	22.15	2.28
II	Hides, Leather, & Skins (furs)	1936	40,510	U.S.A. 59.99	Japan 12.90	Hongkong 7.75	Germany 4.44
		1937	53,816	65.83	7.95	8.40	6.58
		1938	19,479	43.62	21.95	23.25	6.78
		1939	23,963	75.17	6.28	7.45	4.25
IV	Beans & Peas	1936	8,278	Japan 32.87	Brit. India 2.23	U.K. 15.08	Hongkong 9.50
		1937	6,465	33.05	10.53	2.64	16.32
		1938	3,139	36.00	13.51	12.07	10.50
		1939	7,905	12.44	23.15	18.65	10.40
V	Cereals & Cereal Products	1936	24,792	Japan 62.04	Kwantung 13.14	Taiwan 10.52	Hongkong 1.74
		1937	15,170	61.56	14.48	8.98	2.20
		1938	4,852	57.67	27.89	1.46	2.80
		1939	25,106	12.44	36.50	11.91	8.35
VII	Fruits, Fresh, Dried, & Preserved	1936	9,903	S.S. 11.76	U.S.A. 15.90	Canada 9.99	Honkong 37.50
		1937	11,065	13.32	22.64	8.97	35.50
		1938	10,355	15.52	8.58	7.86	34.50
		1939	12,778	13.61	9.05	10.21	23.90
IX	Oils, Tallow, & Wax	1936	91,387	U.S.A. 69.44	Germany 6.39	Hongkong 5.20	Canada 1.19
		1937	127,044	60.53	9.53	15.70	1.49
		1938	53,053	11.70	5.91	72.80	0.35
		1939	53,541	7.99	10.56	61.70	2.72

Exports—(Continued)

Group	Year	Total (G. U. 1,000)	% of Total Supplied			
			Netherlands	Japan	Germany	U.S.A.
X Seeds	1936	40,805	18.81	21.45	6.72	19.18
	1937	35,884	16.26	21.34	19.41	4.38
	1938	19,500	20.87	26.45	11.49	0.66
	1939	21,394	13.96	11.67	11.36	5.91
			Morocco	U.S.A.	U.K.	U.S.S.R.
XIII Tea	1936	30,674	36.02	8.77	10.33	9.22
	1937	30,824	26.52	9.32	16.83	9.31
	1938	33,069	22.39	5.76	2.45	0.73
	1939	30,394	22.13	5.05	0.88	...
			Kwantung	Japan	Egypt	Hongkong
XIV Tobacco	1936	10,150	50.70	10.02	6.95	10.95
	1937	9,336	39.36	8.56	9.30	19.40
	1938	9,662	36.49	18.64	6.50	21.96
	1939	9,818	40.32	4.10	9.73	18.40
			S.S.	Kwantung	Thailand	Hongkong
XV Vegetables	1936	9,415	12.31	8.77	5.80	58.8
	1937	10,888	12.71	6.95	6.10	57.8
	1938	10,099	14.12	6.85	6.19	56.6
	1939	11,515	14.07	6.13	3.24	38.6
			Japan	Kwantung	Chosen	Hongkong
XVIII Fuel	1936	13,002	64.97	3.20	5.50	20.00
	1937	15,647	63.12	2.36	6.65	20.99
	1938	16,648	70.60	3.03	7.15	11.40
	1939	31,757	71.36	7.82	10.00	3.95
			Kwantung	S.S.	French Indo-China	Hongkong
XXI Paper	1936	5,504	13.01	31.34	10.12	28.60
	1937	7,002	16.28	32.02	6.94	27.00
	1938	7,788	24.74	23.25	5.50	29.25
	1939	9,337	9.12	19.59	4.68	44.00
			Japan	Germany	U.S.A.	France
XXII Textile Fibres	1936	113,636	27.59	7.80	28.60	12.17
	1937	128,244	20.38	12.02	31.46	9.52
	1938	165,147	48.21	9.54	9.36	6.28
	1939	173,394	7.55	3.80	54.19	12.89
			U.S.A.	Brit. India	U.K.	Hongkong
XXIII Yarn, Thread, Plaited and Knitted Goods	1936	47,591	38.38	15.39	3.06	16.40
	1937	48,801	50.58	3.48	3.94	15.75
	1938	63,569	35.67	18.47	2.83	20.60
	1939	93,315	34.61	15.98	2.16	19.60
			Brit. India	S.S.	Brit. W. Africa	Hongkong
XXIV Piece Goods	1936	24,171	11.80	8.35	16.20	24.00
	1937	22,495	10.88	8.17	8.22	26.40
	1938	24,478	8.71	6.18	3.48	52.00
	1939	58,169	11.88	6.83	1.72	32.80
			U.S.A.	S.S.	U.K.	Kwantung
XXV Other Textile Products	1936	9,428	24.78	12.89	16.71	...
	1937	12,934	30.58	10.77	19.24	0.53
	1938	14,997	20.76	10.36	9.62	9.42
	1939	31,500	21.22	10.16	3.79	12.48
			French Indo-China	U.K.	Japan	Germany
XXVI Ores, Metals, and Metallic Products	1936	56,746	...	12.27	14.13	6.18
	1937	102,456	3.41	11.52	4.48	11.20
	1938	106,584	5.15	7.22	3.10	2.52
	1939	109,153	49.00	2.86	2.11	0.02
			Japan	U.S.A.	S.S.	Chosen
XXIX Chemicals and Chemical Products	1936	6,183	55.20	...	5.53	10.14
	1937	7,624	45.04	0.26	11.35	5.65
	1938	7,981	46.82	2.79	9.49	0.06
	1939	16,867	25.20	18.76	11.87	1.58

Table 8. Total Entrance and Clearance of Ships By Flags

(1939)

	Foreign Trade		Domestic Trade		Total	
	(1,000 tons)	%	(1,000 tons)	%	(1,000 tons)	%
American	769	2.58	56	0.26	826	1.59
British	8,297	27.82	10,936	49.48	19,234	37.04
Chinese (excl. Junks)	684	2.29	2,012	9.11	2,696	5.19
Chinese Junks	1,542	5.17	...	...	1,542	2.97
Danish	699	2.34	417	1.89	1,115	2.15
French	803	2.69	262	1.19	1,065	2.05
German	1,187	3.98	940	4.25	2,127	4.10
Greek	108	0.36	140	0.63	248	0.48
Italian	587	1.97	546	2.47	1,133	2.18
Japanese	11,994	40.21	3,762	17.02	15,756	30.34
Netherlands	1,026	3.44	788	3.56	1,814	3.49
Norwegian	1,550	5.20	1,705	7.71	3,254	6.27
Panamanian	107	0.36	156	0.71	263	0.51
Portuguese	61	0.21	246	1.11	307	0.59
Swedish	207	0.69	97	0.44	304	0.59
Others	205	0.69	36	0.16	241	0.46
Total	29,825	100.00	22,102	100.00	51,927	100.00

Table 9. Total Maritime Customs Revenue of Leading Ports

(Unit: Million St. $) (% against total)

	Shanghai		Tientsin		Tsingtao		Hankow		Canton		Kowloon		Others	Total Incl. Others
		%		%		%		%		%		%	%	
1932	143.6	46.6	39.1	12.9	24.2	7.7	12.7	4.7	14.4	4.6	8.7	2.7	21.4	312.0
1933	176.1	52.0	41.8	12.4	22.5	6.7	20.4	6.6	10.9	3.3	8.3	2.4	17.4	339.5
1934	175.3	52.4	41.1	12.3	20.1	6.0	19.3	5.8	8.0	2.4	7.4	2.2	19.0	334.6
1935	149.1	47.2	41.0	12.9	22.3	7.1	22.3	7.1	9.6	3.0	7.3	2.3	20.2	315.5
1936	148.8	46.0	35.5	10.9	20.3	6.5	23.8	7.7	10.9	3.4	9.1	2.8	23.5	324.6
1937	142.1	41.5	33.4	9.5	24.3	6.9	25.8	7.4	12.8	3.7	16.5	4.7	25.7	342.9
1938	84.9	33.3	56.4	22.2	8.7	3.2	8.2	3.2	19.5	7.7	13.8	5.4	24.8	254.6
1939	166.8	35.5	67.6	20.5	28.7	8.5	19.6	6.0	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.4	28.8	331.3

Table 10. Production of Cotton in North China Compared With All China

(1,000 piculs)

	Area Under Cultivation (1,000 mu)			Production (1,000 piculs)		
	All China	3 Provinces of North China	%	All China	3 Provinces of North China	%
1932	37,099	12,288	33.1	8,160	3,206	38.3
1933	40,454	12,790	31.6	9,774	3,416	34.9
1934	44,971	15,096	33.6	11,203	4,771	42.6
1935	35,026	9,185	26.2	8,143	2,826	34.7
1936	55,041	17,685	32.1	14,430	4,750	32.9
Average	42,518	13,409	31.2	10,331	3,774	36.5

Note: The 3 Provinces of North China consists of Hopei, Shantung and Shansi.

Table 11. Coal Production of China

(Production (1,000 tons)

Province	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Hopei	7,365	6,386	7,739	7,028	6,658
Shantung	2,666	3,054	3,504	3,950	4,377
Shansi	2,431	2,466	2,701	1,850	2,000
Chahar	192	216	202	196	235
Suiyuan	69	57	58	...	...
Honan	2,280	2,287	2,130	1,014	1,765
Shensi	195	199	204	...	...
Kansu	83	97	100	...	...
Ninghsia	10	12	15	...	...
Kiangsu	130	240	267	...	...
Chekiang	247	248	250	...	...

(Continued)

Province	(Production (1,000 tons) 1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Anhwei	400	615	633	...	...
Hupei	339	366	458	...	...
Hunan	901	976	889	...	...
Kwangsi	261	275	332	...	...
Fukien	50	50	40	...	...
Kwangtung	214	249	338	...	...
Sikang	603	618	638	...	...
Yunnan	113	130	115	...	...
Kweichow	90	63	74	...	...
Kwangsi	100	100	100	...	...
Grand Total	**18,738**	**18,702**	**20,797**	...	...

Table 12. Mineral Output in China Proper

	Coal (1,000 m. tons)	Iron Ore (1,000 m. tons)	Pig-Iron (1,000 m. tons)	Mineral Oil (1,000 Barrels)	Manganese (1,000 m. tons)	Tungsten (1,000 m. tons)	Gold (1,000 Taels)	Silver (1,000 Taels)	Lead ore (1,000 m. tons)
1932	18,738	1,207	289	2	22	2	99	151	6
1933	18,702	1,136	312	2	9	6	95	201	5
1934	20,797	1,360	291	3	2	6	87	122	6
1935	14,938*	1,364	..	3	..	7	..	..	5
1936	15,034*	1,340	..	2	..	7	..	..	5

	Tin (1,000 m. tons)	Antimony regulus (1,000 m. tons)	Gypsum (1,000 m. tons)	Natural Soda (1,000 m. tons)	Sulphur (1,000 m. tons)	Saltpetre (1,000 m. tons)	Fluorspar (1,000 m. tons)	Arsenic ore (1,000 m. tons)
1932	7	11	65	16	4	5	4	1
1933	8	11	64	16	4	5	5	1
1934	8	14	68	16	3	5	5	1
1935	9	14	..	..	..	5	7	1
1936	11	13	..	..	..	5	8	1

Note: * North China only.

Table 13. Estimated Iron Deposits
(In 1,000 Metric tons)

Province	Deposit	Deposit % to Total	Province	Deposit	Deposit % to Total
Hopei	42,179	13.06	Hupei	39,640	12.28
Shantung	14,340	4.44	Szechwan	1,000	2.22
Shansi	....	....	Chekiang	7,154	3.74
Chahar	91,645	28.38	Kiangsi	15,179	4.70
Suiyuan	700	0.21	Hunan	26,550	8.22
North China Total	**148,864**	**48.09**	Fukien	22,422	0.32
Honan	2,740	0.85	Kwantung	12,006	6.95
Kiangsu	7,437	6.15	Others	20,000	6.19
Anhwei	19,864	2.30	Central & S. China....	**174,052**	**53.91**
			Total of China Proper.	**322,917**	**100.00**

Table 14. Output of Iron Ore and Pig Iron
(Metric Tons)

	Iron Ore			Pig Iron		
	China Proper	North China	% to Total	China Proper	North China	% to Total
1931	1,372,550	205,626	15.05	135,665	67,893	50.04
1932	1,207,181	193,000	15.99	289,283	60,000	20.74
1933	1,136,405	197,500	17.40	312,001	65,200	20.90
1934	1,359,582	198,000	14.56	290,640	63,680	21.91

References:

Table Nos.: 1-3 a, 4 b, 5-9 c, 10 d, 11-14 e.
Key: A—C.F. Remer.
B—Ministry of Railways, China.
C—Shanghai Maritime Customs.
D—Toa Keizai Chosa Kyoku.
E—The China Mining Survey.

APPENDIX I

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SERVICE DIRECTORY

Cabinet:

Prime Minister		Prince Fumimaro Konoye
Chief Secretary		Kenji Tomita
Presidents	Planning Board	Naoki Hoshino (Add.)
	Legislation Bureau	Naokai Murase
	Decoration Bureau	Yasutsugu Seko
	Manchurian Affairs Board	Lieut.-Gen. Eiki Tojo (Add.)
	Information Bureau	Dr. Nobufumi Ito
	China Affairs Board	Lieut.-Gen. Teiichi Suzuki (Acting)
Bureau Directors	Statistics	Takahiko Kawashima
	Pension	Hiroshi Hiraki
	Printing	Koji Tsuchiya
	Tohoku	Kohei Utsunomiya
Minister without Portfolio		Naoki Hoshino

Privy Council:

President	Yoshimichi Hara
Vice-President	Baron Adm. Kantaro Suzuki
Chief Secretary	Sueo Horie

Counsellors:

H.I.H. Prince Yasuhito Chichibu	H.I.H. Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu
H.I.H. Prince Takahito Mikasa	H.I.H. Prince Kotohito Kan-in
Count Kentaro Kaneko	General Misao Kawai
Viscount Kikujiro Ishii	Admiral Ryokitsu Arima
Dr. Seitaro Kubota	Eizo Ishizuka
Dr.Tohru Shimizu	Hiroshi Minami
Dr. Torasaburo Araki	General Baron Takeji Nara
Michinori Sugawara	Baron Keishiro Matsui
Keinosuke Ushio	Chinjiro Matsuura
Eigo Fukai	Dr. Raizaburo Hayashi
Dr. Bunji Mano	Dr. Hyodi Futagami
Torikichi Obata	Lieut.-Gen. Ken-ichi Ohshima
Chuzo Mitsuchi	Yosaburo Takekoshi
Takio Izawa	

Office of the Privy Seal:

Lord-Keeper of Privy Seal	Marquis Koichi Kido
Chief Secretary	Marquis Yasumasa Matsudaira

Department of the Imperial Household:

Minister	Tsuneo Matsudaira
Vice-Minister	Baron Matsusuke Shirane
Grand Master of Ceremonies	Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira
Grand Chamberlain	Admiral Saburo Hyakutake
Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies	Commander Takeo Yamagata
Grand Master of Rituals	Prince Kimiteru Sanjo
Deputy Grand Master of Rituals	Tadanao Daigo
Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor	Admiral Shigeru Hasunuma

Bureau Directors	Peerage	Viscount K. Mushakoji
	Medical Affairs	Dr. Zennoshin Yada
	Archives	Saihei Kanada
	Architecture	Takenobu Iwanami
	Treasury	Atsushi Miura
	Imperial Mews	Yoshihito Sugimura
	Crown Forest	Miyamatsu Mitsuya
	Poetry	Prince Kimiteru Sanjo (Add.)
	Imperial Mausolea	Saihei Kanada (Add.)
	Imperial Table	Viscount Nagaatsu Kuroda
	Board of Audit	Michio Kinoshita

Lord Steward to the Empress	Marquis Tadataka Hirohata
„ „ „ Dowager	Masao Ohtani
President, Peers' School	Admiral Katsunoshin Yamanashi
„ Peeress' School	Tesshin Shibata
Director Imp. Museum (Tokyo)	Shin Watanabe
„ „ „ (Nara)	Masaaki Yajima

Department of Foreign Affairs:

Minister		Yosuke Matsuoka
Vice-Minister		Chuichi Ohashi
Bureau Directors	Eastern Asia	Kumaichi Yamamoto
	European & Asia	Mizuo Sakamoto
	American	Taro Terasaki
	Commercial	Itaro Mizuno
	Treaty	Shun-ichi Matsumoto
Chiefs	Cultural Undertaking Dept.	Shun-ichi Matsumoto (Add.)
	Research Department	Shin-Ichi Takase

Note: For the names of Ambassadors, Ministers and other diplomatic and consular officials see Appendix II.

Department of Home Affairs:

Minister		*Dr. Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma
Vice-Minister		*Gunzo Kayaba
Bureau Directors	Shrines	Issei Iinuma
	Local Affairs	Yukio Tomeoka
	Police	*Seikichi Hashimoto
	Public Works	Ichiro Narita
	Planning	Nagatoshi Fujioka

Department of Finance:

Minister		Isao Kawada
Vice-Minister		Toyosaku Hirose
Financial Commissioner Abroad		Takeo Yumoto
„ „ „		Tsutomu Nishiyama
„ „ „		Shiro Kiuchi
Bureau Directors	Account	Tsuneji Taniguchi
	Taxation	Hanjiro Ohya
	Finance	Iwao Aida
	Banking	Hideo Matsukuma
	Exchange	Takeo Haraguchi
	National Savings	Toyosaku Hirose (Add.)
	Deposits	Kojiro Nakamura
	Building & Repairing	Toyosaku Hirose (Add.)
	Monopoly	Masaharu Hanada
	Mint.	Shigeyoshi Nakamura
Directors, Customs Houses	Yokohama	Yo Komiya
	Kobe	Katsuji Minami
	Osaka	Shogen Ozeki
	Nagasaki	Yasujiro Hasegawa
	Moji	Motoichi Sugi
	Hakodate	Takanori Enokidani
	Nagoya	Kehei Kawamata
Directors, Local Taxation Superintendence Offices	Tokyo	Yoichi Fukada
	Osaka	Soji Matsuyama
	Sapporo	Kozo Hashimoto
	Sendai	Yoshizo Kato
	Nagoya	Keiichi Hirose
	Hiroshima	Kiyoshi Hanno
	Kumamoto	Tokio Takao

Board of Marshal and Fleet Admiral:

Marshal and Fleet Admiral	H.I.H. Field Marshal Prince Kan-in
	H.I.H. Fleet Admiral Prince Fushimi
	H.I.H. Field Marshal Prince Nashimoto

Supreme War Council:

Counsellors	General H.I.H. Prince Asaka
	„ H.I.H. Prince Higashikuni
	„ Count Hisaichi Terauchi
	„ Hajime Sugiyama (Add.)
	„ Shunroku Hata
	Admiral Osamu Nagano
	„ Gengo Hyakutake
	„ Viscount Takayoshi Kato
	„ Kiyoshi Hasegawa
	General Otozo Yamada (Add.)
	Lieut.-Gen. Yasutsugu Okamura
	„ Kenji Dohihara (Add.)

Department of Army:

Minister		Lieut.-Gen. Eiki Tojo
Vice-Minister		„ Korechika Anami
Bureau Directors	Personnel	Maj.-Gen. Kengo Noda
	Military Affairs	„ Sho Muto
	Arms	„ Haruji Suga
	Finance	Lieut.-Gen. Hanzaburo Ishikawa
	Law Affairs	Fumio Ohyama (Add.)
	Organization	Maj.-Gen. Sei-ichi Yamada
	Medical Affairs	Lieut.-Gen. Yoshihide Miki
	Soldiers Affairs	Maj.-Gen. Ryukichi Tanaka
Chiefs	Transport Department	Lieut.-Gen. Yoshio Kamizuki
	Scientific Research Inst.	„ Kaseshi Bito
	Technical Department	„ Reikichi Tada
	Ordnance Department	„ Yaheita Saito
	Aviation Department	„ Hobun Yamashita
Commander, Tokyo Gendarmerie		Col. Kenshichi Matsuoka
„ Osaka „		Maj.-Gen. Shigeru Ohki
Directors	Senju Woolen Factory	„ Takeo Mori
	Provisions Depot.	„ Shinsho Sugano
	Clothing Depot.	„ Mitsugu Nishihara
	Sanitary Equipment Depot.	„ Toraji Shimizu

General Staff Office:	
Chief	*General Hajime Sugiyama
Deputy Chief	*Lieut.-Gen. Osamu Tsukada
Chief, Land Surveying Department	Maj.-Gen. Senriki Shimoda

Military Training Department:		
Inspector-General		General Otozo Yamada (Add.)
Superintendent		Lieut.-Gen. Hitoshi Imamura
Inspectors	Cavalry	„ Shin Yoshida
	Artillery	„ Kenkichi Hirata
	Engineering	„ Ryusaburo Hayashi
	Commissariat	„ Tetsuzo Ide
School Directors	Military Staff College	Lieut.-Gen. K. Fujii
	Military Academy	„ M. Yamamuro
	Artillery & Engineering Sch.	„ S. Shimomura
	Infantry School	Maj.-Gen. K. Sakanishi
	Toyama School	Lieut.-Gen. H. Tanaka
	Cavalry School	„ S. Ohga
	Field Artillery School	Maj.-Gen. T. Sano
	Heavy Artillery School	„ R. Sumida
	Engineering School	„ T. Kimura
	Intendants School	„ G. Ohkido
	Surgeon School	Lieut.-Gen. N. Monoi
	Gendarmerie School	Maj.-Gen. Y. Shirokura
	Motor Car School	„ S. Takeuchi
	Akeno Aviation School	„ H. Kobata
	Shimoshizu Aviation School	„ K. Shimono
	Hamamatsu Aviation School	Lieut.-Gen. T. Giga
	Kumagai Aviation School	„ S. Iwashita
	Aviation Technical School	Maj.-Gen. K. Sato

	Communications School	Maj.-Gen. M. Kawanami
	Preparatory School (Tokyo)	,, K. Ushijima
	,, ,, (Hiroshima)	Col. T. Nakagawa
	,, ,, (Sendai)	,, S. Okuma
	,, ,, (Kumamoto)	Maj.-Gen. G. Koito
	,, ,, (Nagoya)	Col. S. Mori
	,, ,, (Osaka)	Maj.-Gen. Y. Hayashi
	Narashino Military School	,, K. Nishihara
	Artificers School	,, M. Shiina
	Tank School	,, S. Okada
	Anti-Aircraft School	Lieut.-Gen. Y. Komoda
Commanders	Tokyo Garrison Headquarters	Lieut.-Gen. B. Kawagishi
	Eastern Army Hdqrs.	,, S. Inaba
	Central ,, ,,	,, Y. Iwamatsu
	Western ,, ,,	,, S. Uyemura

Military Aviation Department:

Inspector-General		Lieut.-Gen. Hobun Yamashita
Chiefs	General Affairs Section	Maj.-Gen. Indo Suzuki
	Education Department	Col. Nobukazu Kusunoki
Chief, Aviation Headquarters		Lieut.-Gen. Hobun Yamashita (Add.)
Divisional Chiefs	1st	Col. Nobukazu Kusumoto (Add.)
	2nd	Maj.-Gen. Tokusaburo Akiyama
	3rd	Lieut.-Gen. Eiichi Yamamoto
Chief, Aviation Technical Research Inst.		Lieut.-Gen. Takeo Yasuda
Chief, Military Aviation Arsenal		Maj.-Gen. Ryuichi Shimada

Colonial Armies:

Commanders	Chosen Army	General Kotaro Nakamura
	Taiwan Army	*Lieut.-Gen. Masaharu Honma
	Kwantung Army	General Yoshijiro Umezu

Department of Navy:

Minister		Admiral Koshiro Oikawa
Vice-Minister		Vice-Admiral Tejiro Toyoda
Bureau Directors	Naval Affairs	Rear-Admiral K. Abe
	Personnel	,, S. Ito
	Supplies	Vice-Admiral K. Mishuku
	Construction	N. Yoshida
	Education	Rear-Admiral N. Kusaka
	Medical Affairs	Vice-Admiral T. Nakano
	Account	,, T. Takai
	Law Affairs	S. Shiomi
Chiefs	Naval Technical Dept.	Vice-Admiral S. Toyoda
	Aviation Department	,, T. Toyoda (Add.)
	Technical Institute	,, I. Tsuzuki
	Explosives Depot	,, S. Matsuoka
	Hydrographical Department	,, S. Koike
	Fuel Depot	Rear-Admiral S. Nabeshima
School Directors	Naval Staff College	Vice-Admiral Y. Sawamoto
	Naval Cadets School	,, M. Niimi
	Engineering School	,, I. Hiraoka
	Surgeons School	,, H. Tanaka
	Torpedo School	Rear-Admiral I. Sakamoto
	Communications School	,, G. Yamaguchi
	Paymaster School	Vice-Admiral R. Kanaya
	Artificers School	Rear-Admiral D. Okochi
	Navigation School	,, S. Moizumi
	Submarine School	,, S. Takasu
	Engrg. & Mech. School	,, S. Midokoro

Naval Staff Board:

Chief	Fleet Adm. H.I.H. Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi
Deputy Chief	Vice-Admiral Nobutake Kondo

Naval Stations:

Commander-in-Chiefs	Yokosuka	Admiral Koichi Shiozawa
	Kure	Vice-Admiral Masaharu Hibino
	Sasebo	,, Noboru Hirata
	Maizuru	,, Sonosuke Kobayashi

Secondary Naval Ports:

