

# MANCHOUKUO



## MANCHOUKUO

### Geography

**Position** Extending between 38°43' and 53°30' North latitude and 117°50' and 135°20' East longitude Manchoukuo is bordered on the north by Siberia and on the east by Korea and the Maritime Province of Siberia.

On the west its borders touch Outer Mongolia, Eastern Inner Mongolia and China proper, while on the south its shores are washed by the waters of the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pechili, the coast line extending over 855 nautical miles.

**Topography** Topographically, Manchoukuo is vast expanse of plains, traversed from north to south by the Great and Little Hsingan (Khinyan or Khingan) mountain ranges in the north-western section, and by the Changpal mountains near the south-eastern boundary.

Several great rivers with many tributaries run through Manchoukuo, irrigating the plains which they pass. The most notable of these rivers are the Heilungkiang (Amur), Sungari, Ussuri, Yalu, Tumen and Liao rivers.

**Climate** The climate of Manchoukuo is typically continental, despite the fact that this country lies within about the

same latitudes as Japan, Korea, France and England.

Almost unaffected by ocean currents, Manchoukuo has a dry, cold climate with long severe winters and short hot summers. The spring season is windy, strong winds often carrying yellow dusts from the west.

The temperature falls as low as 49° C. below zero in winter and goes up as high as 40.0° C in some localities in summer.

### Area, Population, Language, etc.

**Area and Population** The area of Manchoukuo is put at 1,300,000 sq. km. and is about twice as large as the combined areas of Japan proper, Korea, Formosa and Karafuto. Prior to 1932 little effort was made to obtain reliable census. In that year the population of Manchoukuo was estimated at 30,000,000 souls. Rapid increase immediately followed with the great influx chiefly of Chinese, Chosenese and Japanese. The total population reaches 33,836,898, exclusive of S.M.R. Zone and Kwantung Leased Territory, according to the latest Government figures, showing an increase of about 830,000 in round numbers per year.

### POPULATION AND AREA

(June 30, 1936)

Province	Area in sq. km.	Population
Kirin	89,910	5,059,547
Lungkiang	125,537	2,291,293
Heiho	109,813	60,490
Sankiang	107,545	1,043,546
Pinkiang	143,425	4,272,000
Chientao	29,395	615,484
Antung	48,226	2,753,147
Fengtien	85,546	9,623,296
Chinchou	39,462	3,614,534
Jehol	96,585	2,782,809
Hsinking Special Municipality	191	303,301
Harbin Special Municipality	929	500,526
North Manchuria Special District	(1,147)	218,779
Hsingan, Western Division	80,411	1,417,451
" Southern "	79,021	
" Eastern "	106,751	
" Northern "	160,396	
Total	1,303,143	33,836,898
Kwantung Leased Territory	3,462	—
S.M.R. Zone	295	—
Total	3,757	1,556,827
Grand total	1,306,900	35,393,725



## POPULATION OF MANCHOUKUO CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITY

Dec. 31, 1933

Province (Old division)	No. of Household	Population				Total
		Manchurian	Japanese	Korean	Others	
Fengtien	2,428,942	15,898,666	8,525	123,182	1,391	15,531,764
Kirin	1,164,616	6,948,067	11,956	409,578	2,272	7,371,893
Heilungkiang Prov.	624,078	3,810,104	3,017	5,599	563	3,819,286
Jehol	677,158	2,646,330	670	184	33	2,647,217
North Manchuria						
Special District	38,612	151,191	1,863	3,997	23,963	181,019
Hsinking Special						
Municipality	25,728	136,215	3,090	1,596	44	140,945
Harbin Special						
Municipality	87,458	334,663	9,095	5,207	64,420	413,386
Hsingan Prov.						
Eastern Div.	12,511	74,600	138	59	242	75,139
Southern Div.	57,024	337,800	297	2,241	—	340,336
Western Div.	52,690	315,350	—	460	—	315,810
Northern Div.	7,140	37,400	—	—	4,500	42,900
Total	5,185,967	30,190,526	38,657	552,103	98,431	30,879,717
S.M.R. Zone	74,944	235,234	139,973	27,781	1,328	404,316
Kwantung Leased						
Territory	161,838	862,307	139,016	2,295	857	1,004,439

FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN  
MANCHOUKUO

Japanese	90,025	British	434
Chosenese	701,161	Germans	459
Soviets	21,272	Americans	226
Emigrant			
Russians	49,413	Others	1,098
Poles	1,519	Total	865,633

Language Chinese is the official language of Manchoukuo, although native Manchus and Mongols living in the interior districts speak their own dialects and Japanese is now being taught at many native schools in Hsinking and other important centres of the country.

The original Manchus now living in the country are estimated to number between six and seven millions, but most of them speak Chinese, only those who live in some districts of Kirin province keeping to their own native dialect.

As the official, social and commercial language, the Peking mandarin language is most widely used in Manchoukuo, but the Shantung, Nanking, Shanghai, Canton and other dialects are spoken among the immigrants from these different parts of China.

Among other foreign languages Japanese and Russian are the best known in the country.

Banditry Manchoukuo has long been noted for its mounted bandits who ravaged the country. Under the old militarist régime even regular soldiers

turned to banditry and quite often they were enlisted among the regular troops when in need, so that the troops and bandits were not clearly distinguishable from each other.

Bandits in Manchuria once numbered as many as 200,000 after the Manchurian Incident owing to the fact that the regular troops in the army of Chang Hsueh-liang resorted to banditry. But the strenuous efforts of the Japanese and Manchoukuo troops have reduced the number to about 20,000 by the end of 1935.