Commanders	Ominato	Vice-Admiral M. Hoshino
	Mako	,, I. Takahashi
	Chinkai	,, N. Tsukahara
	Ryojun	,, I. Hosokawa

Naval Aresenals:

Chiefs	Yokosuka	Vice-Admiral H. Araki
	Toyokawa	Rear-Admiral T. Jimbo
	Kure	Vice-Admiral K. Sunakawa
	Hiro	,, M. Hirose
	Sasebo	Rear-Admiral K. Hara
	Maizuru	,, Y. Nikaido
	Aeronautical	,, M. Wada

Department of Justice:

Minister		*Lieut.-Genl. Heisuke Yanagawa
Vice-Minister		Shotaro Miyake
Bureau Directors	Civil Affairs	Chisato Banno
	Criminal Affairs	Kaname Akiyama
	Penal Administration	Jiro Kanazawa
Chief, Research Department		Hiromichi Nakajima
President, Supreme Court		Dr. Niikuma Motoji
Procurator-Gen., Supreme Court		Michiyo Iwamura
Presidents, Appeal Courts	Tokyo	Seiichi Shimoyama
	Osaka	Hideto Suzuki
	Nagoya	Kouta Omori
	Hiroshima	Dr. Nagayoshi Hosono
	Nagasaki	Hyoichiro Kusano
	Miyagi	Horyu Kito
	Sapporo	Yojiro Hidaka
Chief Procurators, Appeal Courts	Tokyo	Hiromasa Matsuzaka
	Osaka	Kiitsu Kanayama
	Nagoya	Ryohei Wada
	Hiroshima	Namisuke Nakano
	Nagasaki	Genju Iwamatsu
	Miyagi	Kiichi Ishizuka
	Sapporo	Eikichi Tokunaga

Department of Education:

Minister		Dr. Kunihiko Hashida
Vice-Minister		Toyosaburo Kikuchi
Bureau Directors	Special School	Hiroshi Nagai
	Common School	Zenkyo Nakano
	Technical School	Isao Sekiguchi
	Social Education	Shigeyuki Tanaka
	Text Book	Chozo Matsuo
	Religious	Kenzo Ohara
	Education Reform	Megumu Fujino
Presidents	Tokyo Imperial Univ.	Dr. Yuzuru Hiraga
	Kyoto ,,	Dr. Tohru Haneda
	Tohoku ,,	Dr. Taizo Kumagai
	Kyushu ,,	Dr. Bunroku Arakawa
	Hokkaido ,,	Dr. Yutaka Kon
	Osaka ,,	Dr. Chozaburo Kusumoto
	Nagoya ,,	Dr. Motoharu Shibusawa

Directors	Epidemic Diseases Inst.	Dr. Y. Miyakawa
	Aeronautical Inst.	Dr. K. Wada
	Seismic Research Inst.	Dr. K. Terasawa
	Imperial Library	K. Matsumoto
	Central Meteorological Observatory (Tokyo)	Dr. T. Okada
	Physical Education Reseatch Inst.	Dr. M. Ogasawara
	Marine Observatory (Kobe)..	Dr. Y. Horiguchi
	High Altitute Observatory ...	Dr. W. Oishi
	Geodetic Observatory	Dr. S. Kimura
	National Spiritual Culture Research Inst.	R. Sekiya
President, Imperial Academy		Dr. H. Nagaoka
President, Imperial Fine Arts Academy		Dr. T. Shimizu

Department of Agriculture and Forestry:

Minister		Tadaaki Ishiguro
Vice-Minister		Sekiya Ino
Bureau Directors	Agriculture	Hideo Shuto
	Fishery	Senkichi Awaya
	Forestry	Masataka Ide
	Stock Breeding	Ryoichi Kishi
	Sericulture	Seiji Yoshida
	Rice	Motoi Yukawa
	Horse Administration	Fujitaro Murakami
Directors	Economic Rehabilitation Dept. .	Hideo Shuto (Add.)
	Silk Conditioning House (Yokohama)	Toshihiko Higo
	Silk Conditioning House (Kobe)	Furetsu Kitao

Department of Commerce & Industry:

Minister		Ichizo Kobayashi
Vice-Minister		Shinsuke Kishi
Bureau Directors	General Affairs	Etsuzaburo Shiina (Acting)
	Mining Products	Hideo Suzuki
	Iron & Steel	Yoshiteru Kogane
	Chemistry	Hikotaro Nagata
	Machinery	Isamu Hishinuma
	Fibre	Takeshige Ishiguro
	Supervision	Kingo Tsuji
Presidents	Patent Bureau	Haruhiko Ogai
	Trade Bureau	Shin-ichi Kojima
	Fuel Bureau	Eiji Higashi
	Commodity Price	Narao Maki
Directors	Tokyo Mine Superintendence Office	T. Imokawa
	Sendai Mine Superintendence Office	T. Kinugawa
	Osaka Mine Superintendence Office	H. Nishikawa
	Fukuoka Mine Superintendence Office	K. Nakamura
	Sapporo Mine Superintendence Office	K. Sakai

Department of Communications:

Minister		Shozo Murata
Vice-Minister		Tatsuo Yamada
Bureau Directors	Postal Affairs	Muneharu Fujii
	Telegraph & Telephone	Josuke Yasuda
	Construction	Daitaro Arakawa
	Mercantile Marine	Jiro Isetani
	Finance	Yoshihide Yamada
	Postage Savings	Takeo Ogihara
	Control	Sakae Teshima
	Lighthouse	Tsuneteru Koto
Directors	Tokyo City Communications Bureau	J. Kageyama
	Tokyo District Communications Bureau	M. Takagi
	Nagoya District Communications Bureau	H. Azuma
	Osaka District Communications Bureau	K. Endo
	Hiroshima District Communications Bureau	S. Okazaki
	Sendai District Communications Bureau	M. Nakamura
	Kumamoto District Communications Bureau	T. Kobayashi
	Sapporo District Communications Bureau	T. Endo
Presidents	Electric Board	K. Tamura
	Aviation Board	Y. Fujiwara
	Higher Marine Court (Tokyo).	J. Isetani (Add.)

Department of Railways:

Minister		Dr. Gotaro Ogawa
Vice-Minister		Kiyohide Suzuki
Bureau Directors	Supervision	Hideo Oyama
	Traffic & Operation	Sonosuke Nagasaki
	Construction	Genji Kurata
	Maintenance & Improvement..	Hitoshi Asonuma
	Mechnical Engineering	Shinsaku Tokunaga
	Financial & Purchasing	Takashi Hirayama
	Electric	Asaharu Uozumi
	Tourist Industry	Ryuki Kimura
Regional Superintendents	Tokyo	H. Takada
	Nagoya	K. Horiki
	Osaka	H. Yamawaki
	Moji	T. Eguchi
	Sendai	H. Nonaka
	Sapporo	T. Yoshimatsu
	Hiroshima	I. Sadohara
	Niigata	Y. Tamaoki

Department of Welfare:

Minister		Tsuneo Kanamitsu
Vice-Minister		Masasuke Kodama
Bureau Directors	Physical Strength	Yoshito Sasaki
	Sanitation	Otomaru Kato
	Prevention	Dr. Rokuro Takano
	Social Affairs	Ken-ichi Kumagai
	Labor	Yoshio Mochinaga
President, Insurance Board		Senzo Higai
„ Employment Board		Kan-ichi Naito
„ Relief Board of Military Affairs.....		Gen. Baron Shigeru Honjo
Vice-President, Relief Board of Military Affairs..		Seiya Mishima
President, Population Problem Research Inst. ...		Masasuke Kodama (Add.)
„ Hygienic Lab. (Tokyo)		Dr. Y. Kinugasa
„ „ „ (Osaka)		Dr. E. Machiguchi

Department of Overseas Affairs:

Minister		Kiyoshi Akita
Vice-Minister		*Kenjiro Kitajima
Chief, Chosen Department		Kenjiro Kitajima (Add.)
Bureau Directors	Superintendent	Masaru Soyejima
	Industrial	Tetsuzo Ueba
	Colonial Affairs	Takashi Moribe

Government-General of Chosen:

Governor-General		General Jiro Minami
Director-General Administration Affairs		Ryokuichiro Ono
Bureau Directors	Internal Affairs	Juro Otake
	Financial	Naomasa Mizuta
	Industrial	Shinrokuro Hozumi
	Judicial	Hajime Miyamoto
	Educational	Tokisakuro Shiobara
	Police	Koichiro Mitsuhashi
	Agriculture and Forestry	Tatsujiro Yunomura
	Railway	Shinjiro Yamada
	Communications	Chuji Yamada
	Monopoly	Tatsuo Matsuzawa
Divisional Chiefs	Foreign Affairs	Tsutomu Suwa
	Planning	Yoshijiro Nishioka
Presidents	High Court	Shohei Hara
	Appeal Court (Keijo)	Hyoichi Kido
	" " (Heijo)	Chotaro Nomura
	" " (Taikyu)	Hidejiro Morita
Customs Directors	Jinsen	Ryutaro Takeda
	Fusan	Masasuke Yamamura
	Shingishu	Kiyoshi Ike
	Rashin	Kanzo Sakamoto
President, Keijo Imperial Univ.		Dr. Hiroshi Hayami
" Board of Council of Chosen		Ryokuichiro Ono (Add.)

Government-General of Taiwan:

Governor-General		*Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa
Director-General of Administration Affairs		*Itsuki Saito
Bureau Directors	Internal Affairs	Tatsui Ishii
	Educational	Shosei Shimada
	Financial	Ichiro Nakajima
	Industrial	Kazue Matsuoka
	Police	Naozo Futami
	Monopoly	Kosuke Miwa
	Rice	Shinpei Yamamoto
	Law Affairs	Yasoichi Nakamura
President, Traffic Board		Takeji Tomari
" High Court		Kishiro Tomono
Customs Director (Keelung)		Yasutaro Honda
" " (Takao)		Yoshimi Doi
President, Taihoku Imp. Univ.		Dr. Sadanori Mita

Kwantung Bureau:

Director-General		Toshio Ohtsu
Chief of Home Affairs Board		Toshio Imayoshi
" Supervisory Board		Shin-ichi Mikuriya
Governor of Kwantung Province		Naohiko Miura
Bureau Directors	Communications	T. Kimura
	Marine Affairs	H. Nishizawa
	Monopoly	T. Hayashida
Divisional Chiefs	Internal Affairs	C. Ura
	Economics	M. Ishibashi
	Police	M. Sakamoto
	Civil Engineering	E. Maruyama
High Court (Ryojun)	President	I. Horibe
	Chief Procurator	M. Mita
President Ryojun Engineering College		Dr. Seiichiro Noda

Karafuto Administration Office:

Governor		Masayoshi Ogawa
Directors	Internal Affairs	Nagahiko Kobayashi
	Police	Yasuo Shirai
	Industrial	Tokuzo Kitamura
	Communications	Haruo Nakayama
Chief, Central Laboratory		Tsuyoshi Narabe

South Seas Islands (Mandate) Administration Office:

Governor		Shunsuke Kondo
Director, Civil Affairs		Teiichi Domoto
" Colonization		Takasuke Nakamura
President, High Court		Otoji Ishikawa

Board of Audit:

President		Kesao Oka
Department Chiefs	1st	S. Kimura
	2nd	B. Kawamoto
	3rd	M. Oka
	4th	T. Kiyohara

Court of Administrative Litigation:

President		Tokugyo Miyake
Department Chiefs	1st	Dr. G. Endo
	2nd	Dr. K. Sekiguchi

Metropolitan Police Board:

Superintendent-General	*Iwao Yamazaki

House of Peers:

President	Count Yorinaga Matsudaira
Vice-President	Marquis Yukitada Sasaki
Chief Secretary	*Jiro Kobayashi

House of Representatives:

Speaker	Shoji Koyama
Vice-Speaker	Kazutami Tago
Chief Secretary	Misao Oki

APPENDIX II

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES

(FOREIGN AND JAPANESE)

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN TOKYO

EMBASSIES:

Belgium—5, Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Kudan 3556).
Ambassador—Pierre Forthomme.
1st Secretary—Pierre Attilio Forthomme.

Brazil—2, 3-chome, Omote-cho, Akasaka-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 3448).
Ambassador—Frederico de Castello-Branco Clark.
1st Secretary—Ruy Pinheiro Guimaraes.

France—33, Fujimi-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Mita 0090 & 2541).
Ambassador—Charles Arsene-Henry
Counsellor—Baron Guy Fain.
Military Attache—Major Paul Thiebaut
Naval Attache—Captain Joseph Rosati
Commercial Attache—Comte de Tascher.
Secretary-Interpreter—Georges Bonmarchand.
Attache of Air, Military & Naval—Commandant Pierre Paszkiewicz.
2nd Secretary—Arnaud d'Andurain de Maytie.
Asst. Naval Attache—Lieut. Etienne Sicard.
Asst. Commercial Attache—Julien Forme-Becherat.
Secretary-Archiviste—Francois Guezennec.

Germany—14, 1-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Ginza 2317, 2318 & 3033).
Ambassador—General Eugen Ott.
Counsellor—Dr. Erich Boltze.
Naval Attache—Rear-Admiral Paul Wenneker.
Military Attache—Colonel Gerhard Matzky.
Air Attache—Colonel Wolfgang von Gronau.
Asst. Air Attache—Lieut. Colonel Wilhelm Nehmiz.
Secretary of Legation—Dr. Hans-Ulrich von Marchtaler.
Commercial Secretaries—Dr. Alois Tichy.
Ladislaus von Mirbach-Geldern.
Asst. Military Attache—Commandant Fritz Julius von Petersdorff.
Asst. Naval Attache—Lieut. Norbert Bellstedt.
Attaches—Stanislaus Joahim Klimek, Franz Krapf, Kurt Richard Ludde-Neurath.
Press Atttache—Frederick de La Trobe.

Great Britain—1, Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Kudan 2706 & 2707).
Ambassador—Sir Robert Craigie.
Naval Attache—Captain D.N.C. Tufnell.
Military Attache—Colonel B. R. Mullaly.
Air Attache—Captain W. E. G. Bryant.
Counsellor—W. B. Cunningham.
Commercial Counsellor—H. A. MacCrae.
Financial Counsellor—E. L. Hall-Patch.
1st Secretary—J. T. Henderson.
Commercial Secretary—O. C. Morland.
2nd Secretary—P. H. Gore-Booth.
Asst. Naval Attache—Paymaster-Lieut. W. R. Michell.
Asst. Military Attache—Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Wards.
2nd Secretaries—H. N. Brain, H. R. Sawbridge.
3rd Secretaries—C. H. Johnston, F. L. Simpson, J. R. V. Mason.
Asst. Com. Secretary—A. J. de la Mare.

Italy—28, 1-chome, Mita, Shiba-ku. (Tel. Mita 1580, 4060, 2045).
Ambassador—Mario Indelli.
Counsellor—Paolo Cortese.
Air Attache—Colonel Nerio Brunetti.
Naval Attache—Captain Giuseppe Prelli.
Military Attache—Colonel Guido Bertoni.
1st Secretary—Pio Macchi des Comtes de Cellere.
Press Secretary—Dr. Mirko Ardemagni.
Commercial Counsellor—Dr. Romolo Angelone.
2nd Secretary—Ettore Baistrocchi.
Asst. Air Attache—Captain Riccardo Federici.
Asst. Interpreter—Salvatore Merge.

Manchoukuo—50, Sakurada-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 4066-4069).
Ambassador—Li Shao-keng.
Counsellors—Kiyotake Noda, Ryuzo Furuki, Chih Piao.
Military Attache—Major-General Li Wen-Lung.
Charge d'Affaires (2nd Secrs.) { Mitsusato Fujimori, Tomokichi Kawabata, Tsunenari Abe, Taro Higuchi, Matazi Ishida, Wu Yun Ta Lai, Zen-ichi Nakamura.
Asst. Military Attache—Major Chin Yu-chi.
Charge d'Affaires—Morihiko Kosone. (3rd Secr.)

Poland—9, Mita-Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku. (Tel. Mita 4503, 1055).
Ambassador—Thaddee de Romer.
Military & Naval Attache—Lieut.-Colonel Georges Pierre Levittoux.
2nd Secretary—Karol Staniszewski.

Spain—2, 1-chome, Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 0461).
Ambassador—Santiago Mendez de Vigo.
1st Secretary—Mariano Vidal Tolosana.

Turkey—47, Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku. (Tel. Shibuya 2055).
Ambassador—Ferid Tek.
1st Secretary—Seyfullah Esin.
Military Attache—Captain Hayri Sanaer.

The United States of America—1, Enokizaka-machi, Akasaka-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 0421, 0424, 1049).
Ambassador—Joseph Clark Grew.

Counsellor—Eugene H. Dooman (absent).
Military Attache—Lieut.-Colonel Harry I. T. Greswell.
Naval Attache—Lieut.-Commander Henri H. Smith-Hutton.
Commercial Attache—Frank S. Williams.
1st Secretaries—George A. Makinson, Stuart E. Grummon, Edward S. Crocker.
2nd Secretary—William T. Turner.
Asst. Military and Air Attache—Captain Robin B. Pape.
Asst. Naval Attache—Lieut.-Comdr. Daniel J. McCollum.
Asst. Naval and Air Attache—Lieut. J. G. Stephen Jurika.
Asst. Com. Attache—Donald W. Smith.
3rd Secretaries—Frank A. Schuler Jr. (absent), Max. W. Schmidt, John K. Emmerson, James Espy.
Attaches—Ralph J. Blake, Jay Dixon Edwards, David T. Ray.
Honorary Attache—Marshal Green.

U. S. S. R.—1, Mamiana-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 0138-0139).
Ambassador—Constantin Smetanin.
Counsellors—Dmitrii Jukov, Yakov Mlik.
Commercial Counsellor—Leonid Rasin.
Military Attache—Colonel Ivan Guchenko.
1st Secretary—Grigorii Dolbin.
Asst. Naval Attache—Captain 3rd Class, Ivan Egoricheff.
Asst. Military Attache—Major Alexandre Alexeef.
Asst. Military Air Attache—Major Mikhail Sergueetchev.
2nd Secretaries—Nicolai Generaloff, Ivan Mochalov, Viktor Zaitsev.
3rd Secretary—Mihail Privalov.
Attaches—Sergei Sergeev, Alexandre Shebanov.

LEGATIONS:

Afghanistan—7, Aoba-cho, Shibuya-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 7373).
Minister—Zul Facar Khan.
1st Secretary—Ghulam Mohammad Khan.

Argentine—4, Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 3318).
Minister—Dr. Rodolfo Moreno.
Secretary—Erasto M. Villa.

Australia—2, 3-chome Sadohara-cho, Ushigome-ku. (Tel. Ushigome 0711).
Minister—Sir John Greig Latham.
Counsellor—Frank Keith.
Commercial Secretary—A. G. Hard.
3rd Secretary—T. W. Eckersley.

Canada—16, 3-chome, Omote-cho, Akasaka-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 3107).
Minister—
1st Secretary, Charge d'Affaires—E. D. McGreer.
Commercial Secretary—C. M. Croft.
2nd Secretary—H. F. Feaver.
3rd Secretary—E. H. Norman.
Asst. Com. Attache—M. T. Stewart (absent).

Chile—7, 1-chome Shirokane Dai-machi Shiba-ku. (Tel. Takanawa 3141).
Minister—Armando Labra Carvajal.
Counsellor—Eleazar Vega.
Commercial Counsellor—Manuel Cuadros.
Attache—Guillermo de la Jara.

Colombia—Yusen Bldg., Marunouchi. (Tel. Marunouchi 0067).
Minister—Alfredo Michelsen.

Denmark—15, 4-chome, Kudan, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Kudan 0871).
Minister—Lars P. Tillitse.

Egypt—66, Shoto, Shibuya-ku. (Tel. Shibuya 3887).
Minister—Nicolas Khalil Bey.
2nd Secretary—Sami Simaika.
Attache—Dr. Mahmoud Yousri El-Karamani.

Finland—62, Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 0205).
Minister—Dr. Charles Gustave Idman.
Attache—Alexander Thesleff.

Greece—22, Nishi-machi, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Mita 5085).
Minister—Athanase G. Politis.

Hungary—10, 2-chome, Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Kudan 5039).
Minister—George de Ghika.

Iran—55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 3010).
Minister—
1st Secretary & Charge d'Affaires—Mohmoud Bahadori.

Mexico—21, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Ginza 4494).
Minister—Primo Villa Michel.
3rd Secretary—Antonio Mendez Fernandez.

Netherlands—1, Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku. (Tel. Shiba 3045).
Minister—General J. C. Pabst.
1st Secretary—Jonkheer O. Reuchlin.
Commercial Secretary—W. H. de Roos.
Secretary-Interpreter—Dr. R. H. van Gulik.

Norway—17, Aoyama-Takagi-cho, Akasaka-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 1455).
Minister—Alf Hassel.
1st Secretary, Charge d'Affaires—Arnoldus H. Kolstad.

Peru—2, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Mita 2640).
Minister—Dr. Ricardo Rivera Schreiber.
1st Secretary—Cesar Gianella.

Portugal—1, Sannen-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Ginza 1048).
Minister—Dr. Luiz Esteves Fernandes.
2nd Secretary—M. J. da Silva Guedes.

Rumania—55, Zaimoku-cho Azabu-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 5061).
Minister—Georges Parashivesco.
Military, Naval & Air Attache—Colonel Nicolas Radulesco.
1st Secretary—Radu Flondor.

Sweden—22, Nishi-machi, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Mita 3420).
Minister—Widar Bagge.
Secretary—Erik de Sydow.

Switzerland—3, No. 1 Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Kudan 2302).
Minister—Camille Gorge.
Attache—Erwin Bernath.

Thailand—140, 1-chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 4337).
Minister—Phya Sri Sena.
2nd Secretary—Luang Ratanadib.
Military & Air Attache—Colonel Luang Virayodha.
Naval Attache—Captain Luang Somburana Yudhavija.

FOREIGN CONSULATES IN JAPAN

(June 1st, 1940)

*—Consulate-General; C.G.—Consul-General; C—Consul; H.C.—Honorary Consul; V.C.—Vice-Consul; H.V.C.—Honorary Vice-Consul; Aux.C.—Auxiliary Consul.

Albania
Osaka ..... Shikanosuke Yoshida (H.C.)

Argentine
*Kobe ..... Manuel Gonzalez Durand
Roberto Tixi Massa (Aux.) (absent)
Nagoya ..... Mampei Abe (H.V.C.)
Osaka ..... Eizo Nakamura (H.C.)
Tokyo ..... Ikuro Atsumi (H.C.)
Yokohama .... Ricardo H. Aramburu (C.)

Belgium
Dairen (Kwantung) ..... Zendayu Murata (H.V.C.)
Keijo (Chosen). Jiro Iwaya (H.C.)
Kobe ..... Henri Melchior (H.C.) (absent)
C. Odaka (H.C.)
Osaka ..... Katsutaro Inabata (H.C.)
Yokohama .... Adhemar Ponvaux (H.C.) (absent)
Guy Daufresne de la Chevalerie

Bolivia
Kobe ..... Gisaku Takikawa (H.C.)
Kyozo Imamura (H.V.C.)
Osaka ..... Katsutaro Inabata (H.C.)
*Yokohama .... Jose Luis Saravia (C.)

Brazil
*Kobe ..... Aluizio de Magalhaens (In charge of Consulate-General)
Pedro Vicente Couto (H.V.C.)
Ryuzo Tawara (Consular Agent)
Nagasaki ..... Yutaka Ota (H.C.)
Yokohama .... Nelson Tabajara de Oliverira (C.)
Shozo Ishii (H.V.C.)

Chile
Kobe ..... Jorge Rosselot (H.C.)
Yokohama ....

Colombia
*Yokohama .... Gregorio Armenta (C.G.)

Cuba
*Kobe ..... Dr. Orlando de Lara (C.G.)

Denmark
Dairen (Kwantung) . Paul From Elm (H.C.)
Kobe & Osaka.. R. W. Pearce (H.C.)
Nagasaki ..... Arthur F. Tower (H.C.)
Tokyo ..... Aage Helborn Hansen (H.C.)
Yokohama .... G. N. Brockhurst

Dominique
*Yokohama .... Edgar Torres Leal (H.C.G.)

Egypt
*Tokyo ..... Sami Simaika (In charge of Consulate-General)

Equador
*Yokohama ..... Jorge Carrera Anderade (C.G.)

Esthonia
Dairen (Kwantung) .. Alfred E. Ruthe (H.C.)

Finland
Dairen (Kwantung) .. Paul Pansing (H.V.C.)
*Osaka & Kobe . Henrik Wilhelm Arvid Ouchterlony (H.C.G.)
Yokohama .... Bertram Robert Berrick (H.C.)

France
Dairen (Kwantung) .. Felix Bryner (Consular Agent)
Keijo (Chosen). Raoul Tulasne (C.)
Kobe ..... Pierre Marcel Depeyre (C.) (absent)
Veujox (V.C.)
Nagasaki ..... Boucly (Consular Agent)
Tansui ..... (In charge of British Consulate at Tansui)
Yokohama .... Edme Gallois (C.G.)
Lesourd (V.C.)

Germany
Dairen (Kwantung) .. Dr. Ernest Bischoff (C.)
Edmund Schuman (Secr.)
Osaka & Kobe . August Balser (C.G.)
Ponschab (C.)
Dr. Karl Otto Braun (V.C.)
Heubner (Chansellor)
K. Schafer (Secretary)
B. Schrobitz (Secretary)
G. Hesse (Secretary)
Yokohama .... Dr. Heinrich Seelheim (C.G.)
Dr. Walter Hoops (V.C.)
D. Christians (Chansellor)
Wilhelm Wobker (Secretary)

Great Britain
Dairen (Kwantung) .. L. H. Foulds (C.)
G. J. Edmondson (Clergical Officer & Pro. C.)
Hakodate ..... Alfred George Denbigh (Consular Agent)
Jinsen (Chosen) W. G. Bennett (Consular Agent)
*Keijo (Chosen). G. H. Phipps (C.G.)
Nagasaki ..... F. C. Greatrex (C.)
*Kobe & Osaka . D. F. MacDermot (C.)
E. C. Penson (Pro C.)
F. S. Tomlinson (Acting C.)
R. G. H. Watts (Acting V.C.)
E. T. Biggs (Secr.)
A. W. R. Taylor (Pro C.) (absent)
J. S. Waddell (Secr.)
Otaru ..... Stanley Howard Dawes (Consular Agent)
Shimonoseki .. S. A. Ringer (Consular Agent)

Tansui (Taiwan) ... C. H. Archer (C.)
Tokyo ..... R. L. Cowley (C.)
A. H. Ballantyne (V.C.)
*Yokohama .... W. W. McVittie (C.)
S. P. Hovse (V.C.)
E. Griffith (Pro. C.)
W. J. Ham (Shipping Clerk)

Greece
Jinsen ..... W. G. Bennett (Consular Agent)
Kobe ..... Hamish Colin Macnaughton (H.C.)
Douglas M. Young (H.V.C.)
Moji ..... M.C.G. Ringer (H.V.C.)
Osaka ..... T. Yamada (H.C.)
Antoine Pappadopoulo (C.)
Yokohama .... John Harold Nancollis (H.C.) (absent)
James A. Cromarty (C.)

Guatemala
Kobe ..... J. Mustaros (H.C.)
Tokyo ..... Bunshiro Hattori (H.C.)
Yokohama .... Tetsuro Ono (H.C.)

Haiti
Kobe ..... B. J. Lender (H.C.)

Honduras
*Kobe ..... Francisco Aleman (C.G.) (absent)

Italy
Dairen (Kwantung) .. Antonio Luraschi (H.C.)
Kobe ..... Marco di Renzo (V.C.)
Taihoku (Taiwan) ... Arundel del Re (Consular Agent)
Yokohama .... A. de Prospero (C.)

Jugoslavia
Osaka ..... Ei-ichiro Ueyama (H.C.)
Kantaro Ueyama (H.V.C.)

Latvia
Tokyo ..... Hans Hunter (H.C.)

Lithuania
Tokyo ..... Masaji Yasaka (H.C.)

Luxembourg
*Tokyo ..... Kaichiro Imaizumi (H.C.G.)

Manchoukuo
Keijo ..... Nenshu Kin (H.C.)
Moji ..... Sazo Idemitsu (H.C.)
Niigata ..... Ryosaku Shirase (H.C.)
Osaka ..... Riichi Ezaki (H.C.)
Shingishu (Chosen) ... Yu Chun (C.)
Hatsutaro Ito (Chancellor)
Yuan Hung-Hsi (Chancellor)
Ma Hsueh-Yuan (Chancellor)

Mexico
Kobe ..... David Latuf (H.C.)
Yokohama .... Bernado Batiz Blancarte (C.)

Nicaragua
*Tokyo ..... Edgar Torres Leal (C.G.)

Norway
Dairen (Kwantung) .. M. Felix J. Bryner (H.C.)
Kobe & Osaka . T. B. Gansmoe (H.C.)
Ragner Birch Aune (H.V.C.)
Nagasaki ..... Vanya Ringer (H.C.)
Shimonoseki .. Sidney Arthur Ringer (H.C.)
Tansui (Taiwan) .... (In charge of the British Consulate at Tansui)
Tokyo ..... C. N. B. Aall (H.C.) (absent)
Morten Henningsmoen (H.C.)
Yokohama .... H. E. Standage (H.C.)
Harold Francis Vincent (H.V.C.)

Netherlands
Dairen (Kwantung) . W. H. Winning (H.V.C.)
*Kobe ..... J. B. D. Pennink (C.G.)
W. H. de Roos (Interpreter)
N. A. J. de Voogd (Asst. Interpreter)
P. J. C. Tissen (Chancellor)
Nagasaki ..... C. F. Greatrex (H.V.C.)
Shimonoseki .. S. A. Ringer (H.V.C.)
Taihoku (Taiwan) ... P. E. Chapman (Gerant)
Tokyo ..... J. C. Reinders Folmer (H.C.)
Yokohama .... M. S. Wiersum (H.C.)

Panama
Osaka & Kobe . Ernesto Bellino (H.C.) (absent)
Yokohama .... Angelo Ferrari (C.G.)

Paraguay
*Kobe ..... Kazuo Fujimura (H.C.G.)
Jose Chihan (H.V.C.)
Tokyo ..... Robert Faulkner Moss (H.C.)

Peru
Kobe ..... J. Jose Salas (C.)

Poland
Osaka ..... Junkichi Matsuoka (H.C.)
Tokyo ..... (In charge of Polish Legation in Tokyo)
Yokohama .... Toshijiro Watanabe (H.C.)

Portugal
Kyoto ..... Katsutaro Inabata (H.V.C.)
Kobe ..... Francisco X. da Silva e Sousa (H.C.)
Victor Edmundo de Souza (H.V.C.)
Moji & Shimonoseki . Horace Nutter (H.V.C.)
Nagasaki ..... S. A. Ringer (H.V.C.)
Nagoya ..... Jirozaemon Ito (H.V.C.)
Osaka ..... Taro Inabata (H.V.C.)
Tokyo ..... J. Abranches Pinto (H.C.)

Rumania
*Osaka ..... Katsutaro Inabata (H.C.G.)

Salvador
*Tokyo ..... Leon Siguenza (C.G.)
Hachiro Asano (Consular Agent)

Spain
*Yokohama .... (In charge of Spanish Legation in Tokyo)

Sweden
Dairen (Kwantung) .. W. H. Winning (H.C.)
Kobe & Osaka . Ernest William James (H.C.G.)

FOREIGN CONSULATES IN JAPAN

(June 1st, 1940)

*—Consulate-General; C.G.—Consul-General; C—Consul; H.C.—Honorary Consul; V.C.—Vice-Consul; H.V.C.—Honorary Vice-Consul; Aux.C.—Auxiliary Consul.

Albania
Osaka ..... Shikanosuke Yoshida (H.C.)

Argentine
*Kobe ..... Manuel Gonzalez Durand; Roberto Tixi Massa (Aux.) (absent)
Nagoya ..... Mampei Abe (H.V.C.)
Osaka ..... Eizo Nakamura (H.C.)
Tokyo ..... Ikuro Atsumi (H.C.)
Yokohama .... Ricardo H. Aramburu (C.)

Belgium
Dairen (Kwantung) ..... Zendayu Murata (H.V.C.)
Keijo (Chosen). Jiro Iwaya (H.C.)
Kobe ..... Henri Melchior (H.C.) (absent); C. Odaka (H.C.)
Osaka ..... Katsutaro Inabata (H.C.)
Yokohama .... Adhemar Ponvaux (H.C.) (absent); Guy Daufresne de la Chevalerie

Bolivia
Kobe ..... Gisaku Takikawa (H.C.); Kyozo Imamura (H.V.C.)
Osaka ..... Katsutaro Inabata (H.C.)
*Yokohama .... Jose Luis Saravia (C.)

Brazil
*Kobe ..... Aluizio de Magalhaens (In charge of Consulate-General); Pedro Vicente Couto (H.V.C.); Ryuzo Tawara (Consular Agent)
Nagasaki ..... Yutaka Ota (H.C.)
Yokohama .... Nelson Tabajara de Oliverira (C.); Shozo Ishii (H.V.C.)

Chile
Kobe ..... Jorge Rosselot (H.C.)
Yokohama ....

Colombia
*Yokohama .... Gregorio Armenta (C.G.)

Cuba
*Kobe ..... Dr. Orlando de Lara (C.G.)

Denmark
Dairen (Kwantung) . Paul From Elm (H.C.)
Kobe & Osaka.. R. W. Pearce (H.C.)
Nagasaki ..... Arthur F. Tower (H.C.)
Tokyo ..... Aage Helborn Hansen (H.C.)
Yokohama .... G. N. Brockhurst

Dominique
*Yokohama .... Edgar Torres Leal (H.C.G.)

Egypt
*Tokyo ..... Sami Simaika (In charge of Consulate-General)

Equador
*Yokohama ..... Jorge Carrera Anderade (C.G.)

Esthonia
Dairen (Kwantung) .. Alfred E. Ruthe (H.C.)

Finland
Dairen (Kwantung) .. Paul Pansing (H.V.C.)
*Osaka & Kobe . Henrik Wilhelm Arvid Ouchterlony (H.C.G.)
Yokohama .... Bertram Robert Berrick (H.C.)

France
Dairen (Kwantung) .. Felix Bryner (Consular Agent)
Keijo (Chosen). Raoul Tulasne (C.)
Kobe ..... Pierre Marcel Depeyre (C.) (absent); Veujox (V.C.)
Nagasaki ..... Boucly (Consular Agent)
Tansui ..... (In charge of British Consulate at Tansui)
Yokohama .... Edme Gallois (C.G.); Lesourd (V.C.)

Germany
Dairen (Kwantung) .. Dr. Ernest Bischoff (C.); Edmund Schuman (Secr.)
Osaka & Kobe . August Balser (C.G.); Ponschab (C.); Dr. Karl Otto Braun (V.C.); Heubner (Chansellor); K. Schafer (Secretary); B. Schrobitz (Secretary); G. Hesse (Secretary)
Yokohama .... Dr. Heinrich Seelheim (C.G.); Dr. Walter Hoops (V.C.); D. Christians (Chansellor); Wilhelm Wobker (Secretary)

Great Britain
Dairen (Kwantung) .. L. H. Foulds (C.); G. J. Edmondson (Clergical Officer & Pro. C.)
Hakodate ..... Alfred George Denbigh (Consular Agent)
Jinsen (Chosen) W. G. Bennett (Consular Agent)
*Keijo (Chosen). G. H. Phipps (C.G.)
Nagasaki ..... F. C. Greatrex (C.); D. F. MacDermot (C.); E. C. Penson (Pro C.); F. S. Tomlinson (Acting C.); R. G. H. Watts (Acting V.C.); E. T. Biggs (Secr.); A. W. R. Taylor (Pro C.) (absent); J. S. Waddell (Secr.)
*Kobe & Osaka .
Otaru ..... Stanley Howard Dawes (Consular Agent)
Shimonoseki .. S. A. Ringer (Consular Agent)

Tansui (Taiwan) ... C. H. Archer (C.)
Tokyo ..... R. L. Cowley (C.); A. H. Ballantyne (V.C.)
*Yokohama .... W. W. McVittie (C.); S. P. Hovse (V.C.); E. Griffith (Pro. C.); W. J. Ham (Shipping Clerk)

Greece
Jinsen ..... W. G. Bennett (Consular Agent)
Kobe ..... Hamish Colin Macnaughton (H.C.); Douglas M. Young (H.V.C.)
Moji ..... M.C.G. Ringer (H.V.C.)
Osaka ..... T. Yamada (H.C.); Antoine Pappadopoulo (C.)
Yokohama .... John Harold Nancollis (H.C.) (absent); James A. Cromarty (C.)

Guatemala
Kobe ..... J. Mustaros (H.C.)
Tokyo ..... Bunshiro Hattori (H.C.)
Yokohama .... Tetsuro Ono (H.C.)

Haiti
Kobe ..... B. J. Lender (H.C.)

Honduras
*Kobe ..... Francisco Aleman (C.G.) (absent)

Italy
Dairen (Kwantung) .. Antonio Luraschi (H.C.)
Kobe ..... Marco di Renzo (V.C.)
Taihoku (Taiwan) ... Arundel del Re (Consular Agent)
Yokohama .... A. de Prospero (C.)

Jugoslavia
Osaka ..... Ei-ichiro Ueyama (H.C.); Kantaro Ueyama (H.V.C.)

Latvia
Tokyo ..... Hans Hunter (H.C.)

Lithuania
Tokyo ..... Masaji Yasaka (H.C.)

Luxembourg
*Tokyo ..... Kaichiro Imaizumi (H.C.G.)

Manchoukuo
Keijo ..... Nenshu Kin (H.C.)
Moji ..... Sazo Idemitsu (H.C.)
Niigata ..... Ryosaku Shirase (H.C.)
Osaka ..... Riichi Ezaki (H.C.)
Shingishu (Chosen) ... Yu Chun (C.); Hatsutaro Ito (Chancellor); Yuan Hung-Hsi (Chancellor); Ma Hsueh-Yuan (Chancellor)

Mexico
Kobe ..... David Latuf (H.C.)
Yokohama .... Bernado Batiz Blancarte (C.)

Nicaragua
*Tokyo ..... Edgar Torres Leal (C.G.)

Norway
Dairen (Kwantung) .. M. Felix J. Bryner (H.C.)
Kobe & Osaka . T. B. Gansmoe (H.C.); Ragner Birch Aune (H.V.C.)
Nagasaki ..... Vanya Ringer (H.C.)
Shimonoseki .. Sidney Arthur Ringer (H.C.)
Tansui (Taiwan) .... (In charge of the British Consulate at Tansui)
Tokyo ..... C. N. B. Aall (H.C.) (absent); Morten Henningsmoen (H.C.)
Yokohama .... H. E. Standage (H.C.); Harold Francis Vincent (H.V.C.)

Netherlands
Dairen (Kwantung) . W. H. Winning (H.V.C.)
*Kobe ..... J. B. D. Pennink (C.G.); W. H. de Roos (Interpreter); N. A. J. de Voogd (Asst. Interpreter); P. J. C. Tissen (Chancellor)
Nagasaki ..... C. F. Greatrex (H.V.C.)
Shimonoseki .. S. A. Ringer (H.V.C.)
Taihoku (Taiwan) ... P. E. Chapman (Gerant)
Tokyo ..... J. C. Reinders Folmer (H.C.)
Yokohama .... M. S. Wiersum (H.C.)

Panama
Osaka & Kobe . Ernesto Bellino (H.C.) (absent)
Yokohama .... Angelo Ferrari (C.G.)

Paraguay
*Kobe ..... Kazuo Fujimura (H.C.G.); Jose Chihan (H.V.C.)
Tokyo ..... Robert Faulkner Moss (H.C.)

Peru
Kobe ..... J. Jose Salas (C.)

Poland
Osaka ..... Junkichi Matsuoka (H.C.)
Tokyo ..... (In charge of Polish Legation in Tokyo)
Yokohama .... Toshijiro Watanabe (H.C.)

Portugal
Kyoto ..... Katsutaro Inabata (H.V.C.)
Kobe ..... Francisco X. da Silva e Sousa (H.C.); Victor Edmundo de Souza (H.V.C.)
Moji & Shimonoseki . Horace Nutter (H.V.C.)
Nagasaki ..... S. A. Ringer (H.V.C.)
Nagoya ..... Jirozaemon Ito (H.V.C.)
Osaka ..... Taro Inabata (H.V.C.)
Tokyo ..... J. Abranches Pinto (H.C.)

Rumania
*Osaka ..... Katsutaro Inabata (H.C.G.)

Salvador
*Tokyo ..... Leon Siguenza (C.G.); Hachiro Asano (Consular Agent)

Spain
*Yokohama .... (In charge of Spanish Legation in Tokyo)

Sweden
Dairen (Kwantung) .. W. H. Winning (H.C.)
Kobe & Osaka . Ernest William James (H.C.G.)

Nagasaki	Vanya Ringer (Gerant)
Shimonoseki & Moji	S. A. Ringer (H.V.C.)
Yokohama	R. G. Bell (H.C.)

Switzerland

Dairen (Kwantung) ..	Boris Bryner (Consular Agent)
Tokyo	(In charge of the Legation at Tokyo)

Thailand

Kobe	Mitsuzo Enami (H.C.) Shinobu Sugenoya (H.V.C.)
Nagoya	Katsutaro Kato (H.C.)
Osaka	Isaburo Azumi (H.C.) Etsutaro Azumi (H.V.C.)
Yokohama	Takeo Kurata (H.C.) Shogo Nakagawa (H.V.C.)

Turkey

Tokyo	(In charge of the Embassy at Tokyo)
Osaka	Heibei Mori (H.C.)

U.S.A.

Dairen (Kwantung) ..	Augustus S. Chase (C.) Maurice Pasquet (V.C.)
*Tokyo	Stanley G. Slavens (C.) W. Garland Richardson (V.C.) David A. Thomasson (Secr.)
Kobe	Samuel Sokobin (C.) William C. Affeld, Jr. (V.C.) Otis W. Rhoades (V.C.) Roy M. Melbourne (V.C.) Glen W. Bruner (V.C.)
Nagasaki	Arthur F. Tower (C.)
Nagoya	Charles H. Stephan (V.C.)
*Keijo (Chosen)	O. Gaylord Marsh (C.G.) (absent) U. Alexis Johnson (V.C.)
Taihoku (Taiwan) ...	Gerald Warner (C.)
*Osaka	John M. Allison (C.) Walter P. MacConaughy (C.) Carl H. Boehringer (V.C.)
Yokohama	Richard F. Boyce (C.) Ivan B. White (V.C.) (absent) Jule L. Goetzmann (V.C.)

U.S.S.R.

Dairen (Kwantung) ..	Mikhail Joukouski (C.)
Hakodate	
*Keijo	Leonide Tchijov (C.G.)
Tsuruga	Alexandre Zabeline (C.)

Uruguay

Kobe	Alberto Borques (H.C.)
Yokohama & Tokyo	Antonio Maria Acosta y Lara (H.C.)

Venezuela

Kobe	Genji Kato (H.C. Agent)
Tokyo	Dr. Carlos Rodrguez Jumenez (C.G.)
Yokohama	Takemaro Kobayashi (H.C.G.) Takemaro Kobayashi (H.C. Agent) (Add.)

JAPANESE EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ABROAD

(August 15, 1940)

EMBASSIES:

Belgium (1, Boulevar General Jacques, Ixelles Bruxelles. Belgique)
Ambassador—Shigeru Kuriyama.
1st Secretary—N. Yoshioka.
Commercial Secretary—T. Saita.
Charge d'Affaires (Consul, Add.)—T. Moriyama.

Brazil (Rua das Laranjeiras, 192, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil)
Ambassador—Kazue Kuwajima.
Counsellor—S. Sato.
1st Secretary—T. Kudo.
3rd Secretaries—S. Hayao, T. Komine.
Commerical Secretary—K. Katsuyama.

France (24 Rue Greuze, Paris, France)
Ambassador—Lieut.-Gen. Hiroshi Oshima.
Counsellor—K. Harada.
1st Secretary—K. Tsutsui.
3rd Secretary—M. Aoki.
Commercial Secretary—T. Saita.

Germany (Berlin, W. 62, Ahornstr., 1, Allemagne)
Ambassador—Lieut-Gen. Hiroshi Oshima.
Counsellor—T. Kase.
1st Secretaries—N. Ogawa, K. Umase, J. Kanda.
3rd Secretaries—H. Furuuchi, R. Yaguchi, O. Kuroda.
Commercial Secretary—A. Nagai.
Charge d'Affaires—K. Kojima.

Great Britain (37, Portman Sq., London, W.I., England)
Ambassador—Mamoru Shigemitsu.
Counsellor—S. Okamoto.
1st Secretary—S. Kamimura.
2nd Secretaries—K. Inouye, S. Beppu, T. Kase.
3rd Secretary—N. Ushiba.
Commercial Secretaries—Y. Sudo, T. Komuro, Y. Kato.
Charge d'Affaires—M. Inukawa.

China (Peking, China)
Ambassador—Kumataro Honda.
Counsellor—K. Fujii.
1st Secretaries—K. Hayashida, Y. Tsuchida, K. Kameyama.
2nd Secretaries—K. Takigawa, H. Terasaki.
3rd Secretary—Y. Izeki.
Commercial Secretary—H. Kato.
Charge d'Affaires—S. Hayashi.

Italy (Viale Regina Magherita 260, Rome, Italie)
Ambassador—Horikiri Zenbei.
Counsellor—T. Sakamoto.
1st Secretary—S. Kawahara.
3rd Secretaries—K. Hara, T. Ninomiya, K. Inouye.

Manchoukuo (Hsinking Special Municipal City, Manchoukuo)
Ambassador—Gen. Yoshijiro Umetsu.
1st Secretaries—Y. Kiuchi, M. Yoshitomi.
2nd Secretary—K. Narita.
Charge d'Affaires—F. Nemoto, M. Ohkubo.

Poland (Ulica Bronislawa Pierackiego 10, Varsovie)
Ambassador—Shu-ichi Sako (absent).
1st Secretary—A. Kimura (absent).

Turkey & Greece (59, Boulevard Tchankaya, Ankara)
Ambassador—Toshihiko Taketomi.
Counsellor—S. Kato.
1st Secretaries—H. Kano (absent), T. Kinoshita.

United States of America (2514 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington D.C., U.S.A.)
Ambassador—Adm. Kichisaburo Nomura.
Counsellor—M. Morishima.
1st Secretaries—S. Iguchi, Y. Yamada.
3rd Secretaries—K. Ohno, A. Miyazaki, F. Kai.
Commercial Secretary—T. Inouye.
Charge d'Affaires—Y. Sakoh (absent), H. Hoshida, T. Kihara.

U.S.S.R. (Malaya Nikitskaya 13, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)
Ambassador—Lieut.-Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa.
Counsellor—M. Shichida.
1st Secretaries—T. Tsukamoto, K. Imai, K. Saito.
2nd Secretary—N. Ohye.
3rd Secretary—S. Ohta.
Commercial Secretary—K. Tanaka (absent).

LEGATIONS:

Afghanistan (Kaboul, Afghanistan)
Minister—Waro Moriya.
3rd Secretaries—S. Iwasaki, T. Katsube.

Argentine, Paraguay & Uruguay (Calle Reconquista 336, Buenos Aires, La Argentina)
Minister—Iwataro Uchiyama.
1st Secretary—G. Ohmori.
Commercial Secretary—Y. Nakamura.
Charge d'Affaires—T. Koseki.

Bulgaria (Grand Hotel du Bulgarie, Sofia)
Minister—Teruo Hachiya.
3rd Secretary—K. Izumi.

Canada (Victoria Bldg., 140 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario)
Minister—Baron Shu Tomii.
3rd Secretary—A. Matsui.
Charge d'Affaires—S. Kanaya.

Chile (Ave. Antonio Varas, No. 514, Santiago, Chile)
Minister—Kanzo Shiozaki.

Colombia (Carrera 3a, No. 76-06, Bogota)
Minister—Junzo Sakane.

Cuba (Calle 13, No. 801, esquina 2a, Vedado, Rep. of Cuba)
Minister—Adm. Kichisaburo Nomura.
Charge d'Affaires—S. Nanjo.

Egypt (14, Rue Guezireh, Le Caire, Egypt)
Minister—Uzuhiko Usami.
2nd Secretary—T. Kuwahara.
Charge d'Affaires—E. Nomi, M. Anami (absent).

Finland (11, B. Parkgatan, Helsingfors, Finlande)
Minister—Yujiro Sugishita.

Hungary (Kelenhegyi ut 48 XI, Budapest)
Minister—Kojiro Inouye.
1st Secretary—N. Inouye.

Iran (Av. Pahlavi, Teheran, Iran)
Minister—Shoichi Nakayama.

Iraq (Alwaziriyah 2-5 Bagdad)
Minister—Taneki Kumabe.

Latvia, Estonia & Lithuania (Jura Alunana iela 2, dz 2, Riga, Lettonie).
Minister—Shojiro Otaka.
1st Secretaries—S. Shimada, A. Kimura, H. Ohta.

Mexico, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua & Costa Rica (Calle Colima No. 168, Mexico D.F.)
Minister—Saichiro Koshida.
3rd Secretary—S. Sato.

Netherlands (No. 12, Sophialaan, La Haye, Pays-Bas)
Minister—Itaro Ishii.

Panama (La Esquina de Ave. Justo Arosemena y Calle 38, Panama)
Minister—Kosaku Mizusawa.

Peru, Ecuador & Bolivia (Ave. Arequipa 610, Lima, Peru)
Minister—Masamoto Kitada.

Portugal (Praca do Rio de Janeiro 14, Lishboa)
Minister—Kikuji Yonezawa.
1st Secretary—Ken Yanagisawa.
3rd Secretary—N. Katsuda.

Rumania & Jugoslavia (Boulevard Lascar Catargiu 29, Bucharest)
Minister—Katsutaro Miyazaki.
1st Secretaries—J. Machida, T. Terazaki.

Spain (Villa la Cumbre, San Sebastian)
Minister—Yakichiro Suma.
3rd Secretary—J. Takase.

Sweden, Norway & Denmark (Strandvagen 25, Stockholm)
Minister—Shikao Matsushima.
2nd Secretary—M. Hirata.

Switzerland (95, Thunstrasse, Berne)
Minister—Tadashi Kurihara.
2nd Secretary—T. Kohase.

Thailand (545, Raja Prarob Rd., Makasan, Bangkok)
Minister—Kuramatsu Murai (absent).
1st Secretary—T. Asada.
Commercial Counsellor—T. Tazawa.

Union of South Africa (Prudential House, Pretorious St. Pretoria)
Minister—Kenichi Okada.
3rd Secretary—K. Yoshida.

Venezuela (34, La Florida, Caracas)
Minister—Kiyoshi Yamagata.
3rd Secretary—J. Ohgimi.

JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERALS ABROAD

(August 15, 1940)

London (15, St., Helen's Place Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 3, England)
Consul-General—K. Kishi.
" —K. Uchiyama.

Hamburg (Hamburg, Alsterdamm 39, Europahaus, Deutschland)
Consul-General—H. Kawamura.
Vice-Consuls—S. Imai, S. Ohtani (absent).

Geneva (39, Quai, W. Wilson, Geneve, Suisse)
Consul-General (Counsellor, Legation, add.)—K. Kobayashi.

Vienna (Kolblgasse 1, Wienne 111)
Consul-General—A. Yamaji.

Plague (Na Hrebenkach 2044)
Consul-General—K. Ichige.

U.S.S.R. (Asiatic Russia):

Vladivostok (24, Pekinskaya Ulitsa, Vladivostok)
Consul-General—F. Miyakawa.
Vice-Consul—N. Hirooka (absent).

Alexandrovsk (3, Ulitsa Imeni Dzerzinskavo, Alexandrovsk, Sakhalin)
Consul-General—B. Tanaka (absent).
Vice-Consul—K. Nakata.

MANCHOUKUO:

Harbin
Consul-General—K. Kubota.
Vice-Consul—G. Masuo.

Hsinking
Consul-General (Counsellor, Embassy, add.)—T. Miura.

CHINA:

Peking
Consul-General—Y. Tsuchida.
Consuls—T. Yaguchi, E. Fukuda.

Tientsin
Consul-General—Y. Muto.
Consuls—C. Nakajima, W. Ohkuma, N. Nishida.

Changchiakou
Consul-General—N. Watanabe.
Consuls—T. Komofuchi, K. Matsuura, S. Mochizuki.

Tsingtao
Consul-General—D. Kato (absent).
Consuls—S. Matsumuro, M. Ishikawa, S. Shima, M. Hashimoto.

Tsinan
Consul-General—M. Arino.
Consul—H. Harada.
Vice-Consul—T. Katsuno.

Shanghai
Consul-General—Y. Miura.
Consuls—S. Kato, E. Shimada, K. Tsurumi, M. Inouye, A. Tajima (absent), S. Sato, K. Ogawa, etc.

Nanking
Consul-General—Y. Hanawa.
Consuls—B. Kaneko, N. Nakane, T. Matsudaira, T. Yoshitake.

Hankow
Consul-General—R. Itoh.
Consuls—E. Ichii, S. Tanaka, T. Sasaki.

Amoy
Consul-General—G. Uchida.
Vice-Consuls—H. Okamoto, etc.

Canton
Consul-General—N. Kita.
Consul—T. Yoshioka.

Haikow
Consul—H. Kurimoto.

Hongkong
Consul-General—K. Okazaki.
Consul—K. Kota.

Hanoi (4, Ue Charles Coulier, Hanoi, Tonkin, Indo-China)
Consul-General—R. Suzuki.

Singapore (11, Upper Wilkie Road, Singapore, S.S.)
Consul-General—K. Toyoda.
Consul—T. Shimanuki.

Bangkok (545 Raja-Prarob Road, Makasan, Bangkok, Thailand)
Consul-General (1st Secr., Legation, add.)—T. Asada.
Vice-Consul—R. Amada.

Manila (Willson Bldg. 143 Juan Luna, Binondo, Manila, P.I.)
Consul-General—T. Yoshida.
Vice-Consul—S. Kawaminami.

Batavia (Scottweg 23, Batavia, Java)
Consul-General—O. Saito.
Consul—T. Ohtani (absent).

Calcutta (5, Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta, India)
Consul-General—T. Wakamatsu.
Consuls—J. Moto, I. Asahi (absent).

Sydney (Grace Bldg., 77 York St., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia)
Consul-General—M. Akiyama.
Consul—S. Ishikawa.

Wellington (Amp Bldg., Custom-house Quay, Wellington, C. I. New Zealand)
Consul-General—T. Fukuma.

Honolulu (1742, Nuuanu Ave., Honolulu, T.H.)
Consul-General—K. Gunji.
Vice-Consul—O. Okuda.

San Francisco (Postal Telegraph Bldg., Battery St., San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.)
Consul-General—T. Sato.
Consuls—I. Kawasaki, K. Inagaki.
Vice-Consul—S. Takahashi.

Chicago (1615 Tribune Tower, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.)
Consul-General—H. Ashino.

New York (630 Fifth Av., New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.)
Consul-General—K. Wakasugi.
Consuls—S. Iguchi, T. Inouye.
Vice-Consuls—S. Kondo, T. Mori, G. Amano.

Mexico (c/o Japanese Legation, Mexico City)

Sao Paulo (Av., Bringadeiro Luiz Antonio 487, Sao Paulo)
Consul-General—F. Minoda (absent).
Consuls—M. Yodokawa (absent), R. Naruse.
Vice-Consuls—Y. Saito, S. Nogae.

JAPANESE CONSULATES ABROAD

(August 15, 1940)

(V.C.—Vice-Consul)

England
Liverpool { S. Beppu (C.)
S. Suzuki (V.C.)

Belgium
Anvers—R. Moriyama (C.)

France
Marseilles—Y. Yamashita (C.) (absent)

Spain
Barcelona—J. Saida (C.)

Lithuania
Kaunas—S. Sugihara (V.C.)

U.S.S.R.
Oha—T. Murase (V.C.)
Petropavlovsk { J. Aburabashi (C.) (absent)
R. Honda (V.C.)

Manchoukuo
Mutankiang—Y. Takiyama (C.)
Suifenho—S. Shimomura (C.)
Tungan—G. Sumino (C.)
Manchouli—Y. Toyohara (C.)
Hailar—Y. Koyanagi (C.)
Kunchun—T. Kiuchi (C.)

China
Shihchiachuang { Y. Okitsu (C.)
T. Yaguchi (C.)
Taiyuan—K. Shirai (C.)
Hsuchow—K. Nakano (C.)
Chefoo—H. Nagaoka (C.)
Hang-chou—T. Domei (C.)
Kiukiang—E. Ichii (C.)
Swatow—S. Takai (C.)

French Indo-China
Saigon—S. Takazawa (C.)

Philippines
Davao—K. Iwanaga (C.)

Celebes
Menado—M. Nonomura (C.)

British North Borneo
Sandakan—T. Taniguchi (C.)

Java
Sourabaya { T. Kori (C.)
N. Mizuta (C.) (absent)

Sumatra
Medan—C. Harada (C).

Burma
Rangoon { J. Fukui (C.)
N. Kuga (C.)

India
Colombo—I. Shibata (C.)
Bombay—M. Yamashita (V.C.)
Karachi—R. Tsurumi (V.C.)

Egypt
Alexandria—M. Ohno (C.)
Port Said—S. Tada (V.C.)

Arabia
Beyrout—S. Otaki (C.)

East Africa
Mombassa—C. Mogaki (C.)

British South Africa
Cape Town { K. Yoshida (C.)
H. Nakagawa (C.)

Morocco
Casablanca—S. Iida (V.C.)

New Caladonia
Nemea—T. Kuroki (C.)

U.S.A.
Los Angeles { H. Yoshida (C.)
S. Fukushima (C.)
Portland—S. Yuki (C.)
Seattle—Y. Sato (C.)
New Orleans—K. Ito (C.)

Canada
Vancouver—K. Nakauchi (C.)

Cuba
Havana—S. Nanjo (C.)

Panama
Panama—I. Hara (V.C.)

Peru
Lima—M. Isawa (C.)

Argentine
Buenos Aires { G. Omori (C.)
S. Hosokawa (C.)

Brazil
Rio de Janeiro { S. Hayao (C.)
S. Komine (C.) (absent)
Bauru—Y. Ohtani (C.)
Belem—N. Sato (V.C.)
Santos—Y. Furukawa (V.C.)

JAPANESE HONORARY CONSULS ABROAD

(August 15, 1940)

(*—Consulate-General)

U.S.A.
Boston—R. E. Danielson.
Philadelphia—E. S. Morris.
Galveston—J. H. Langben.
Mobile—W. H. Armbrecht.
San Juan—A. Marxuasch.

Belgium
Liege—A.L.A. Baar.

Bolivia
Trinidad—S. A. Alvarado.

Brazil
Manaos—A. de Araujo.

Colombia
Bogota—D.L.C. Corral.

Costa Rica
San Jose—F. S. Harrison.

Denmark
Copenhagen*—H. Gether (C.G.).

Dominica
Trujillo—M. Menendez.

Equador
Guayaquil—P. V. Miller.

France
le Havre—C. F. Langstaff.
Tunis—J. C. Prat.
Lyons—G. P. C. Pila.

Germany
Bremen—F. H. Noltenius.
Munchen*—E. Schussel (C.G.).
Stettin*—Dr. T. Toepffer.

Great Britain
Adelaide (Australia)—F. L. Parsons.
Brisbane (Australia)—F. E. Loxton.
Broome (Australia)—A. Male.
Cardiff—R. H. Evans.
Dublin—J. B. Hollwey.
Durban—W. R. Wright.
Gibralter—W. H. Smith .
Glasgow—U. F. Burrell.
Manchester—W. P. Groves.
Melbourne (Australia)—D. Y. Syme. P. J. Black (V.C.).
Middlesborough—A. W. Bulmar.
Valetta—R. Howard.
Auckland—E. R. Davis.

Greece
Salonika—E. N. Saltiel.

Haiti
Port-au-Prince—E. Esteve.

Honduras
Tegucigalpa—I. Agurcia.

Italy
Genoa—L. Canali.
Naples—Marqu's de C.C.E. Capomazza.
Palermo—G. Paternostro.
Venice—G. Fusinato.
Triest—S. Roberto.

Luxembourg
Luxembourg*—J. P. Arendt (C.G.). C. Theisen (V.C.).

Netherlands
Rotterdam*—H. P. van Vliet (C.G.).
Amsterdam—W. Rehbock.

Norway
Oslo*—A. H. Mathiesen (C.G.).

Peru
Trujillo—C. L. Herrera

Poland
Gdynia—F. Collat.

Portugal
Porto—R. Spratley.

Sweden
Gotheburg—T. E. J. Brostrom.

Switzerland
Basel—E. Zellweger.

Yugoslavia
Belgrade—M. Stanojevitch.

Palestine
Haifa—N.R.S. Joly.

WHO'S WHO

Abbreviations

(A)

Acad.	Academy
Adm. (or Admi.)	Admiral
Admin.	Administrate; Adminstration; Administrative
Adv.	Adviser
A.E. & P.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Aff.	Affairs
Agr. (or Agrl.)	Agriculture; Agricultural
Amb.	Ambassador
Amer.	America; American
Anat.	Anatomy
Anthrop.	Anthropology
Apptd.	Appointed
Apts.	Apartments
Archit.	Architect; Architecture; Architectural
Art. (also Artil.)	Artillery
Assn. (Ass'n)	Association
Asst.	Assistant
Aud.	Auditor
Av. (also Ave.)	Avenue

(B)

b.	born
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts
B.C.	British Columbia
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity
B.L.	Bachelor of Laws
Bd.	Board
Bk.	Bank
Bldg.	Building
Br.	Branch
Brig.	Brigade
Brit.	British
Bro.	Brother
Bt.	Botany
Bur.	Bureau
Bus.	Business

(C)

Cap.	Capital
Capt.	Captain
Cav.	Cavalry
Chem.	Chemical; Chemistry
Chmn.	Chairman
Co.	Company
Col.	Colonel
Coll.	College
Com.	Commerce Commercial; Communication
Comdr.	Commander
Commn.	Commission
Commr.	Commissioner
Conf.	Conference
Cong.	Congress
Cons.	Consul; Consulate
Cons.-Gen.	Consul-General; Consulate-General
Constr.	Construction
Corp.	Corporation
Corr.	Correspondent; Correspondence
Cr.	Created
Ctte.	Committee

(D)

d.	Daughter
D.Agr.	Doctor of Agriculture
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity
D.D.S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery
D.E.	Doctor of Engineering
D.E.I.	Dutch East Indies
D. Econ.	Doctor of Economics
D.L.	Doctor of Laws
Deg.	Degree
Del.	Delegate
Dep.	Deputy
Dept.	Department
Dict.	Dictionary
Diplo.	Diplomacy; Diplomatic
Dir.	Director
Disarm.	Disarmament
Dist.	District
D.Litt.	Doctor of Literature
Div.	Division
D.	Doctor
D. Com.	Doctor of Commerce
D.Sc. (D.Sci.)	Doctor of Science

(E)

E.	East
E. & P.	Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
e.d.	Eldest daughter
Econ.	Economical; Economy; Economics
e.s.	Eldest son
Educ.	Education; Educational
E.E. & M.P.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
Elec.	Electric; Electricity; Electrical
Emb.	Embassy
Eng.	English; England
Engr	Engineer
Engrg.	Engineering
Epis.	Episcopal
Exam.	Examination

(F)

F.	Fellow
Fed.	Federation
Fgn.	Foreign
Fin.	Finance; Financial
For.	Forestry

(G)

g.	Grand
Gen.	General
Geog.	Geography; Geographical
Geol.	Geology; Geological
Gov.	Governor
Govt.	Government
Grad.	Graduated; Graduation

(H)

H.C.S.	Higher Civil Service
H.I.M.	His Imperial Majesty
H.M.S.	His Majesty's Ship
Hdqrs.	Headquarters
Hon.	Honorary; Honorable

(I)

Imp.	Imperial
Inc.	Incorporated
Ind.	Industry, Industrial
Inf.	Infantry

Ins.	Insurance
Inst.	Institute, Institution
Instr.	Instructor
Intl. (Int'l)	International
Is.	Island

(J)

Jr.	Junior
Juris.	Jurisprudence

(K)

K.K.	Kabushiki Kaisha (joint stock company)

(L)

Lab.	Labor; Laboratory
Leg.	Legation
Lit. (or Litt.)	Literary; Literature
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
LL.D.	Doctor of Laws
Lieut.-Gen.	Lieutenant General
Lt. (or Lieut.)	Lieutenant
Lt. Col.	Lieutenant Colonel

(M)

m.	Married
M.A.	Master of Arts
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
M.Dip.	Master of Diplomacy
M.L. (or LL.M.)	Master of Laws
M.M.E.	Master of Mechanical Engineering
M.P.	Member of Parliament
Maj.	Major
Man.	Manchoukuo
Maths.	Mathematics
Mech.	Mechanical; Mechanics
Mem.	Member
Metall.	Metallurgical
Meteorl.	Meteorological
Merto.	Metropolitan
Mfg.	Manufacturing
Mfr.	Manufacturer
Mgr.	Manager
Mid.	Middle
Mil.	Military
Mineral.	Mineralogical
Min.	Minister
Mng.-Dir.	Managing Director
Mun. (or Muni.)	Municipal

(N)

Nat.	National
Nav.	Navy; Naval

(O)

Org.	Organization
Ornith.	Ornithology; Ornithological
Ophthal.	Ophthalmology; Ophthalmological

(P)

Parl.	Parliament; Parliamentary
P.-G.	Post-Graduate
Ph.D. (or Phil.D.)	Doctor of Philosophy
Pharm.	Pharmacy; Pharmacology; Pharmaceutical
Polit.	Politics; Political
Prep.	Preparatory
Pres.	President
Prin.	Principal
Priv.	Private
Prof.	Professor
Prop.	Proprietor
Prov.	Province; Provincial; Provisional
Pro Tem.	Pro Temore (for the time being)
Psychol.	Psychological; Psychology
Pub.	Public; Publishing; Published; Publication

(R)

Rec'd (or Recd.)	Received
Rd.	Road
Reg.	Regiment; Regimental
Renov.	Renovation
Rep. (or Repr.)	Representative
Res.	Reserve
Rev.	Reverend
Ry.	Railway

(S)

s.	son
S.	South
Sch.	School
S.E.	South East
S.M.R.	South Manchuria Railway
S.W.	South West
Sc. (or Sci.)	Science; Scientific
Sect.	Section; Sectional
Secr. (Sec.)	Secretary
Soc.	Society
Spec.	Special
Spin.	Spinning
Sq.	Square
Sqn.	Squadron
Sr.	Senior
St.	Street
Stn.	Station
Statis.	Statistical; Statistics
Supt.	Superintendent
Surg.	Surgeon, Surgical

(T)

Tech.	Technical; Technology
Technol.	Technological
Tel.	Telephone
Teleg.	Telegraph
Temp.	Temporary
Theol. Sem.	Theological Seminary

(U)

U.S.A.	United States of America
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialists Republic
Univ.	University

(V)

Vice-Pres.	Vice-President
Visct.	Viscount
Vol.	Volume
Vs.	Versus (against)

(W)

W.	West
Wash.	Washington
Weav.	Weaving

(Y)

Y.M.C.A.	Young Men's Christian Association
Y.W.C.A.	Young Women's Christian Association
Yr.	Year

(Z)

Zool.	Zoological; Zoology

WHO'S WHO

(A)

Aall, Cato N. B.

Businessman; b. Aug. 1865, Vadsö, Norway; s. Rev. Nils Anthon Aall; n. Norwegian. Career: grad. Commercial Acad., Oslo, Norway; Hon Cons. for Norway and Sweden in Johannesburg, Transvaal; was for many yrs. in France, Eng., Amer., China, Belgium. Present post: Hon. Cons. for Norway in Tokyo; Chairman of Bd. of Dirs. Aall & Co., Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe. Address: 426/7, Mitsubishi 21-gokan, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Abe, Genki 安倍源基

Official; b. Feb. 1894, Yamaguchi-ken; e. s. Hanjiro Abe; m. Fumiko, e. d. Masanosuke Akiyama, LL.D. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. 1930; served Kagoshima-ken,; Kochi-ken and Kwantung Govt. made insp. tour of Eur. & Amer. 1931; Chief Educ. Bur. Yamagata-ken; Chief Spec. Service Bur. of Metro. Police Bd.; Chief Gen. Affairs Dept. Shizuoka-ken; Dir. Police Affairs Bur. Home Office 1937-39; Supt.-Gen. Metro. Police Bd. 1940. Address: 1367 Shimo-Ochiai 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Abe, Isoh 安部磯雄

Social Workers & Parliamentarian, b. Feb. 4, 1865, Fukuoka-ken; s. Gonnojo Okamoto; adopted by Abe family. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ.; studied in Eur. and Amer.; joined Christian movement in Okayama; Instr. Doshisha; Prof. Waseda Univ.; founder and Pres. Shakai Minshuto (Japan's first profetarian political party) 1926; Pres. Shakai Taishuto (Social Mass Party). Present post: M.P.; Mem. Tokyo Muni. Assembly. Address: 107 Yedogawa Apts., Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Abe, Jiro 阿部次郎

Educator; b. Aug. 1883, Yamagata-ken; s. Tomitaro, teacher. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; Lecturer Keio Univ. 1913; same, Japan Women's Coll. 1917; despatched to Europe for study by Educ. Dept. 1922-23. Present post: Prof. in Æthetics at Tohoku Imp. Univ. since 1923. Address: 245 Tsuchidoi, Sendai.

Abe, Katsuo 阿部勝雄

Rear-Admiral; 1891; b. in Iwate-ken. Career: grad. Nav. Acad. 1912; Naval Staff Coll.; Staff 2nd Fleet; Instructor Nav. Staff Coll.; Chief 1st Section Nav. Affairs Bur.; attended Nav. Disarm. Conf. London; Capt. "Tama"; Dir. Naval Affairs Bur. of Navy. Present post; attached Nav. Staff Bd. Address: c/o Navy Office, Tokyo.

Abe, Nobuyuki 阿部信行

Former Prime Minister; General; b. Nov. 1875, Ishikawa-ken; s. Nobumitsu Abe. Career: grad. Attache to Austria; Dir. Military Affairs Bur. Army Military Acad. 1897; Instr. Military Acad.; Military Dept.; Chief Staff to Military Council; Vice-Min. of Army; Acting Army Minister; Comdr. 4th Div.; Comdr. Taiwan Army 1932; Supreme War Counci llor, 1933; retired from active service 1936; Prime Minister 1939; Amb. E. & P. Pro Tempo to China 1940. Address: 361 Nishiokubo 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Abe, Senichi 阿部千一

Businessman; b. Nov. 23, 1893 in Iwate-ken; s. of late Cho Abe landowner, m. Hisa Kamiki 1921. Career: grad. Polit. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; served Chosen Govt.-Gen.; apptd. Chief Police Dept. of Kankyo-Hokudo and then Kankyo-Nando; Mayor of Heijo; was sent to Europe & America for investigation 1934; on return apptd. Gov. of Keisho-Nando; retired and became Dir. Nippon Sankin Shinko K.K. and Mgr. of its Chosen branch Sept. 1938. Address: 48 Higashi-shikencho, Keijo-fu, Chosen.

Abe, Yoshimune 阿部義宗

Educator; b. Dec. 3, 1886, Hirosaki. Career: grad. Aoyama Gakuin; Drew Theological Seminary (B.D.); New York Univ. (M.A.); D.D.; Chairman Nat. Christian Council of Japan. Pres. Aoyama Gakuin. Present post: Bishop of Japan Methodist Church. Address: 23, Midorigaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Abo, Kiyokazu 安保清種

Baron, Admiral; b. Oct. 15, 1870, Saga-ken; s. Tanetetsu Sawano; adopted by Baron Kiyoyasu Abo; m. Sueko. Career: grad. Nav. Acad.; Instr. Nav. Staff Coll., Capt. H.M.S. Akitsushima; Staff 2nd Fleet; Nav. Staff Bd.; Chief Nav. Tech. Dept.; Comdr.-in-Chief Kure and Yokohama Nav. station; served in Russo-Japanese War as Gunnery Officer on H.M.S. Mikasa; attended London Nav. Conference as Adv. to Delegation 1929; Navy Min 1930; Supreme War Councillor 1931-34; retired active service. Present post: Advisory Councillor to Cabinet; Mem. House of Peers. Address: 126 Ichigaya Tomihisa-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Adachi, Buntaro 足立文太郎

Educator; M.D.; b. June 1865, Shizuoka-ken; s. Chozo Adachi; m. Yasu. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1894; studied Anatomy and Anthropology in Germany; Prof. 3rd Higher Sch.; Prof. and later Dean Med. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ., resigned 1925; Pres. Osaka Higher Med. Sch. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Mem. Imp. Acad. Address: 8 Yoshida Kaguraoka-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Adachi, Kenzo 安達謙蔵

Parliamentarian; b. Oct. 23, 1864, Kumamoto-ken; s. Nihei Adachi. Career: studied Chinese literature, law and politics in Tokyo; founded Chosen Nippo and Kanjo Shimpo; elected to Diet 14 times since 1902; Min. of Communications 1923; Acting Home Min. 1926; Dir. Minseito; Home Min. in Hamaguchi Cabinet 1929; left Minseito 1931; est. "Hasseiden" (Eight Saints Temple) in Yokohama 1933; Pres. Kokumin Domei Party 1932-40. Present post: M.P. Address: 2 Hirou-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Adachi, Kenzo 安達憲造

Businessman; Lt.-Col. (reserve); b. June 17, 1881; s. Shigenata Adachi. Career: grad. Mid. Sch. attached

to Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. 1899; Infantry Sub-Lt. 1902; Mil. Wing Lt.-Col. until 1924. Present post: Pres. Nippon Diesel Engrg. Co. Address: 76, Shimo-Ochiai 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Agata, Shinobu 縣 忍

Mayor of Nagoya; 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; Gov. Osakafu 1932. Address: c/o Nagoya Municipal Office, Nagoya.

Ahnert, Edward von

Geologist; Mining Engr.; b. July 25, 1865, Modlin, (Novogeorgievsk); s. Edward von Ahnert, military engr.; n. German. Career: grad. Inst. of Katherina 11, St. Petersburg 1889; served Laboratory of Finance Dept. 1893-95; Chief Engr. Expedition of Amur Ry. 1896; Mem. Expedition of Imp. Russian Geological Society Manchuria & Korea 1895-98; Mem. of Geological Ctte. Russia 1894-1924; Chief Far Eastern Sec. of same 1913-24; Meb. 3rd Pan-Pacific Scientific Conf., Tokyo 1926, Intl. Geographical Conf. Paris 1931, 14th Geological Conf. Washington 1933; Consulting Geologist, S.M.R. Co. 1933; Hon. Correspondent Mem. Deutsche Akademie, Muenchen. Address: Boulvariy Prospectus, Harbin-N.T., Manchoukuo.

Aikawa, Yonetaro 相川米太郎

Lawyer; b. Apr. 1890, Nagasaki; s. Yoneichi Aikawa. Career: joined bar in Tokyo 1917; in Dairen 1918; elected Vice-Pres. Kwantung Province Bar Assn. 1921; was in Eur. and Amer. for study 1923-24; Pres. above-mentioned assn. 1928; Mem. Dairen Muni. Assembly 1928 & 1932. Address: 51 Harima-cho, Dairen.

Aikawa, Yoshisuke 鮎川義介

Industrialist; b. Nov. 1880, Yamaguchi-ken; e. s. Yahachi Aikawa; m. Miyo, e.d. Tojiro Iida. Career: grad. Mech. Engrg. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; further studied metal casting in U.S.A. 1905-08; est. Tobata Foundry 1910, founder of Nissan Concern (present Mangyo Concern). Present post: Pres. Manchuria Ind. Development Corp., Nissan Motor Car Co.; Chairman Hitachi Ltd., Hitachi Nippon Marine Products Co., Nippon Mining Co., Hitachi Elec. Power Co., Nissan Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Manchuria Mining Co.; Dir. Nissan Chem. Ind. Co., etc. Address: 6 Samban-cho, Kojmachi-ku, Tokyo.

Akagi, Chikayuki 赤木親之

Official; b. May 1897, Hiroshima-ken; adopted s. Shusaku Akagi. Career: served Home Office and Overseas Affairs Dept.; Chief Archives & Documents sect. Overseas Min.'s Secretariate. Present post: Special Deputy Commissioner of Shanghai Municipal Council since May, 1938; Councillor Japanese Emb. China. Address: 83 Amherst Ave., Intl. Settlement, Shanghai, China.

Akahane, Ryukichi 赤羽龍吉

Businessman; b. July 1879, Nagano-ken; s. Kazue Akahane. Career: grad. Law Coll. Waseda Univ.; Repr.-Dir. Chuo Shoji Co.; Mng.-Dir. Taishin Shoji Co., organized present firm and is working smokeless coal mines. Present post: Prop. Tenryu Koshi, Manchoukuo. Address: 81 Settsu-machi, Dairen.

Akamatsu, Chijo 赤松智城

Educator; D. Litt.; b. Dec. 1886, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Shodo Akamatsu. Career: grad. Phil. Course (specially studied religion) Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1910; took P.-G. Course of same 1923; apptd. Prof. Ryukoku and Koya-san univs. Present post: Prof. Keijo Imp. Univ. Address: Wajodai, Keijo, Chosen.

Akashi, Teruo 明石照男

Banker; b. Mar. 30, 1881, Okayama-ken; s. Seiichiro Akashi; m. Ai, d. Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; joined Mitsubishi Firm. Present post: Pres. Dai-Ichi Ginko; Chairman Tokyo Clearing House, South Seas Colonization Co.; Dir. Oriental Develop. Co. Address: 66 Myogadani-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Akemine, Masao 明峯正夫

Educator; D. Agr.; b. Jan. 1876, Nagoya; s. Tadayoshi Yuasa, banker; adopted by Genan Akemine, priest. Career: grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. 1899; appointed Instr. Ehime Pref. Agr. Sch. 1901; Kumamoto Pref. Agr. Sch. 1903; Asst. Prof. Agr. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1907; sent to Eur. and Amer. for study 1919-1921; Prof. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 1919-38. Present post: Emer. Prof. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. since 1938. Address: Minami-Rokujo Nishi 9-chome, Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Akita, Kiyoshi 秋田 清

State Minister; b. Aug. 29, 1881, Tokushima-ken; s. Eiji Akita. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.) and Nippon Horitsu Gakko; passed Judicial Service Exam.; Judge Kochi Dist. Court; joined the bar 1905; Parl. Vice-Min. of Communications and later of Home Office in Tanaka Cabinet 1927; Speaker House of Repr. 1932-34; M.P. since 1912. Welfare Minister 1939-40. Present post: Minister of Overseas Affairs since Sept. 1940. Address: 5 Uchisaiwaicho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Makoto 秋山 信

Banker; b. Aug. 1889, Hyogo-ken. Career: grad. Econ. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; with Mitsui Bk. since grad.; Mgr. Kobe Br. 1936; Mgr. Bus. Affairs Dept. Head Office. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Mitsui Bk. since Sept. 1939. Address: c/o Mitsui Bank, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Masatoshi 秋山理敏

Foreign Service; b. 1897, Nagano-ken; s. of Iyotaro Akiyama. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com. 1920; entered foreign service; Consular service at Sydney; in Com. Bur. Foreign Office; Attache Emb. Rome; Secr. to Foreign Minister; served Inspector and Secretary, Cabinet Planning Bureau. Present post: Consul-Gen. Sydney. Address: Japanese Cons.-Gen. Sydney.

Akiyama, Shohachi 秋山正八

Businessman; b. Nov. 17, 1877, Hiroshima-ken; s. Jun-ichi Akiyama. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; joined Nihon Ry. Co.; when railway was nationalized 1906, apptd. Tech. Expert Ry. Dept.; sent abroad for study 1907-10; on return apptd. Chief Oi and Omiya factories; Chief Vehicles Sect.; Dir. Tech. Works Bur. till 1924; Dir. Dairen Machine Works. Address: 31 Maruya-machi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya.

Akiyama, Yasuke 秋山彌助

Lawyer; b. June 1868. Nagano-ken; s. Tamezo Akiyama. Career: grad. Law Dept. Chuo Univ.; Public Procurator at Onomichi, Shimonoseki, Kure, Uwajima and Aizu-Wakamatsu Dist. courts and Hiroshima and Matsue Local courts; same Supreme court 1924; resigned and called to bar in Nagano City 1925. Address: 2730 Kichijoji, Tokyo-shigai.

Akizuki, Tanehide 秋月種英

Viscount; b. Mar. 9, 1886, Tokyo; s. Taneki Akizuki, peer. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1909; entered Justice Dept.; Dir. Marine Products Export Co.; elected Peer 3 times since 1913; Parl. Councillor of Justice 1936-37. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 18 Nanpeidai, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Akutsu, Kenji 阿久津謙二

LL.B.; Educator; b. Sept. 1883 in Tochigi-ken; 2nd s. of late Kosaku Akutsu; m. Ume, d. of Zenji Ishima 1910. Career: grad. Minnesota Coll. 1909; taught at Tochigi Middle Sch. 1911-12; at Utsunomiya Com. Sch. 1912-14; at Hiroshima Com. Sch. 1914-17; Prof. Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch. 1918; same Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1919; same Prep. Course Tokyo Univ. of Com. 1920-35. Present post: Prof. Semmonbu, Tokyo Univ. of Com. since 1936. Address: 138 Nishi-Okubo 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Yotsuya 6740.

Allison, John M.

Foreign service; b. Apr. 7, 1905 Holton Kansas U.S.A.; s. of John Allison, merchant; m. Marie Jeanne Brooks. Career: grad. Univ. of Nebraska A.B., Amer. vice-consul Kobe 1932; Attache Amer. Emb. Tokyo 1932-34; Vice-Consul Tokyo 1934-35; Consul Dairen 1935-36; Tientsin China 1936-37; 3rd Secr. Amer. Emb. Nanking and Consul Shanghai 1937-38; Consul Osaka Japan 1939 to date. Address: c/o American Consulate, Osaka, Japan.

Amaki, Junkichi 天木順吉

M. D.; b. Oct. 25, 1890 in Aichi-ken; s. of late Kayu Amaki pres. Chita Kogyo K.K.; m. Nobu, sister of Nobukichi Ito 1919. Career: grad. 4th Higher Sch. Kanazawa 1915; Med. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1919; became asst. to Dr. Yamakawa; Asst.-Prof. of his alma mater; rec'd degree 1926. Present post: Dir. Hirosaki Hospital since Mar. 1927. Address: 31 Nagasaka-machi, Hirosaki City, Aomori-ken.

Amasaki, Yoshio 尼崎芳雄

Businessman & Lawyer; b. Oct. 5, 1896, Kyoto-fu. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; joined Ohmi Bk.; Dir. Showa Cotton Co. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Showa Cotton Co.; Dir. Manchuria Pulp Mfg. Co. Address: 45 Dojima 2-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Amau, Eiji 天羽英二

Ex-Diplomat; b. Aug. 19, 1887, Tokushima-ken; s. Kumeya Amau, merchant. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com. 1912; Elevе-Cons. at Antung, Sydney, 1912-16; Attache 1916; Secr. Emb. London 1918; attached to Del. to Versailles Conf. at Paris 1919; sent to Berlin as Commissioner to execute Treaty of Versailles 1920; Secr. Leg. Berne 1920; Secr. Foreign Office Tokyo 1921; attached to Del. to Washington Conf. 1921; to Shantung Settlement Conf. and Conf. for Abolition of Postal Agencies in China at Peking 1922; Cons.-Gen. at Canton 1923; same at Harbin 1925; 1st Secr. Leg. to Peking 1927; Counsellor Emb. to Moscow 1929. Dir. Information Bur. 1933-37; Min. to Switzerland, Amb. to Italy 1939-40. Address: 73 Aoyama Minamicho 6-chome, Tokyo.

Amemiya, Ikusaku 雨宮育作

Educator; D. Agr.; b. Nov. 5, 1889, Yamashi-ken; s. Kagemichi Amemiya. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied at Cambridge and Edinburgh univ. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir. Fishery Experimental Station attached to same. Address: 907 Komaba-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Amino, Zenyemon 網野善右衛門

Businessman; b. Feb. 24, 1894, Yamanashi-ken; s. Masahisa Hirose. Ex-M.P.; adopted into Amino family. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1913; made economic inspection tour of Eur. & Amer. 1927. Present post: Pres. Edogawa Petroleum Co.; Dir. Koshu Bank. Address: 1 Nihon Enoki Nishi-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Amos, Harold Curtice

Educator; b. Apr. 1885 Springwater N. Y. Career: grad. Rutgers and Columbia Univs.; Lecturer New York Univ. 1915-51; Head Master Brent Sch. Baguio Philippines 1927-34. Present post: Principal Amer. Sch. in Tokyo, Japan 1934. Address: 1985 Kami-Meguro 2-chome, Tokyo.

An, Chi-yun 安 集雲

Foreign Service; b. 1896, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Principal Fengtien Middle Sch. 1928; Chief 2nd Sect. Fengtien Finance Bd. 1931; Sect. Chief Fengtien Revenue Supt. Office upon foundation of Manchoukuo; Instr. Finance Officer Training Inst. of Finance & Commerce Dept. Present post: Cons.-Gen. Hamburg. Address: Manchoukuo Cons.-Gen., Hamburg, Germany.

Anami, Korechika 阿南惟幾

Lieut.-Gen.; b. Feb. 21, 1887, Oita-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. 1905; Mil. Staff Coll.; Staff, Gen. Staff Office; Comdr. 2nd Imp. Guards Inf. Reg.; Dir. Mil. Preparatory Sch. 1934-36; Dir. Soldiers Affairs Bureau 1936-37; Dir. Personnel Affairs Bureau War Office. Present post: Vice-Minister of Army Dept. Address: c/o War Office, Tokyo.

Ando, Eizo 安藤榮藏

Businessman; b. Nov. 1876, Shiga-ken; s. Yasutaro Kugi, later adopted by Eizo Ando. Career: inherited family estate 1907. Present post: Mem. Kyoto Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Acting Partner, Ando Shoten. Address: Bukkoji-Agaru, Karasumaru, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.

Ando, Masazumi 安藤正純

Parliamentarian; b. Sept. 1876, Tokyo; s. Takeju Ando. Career: grad. Toyo Univ.; further studied Waseda Univ. and Tokyo & Osaka Sch. of Foreign Lang., Ed. Staff Tokyo & Osaka Asahi Shimbun; elected M.P. 7 times since 1920; Parliamentary Councillor, Dept. of Educ. 1927; Parl. Vice-Min. of same 1931; made inspection tour of Eur. and China. Chief Secr. Seiyukai. Present post: M.P. Address: 1834 Sumago 7-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Ando, Rikichi 安藤利吉

Lt.-Gen; b. Mar. 1884, Miyagi-ken; s. of Fusataro Ando. Career: grad. Mil. Staff Coll.; Chief, Soldiers

Affairs Section Army Office 1914; Mil. Attache Emb. London; Comdr. Inf. 5th Brigade; Staff, Kwantung Army 1936; Supt. Mil. Training Dept. 1937; Comdr. 5th Div.; fought in China Incident at South China as Comdr. of Despatched Army 1940. Present post: Attached to Gen. Staff Office since Oct. 1940. Address: c/o Gen. Staff Office Tokyo.

Ando, Yoshichika 安藤善親

Cloisonne Mfr.; b. Apr. 1883, Fukushima-ken; s. Jubei Ando, cloisonne mfr. Career: Trading in objects d'Art in U.S. and Canada 1905-17; in Shanghai and Peking 1918; held Cloisonne Exhibition in Amer. Gallery, N.Y. 1920; Repr. at Intl. Exposition Phil.; presented cloisonne vases to Manchoukuo Emperor at coronation 1934; Mem.Ctte. Japanese Art Assn. Present post: Vice-Pres. J. Ando & Co. Address: 4 Ginza 5-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Anesaki, Masaharu 姉崎正治

Scholar; D. Litt.; LL.D., Dr. hon.; b. July 25, 1873, Kyoto; s. Masamori Anesaki, retainer of Prince Katsura. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; Prof. in Japanese Litt. and Life, Harvard Univ. 1913-15; Haskell Lecturer Univ. of Chicago 1915; Machionis Lecturer Coll. de France 1919; Earl Lecturer Pacifis Sch. of Religion and Univ. of Calif. 1921; Prof. of Religious Science and Dir. of Library Tokyo Imp. Univ. till 1934. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. Imp. Acad.; Dir. Society for Intl. Cultural Relations. Address: 117 Hakusan Goten-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ansai, Kosaku 安斎宏作

Educator; b. Aug. 1887, Sendai; s. Shuzo Ansai. Career: grad. German Litt. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; apptd. Prof. 4th, 2nd and Hirosaki higher sch.; Dir. Hirosaki Higher Sch. 1921-38. Present post: Dir. Yamaguchi Higher School since Apr. 1938 Address: Yamaguchi Higher School, Yamaguchi.

Aoki, Chishiro 青木知四郎

Businessman; b. Sept. 7, 1880 Gifu-ken; s. Kumataro Aoki; m. Harue 2nd d. Hikoroku Osone. Career: grad. Law Coll. Keio Univ. 1908; Mem. Gifu Pref. Assembly, 3 times; elected M.P.; entered business; Pres. Gifu Ice Mfg. Co.; Aud. Nippon Silk Cloth Co.; Pres. Nishino Ry. Co., Gifu Jidosha K.K., Sunomata Jidosha K.K.; Dir. Ibigawa Elec. Co. Present post: Pres. Takehana Ry. Co., Seino Ry. Co. Address: Imazawacho, Gifu City.

Aoki, Kamataro 青木鎌太郎

Businessman; b. Oct. 1874, Aichi-ken; e. s. Yokichi Aoki. Present post: Pres. Aichi Tokei Denki K.K., Nagoya Kanko Hotel; Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Dir. Sangu Kyuko Elec. Ry. Co., Chuo Trust Co., Nippon Group Life Ins. Co., Fukuju Life Ins. Co.; Councillor Cabinet Planning Bd. Address: 1 Tomozawa-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.

Aoki, Kazuo 青木一男

High Official; b. Nov. 28, 1889, Nagano-ken; s. Zenzo Aoki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; entered Finance Dept.; resided in Engas Secr. 1917-21; Secr. Finance Dept.; Chief Research Sect. of same 1924; Dir. Foreign Exchange Control Dept.; Dir. Finance Bur. 1934-36; Vice-Pres. Manchurian Affairs Bd. 1936-37; Vice-Pres. Cabinet Planning Bd. 1937-39; Pres. Cabinet Planning Bd. 1939; Finance Minister 1939; concurrently Pres. Planning Bd. of Cabinet. Present post: Econ. Adv. to Amb. Abe since 1940. Address: Japanese Emb., Nanking, China.

Aoki, Kikuo 青木菊雄

Businessman; b. Mar. 21, 1867, Nara-ken; s. Sakyo Aoki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1893; entered Mitsubishi firm; Dir. Mitsubishi Bk. Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi G.K. 1920; retired from the Mitsubishi after 40 years' service 1932. Present post: Adv. Mitsubishi Co., Ltd.; Dir. Chem. & Physical Research Inst. and Nippon Ind. Assn. Aud. Japan Ind. Club. Address: 3169 Oi-Kashima-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Minoru 青木 實

Official; b. Feb. 1901, Hokkaido; s. Sankei Aoki. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1924; entered Finance Dept.; Bk. Inspector; resigned 1934; with Manchoukuo Govt. since 1935; Chief State Property and later Councillor Research Sect. Finance Dept. Manchoukuo; Dir. Revenue Bur. same. Present post: Dir. Finance Bur. Dept. of Econ. of Manchoukuo. Address: 305 Suchikodo, Hsinking.

Aoki, Nobumitsu 青木信光

Viscount; b. Sept. 20, 1869, Tokyo. Career: studied at Peers' Sch.; Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.) Present post: Mng.-Dir. of Kenkyukai; Aud. Bk. of Japan. Address: 19 Kawata-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Sachihiko 青木佐治彦

Official; b. Sept. 25, 1895, Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; Judge Kobe Local Court 1926; Consulate Staff 5 yrs.; went to Eur. & Amer. for study 1931; Judge Court of Appeal 1932; Secr. Justice Dept. of Japan 1934; Dir. Civil Affairs Bur. Manchoukuo Justice Dept. 1934-38. Present post: Dir. Legislative Bur. Gen. Affairs Bd., Manchoukuo since 1938. Address: 801 Kikoro, Hsinking.

Aoki, Seiichi 青木精一

Parliamentarian; b. Apr. 1883, Gumma-ken; s. Buhei Aoki. Career: grad. theol. sem.; joined Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha, Osaka Shimpo; Mgr. Tokyo Br. of same; Mgr. Polit. Dept. Chuo Shimbun; elected to Diet 6 times; Parl. Vice-Min. of Communications 1934-36. Present post: M.P. Address: 1038 Kashiwagi 5-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Shuzo 青木周三

Mayor; b. Aug. 26, 1875, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Shutetsu Aoki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; joined Ry. Dept.; Dir. Finance Bur.; Vice-Min. of Ry. in Kato Cabinet. 1924; same in Hamaguchi Cabinet 1929-31; Deputy-Mayor of Yokohama; sent to Eur. & Amur. Present post: M.P.; Mayor of Yokohama since 1935. Address: 27 Omatsu-cho 2-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Aoyagi, Ichitaro 青柳一太郎

Businessman; b. Sept. 1876, Yonezawa City; s. Shiro Aoyagi, lawyer. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; fought in Russo-Japanese War on board "Iwate." Present post: Auditor Dairen Mach. Works. Address: 1 Harukicho, Narutaki, Ukyoku-Kyoto.

Aoyama, Hidesaburo 青山秀三郎

Educator; D. E.; b. Mar. 1894, Fukui; s. Masayuki Aoyama. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; apptd. Lecturer of same; Asst. Prof. 1919; went to Eur. for study 1928-30; on return recd. deg. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 928 Totsuka-mati 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Arai, Seiichiro 荒井誠一郎

Official; b. Sept. 3, 1889, Tokyo; s. Zengoro Arai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; entered Finance Dept.; attached to Finance Commissioner, London; Secr. Finance Dept. 1924; Secr. to Finance Min.; Chief Nat. Loan Sect. Finance Bur.; Dir. Tokyo & Nagoya Revenue Supt. offices; Dir. Bk. Bur. 1934-36; Dir. Monopoly Bur. Finance Dept. 1936-40. Present post: Dir. Hypothec Bank of Japan; Mem. Franco-Japonaise Soc. Address: 79 Onden 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Arai, Shizuo 荒井靜雄

Official; b. 1894, Takata City; s. Kentaro Arai, privy councillor. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; served S.M.R. Co. 1919-32, with Manchoukuo Govt. since 1922; Dir. Decoration Bur. 1934-35; Chief Secr. Privy Council; Dir. Supervisory Bur. Supervisory Council. Present post: Pres. Bd. of Audit, Adv. Imp. Household Dept. Manchoukuo. Address: Nishiki-cho 1-chome, Hsinking.

Arakawa, Bunroku 荒川文六

Educator; D.E.; M.A. (Cornell Univ.); b. Nov. 18, 1878, Yokohama; s. Syogo Arakawa; m. Tiyo, e.d. Kazunosuke Ibuka. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; apptd. Lecturer same; Asst. Prof. 1901; sent to Eur. & Amer. for study of elect. engrg. 1907-1910; Prof. Kyusyu Imp. Univ. 1911-36. Present post: Pres. Kyusyu Imp. Univ. since 1936. Address: 73 Zigyonisi-mati, Hukuoka

Arakawa, Masaji 荒川昌二

Official; b. Dec. 2, 1891, Kanagawa-ken; 2nd s. Shinjuro Arakawa. Career: grad. Polit. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; entered Finance Dept.; Del. Wash. Disarm. Conf. 1917; Chief Accounts Sect. Finance Dept.; same of Foreign Exchange Sect., Financial Commr. to Eng. and France 1937-40. Present post: Vice-Pres. Manchurian Affairs Bd. since 1940. Address: Manchurian Affairs Bd., Tokyo.

Araki, Masajiro 荒木正次郎

Banker; b. May 1881, Kumamoto-ken; s. Masao Araki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; Gov. Bk. of Taiwan. Present post: Pres. Taiwan Com. & Ind. Bk. Address: 15 Nanmon-cho 2-chome, Taihoku.

Araki, Sadao 荒木貞夫

Baron; General; b. May 1877, Tokyo. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1898, Military Staff Coll.; Comdr. 8th Brig.; Comdr. Gendarmerie; Chief 1st Sect. Gen. Staff Office. Pres. Military Staff Coll.; Comdr. 6th Div.; Supt. Military Training Dept.; War Min. 1931-33; Supreme War Councillor; resigned from active service 1936; Adv. Councillor to Konoye Cabinet 1937-38; Educ. Min. 1938-39. Address: 63 Hatagaya Hommachi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Araki, Torasaburo 荒木寅三郎

M.D., b. Oct. 17, 1866, Gunma-ken; s. Yasuji Araki. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1887; studied Physiology at Strassburg Univ. Germany; on return home apptd. Prof. 3rd Higher Sch. 1895, recd. deg. 1897; Prof. Med. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1899; Dean and then Pres. of same; Pres. Peers' Sch. 1929-37. Present post: Privy Councillor since 1937; Mem. Imp. Acad.; Emeritus Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. Address: 2281 Arajuku 1-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Ariga, Kurakichi 有賀藏吉

S.M.R. Co. Staff; b. Nov. 26, 1896, Nagano-ken; s. Heiemon Ariga. Career: grad. Econ. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1922; joined S.M.R. Co.; served various local offices and Local Affairs Dept. Head Office; sent to Eur. and Amer. for inspection 1928-30; Chief Liaoyang Local Office; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. Local Affairs Dept.; Chief Educ. Affairs Dept. same; Chief Peking Business Office; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. President's Chamber of Head Office 1937-39. Present post: Bureau Dir. Gen. Direction of S.M.R. Co. since 1939. Address: 66 Garyu-dai, Dairen.

Arima, Ryokitsu 有馬良橘

Retired Admiral; Privy Councillor; b. Nov. 1861, Wakayama-ken; s. of Genkan Arima. Career: grad. Naval Acad. 1888; Staff 1st Sqn.; Captain, Iwate; Chief Staff 2nd Fleet. Dir. Nav. Gunnery Sch. Comdr.-in-Chief 3rd Fleet; Chief Nav. Training Dept.; retired from active service; Privy Councillor since 1931; Chairman Central Union of National Spiritual Mobilization. Present post: Chief Priest of Meiji Shrine. Address: 18 Oyama-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Arima, Yoriyasu 有馬賴寧

Count; b. Dec. 1884, Tokyo; s. Count Ranian Arima. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; Prof. of same; M.P. 1924; Parl. Vice-Min. of Agr. & For. 1932-33, Min. of Agr. & For. 1937-39. Present post: Dir. & General Manager, Imp. Rule Assistance Assn. since 1940. Address: 71 Sekine-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Arisaka, Shozo 有坂鉦藏

Educator; D.E., Ordnance Vice-Adm.; b. Jan. 1868, Tokyo; s. Senkichi Arisaka architect. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied ordnance in France for 3 years; Staff Tokyo Nav. Arsenal; Chief Arms Mfg. Dept.; Chief Ordnance Dept. Kure Naval Arsenal; served Sino-Japanese, Russo-Japanese and World war; visited Eur. & Amer. 4 times. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres. Teikoku Oxygen Co. Address: 84 Sangenjaya, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Arisawa, Uruo 有澤 潤

M.D.; Eye-specialist; b. Mar. 1881. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Asst. Doctor Eye-Clinic, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; for 6 yr. Asst. to late Prof. Axenfeld, Eye-Clinic, Freiburg Univ. Germany; founded present hosp. 1914; Prof. Osaka Med. Coll. Present post: Head Arisawa Ophthalmology Hosp.; Pres. Eye Specialists Society, Osaka. Address: 70 Terakaichi, Uchide, Seido-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Arishima, Kensuke 有島健助

Businessman; b. Aug. 15, 1868, Kagoshima-ken; s. Ken-ichiro Arishima, M.D. Career: Customs Com-

missioner Taiwan Govt.-Gen.; resigned same 1908 and entered business. Present post: Pres. Meiji Shoten K. K., Meiji Confectionery Co., Manshu Meiji Confectionery Co.; Chairman Kyokuto Condensed Milk Co., Manshu Dairy Co.; Meika Industry Co., Showa Rubber Co.; Vice-Pres. Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co.; Aud. Karafuto Sugar Mfg. Co.; Dir. Manchuria Sugar Mfg. Co. Address 46 Chiyoda-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Arita, Hachiro 有田八郎

Diplomat; ex-State Minister; b. Sept. 1884, Niigata-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; attended Paris Peace Conf. and Washington Disarmament Conf.; Dir. Asia Bur. Foreign Office; Min. to Austria; Foreign Vice-Min. 1932-33; Amb. to Belgium 1934-36, to China 1936; Foreign Min. 1936-37; Adv. Councillor to Foreign Min. 1938. Foreign Min. 1938-39, same in Yonai Cabinet 1940. Address: c/o Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Ariyoshi, Chuichi 有吉忠一

Ex-Official; b. May 1873, Kyoto-fu; s. Sanshichi Ariyoshi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; Councillor Shimane-ken, Hyogo-ken and Home Dept.; sent to Eur. 1907; Gov. Chiba-ken 1908; Supt. Gen. Affairs Bd. Chosen 1910; Gov. Miyazaki, Kanagawa and Hyogo pref.; Chief Administration Bd. Chosen; Mayor of Yokohama 1925. Present post: Member House of Peers; Pres. Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres. Nav. League. Address: 1050 Yoyogi Oyama, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Arsene-Henry, Charles

French Ambassador to Tokyo. Address: French Emb. 33 Fujimicho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Aruga, Mitsutoyo 有賀光豊

Parliamentarian; b. May 13, 1873, Nagano-ken; s. Mitsuhiko Aruga. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.) 1894; Finance Inspector Govt.-Gen. of Chosen; Secr. of same; Chief Home Affairs Dept. of same; Pres. Chosen Shokusan Bk. 1919-1937; Adv. Rice Bur. Agr. & For. Dept. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 885 Kitazawa 3-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Asabuki, Tsunekichi 朝吹常吉

Businessman; b. June 1877, Oita-ken; s. Eiji Asabuki. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1896; studied economy at London Univ.; joined Bk. of Japan 1898; served Mitsui Firm 1906-08; founded Chiyoda-gumi, Ltd. Present post: Pres. Teikoku Life Ins. Co.; Dir. Tokyo Gas Co., Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., Kyoto Miyako Hotel. Adv. Chiyoda-gumi. Address: 57 Shimotakanawa, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Asada, Heizo 淺田平蔵

Businessman; b. Feb. 1881, Hyogo-ken; 3rd s. Teijiro Asada. Career: grad. French Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered business; Repr.-Partner Asada Alum Manufactory; Dir. Osaka Yogyo Cement Co. Present post: Repr.-Dir. Osaka Yogyo Cement Co. since 1938. Address: 211 Suga, Shikama-machi, Hyogo-ken.

Asahi, Isoshi 朝日五十四

Consul at Calcutta; b. 1896; Ibaraki-ken; s. of Akizu Asahi, poet. Career: joined consular service in 1928 and served at Bombay, San Francisco, Shanghai and London. Address: c/o Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Asahina, Yasuhiko 朝日奈泰彦

Educator; D. Pharm.; b. Apr. 1881, Tokyo; s. Washio Asahina. Career: grad. Pharmaceutical Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; Asst. Prof. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1918; Mem. Imp. Acad. since 1930. Address: 123 Totsuka-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Asakawa, Masago 淺川雋砂

Businessman; b. Nov. 1883, Nagano-ken; s. Tamanosuke Asakawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; joined Dai-Ichi Ginko, Mgr. Keijo Br. same; with Ishikawajima Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co. since 1933. Present post: Vice-Pres. Ishikawajima Shibuilding & Engrg. Co. since 1939; Dir. Tachikawa Aircraft Co.; Aud. Ishikawajima Shibaura Turbine Co., Dir. Hoten Seisakusho; Mem. Ind. Club of Japan. Address: 108 Kobinata-Suido-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Asakura, Fumio 朝倉文夫

Sculptor; b. May 1883, Oita-ken; s. Yozo Watanabe, later adopted by Tanehiko Asakura. Career: grad. Sculpture Dept. Tokyo Fine Art Sch. 1912; made inspection tour of Borneo Island 1911. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Sch. of Fine Arts; Mem. Imp. Fine Arts Acad. Address: 20 Tennoji-machi, Yanaka, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

Asami, Yoshichi 淺見與七

Educator; D. Agr.; b. Mar. 1894, Gifu-ken. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; recd. deg. 1923; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1932; Research Horticulturist, Horticultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Agr. & For. since 1938. Address: 906 Shakuji, Tateno-machi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.

Asano, Hachiro 淺野八郎

Businessman; b. Aug. 1891, Tokyo; s. Soichiro Asano businessman. Career: grad. Econ. Coll. Keio Univ.; with his father's business upon grad.; went abroad to inspect shipbuilding industry 1923; again visited Amer. 1926-27; completed Saku Hydro-Elec. Power Station 1927. Present post: Pres. Kansui Kogyo K. K.; Kwanto Hydro-Elec. Co., Asano Carlit Co., Kwanto Seiko K. K., Asano Heavy Ind., Kwanto Denka Kogyo K. K.; Jr. Mng.-Dir. Asano Portland Cement Co.; Dir. Asano Bussan K. K., Tsurumi Iron and Shipbuilding Co., etc.; Acting Consul for Salvador at Tokyo. Address: 1 Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Asano, Mitizo 淺野三千三

Educator; D. Pharm.; b. Sept. 18, 1894, Chiba-ken. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Prof. Kanazawa Pharmaceutical Coll. 1925; recd. deg. 1926; sent to Germany for study 1927-29. Present post: Dir. Kanazawa Pharmaceutical Coll. attached to Kanazawa Med. Univ.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1938. Address: 901 Kami-ikegami-machi, Omoriku, Tokyo.

Asano, Ryozo 淺野良三

Businessman; b. Aug. 1889, Tokyo; s. Soichiro Asano; m. Hisako, e.d. Kyosaku Takeda, 1916. Present post: Chairman Daido Cement Co.; Pres. Toyo S.S. Co., Toyo Marine Transportation Co., Toyo Shoji K.K., Toyo Securities Co., Asano Stone Ind. Co.; Vice-Pres. Asano Portland Cement Co., Tsurumi Harbor Ry. Co.; Mng.-Dir. Nippon Cement Co.; Dir. Kokusai S. S. Co., Asano Dozoku Co. Tokyo Bay Reclamation Co., Imperial Hotel, Kwanto Hydro-Elec. Co., Iwaki Colliery Co., Asano Trading Co., etc. Address: Mita Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Asano, Soichiro 淺野總一郎

Financier; b. July 5, 1884, Tokyo, s. Soichiro Asano, Sr.; m. Chiyoko, 4th d. Viscount Taieuke Itagaki. Career: grad. Com. Course, Waseda Univ.; made inspection tour of Amer., Germany, Eng. and Sweden 1909; succeeded father's estate 1931. Address: 16 Tamachi 5-chome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Ashida, Hitoshi 芦田 均

Writer; Parliamentarian; LL.D.; b. Nov. 1887, Kyoto-fu. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered diplomatic service; attended 1st and 2nd League of Nations assemblies at Geneva 1920 and '21; apptd. Del. to Econ. & Fin. Conf. at Geneva 1922; Chief 2nd Sect. Information Bur. Foreign Office 1923; 1st Secr. Emb. Constantinople 1925; Councillor same 1929; transferred to Belgium 1930; retired 1923; elected M.P. several times; Pres. Japan Times 1933-39; Prof. Keio Univ.; Mem. Ctte. Tourist Ind.; Mem. Foreign Trade Council. Present post: M.P. Address: 28 Naka-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Ataka, Yakichi 安宅彌吉

Businessman; b. Apr. 1873, Ishikawa-ken. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1895; est. Ataka Shokai 1904. Pres. Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind. Present post: Pres. Ataka Shokai; Vice-Pres. Japan-Manchou Business Assn.; Dir. Osaka Stock Exchange, Osaka Ind. Assn.; Adv. Trade Bur. Dept. of Com. & Ind.; Chinchou Pulp Co. Address: 550 Miyamoridо, Sumiyoshi-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ku.

Atsuki, Katsumoto 厚木勝基

Educator; D. E.; b. Mar. 4, 1887, Tokyo; s. Totsuheiji Atsuki. Career: grad. Applied Chem. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; recd. deg. 1919. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1929; Pres. Kogyo Kagaku-kai. Address: 21 Maruyama-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Atsumi, Ikuro 渥美育郎

Businessman; b. Feb. 7, 1881, Kobe; s. Toru Atsumi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1902; joined O.S.K. and served at its Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Bombay, Yokohama and Tokyo br.; sent to Brazil as Mem. Japanese Economic Mission to Brazil 1935; Dir. O.S.K. Present post: Hon. Cons. for Argentine at Yokohama; Pres. Kaigai Kogyo K.K. Address: 80 Shin-machi 1-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Aune, R. Birch

Foreign Service; b. Apr. 1902, Oslo; n. Norwegian. Present post: Hon. Vice-Cons. for Norway at Kobe and Osaka since 1937. Address: 45 Hirano-machi, Kobe.

Austin, R. McP.

Foreign Service; b. Oct. 20, 1887, London; n. British. Career: entered Brit. Consular Service 1908. Present post: British Cons.-Gen. at Yokohama. Address: British Cons.-Gen., Yokohama.

Axling, William

Religious and Social Welfare Worker. B.A., D.D.; b. Aug. 1873, Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.; s. N. E. Axling, pastor. Career: founder of Tokyo Misaki Kaikan, religious, educ. & social welfare inst.; one of organizers of Nat. Christian Council in Japan and Secr. same since its organization; travelled widely in Amer. before Washington Conf. on disarmament, also at time of Exclusion Emigration Bill agitation and of Manchurian Incident spoke as interpreter of Japan. Another of "Japan on the Upward Trail" and "Kagawa." Address: 5 of 2 Shirakawa-cho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Azuma, Suehiko 東 季彦

Lawyer & Educator; LL.D.; b. Jan. 1886, Nara-ken; s. Takeshi Azuma, M.P. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., apptd. Asst. same 1917; Prof. Military Intendants Sch. 1917; Prof. Law & Litt. Coll. Kyushu Imp. Univ. 1924; Lecturer Tokyo Imp. Univ. Present post: Prof. Nihon' Univ., Daito Bunka Gakuin. Address: 20 Den-en-chofu 3-chome, Omoriku, Tokyo.

(B)

Baba, Tsunego 馬場恒吾

Author; Political Critic; b. July 18, 1875, Okayama-ken; s. Kamesaburo Baba. Career: studied at 2nd Higher Sch.; Doshisha Univ.; Political Dept. Waseda Univ.; Ed. Staff Japan Times for 10 yrs., same, Oriental Review in New York; on return joined Kokumin Shimbun; sent to Paris Peace Conf. as Correspondent. Address: 10 Minami-Teramachi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Baerwald, Ernst

Businessman; b. Aug. 1884, Frankfurt am Main, Germany; n. German; m. Otti Forell. Career: grad. Higher Com. Sch. Frankfurt am Main; entered Leopold Cassella & Co.; stayed 8 years in Italy; arrived Japan 1912; entering Cassella Senryo Kaisha and later joined Doitsu Senryo G.K. as Mgr.; resigned same 1939. Address: Nagai Compound, 11 Konno-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Bagge, Widar

Diplomat; b. Apr. 30, 1886, Sweden; n. Swedish. Career: grad. Law Dept. Univ. of Stockholm; Attache to Min. of Foreign Affairs 1919; 2nd Secr. London 1921, Brussels 1922; 1st Secr. Rome 1923, Helsingfors 1924, Tokyo 1927-30; Acting-Cons.-Gen. Shanghai 1930; Sect. Chief Min. of Foreign Affairs 1931; Dir. Com. Bur. of same 1933; Counsellor Emb. in Paris 1934. Present post: Swedish Min. to Japan and Thai since 1937. Address: Swedish Leg., 22 Nishi-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Bahadori, Mahmoud

Iranian Charge d'Affairs to Tokyo. Address: Iran Leg., 55 Zaimokucho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Balk, Arvid

Journalist; b. Nov. 1889 Reval; s. of Prof. Dr. Hugo Balk. Career: grad. Gymnasium Duesseldorf 1909; Clerk in Getriede Commission Aktiengesellschaft 1909-11; studied at Universities Strassburg, Berlin, Goettingen, Faculty of Law and National Economy, grad. 1914; German officer in the army on several World War fronts 1914-19; Staff Editor Koelnische

Zeitung 1919-29; Mng.-Editor Schlesische Zeitung 1929-34. Present post: Far Eastern representative of German, Swedish and Baltic newspapers since 1935. Address: Tokyo Central P. O. Box 592. Cable: "Balkpress" Tokyo. Residence: 1139 Masaka, Isogo-ku, Yokohama.

Ban, Kaoru 坂 薫

Businessman; Ex-Official; b. Nov. 12, 1895, Aichi-ken; s. Keitaro Ban. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; entered Com. & Ind. Dept.; Commissioner Patent Bur.; Chief Mining Administration Sect. Osaka Mining Supt. Bur.; Commissioner Com. & Ind. Dept.; Chief Exchange Sect. same; Chief Ind. Administration Sect. later Statistics Sect. same; despatched to Eur. & Amer. 1935. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Tokyo Stock Exchange since 1936. Address: 3 Shoto-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Banzhaf, Adolph

Businessman; Mgr. of Doitsu Seiko K.K. Hsinking; agent for Vereinigte Stahlwerke A.G., Duesseldorf-Rochren-Verband G.m.b.H., Duesseldorf Grossrohr-Verband G.m.b.H., Duesseldorf Deutsche Edelstahlwerke A.G., Krefeld Wagner & Co. Dortmund, Berliner Machinenbau A.G., Berlin (formerly L. Schwartzkopff Berlin) Hannoversche Maschinenbau A.G. Hannover, Maschinenfabrik Sack G.m.b.H. Duesseldorf, Vereinigte Kesselwerke A. G. Duesseldorf, Alpine Montan-Gesselschaft Wien. Address: 310 Higashi Choyoro, Hsinking.

Bates, Cornelius John Lighthall

Educationalist and Missionary; M.A. (Queen's), D.D. (Montreal); b. May 26, 1877 Ont. Canada; s. of J. L. States, Businessman; m. Harriet Edna Philp. Career: grad. Queen's Univ. Kingston Canada M.A. in philosophy 1901; ordained to Christian Ministry in Methodist Church Ottawa 1901; came to Japan 1902; lived in Tokyo, Kofu and Kobe; became Prof. Kwansei Gakuin 1910; Dean of Coll. 1912. Present post: Pres. Kwansei Gakuin since 1920. Address: c/o Kwansei Gakuin Nishinomiya-shigai.

Baty, Thomas

D.C.L.; LL.D.; Legal Adv., Japanese Foreign Office; b. Feb. 1869, Cumberland, Great Britain; n. British; s. William-Thomas Baty. Career: grad. Queens' Coll. Oxford; Trin. Coll. Cambridge, Eng. Bar. (Inner Temple) 1898; Fellow, Univ. Coll. Oxford 1895-1902; Whewell Scholar, Univ. of Cambridge 1893; Hon. Secr.-Gen. Intl. Law Assn. 1905-1916; organized conferences at Christiania, Berlin, Portland (Me.); Budapest, London, Paris and Madrid; Associate, Institut de Droit Intl. and Academic Diplomatique; former Examiner, Oxford, Liverpool, Manchester, London and Hongkong univs.; Gd. Officer, Order of the Sacred Treasure; presented with an album of calligraphy and other gifts by many notables on 70th birthday, 1939. Publications: "Intl. Law," "Canons of Intl. Law" "Polarized Law," "Vicarious Liability," etc. Address: 9 Urakasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Beck, Walter

Businessman; b. Nov. 29, 1889 Duesseldorf; s. of Prof. Dr. Gerhard Beck. Career: educated at Univ. & Colonial Academy; Apothecary 1908; Mgr. of Color & Varnish Factory of Kunst & Albers Vladivostok 1913-14; fought in World War. Present post: Prop. W. Beck Shokai and W. Beck Chem. Lab. for Com. & Ind. Address: (office) Shunyodo Bldg. 8 Tori 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Bekku, Hideo 別宮秀夫

Mayor; b. Nov. 1887, Ehime-ken; s. Ranzo Bekku. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; Police Chief Yamagata, Fukushima, Wakayama prefs.; Dir. Internal Affairs Dept. Miye and Kumamoto pref.; entered Manchoukuo Govt. service; Vice-Gov. Antung and Fengtien prov. Present post: Mayor of Dairen since 1939. Address: Mayor's residence, Dairen.

Bender, Fred William

Banker; b. June 1897 Dayton Ohio; s. of Fred J. Bender. Career: grad. Miami Univ.; joined present bank 1919. Present post: Mgr. Nat. City Bank of N.Y. Kobe. Address: 131 Kitanocho 1-chome, Kobe.

Bey, Nicolas Khalil

Egyptian Minister to Tokyo. Address: 17 Kawadacho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Bischoff, Ernest

Diplomat; D. Phil.; b. July 1880, München; s. Theodor Bischoff, co. dir.; m. Hertha Bischoff, nee Zelle; served at German Emb. Tokyo 1925-26; Cons. at Kobe 1926-34. Present post: Ger. Cons.-Gen. at Dairen since 1935. Address: c/o German Consulate, Dairen.

Bleackley, Horace Vivian

Businessman; b. July 16, 1907, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, Eng.; s. Horace William Bleackley. Career: grad. Radley Coll. 1926; studied in Paris 1926; served Sale & Co., London 1927, Hudson's Bay Co. 1929; with Sale & Co. Ltd., Tokyo since 1929. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Sale & Co. Ltd. Tokyo. Address: 86 Harajuku 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Blunt, H. C.

Banker; b. Sept. 1908 Cairo Egypt; s. of E. G. Blunt. Address: Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Harbin.

Boku, Shun-kin 朴 春琴

Businessman and Social Worker; b. Apr. 1891, Keisho Nando, Chosen. Career: grad. Mitsuyo Kanbun Shojuku (Chinese Classics Sch.); Nichigo Gakko (Japanese Lang. Sch.); founded Sokyu-kai (Mutual Relief Society), Soai-kai (Mutual Friendship Society); went to Manchuria and Mongolia to inspect condition of Chosenese; sent to Diet from Tokyo since 1932. Present post: M.P. Pres. Soai-kai; Address: 1 Umayabashi, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.

Bose, Rash Behari

Journalist; Lecturer; b. Mar. 1886, Bengal, India; n. Indian; Naturalized as Japanese citizen, 1923; s. of Benode Behari Bose, official. Career: grad. Dupleix Coll., French Chandernagore; Morton Inst., Calcutta, India, worked as Chief Clerk, For. Research Inst. Indian Govt.; joined Indian Independence Agitation and led revoluntionary movement in India 1910-15; was charged by the Indian Govt. with sedition, conspiracy to wage war against the Brit. King, creating disaffection among Indian soldiers for revolutionary purposes throwing bomb upon and severely injuring Lord Harding, Viceoy of India, and a reward of twelve thousand Rupees was announced for his arrest; fled from India as refugee after unsuccessful uprising in 1915 to Japan, where he was ordered to be deported by Japanese Govt. 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 Renaisance and World Peace based on justice and love; built "Asia Lodge," dormitory for Indian and other South Asiatic students, at 401 Yodobashi-machi, Tokyo. Present post: Ed. of "New Asia," and Pres. of Young Asia League. Author of Prospect of Revolutionary Asia; Indian Tales of Wits; India in Revolution; India in Bondage; Indian Folk Tales; Victory of Young Asia; Cry of India; The Lord's Song (Indian Philosophy). Address: 79 Onden 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Bouldin, George Washington

Christian Pastor; Bachelor of Arts, Dr. of Div.; b. Sept. 28, 1881 Larkin, Jackson County, Alabama, U.S.A.; s. of John Bouldin, landowner; m. Margaret Lee. Career: attended schools in Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky; after graduation came to Japan Sept. 1906; Missionary in Japan for 30 yrs. Present post: Pastor of Yokohama Union Church Yokohama since Dec. 1937. Address: 66-B Yamatecho, Yokohama.

Brauns, Erik

Businessman; Mining Engr.; b. Apr. 20, 1893, Oskarstrom, Sweden; m. Margit Olsson. Career: grad. Royal Tech. Univ. of Stockholm, Sweden, 1916; joined Gadelius & Co., Ltd., Tokyo and Osaka, 1920. Present post: Dir. Gadelius & Co. Address: 16 Kitano-cho 2-chome, Kobe.

Bryner, Alex. M.

Businessman; b. Nov. 13, 1910 Vladivostok. Career: with the present firm since 1933. Present post: Asst. Mgr. Bryner & Co. Harbin. Address: c/o Bryner & Co. 1 Konnaya St. Harbin.

Buchanan, Daniel Crump

B.A.; M.A.; B.D.; Ph. D.; Missionary of Presbyterian Church in U.S.A.; engaged in Newspaper Evangelism; b. June 1892, Kobe; s. Dr. Wm. C. Buchanan, missionary for 44 yr. in Japan; m. Katharine Baetjer. Career: grad. Fredericksburg Coll. 1912; Washington and Lee Univs. 1914; Presb. Theol. Sem. Chicago 1921; Hartford Sem. Foundation 1934; taught in Hagi Middle Sch. Yamaguchi-ken 1914-16; Yamaguchi Middle Sch. and Yamagecchi Higher Com. Sch. 1916-17; Kwansei Gakuin 1917-18; went to U.S. to join army as volunteer 1918; returned to Japan as ordained missionary 1921; joined Asiatic Society of Japan as life mem. 1921; author of "Inari: Its Origin, Development, and Nature," 1935; "Some Mikuji of Fushimi Inari Jinja," 1939. Address: Ichijo-dori, Muro-machi Nishi, Kyoto.

(C)

Cameron, Charles R.

Foreign Service; B.A.; b. New York State, U.S.A. Career: grad. Cornell Univ. 1898; Philippine Civil Service 1901-17. Capt. and Major U.S. Army 1917-19; Cons. at Tacna, Chile 1919-20, Pernambuco Brazil 1920-23, Tokyo 1923-25, Cons. and Cons.-Gen. at Sao Paulo Brazil 1927-34, Cons.-Gen. at Habana Cuba 1934-36, Osaka 1936-37. Present post: Amer. Cons.-Gen. at Tokyo since 1937. Address: American Consulate-General, Tokyo.

Canali, Camillo

Lt.-Col.; Hon. consul for Manchoukuo at Genoa; b. Dec. 1886 Genoa; s. Edward Canali. Address: Via Dante, 51 rosso, Genoa, Italy.

Canali, Lionel

Major, Hon. Consul for Japan at Genoa and Turin; b. Mar. 1890, Genoa; s. Edward Canali. Address: Via Dante 51 rosso, Genoa, Italy.

Carvajal, Armando Labra

Chilean Minister to Tokyo. Address: 7 Shirokane-daimachi 1-chome, Shibaku, Tokyo. Tel Takanawa 3141.

Castello-Branco Clark

Brazilian Ambassador to Tokyo. Address: Brazilian Emb. 2 Omotecho 3-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Catto, Alexander Ross

Cable Correspondent & Ins. Agent since 1928; b. Oct. 1867, London; s. John Catto; n. Scottish. Career: grad. St. Saviour's Coll. Ardingly; engaged in ins. business in London and various parts in the East; came to Japan first in 1893; returned to Japan 1902; joined J. Russell Kennedy 1927. Address: 13 Reinanzaka, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Chang Ching-hui 張 景惠

Prime Minister; General; b. 1871, Taian-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. Fengtien; apptd. Major-Gen. 1916; Mil. Gov. of Chahar Dist. and Comdr. 16th Div. 1920-22; Dir.-Gen. Nat. Highways Preparation Bur. 1924; War Min. in Ku Wei-chun Cabinet 1927; Min. of Ind. in Fan-Fu Cabinet; Gov.-Gen. Tung Sheng Special Dist.; Pres. Supreme War Council Nat. Govt.; joined Japanese Army for preservation of peace at Harbin at time of Manchurian Incident; Gov. Heilungkiang Prov. 1932; apptd. Pres. Privy Council and War Min.; concurrently Min. Dept. of Foreign Affairs; Dept. of Mongolia Administration, 1937. Present post: Manchoukuo Prime Min. since 1935; Pres. Kienkuo Univ. Address: Premier's Residence, Hsinking.

Chang Hai-peng 張 海鵬

General; b. 1867 in Kaipin-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: apptd. Comdr. 55th Brig. of 28th Div.; Comdr. 4th North-East Cav. Div. and Turkey Envoy in Taoliao 1927. Present post: Privy Councilor of Manchoukuo, Chief Aide-de-Camp to Manchoukuo Emperor. Address: Manju Taigai, Hsinking.

Chang, Huan-hsing 張 煥相

State Minister; Gen.; b. 1880 Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. of Japan 1911; served Mil. Prep. Office of Mukden Army; Admin. Chief of Eastern Prov. 1927. Present post: Justice Minister since 1937. Address: c/o Justice Dept. Hsinking.

Chang I-san 張 益三

Lt.-Gen.; b. July 1893, Changchun-hsien, Kirin Prov.; s. of Gen. Chang Chenkiang. Career: grad. Paoting Mil. Acad.; Staff, Heilungkiang Mil. Office

and Instructor, Mil. Acad. 1921; Aide-de-Camp, Cav. 14th Brig. 1924; Chief Staff, Cav. 17th Div. 1926; Comdr. 2nd Brig. Heilungkiang 1929; Bandit Suppression Comdr. Fengtien Prov. 1930; Dir. Mil. Supply Bureau, 1932-35; Chief Staff & Chief Mil. Communications Dept. Defence Dept. Present post: Comdr. 6th Army. Address: Mutankiang, Manchoukuo.

Chang Lien-wen 張聯文

Official; b. 1895, Chinchow, Kwantung Prov. Career: grad. Police Training Inst. Liaoyang; Staff Finance Dept. Fengtien Prov., Chief 1st Sect. Fengtien Prov. Stamp Revenue Office; Dir. Mukden Revenue Supt. Bur.; Magistrate Hailung-hsien Fengtien Prov.; Chief Chuanghi Salt Fields; Councillor Fengtien Prov.; Chief Personnel Sect. same 1932-35; Dir. Rites & Religions Bur. 1935-37; Dir. Social Affairs Bur. Manchoukuo People's Welfare Dept. 1938. Present post: Dir. Decoration Board of Manchoukuo since Nov. 1939. Address: c/o Decoration Bureau, Hsinking.

Chang Ming-tsun 張明峻

Official; b. 1892, Shengyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Fengtien Eng. Med. Coll.; surgeon Heilungkiang, Kirin & Fengtien Provs.; Pres. Kirin Prov. Hosp. Present post: Dir. Public Health Bur. Dept. of People's Welfare, Manchoukuo. Address: Dept. of People's Welfare, Hsinking.

Chang, Shu-han 張書翰

Official; b. 1891, Itung-hsien, Kirin Prov. Career: grad. Pei-Yang Univ. Tientsin; Magistrate Changchun-hsien; Chief Yenki Muni. Adm. Planning Office; Supt. Yenki Marine Customs; Adv. Gov.'s Office, Kirin Prov.; Chief Educ. Dept. of Kirin 1934-36; Dir. Civil Affairs Bur., Kirin Prov.; Dir Supervisory Bur. Home Office; Dir. Gen. Postal Administration Bur. Manchoukuo 1938-39. Present post: Gov. Tunghua Prov. Address: Governor's residence, Tunghua.

Chang Wen-chu 張文鋤

Lt.-Gen.; b. 1898, Heilungkiang Prov. Career: grad. Paoting Mil. Acad.; Instr. Heilungkiang Mil. Training Inst.; Chief Staff Heilungkiang; Comdr. 3rd Dist. Garrison (Tsitsihar) Manchoukuo 1932-39. Present post: Comdr. 7th Dist. Army of Manchoukuo since 1939. Address: 7th Dist. Army Hdqrs. Chiamussu

Chao Chen 趙震

Official; b. 1885, Payenhsien, Heilungkiang Prov. Career: grad. Higher Police Training Inst. Heilungkiang Prov. 1905; Magistrate, Wangching-hsien 1915; Chief Police Dept. Peking-Mukden Ry. Bur. 1927; Acting Dir. Kirin-Changchun, Kirin-Tunhua, Szupingkai-Taonan Ry. Bur.; Dir. Fishing & Merchant Vessels Protection Bur. Fengtien Prov.; Dir. Weights & Measures Bur. 1935-37. Present post: Vice-Dir. For. Bur. Ind. Dept. Manchoukuo. Address: Forestry Bureau, Ind. Dept., Hsinking.

Chao Cheng-ping 趙正平

Official; b. 1877 Kiangsu Prov. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. Tokyo; Dir. Chinan State Sch.; Dir. Social Bur. Peking Muni. Office; Dir. Educ. Bur. Tsingtao Muni. Office. Present post: Minister of Educ., Nat. Govt. Nanking since Mar. 1940. Address: c/o Educ. Dept., Nanking.

Chao Chi 趙棋

Mayor; b. in Shantung Prov., China. Career: grad Tehua Univ. of Tsingtao; Tech. Expert Tsingpu Ry Bur.; Chief Secr. Kochu Kosai; Dir. Lungkou Com Bur.; Chairman Ctte. for Public Peace Preservation of Tsingtao on the Sino-Japanese Hostilities 193[illegible] Present post: Mayor of Tsingtao since 1939, Mem. North China Political Council since 1940. Address: Mayor's Residence, Tsingtao, China.

Chao Yu-sung 趙毓松

Official; Minister of Agr. & Mining Dept. New China Nat. Govt. since Mar. 1940. Address: c/o Agr. & Mining Dept., Nanking.

Chapman, James Jeffries

Clergyman; D.D.; b. July 1873, Fauquier County, Virginia, U. S. A.; s. Wm. Henry Chapman, govt official. Career: missionary of Amer. Epis. Church in Kyoto Diocese since 1899. Address: Karasumaru, Shimotachiuri-agaru, Kyoto.

Chase, Augustus Sabin

Foreign service; B. A. Yale, 1920; b. March 16, 1897 Waterbury, Conn. U.S.A.; s. of F. S. Chase, Manufacturer; m. Helga Erdberg. Career; served in the Amer. Foreign Service at the following posts Peking 1926-28; Berlin 1928-30; Tsingtao 1930-32 Mukden 1932-35; Canton 1935-38; Washington 1938-40; Dairen 1940 to date. Present post: Amer Consul at Dairen. Address: Amer. Consulate Dairen.

Chen Chun 陳軍

High Official; b. 1890, Fukien Prov., China. Career studied at Meiji and Toyo Univs., Japan; Secr Kwangtung Govt. 1921; assisted under Pai Chung-hsi after the North Dist. Suppression of Chiang Kai-shek; Pres. Shanghai Marshal Court; Chief Political Dept. of 26th Army; Business Dir. Shanghai Law Coll.; Vice-Dir. Political Affairs Bur. of Interior Dept 1933; Internal Affairs Min. of Renovation Govt. of China 1938-40; Mem. Fed. Ctte. of Provisional and Renovation govt. of China. Present post: Dir. International Affairs Dept., Admin. Yuan of Nanking Govt. since 1940. Address: Nankng, China.

Chen Kung-po 陳公博

State Minister and Mayor; b. 1890 Kwantung Prov. Career; B. A. (New York); was once leader of Kuomintang left wing; Editor "The Revolutionary Critic" weekly 1929; joined Sun I-sen's camp and became Chief Polit. Training Dept. of North Expeditional Army Hdqrs.; Mem. Central Executive Committee 1931; Minister of Industries; Min. of Rys. Present post: Pres. of Legislative Yuan of New China Govt. since March 1940 and Mayor of Shanghai since Oct. 1940. Address: c/o Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

Cheng Yu 鄭禹

Mayor; b. 1889, Foochow, China; s. Cheng Hsiao-Hsu, Ex-Prime Min. Career: studied at Seijo Sch. Tokyo 1905; grad. Liverpool Univ. 1911; Mgr. Kinghua Publishing Co. Peking 1919; Mgr. Tungchi Printing Office, Mukden 1922; Mgr. South Br., Chihsin Cement Co. Shanghai 1927; Mng.-Dir. Huafeng Enamel Co. Shanghai 1930; Secr. to Prime Min. 1932; Dir. Capital Construction Bur. 1935-37; Dir. Postal Admin. Bur. 1937-38. Present post: Mayor of Mukden since 1938. Address: Mayor's Residence, Mukden.

Chi Hsieh-yuan 齊燮元

High Official; b. 1876, Ningho-hsien, Hopei Prov., China. Career: grad. Pehyang Military Acad. and Military Staff Coll.; Chief Staff of 6th Div. of China; Comdr. 6th Div.; Military Gov. of Kianghai; Comdr. Kiangsu Fortification; stayed in Japan 1924-25; Mem. Chi-Cha (Hopei-Chahar) Political Council 1935. Minister Public Peace Dept. and Dir. Military Acad. of Prov. Govt. of China. Present post: Chief Pub. Peace Office Hopei Polit. Affairs Committee of Nanking Govt. since August 1940. Address: Peking, China.

Chi-mo-te-se-mu-pei-lo 齊默特色木丕勒

Manchoukuo Privy Councillor; b. Feb. 1891, Kuo-erhlssu-Chien Banner. Career: Prince Hoshih, Chelimu League 1902; Mem. House of Commons 1922; Mem. Constitution Draft Ctte.; Gov. Hsingan Administration Office 1932-34; Min. of Mongolia Administration 1934-37. Address: Privy Council, Hsinking.

Chi Pin 齊賓

Banker; b. 1887, Shengyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. Tokyo; Magistrate Changchun-hsien, Kirin Prov.; Adv. to Gov. of Kirin Prov.; Chief Yenki Muni. System Administration Planning Office, Kirin; Dir. Revenue Supt. Bur. Mukden 1932-36; Mng.-Dir. Manchuria Elec. Co. Present post: Aud. Ind. Bk. of Manchou since 1936. Address: 202 Daido-Daigai, Hsinking.

Chiang Chao-tsung 江朝宗

High Official; General; b. 1863, Anhwei Prov., China. Career: Chief Infantry Corps of Peking 1912; Vice-Comdr. Capital Guard Army 1917; Temporary Prime Min. 1917; Comdr. Gendarmerie Hdqrs. Peking under Chang Hsun; same Yui Army; maintained public orders in Peking under a relief Assn. after Chang Tso-lin left Peking 1928; Vice-Chairman of Mi Chiaohui (A religious organization) 1936; Mem. Administraton Yuan of Provisional Govt. of China. Present post: Mem. North China Political Council since 1940. Address: Peking, China.

Chiang En-chih 蔣恩芝

Official; b. 1899, Yushouhsien, Kirin Prov. Career: grad. Polit. & Econ. Dept. Chaoyang Univ. Peking; Magistrate, Meng-kiang, Huatien and Yushou-hsien Kirin Prov.; Dir. Gen. Monopoly Bur. Present post: Gov. Chinchow Prov. Manchoukuo since 1938. Address: Gov.'s Residence, Chinchow.

Chikushi, Kumashichi 筑紫熊七

Lt.-Gen.; b. 1863, Kyushu. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. 1887; Staff Gen. Staff Office; made inspection tour of Eur. 1914 & 1918; listed on resreve 1923; Councillor Manchoukuo Privy Council 1932; Vice-Pres. same. Chief-Dir. Central Federation of Nat. Spiritual Mobilization. Address: 358 Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Chin Jung-kuei 金榮桂

Official; b. 1876, Kaipinghsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Peking Coll. 1909; Gen. Dir. Tsinan Muni. Office; Chief Gen. Administration Office, Tung Sheng Special Dist.; Dir. Chinese Eastern Ry. (North Manchuria Ry.) 1932; Police Chief Harbin 1933-35; Metropolitan Police Chief 1936-37; Mayor of Mukden 1937-38. Present post: Gov. Fengtien Prov. since 1938. Address: Gov.'s Residence, Mukden.

Chin Ming-shih 金名世

Official; b. 1896, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad Peking Law Coll.; Secr. Kirin Prov. Office, Dir. Harbin Elec. Bur., Chief Police Dept. Kirin Prov. 1933-34; Gov. Sankiang Prov.; Gov. Jehol Prov. 1937-40. Present post: Mayor of Hsinking since May 1940. Address: Municipal Office, Hsinking.

Chiwaki, Morinosuke 血脇守之助

Dentist; LL.D.; b. Feb. 1, 1870, Chiba-ken, s. Seinosuke Kato; adopted by Chiwaki family. Career: grad. Keio Univ.; studied at Takayama Dental Inst.; became Correspondent Tokyo Shimpo; Secr. and Lecturer, Takayama Dental Inst.; founded Tokyo Dental Inst. (now Tokyo Dental Coll.) 1900, Japan Dental Assn. 1903. Present post: Pres. Tokyo Dental Coll. and Japan Dental Assn. Address: 496 Sendagaya 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Cho, Shun-ichi 長俊一

Educator; b. Dec. 1881, Yonezawa; s. Shimizu Cho; m. Maki, d. Kichihei Suzuki. Career: grad. Science Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906, apptd. Prof. Hiroshima Higher Normal Sch. 1908, Yokohama Higher Tech. Sch. 1920; went to U. S. A., Germany & France for study; Sch. Inspector Dept. of Educ. 1927; Dir. Hamamatsu Higher Tech. Sch. 1932-36 Present post: Dir. Hiroshima Higher Tech. Sch. Address: c/o Hiroshima Higher Tech. Sch., Hiroshima.

Chou Fo-hai 周佛海

State Minister; b. 1896 Hunan. Career: studied at 7th Higher Sch. and Econ. Dept. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; once joined Chinese Communist Party but left same soon; Mem. Central Executive Committee 1935; Chief, People Training Dept.; Chief Information Dept. of Kuomintang; arrived in Shanghai and took important role in establishment of New China Govt. since May 1939. Present post: Finance Minister, and concurrently Chief of Police Dept. of Nat. Govt. Address: Finance Office, Nanking.

Chu Ching-lai 諸青來

Official; b. 1884. Career: well-known economist as compiler of the Shanghai banking weekly; Prof. of Commerce at Tahsia Univ. Shanghai, Chihchih Univ., Kuanhua Univ.; Chungkuo Univ. Present post: Minister of Communications, New China Nat. Govt. since Mar. 1940. Address: c/o Communications Dept., Nanking.

Chu Hsing-yuan 祝惺元

Official; b. 1880 Tahsing, Hopei Prov. China. Career: grad. Chuo Univ. Tokyo; served Foreign Dept. Peking Govt.; 1st Leg. Secr. to Amer. 1913; Dir. Polit. Affairs Bur. of Foreign Dept. 1927; Chief Asia Section Foreign Affairs Office of General Yen Hsi-shan 1930; Adviser Nat. Govt. Foreign Dept. 1932. Present Post: Dir. Polit. Affairs Bd. North China Polit. Affairs Committee. Address: Peking, China.

Chu Min-yi 朱民益

Diplomat; b. 1882 Chekiang Prov.; m. younger sister of Madam Wang Ching-wei. Career: studied at 3rd Higher Sch. Kyoto and Nihon Univ. Tokyo.

M.D. (Strasbourg); Mem. Kuomintang Central Exec. Committee; Secr.-Gen. Exec. Yuan 1932; Dir. Chung-fa Engrg. Coll.; Foreign Minister of New China Govt. 1940-41. Present post: Chinese Amb. to Japan since 1941. Address: Chinese Emb., Tokyo.

Chu Shen 朱 深

Ex-Official; b. 1897, Yungching, Hopei Prov., China. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; on returning, practiced law; Chief Procurator of Metro. Procurator's Office, 1915; Justice Min. 1917-20; concurrently Interior Min. 1919; Adv. of Anfu Clique; Supt.-Gen. Metro. Police Bd. and Supervisor of Peking Admin. 1925; later entered business; apptd. Min. Justice Dept. Provisional Govt. of China; Dir. Polit. Affairs Bd. North China Political Council 1940. Address: Peking, China.

Clement, A. J.

Businessman; b. Nov. 6, 1887 Stadager Denmark; s. of P. F. Clement. Career: rec'd com. training in Denmark, Leipzig, London and Paris; came to Japan as councillor of Danish Leg. 1922. Present post: Mgr. Ford Finance Co. of Japan since 1927. Address: 179 Bluff Yokohama.

Coote, Leonard W.

Missionary; b. Apr. 1890, Enfield, Middlesex, England; s. of Ernest Coote; m. Esther Keene. Address: P. O. Box 5, Ikoma, Nara-ken.

Cording, Hans

Businessman. Career: engaged in several kinds of business in London, Africa, Singapore, Java, China; in Japan since 1929. Present post: Repr.-Dir. Dai Nippon Kali Kaisha. Address: (office) Teikoku Seimei Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Cortese, Luigi

Italian Minister to Manchoukuo. Address: Italian Leg. Hsinking.

Coulson, H. N.

Businessman; b. Nov. 29, 1906 in London; s. of C. Coulson, accountant. Present post: Manager Produce Export Co., Ltd, Harbin. Address: c/o Produce Export Co. (Harbin) Ltd. Harbin.

Craigie, Sir Robert

British Ambassador to Tokyo. Address: Brit. Emb. Gobancho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Curtis, John L.

Banker; A.B.; b. in Camden, Maine, U. S. A.; s. John C. Curtis. Career: grad. Bowdoin College 1911; Foreign Banking Service since 1911 with Intl. Banking Corp. and The Nat. City Bk. of N. Y.; Mgr. Harbin Br. 1921-30; Asst. Vice-Pres. New York Office, 1931-32. Present post: Supervisor, Japan and Manchoukuo br. of The National City Bk. of N. Y. since 1933. Address: c/o The National City Bank of New York, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

(D)

Dan, Ino 團 伊能

Baron; Authority on Classical Japanese Arts; b. Feb. 21, 1892, Omuta City; s. Baron Takuma Dan; m. Michiko, d. Suesaburo Ueno. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; further studied at Harvard Univ. and Lyon Univ.; apptd. Lecturer Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923; Asst. Prof. 1927; sent to China 1931; resigned 1933; succeeded peerage 1932; decorated with Comdr. le Crown by King of Italy 1929. Present post: Dir. Society for Intl. Cultural Relations. Address: 344 Harajuku 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Daniels, Frank James

Educator; B. Sc. (Econ.), London; Worker for Orthological Inst. (Basic English); b. 1899, Eng. Career: Register in British Emb. 1928-32; Instr. Otaru Higher Com. Sch. 1933-36, Shizuoka Higher Sch. since 1939. Address: 39 Kita Ando-cho, Shizuoka City.

Dannehl, Hugo

Chemist; Dr. phil.; b. July 19, 1884 Greifswald Germany; s. of G.A.H. Dannehl. Career: grad. Universities of Greifswald, Hamburg and Franfurt; Present post: Tech. Mgr. Doitsu Senryo G.K. Kobe & Tokyo since 1924. Address: 95/1 Kitanocho 3-chome, Kobe.

Danno, Reisuke 檀野禮助

Businessman; died Mar. 1940. See 1940 issue.

Das, Susil Chandra

Businessman; b. Aug. 1888, Calcutta. Career: came to Japan 1915; Pres. Indian Club 1921-29; elected its Hon. Mem. 1930; First Indian Resident in Japan received in audience by H. I. M. the Emperor 1929. Hon. Secr. & Treasurer Indian Trade Assn. 1929-35. Address: 16, Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe.

Debuchi, Katsuji 出淵勝次

Ex-Diplomat; b. July 1878, Morioka; s. Katsumasa Debuchi. Career: P.-G. Course of Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; 3rd Emb. Secr. at Berlin 1907-10; 1st Secr. at Peking 1914; at Wash. 1918; Charge d'Affairs at Berlin 1920; attended 2nd League of Nations Assembly and Washington Conf., Commissioner Shantung Settlement Conf. 1922; Dir. Asia Bur. 1923; Foreign Vice-Min. 1924-28; Amb. to U. S. A. 1928-33; sent to Australia as Del. of Goodwill Mission 1935. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since Apr. 1936. Address: 96 Tamagawa-Oyama-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Den, Makoto 田 誠

Official; b. Mar. 1891, Tokyo; s. Baron Kenjiro Den. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; entered Ry.-Dept.; Councillor Ry. Bur.; Secr. Ry. Dept. 1929; Chief Intl. Sect., Traffic Bur.; went to Eur. and Amer. 1923 and 1938; Dir. Bd. of Tourist Ind. Rys. Dept. 1934-39. Present post: Vice-Pres. Central China Ry. Co. since 1939. Address: Central China Ry. Co., Shanghai, China.

Dohi, Tadashi 土肥 顓

Official; b. May 1896; s. Takichi Dohi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; joined S.M.R. Co. 1920; Chief Kaiyuan Local Office 1926, Hsinking Local Office 1927; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. Gen. Affairs Dept. Head Office 1931; Chief Personnel Sect. same 1932; sent to Eur. & Amer. for investigation 1934, Chief Shanghai Business Office 1935; Deputy Mayor of Mukden 1937-39; Vice-Gov. Chinchow Prov. 1939; Vice-Gov. Fengtien Prov. 1939. Present post: Vice-Minister Dept. of People's Welfare Manchoukuo since May 1940. Address: c/o Dept. of People's Welfare, Hsinking.

Dohihara, Kenji 土肥原賢二

War Councillor; Lt.-Gen.; b. 1883, Okayama-ken. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1905; grad. Mil. Staff Coll.; Staff, Gen. Staff Office; Comdr. Infantry 30th Reg.; Comdr. Inf. 9th Brig.; Chief Military Special Service Facilities, Mukden 1935; attached Remaining 1st Div.; Comdr. 14th Div.; fought in China Incident 1939-40. Present post: Dir. Mil. Acad. Address: c/o Rikugun Shikan Gakko, Tokyo.

Drummond, J. S.

Businessman; b. June 14, 1908 Yokohama. Career: attended Univ. Sch. Victoria B.C. Canada; Sale & Co. London 1925-27; Frazar & Co. Osaka 1928-30. Nippon Kokusan Kogyo K. K. Osaka & Heijo 1934-36. Present post: Representative of Corn Products Refining Co. New York since 1937. Address: (home) 7 of 33 Kitanocho, 2-chome, Kobe. (office) P. O. Box 252 Kobe.

Durand, Manuel Gonzalez

Argentine Consul-General for Kobe, arrived in July 1940. Address: c/o Argentine Consulate-General, Shosen Bldg. Kaigandori, Kobe.

Durgin, Russell L.

B.S. (Dartmouth); Hon. Secr. Y.M.C.A. Tokyo; b. Nov. 1891, Concord, New Hampshire, U. S. A.; s. Hanzen F. Durgin; m. Delphine Lazelle. Address: 5 of 7 Fujimi-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

(E)

Edmondson, Gerald James Ellis

Foreign Service; b. 1898, England; s. James Curtice Ellis, architect. Career: educ. at Westminister Cathedral Sch. and City of London Coll.; served in Great War 1914-18; entered civil service 1920; British Far Eastern Consular Service (Japan) 1925; Pres. of Dairen Cosmopolitan Club 1937. Present post: British Pro-Consul, Dairen since 1927. Address: c/o British Consulate, Dairen.

Eguchi, Sadaye 江口定條

Businessman; b. Apr. 1, 1865, Kochi-ken; bro. of Shojo Eguchi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1887; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Mgr. Nagasaki and Moji br.; Vice-Chief, Mining Dept. Head Office; Mng.-Dir. of same; Vice-Pres. S. M. R. Co. 1931-32. Present post: Member House of Peers; Vice-Chairman Dojin-kai; Aud. Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co. Address: 36 Honmura-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Eh Le-chun 額 勒 春

Official; b. 1879, Inner Mongolia. Career: Gov. Eastern Putcha; Councillor, Gov.'s Office of Heilungkiang 1926. Present post: Gov. Hsingan East Prov. Address: East Prov. Office, Chalantun, Manchoukuo.

Eh-lu-chin-pa- tuh 額爾欽巴圖

Official; b. 1882; man of light and leading among Mongols. Present post: Gov. Hsingan North Prov. Address: Governor's residence, Hailar, Manchoukuo.

Ehara, Koichi 江原耕一

Foreign Service: b. Nov. 15, 1886, Okayama-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923; served Dairen, Kongmoon, Tsingtao, Hankow and Yingkow Maritime Customs 1923-33. Deputy Commissioner Harbin Customs 1933. Chief Gen. Affairs Dept. Harbin Special Muni.; Vice-Gov. Chientao Prov. 1937-38. Present post: Counsellor Manchoukuo Leg. in Berlin since 1938. Address: Manchoukuo Legation, Berlin, Germany.

Elm, Paul From

Hon. Danish Consul for Kwantung Leased Territory; Manager of The East Asiatic Co., Ltd of Copenhagen for Kwantung Leased Territory since 1928. Career: in service of present firm in Manchuria since 1919; Danish Consul since 1939. Address: Royal Danish Consulate, Dairen.

Enami, Mituzo 榎並光造

Businessman; b. Nov. 18, 1879 in Kobe. Career: grad. Polit. Econ. Course Waseda Semmon Gakko (Waseda Univ.); entered business at Kobe; established Bando Belting Co. and Naigai Rubber Co. Present post: Pres. of the above mentioned two firms; director of several other firms and associations; Hon. Consul for Thai at Kobe; Pres. Kobe Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 26 Sakuragityo Ittyome, Sumaku, Kobe.

Endo, Ryukichi 遠藤隆吉

Educator; D. Litt.; b. Oct. 2, 1874, Maebashi; s. Senjiro Endo; m. Natsuko, d. late Shuji Izawa. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; Prof. Higher Normal Sch. and Waseda, Toyo, Nihon, Kokugakuin and Shukyo Univs. successively since 1900; recd. deg. 1907; founded Sociological Research Inst. 1907, Research Inst. of Divination Arts 1914, Sugamo Mid. Sch. 1922, Sugamo Com. Sch. 1923 and Sugamo Higher Com. Sch. 1928; has long devoted in promotion of Orientalism, advocated Stout Educationalism and for exhibition of characteristics of private educ. Present post: Dir Sugamo Gaku-en. Address: 2639 Nishi-Sugamo 2-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Endo, Ryusaku 遠藤柳作

Parliamentarian; Auditor Showa Airplane Ind. Co.; b. Mar. 18, 1886, Saitama-ken; 2nd s. Kogoro Endo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Secr. Govt.-Gen. of Chosen; Chief Ind. Dept. Tokyo-fu; Chief Home Affairs Dept. Chiba-ken; Gov. Aomori-ken and Miye-ken; M.P. 1928; Pres. Musashino Ry. Co.; Gov. Kanagawa-ken, Aichi-ken; Dir. Gen. Affairs Bd. of Manchoukuo; nominated Member House of Peers; Chief Secr. of Cabinet 1939-40. Address: 1448 Ikebukuro 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Ezaki, Riichi 江崎利一

Hon. Consul for Manchoukuo at Osaka, b. Dec. 1882; s. of Seishichi Ezaki. Career: inherited family estate 1901; established 'Glyco' Mfg. Co. and became its pres. 1922. Address: Uozaki, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

(F)

Fan Han-sheng 范 漢生

Foreign Service; b. 1882, Anhwei Prov., China. Career: grad. Hosei Univ. of Japan; 1st Class Interpreter Yenki-hsien; Adv. Negotiation Office of Kirin Prov. 1918; served Foreign Office of Nat. Govt. of China as Sect. Chief; Cons.-Gen. to Keijo 1934;

participated in foundation of Provisional Govt. of China Dec. 1937; again apptd. Cons.-Gen. to Keijo by same Govt. 1938. Present post: Cons.-Gen. at Keijo. Address: Chinese Cons.-Gen. Keijo, Chosen.

Farmer, Percival

Hon. Vice-Consul for Norway and Acting Consul for Netherlands at Yingkow since 1922; b. 1884, Yingkow; s. Charley Farmer, H.B.M. Consular Service. Career: 3 years in Belgium & France during Great War. Address: The Bund, Yingkow, Manchoukuo.

Feng Han-ching 馮 涵清

Businessman; b. 1892, Kaiping, Fengtien Prov. Career: studied Law and Econ.; Court Judge; Dir. Peking-Fengtien Ry. Bur.; Chief Ind. Dept. Fengtien Prov.; Justice Min. 1932-37; accorded privilege of former post. Present post: Vice-Pres. Manchuria Ind. Development Corp. since 1937. Address: Hsinking.

Feng Kuang-min 馮 廣民

Official; b. 1882, Shenyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Peking Higher Normal Sch. 1914; Chairman Fengtien Educ. Assn. 1922; Principal Fengtien Prov. 3rd Middle Sch.; Gov. Panshan-hsien; Chief Secr. Tungpeh Univ. 1928; Councillor Fengtien Prov. Office; Gov. Hsifeng-hsien; Gov. Chinhsien upon foundation of Manchoukuo 1933; Dir. Civil Affairs Dept. of Chinchow Prov. Office 1934; Dir. Social Affairs Bur. People's Welfare Dept. 1937, Mayor of Harbin 1938-39; Gov. Peian Prov. Manchoukuo 1939. Present post: Councillor Gen. Affairs Board, Manchoukuo since Nov. 1939. Address: c/o Gen. Affairs Bd., Hsinking.

Fernandes, Eesteves

Portugese Minister to Tokyo. Address: Portugese Leg. 1 Sannencho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

Fincher, R. Toombs

M. A. Teacher; b. June 18, 1883 Alexander City Alabama U.S.A.; m. Kimiyo Nai. Present post: Prof. Kansai Univ., Konan High Sch. and Naniwa High Sch. Address: 1002 Aza Hira Ashi, Ashiya, Seido-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogoken.

Fleisher, Benjamin W.

Publisher; B. Ph.; g. Jan. 1870, Philadelphit, Pa., U. S. A.; n. American; s. Simon B. Fleisher, mfr. Career: Ph. B. Univ. of Pennsylvania 1889; Publisher of Japan Advertiser and Trans-Pacific. Address: Onden, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Fleisher, Wilfrid

Journalist; b. Nov. 1897, Philadelphia, Penn., U. S. A.; s. B. W. Fleisher, publisher; m. Gretta Sundberg of Stockholm. Career: educ. Charterhouse, Surrey, Eng. and Columbia Univ. N. Y. 1919; Correspondent with A. E. F. Siberia during War Correspondent United Press in Paris 1921-24; Correspondent United Press 2nd Assembly League of Nations; Business Mgr. Japan Advertiser 1924-25; Washington Correspondent N. Y. Times 1925-29; Mng.-Ed. The Japan Advertiser; Correspondent The New York Herald Tribune in Japan. Address: Onden, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Forthomme, M. Pierre

Belgian Ambassador to Tokyo. Address: Belgian Emb. 2 Omotecho 2-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Frazar, Everett Welles

Businessman; b. Aug. 1867, Shanghai, China; Everett Frazar, businessman. Career: grad. Stevens Inst. of Tech., Hoboken, New Jersey, U. S. A. 1890 with deg. M. E.; Pupil of Thomas A. Edison 1891; arrived at Yokohama 1896. Present post: Pres. Frazar Estate Co.; Sr. Partner Frazar & Co.; Vice-Pres. America-Japan Society and Pan-Pacific Club. Address: c/o Frazar Estate Co., Yaesu Blg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Fu Shih-shuo 傅 式說

Official; b. in Chekiang Prov. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof. Amoy Univ.; Engr. Hanyehping Coal Mines; Inspector, Shanghai Teleg. Gen. Bur.; Prof. Shanghai Tahsia Univ.; Inspector, Nat. Wireless Admini. Bur. Present post: Minister of Rys., New China Nat. Govt. since Mar. 1940. Address, c/o Ry. Dept. Nanking.

Fuchida, Taro 淵田太郎

Businessman; b. Mar. 31, 1890, Miye-ken. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch. 1911; joined C. Itoh & Co. and served at its head office in Osaka; Mgr. Tsingtao, Tientsin, Hankow br. successively; Tokyo Br. 1924-36. Present post: Dir. C. Itoh & Co. Address: C. Itoh & Co. Osaka.

Fuchs, Carl

Baron; Businessman; b. Sept. 14, 1881, Vienna; s. Baron Victor Fuchs, Lawyer and M.P. Career: grad. Technical Univ. in Vienna; Repr. of Skodaworks in Czechoslovakia for China and Japan. Present post: Gen.-Mgr. for Manchoukuo & Chosen of Andrew & George Co., Inc. Address: Mitsui Bldg. 2 Kamoi-cho, Mukden.

Fuchs, Walter

Sinologue; Ph.D.; b. Aug. 1902. Career: grad. Berlin Univ. 1925; specialized in Far Eastern lang. and history; asst. in Ethographical Museum, Berlin; in Manchuria since 1926; Lecturer Manchuria Med. Coll., Mukden. Present post: Prof. Catholic Univ. since 1939. Address: Ta-hsiang-feng Nutung 23 Hou-men-wai, Peking.

Fuetterer, E. O.

Businessman; b. Nov. 1893 at Kirrlach, Germanyy; s. O. Fuetterer; m. Grete Wiechers. Career: educ. in Germany 1900-11; joined Shanghai German firm 1911-13; military service at Tsingtao 1913-14; Controller of Hongkong & Shanghai Bk. at Mukden and Harbin. Present post: Mng.-Dir. I. I. Tschurin & Co., Ltd. Harbin. Address: c/o I. I. Tschurin & Co., Ltd., New Town, Harbin.

Fujie, Keisuke 藤江惠輔

Lt.-Gen.; b. 1885 Hyogo-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. 1903; Mil. Staff Coll.; Staff Hiroshima Bay Fortress; Field Artillery Sch.; Comdr. 4th Heavy Field Artil. Brig. 1935; Comdr. Kwantung Gendarmerie Hdqrs. 1937; Gendarmerie Hdqrs. 1937-38. Present post: Pres. Mil. Staff Coll. Address: c/o Rikugun Daigaku, Tokyo.

Fujihara, Ginjiro 藤原銀次郎

Ex-State Minister; b. June 1869, Nagano-ken; s. Mohei Fujihara. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1891; founded Matsue Nippo; joined Mitsui Bk.; transferred to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr. Shanghai, Taihoku Br. and Timber Dept. of Head Office; successively Mng.-Dir., Pres. Chairman, Oji Paper Co. 1912-40; Member Economic Mission to U.S. & Europe 1921-22; nominated life Member of House of Peers 1929; founded Fujihara Institute of Technology 1939; Govt. delegate to Nazi Congress 1939; resigned Oji Paper Co. and many other corporations simultaneously with acceptance of Commerce & Industry portfolio in Yonai Cabinet 1940. Address: 121 Shirokane Imasatocho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Fujii, Masuki 藤井眞透

Engineer; D. E.; b. Jan. 1889, Miyazaki-ken; s. Ujisumi Fujii. Career: grad. Civil Engrg. Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; Civil Engr. Hyogo-ken, Meiji Shrine Construction Bur., Earthquake Disaster Relief Office, etc.; Research Engr. Research Bur. of Public Works, Home Dept.; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; sent abroad 1930; sent to Manchoukuo 1934, 1938. Present post: Chief Civil Engrg. Laboratory Home Office. Address: 382 Totsuka-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Fujii, Saburoemon 藤阪三郎右衛門

Businessman; b. Aug. 1897 Osaka-fu. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1922; joined Fushun Mine; toured Europe & Amer. 1929-30; Mng.-Dir. Manchuria Light Metal Mfg. Co. since 1936. Address: 10 Matsuoka-cho 4-chome, Fushun.

Fujii, Shin-ichi 藤井新一

Educator; M.A. LL.D.; b. Aug. 1892, Kagawa-ken; s. Uhei Fujii. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; Univ. of Southern Calif.; Boston Univ.; Columbia Univ.; attended Washington Conf. 1921-22; Dir. Nat. League of Univ. Profs. Tokyo since 1932. Present post: Prof. Waseda and Hosei univ.; Lecturer Nihon Univ. Address: 11 Otsuka Kubo-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Fujinami, Masashi 藤波 正

Retired Surgeon Lt.-Gen.; M.D.; b. Aug. 18,1881, Oita-ken; s. Hisabumi Fujinami. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; joined military service; studied in Eur. 1917; Instr. Military Med. Coll. Present post: Pres. Japan Red Cross Hosp. Address: 58 Yokotera-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Fujino, Kikuo 藤野菊雄

Banker; b. Dec. 20, 1888 Fukuoka City; s. of Gisaburo Fujino. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch. 1910. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Nagoya Bank. Address: 18 Teshiro-cho 1-chome, Nagoya.

Fujino, Megumu 藤野 惠

Official; b. Apr. 16, 1894, Hiroshima-ken; bro. Kan Fujino, businessman. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; Commissioner Niigata-ken; Commissioner Social Bur.; sent to Eur. & Amer. 1927; Secr. Social Bur. 1931; Gov. Kagawa-ken 1935; Dir. Tech. Educ. Bur. 1936-37; Dir. Common Educ. Bur. Educ. Dept.; Gov. Kagoshima-ken. Present post: Pres. Educ. Affairs Bd. Educ. Dept. Address: c/o Educ. Dept. Tokyo.

Fujinuma, Shohei 藤沼庄平

Ex-Official; b. Feb. 17, 1883, Tochigi-ken; s. Tomozo Wakatabe, later adopted by Tomojiro Fujinuma. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; Chief Police Dept. Nara-ken, Kagoshima-ken, Kyoto-fu, Osaka-fu; Gov. Ibaraki-ken, Niigata-ken; Gov. Tokyo-fu, Metropolitan Police Chief 1932-34 Chief Secr. of Cabinet. Present post: Member House of Peers. Address: 500 Koyama-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Fujisawa, Ikunosuke 藤澤幾之輔

Privy Councillor; died Apr. 1940. See 1940 issue.

Fujishima, Takeji 藤島武二

Oil Painter; b. Sept. 18, 1867, Kagoshima; s. Kenpo Fujishima. Career: studied painting in Japanese style under Gyokushi Kawabata, and in European style under Hisashi Matsuoka; was sent to France and Italy by Dept. of Educ., and studied under F. Cormon and Carolus Duran, 1905-13. Present post: Court Artist; Prof. Tokyo Sch. of Fine Arts. Mem. Imp. Academy of Arts. Address: 12 Akebono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Fujita, Heitaro 藤田平太郎

Businessman; Baron; died 1940. See 1940 issue.

Fujita, Hisanori 藤田尚德

Admiral; b. Oct. 1880, Tokyo; s. Hisomu Fujita, principal of Kogyokusha Middle Sch. Career: grad. Nav. Staff Coll.; Cap. Kinshima, Secr.-Gen. Nav. Tech. Dept.; Chief Personnel and Protocol Sect. of Navy Dept.; Dir. Yokosuka Nav. Arsenal; Dir. Nav. Tech. Dept.; Vice-Min. of Navy 1932; Comdr.-in-Chief Kure Nav. Station 1934-36; Supreme War Councillor 1936-39; listed on reserve Apr. 1939. Address: 1448 Naka-Meguro 4-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Fujita, Ken-ichi 藤田謙一

Businessman; b. Jan. 5, 1873 at Hirosaki. Career: grad. Meiji Univ.; entered business, elected M.P. Present post: Repr. Partner Fujita G.K.; Pres. Nagato Colliery Undertakings Co., Dir. Hokkaido Colonization Co.; Adv. Taiwan Kogyo K.K. Address: 477 Shimo-shinmeicho, Ebaraku, Tokyo.

Fujita, Masasuke 藤田政輔

Businessman, b. Feb. 24, 1889, Yamaguchi-ken; bro. Yoshisuke Aikawa; adopted by Fujita family. Career: grad. Chem. Course, Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1915; est. Fujita Laboratory. Present post: Pres. Fujita & Co., Nippon Sulphuric Acid Co.; Dir. Chuo Fire & Accident Ins. Co. Address: 106 Honmuracho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Yasuaki 藤原保明

Official; b. Mar. 20, 1889, Kumamoto-ken; s. Chujiro Fujiwara. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; entered Communications Dept.; sent to Eur. and Amer. for study; attended Foreign World Postal Conf. 1924; Chief Foreign Mail Sect.; Dir. Teleg. Affairs Bur.; Secr. Communications Dept.; Dir. Postal Affairs Bur., Manchoukuo 1932-35; Dir. Osaka Communications Bur. 1936-38; Pres. Aviation Bur. Communications Dept.; Chief Central Aeronautic Research Inst. Address: Communications Dept., Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Sakuhei 藤原咲平

Meteorologist; D. Sc.; b. Oct. 1884, Nagano-ken; s. Mitsuzo Fujiwara. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; recd. deg. 1915. Present post: Mem. Imp. Acad.; Mem. Central Meteorological Observatory; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: c/o The Central Meteorological Observatory, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, Ai-ichiro 藤山愛一郎

Businessman; b. May 22, 1897, Tokyo; s. Raita Fujiyama. Career: grad. Political Dept. Keio Univ. 1922; studied in Eur. & Amer.; Dir. Musashino Elec. Co. Present post: Pres. Japan Sugar Distribution Co. Vice-Pres. Nippon & Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres. Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co., Shusei-sha, Nippon Nat. Cash Register Co.; Dir. Taiwan Takushoku K.K., Kokkwa Conscription Ins. Co., Nikka Life Ins. Co., Kyodo Trust Co., East Manchuria Ind. Co., Tokyo Stock Exchange, etc. Address: 14 Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, Kazuo 藤山一雄

Official; b. 1889, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Asajiro Fujiyama. Career: grad. Econ. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; Mgr., Fukusho Kako Co., Dairen, 1930-31; went to Europe & America to investigate conditions of Labour & Trade Unions; Dir. Gen. Affairs Bureau, Manchoukuo Ind. Dept. 1932; Dir., Gen. Affairs Bureau, Supervisory Council 1932-35; Dir. Decorations Bureau. Present post: Vice-Dir. National Central Museum. Address: c/o the Nat. Central Museum, Hsinking.

Fukai, Eigo 深井英五

Privy Councilor; b. Nov. 1871, Gumma-ken. Career: grad. Doshisha, Univ. 1891; journalist 1893-1900; entered Bk. of Japan 1901; attended Paris Peace Conf. 1919; Washington Disarmament Conf. and Geneva Intl. Econ. Conf. 1921; Govt. Del. Intl. Conf. London 1933; Gov. Bk. of Japan 1935-37; Mem. House of Peers 1937-38. Present post: Privy Councillor since 1938. Address: 51 Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Fukao, Ryutaro 深尾隆太郎

Businessman; Baron; b. Jan. 19, 1877, Osaka, s. Motomu Fukao. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com. 1899. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since 1938; Chairman Toyo Elec.-Chemical Ind. Co.; Pres. Nanyo Takushoku K. K., Dir. Toyo Aluminium Co. Address: 30 Ichigaya Naka-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Fukuda, Yutaka 福田 豊

Businessman; b. Dec. 4, 1884, Miye-ken; s. Tamakichi Fukuda; Career: grad. Elec. Engrg. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; entered Communications Dept.; Tech. Expert Daido Elec. Power Co.; joined Tokyo Elec. Light Co.; Dir. same 1936-37; Jr. Mng.-Dir. 1937-40. Present post: Vice Pres. Tokyo Elec. Light Co. since 1940. Address: 273 Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, Hachiro 福原八郎

Businessman; b. Nov. 1874, Fukuoka; s. Isaku Motoki, adopted by Nobuzo Fukuhara. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1899; Dir. and Chief Engr. of Tokyo Works, Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; made inspection tour of Eur. & Amer. Present post: Pres. Nambei Takushoku K.K. Address: 28 Higashi-Shinano-machi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, Shinzo 福原信三

Businessman; b. July 15, 1883, Tokyo; s. late Arinobu Fukuhara, businessman. Career: grad. Chiba Med. Coll. 1907, Columbia Univ., U. S. A., 1911; made special study of manufacturing and sales of toilet preparations in New York for many yrs.; returned home and started Fukuhara Shiseido with his brother 1916. Present post: Pres. Shiseido Co., Ltd. Address: 278 Chojamura, Kamiosaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Fukukita, Yasunosuke 福喜多靖之助

Businessman; b. Mar. 16, 1874, Miye-ken; s. Hedachi Fukukita. Career: grad. Higher Sch. Course Doshisha 1898; Stanford Univ. 1904; Non-Official Staff, Amer. Emb. in Tokyo, 1906; made inspection tour of U. S. A., Canada and Europe 1918, 1921, 1929, 1935, 1939. Publication: "Chano-Yu, Tea Cult of Japan." Present post: Councillor to Dirs. Oji Paper. Address: 278 Chojamaru, Kamiosaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Fukumoto, Junzaburo 福本順三郎

Official; b. July 1882, Hyogo-ken; s. Dr. Kosaku Fukumoto. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1905; joined Chinese Customs Service. Present post: Dir. Dairen Customs, Manchoukuo since 1932. Address: 3 Iki-machi, Dairen.

Fukumoto, Sadaki 福本貞喜

Businessman; b. Aug. 1888, Kumamoto-ken. Career: grad. Nagasaki Higher Com. Sch.; joined Yamashita S.S. Co. 1910; Mng.-Dir. same; Dir. Yamashita G.K. Aud. Yamashita Mining Co.; Ming.-Dir. Hanshin Harbor Co. Present post: Pres. Toko Shoji Co., Maruboshi Kogyo Co., Nitto Kikai Seisakusho Ltd.; Dir. Mito Elec. Ry. Co., Nisshi Tanko Kisen K.K. Address: 8 Shimo-Osaki 2-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Fukuoka, Hajime 福岡 一

Exporter & Importer; M.A.; b. April 1890, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Kamezo Fukuoka. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1915; Univ. of Southern Calif., U.S.A., 1918. Present post: Proprietor Tokyo Kogyo Boeki Shokai (1937); Special Repr. of Johns-Manville Intl. Corp., New York. Address: 122 Denyenchofu 4-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Funabashi, Kiyokata 舟橋清賢

Viscount; b. Dec. 1891, Tokyo, s. Suiken Funabashi; Peer. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Bk. of Japan; Parliamentary Councillor of Justice 1934-36. Present post: Member House of Peers of since 1925. Address: 1908 Sanno 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Funada, Kazuo 船田一雄

Businessman; b. Dec. 1877, Ehime-ken; s. Nobue Funada; m. Toyo, d. Seibi Honda. Career: grad. German Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha. Present post: Chairman Mitsubishi Trading Co.; Dir. Mitsubishi Elec. Mfg. Co.; Exec. Dir. Nanyo Takushoku K. K. Address: 37 Nando-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Funatsu, Tatsuichiro 船津辰一郎

Ex-Diplomat; b. Aug. 9, 1873, Saga-ken; s. Sakichi Funatsu. Career: Student Interpreter of Foreign Office 1904; served in Russo-Japanese War; apptd. Chancellor, Foreign Office, serving at Chefoo, Tientsin, Shanghai, Yingkow, Chicago, New York; Vice-Con. Nanking 1905, Cons. Hongkong 1908; same, Nanking; Secr. Leg. at Peking 1914; Cons.-Gen. Tientsin 1919, Shanghai, 1923. Present post: Dir.-Gen. Japanese Mill Owners' Assn. Shanghai since 1926. Address: c/o Yokohama Specie Bank Bldg., Shanghai.

Furudate, Hisaya 古館尚也

Mayor of Anshan. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923; joined S.M.R. Co.; Mgr. of its Kaiyuan & Ssupingkai offices; Mayor of Ssupingkai 1937; present post since Sept. 1938. Address c/o Anshan Muni. Office, Manchoukuo.

Furukawa, Toranosuke 古河虎之助

Baron; died 1940. See 1940 issue.

Furukawa, Torasaburo 古川虎三郎

Businessman; b. July 1881, Ehime-ken, s. of Kumasuke Furukawa. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1905; entered Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; promoted Mgr. Ship Dept. 1926; Japanese Maritime Employers' Del. to Gen. Conf. Intl. Labour Organization at Geneva 1936; Dir. 1937. Present post: Rep. Dir. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha since 1939; Pres. Toyo Marine Transportation Co. Pres. Japan Shpiping Exchange Kobe, Dir. Toa Kaiun Kaisha, Committee Teikoku Kaiji Kyokai. Address: 349 Sendagaya 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Furumi, Tadayuki 古海忠之

Official; b. 1900, Tokyo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1924; entered Finance Dept.; Commr. Building & Repairs Adm. Bureau; Commr. Manchoukuo State Council 1932; Chief, Gen. Affairs Sec.; Sec. Chief, Personnel Bureau 1934-36; Dir. Accounts Bur. Gen. Affairs Board Manchoukuo 1935-40. Present post: Vice-Minister of Com. & Finance Dept. since May 1940. Address: c/o Econ. Dept. Hsinking.

Furuno, Inosuke 古野伊之助

Journalist; b. Nov. 1891 Mie-ken; s. of So-shichi Furuno. Career: grad. Polit. Econ. Course Waseda Univ. and started journalist life; after death of Mr. Yukichi Iwanaga, succeeded presidency of Domei News Agency, 1939; Mem. New Polit. Structure Prep. Committee Aug. 1940. Present post: Dir. Imp. Rule Assistance Assn. Address: 882 Hatagaya Haramachi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Furusho, Motoo 古荘幹郎

General; died July 1940, See 1940 issue.

Furuta, Keizo 古田慶三

Businessman; b. May 1867, Nagano-ken; s. Shigetake Furuta. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1891. Present post: Pres. Showa Coal Co.; Dir. Teikoku Fuel Ind. Co., since 1938. Address: 2190 Sanno 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Furuta, Shun-nosuke 古田俊之助

Businessman; b. Oct. 1886, Kyoto-fu; s. Kazuma Inouye, adopted by Furuta family. Career: grad. Mining & Metallurgical Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; joined Sumitomo firm. Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Metal Ind. Present Post: Chairman Sumitomo Metal Ind.; Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Honsha, Ltd., Manshu Kokan K.K.; Dir. Sumitomo Life Ins. Co., Dai Nippon Airways Co.; Sumitomo Trust Co. Address: 359 Nakano, Motoyama-mura, Hyogo-ken.

Futagami, Hyoji 二上兵治

Privy Councillor; b. Feb. 25, 1878, Toyama-ken; s. Kyotaro Futagami. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; Councillor Communications Dept.; Secr. Communications Dept.; Judge Court of Administrative Litigation; attended World Teleg. Conf.; Chief Secr. Privy Council; Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Court of Administrative Litigation 1934-38. Address: 1373 Kami-Meguro 6-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Futami, Yasutame 二見甚郷

Foreign Service. Present post: Minister to Thailand since Oct. 1940. Address: c/o Japanese Legation, Bangkok.

(G)

Gallois, Edme Henri

Foreign Service; b. Nov. 1878 Provins (Seine et Marne); s. Maurice Gallois, judge; m. Marie-Rose Pairard; n. French. Career: served French Emb. Tokyo 1903-18; Cons. Kenjo 1918-26; Polit. Sect. Foreign Office, Paris 1927-37. Present post: French Cons.-Gen. at Yokohama since 1937. Address: 185 Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Gansmoe, Thorleif B.

Hon. Cons. for Norway at Kobe and Osaka since 1928; n. Norwegian; b. May 1879 in Vesteraalen, Norway. Address: 34 Yamamoto-dori 5-chome, Kobe.

Geary, John Richard

Financier and Executive, b. 1872, Albany, New York. Career: Dir. Tokyo Elec. Co., Nipponphone Co.; Columbia Gramophone Co., Shibaura Engrg. Works, Japan Steel Products Co.; Nippon Kokusan Kogyo; Frazar Estate Co. Address: 527 Yaesu Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Genda, Matsuzo 源田松三

Official; b. Oct. 1899, Hiroshima-ken; s. Harushichi Genda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923; entered Finance Dept.; Supt. Sapporo Revenue Office; Chief Fin. Sect. Kwantung Govt. 1927-32; entered Manchoukuo Govt. service; Dir. Revenue Bur. Finance Dept.; Dir. Personnel Bur. Gen. Affairs Bd. Present post: Vice-Gov. Pinkiang Prov. Manchoukuo since 1939. Address: Pinkiang Prov. Office, Harbin.

Gerdts, Adolf

Director Gadelius & Co.; b. May 1876, Malmö, Sweden; m. Marie Weinberger. Career: grad. Malmö Horgre Almanna Laroverk; after 4 years' commercial training in Hamburg, came to Japan and joined A. Meier & Co. 1896; Partner same firm 1910-17; Swedish Vice-Cons. Yokohama 1906-16, Cons. 1919; Dir. Winkel & Gedde, Ltd. Kobe & Yokohama 1918-22. Address: c/o Gadelius & Co. Osaka Bldg., Hibiya, Tokyo.

Germain, Robert

Foreign Service; B.A.; b. Oct. 1896 at Paris; s. Paul Germain, agronomist; m. Dubreux. Career: grad. Univ. of Paris, Oriental Lang. Inst. Paris; Vice-Cons. Peking 1922-26; Cons. Keijo 1926-29; Vice-Cons. Shanghai 1930, Cons. Swatow 1930-31, Nanking 1931-32; Assistant Consul Tientsin 1932-35, First Secr. French Leg. Peking 1935; Cons. Adjoint, Emb. Peking 1935-36. Present post: French Cons. at Mukden since 1937. Address: French Consulate, Mukden.