As a result of the pacification of Jehol early in March, 1933, the base of operation of the major bandit groups was completely wiped out. With a view to furthering the work of restoring peace and order, a central peace preservation committee was organized in Hsinking. Between the autumn of 1933 and the early spring of 1934, an intensive campaign was directed against the remnant outlaws in Kirin province. Efforts are being made to confiscate the weapons illegally possessed by the people, to reduce the number of the so-called vigilance corps of the professional type, and to give work to the roaming outlaws who surrender to the authorities.

## History

Before Ching Dynasty Nearly twenty different dynasties have ruled successively in the territory now under the sovereignty of Manchoukuo, which includes Manchuria and part of Mon-

golia, from the Sushen dynasty to about the second and third centuries down to the Ching dynasty, which lasted from 1638 until 1911, when its rule was replaced by the new régime of the Republic of China.

The Ching dynasty was known as the Nuchen tribe before it gained hegemony in China proper. In 1638, the chief of the Nuchen tribe declared independence at Mukden against the Ming dynasty which was then in power in China proper, naming his country, which extended over the area now forming the territory of Manchoukuo, "Taching."

After rising to independence in Manchuria, Taching gradually expanded its territory until 1664, when conquering the Ming forces it occupied Peking and made that city its capital, after which Manchuria seemed deserted, except for the Han immigrants who came from China proper and settled in Manchuria, though only sparsely.

Thus Manchuria was left neglected by the Manchus, who were almost entirely occupied in colonizing China proper, and when Russians penetrated into Manchuria they could do as much as they liked in this region.

It was not until after the Russo-Japanese War that the Chinese authorities came to see the need of attending to the administration of Manchuria with any degree of seriousness. With this object in view, Hsu Shin-chang was appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces in 1907, and notable improvements were effected in the systems of administration, communications and transport during the following few years.

The late Marshal Chang Tso-lin came into power in Manchuria after the Revolution of 1911, when Chao Erh-hsuan, then Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, asked him to render military assistance to resist the advance of the revolutionary forces on Manchuria.

Rise of Chang Tso-lin The rapid ascendancy of Chang Tso-lin then followed and in 1916 he was appointed Inspector-General of the Three Eastern Provinces, thus virtually placing the entire territory of Manchuria under his autocratic rule.

After a series of three civil wars with the Chihli army, in the course of which General Kuo Sun-lin, one of his lieutenants, made an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow him, Chang Tso-lin started hostilities with the Kuomintang army of Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called "Christian General", in January, 1920, and occupying Peking in December that

year, installed himself as Generalissimo at Peking in June, 1927, thus attempting to reign over the entire territory of China.

This marked the peak of the ascendancy of the Mukden war-lord, for, in June, 1928, he had to leave Peking for Mukden ostensibly with the intention of spending the rest of his life in retirement. It was on this trip back to Mukden that the Marshal was killed in a train wreck near Mukden.

Under Chang Hsueh-liang Chang Hsueh-liang, known as the young war-lord of Mukden, then stepped into his father's shoes, but finding himself unable to keep effective control over the lieutenants of his late father, he declared allegiance to the National Government in December, 1928, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the North-Eastern Frontier Army. This was followed by the renaming of Fengtien province as Liaoning in March, 1929. During the civil war of 1930, Chang Hsueh-liang maintained an attitude of sympathetic neutrality, thereby making it possible for the National Army to defeat the rebels under Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang. Apparently in appreciation of this, the National Government appointed Chang Hsueh-liang Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the National Army, Navy and Air Forces.

In 1931, Chang Hsueh-liang moved his headquarters to Peking and during his absence, all his influence in Manchuria was overthrown following the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident on September 18, 1931.

Founding of Manchoukuo The effort directed at restoring peace and order as the Chang Hsueh-liang government was driven out of Mukden by the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident first materialized in the Committee for Preservation of Local Peace and Order organized at Mukden. This soon led to the organization of the independent government of Fengtien province, the example of which was followed by Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces. Later, an Administrative Committee composed of members coming from various provinces was organized and preparations for establishment of the new state were made.

On February 18, 1932 the Committee fulfilled its first duty by announcing the declaration of the establishment of an independent state and appointing a standing committee of seven members for discussing various detailed problems. The fundamental principles of the new state as announced by the com-



mittee on February 25 are as follows: the new state to be called Manchoukuo; the ruler to be called Chief Executive; the flag to be a five-coloured one; the new era to be called Tatung; and the capital to be Changchun, which later came to be called Hsinking.

Mr. Pu Yi, who was formally elected Chief Executive by the Administrative Committee, took office on March 9. The law regulating the organization of the government and the law guaranteeing personal rights were promulgated on the same day. On the following day, Cheng Hsiao-hsu, Prime Minister, and other high officials were appointed.

At the request of the people of Manchoukuo, who appreciated and enjoyed the benevolent administration of the new régime under His Excellency Pu Yi, many of their leaders in Mukden and other principal cities and towns petitioned for his enthronement as Emperor of Manchoukuo in the beginning of 1934. This was accepted, and the Chief Executive was formally enthroned on March 1, 1934, the second anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. The state was thereafter called Manchoukuo, which means the the Empire of Manchuria, the Chief Executive the Emperor Kangtê, and the new era Kangtê.

**Japan in Manchuria** Japan's close relation with Manchuria began with the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95. The actual invasion of Manchuria by Russia, which was active in that region since 1858, came after the Three Powers' intervention in 1895, which wrested from Japan Liaotung Peninsula, a territory acquired by Japan as a fruit of the War. This was but the beginning of unrestrained activities of Russia in Manchuria. She established the Russo-Chinese Bank with a capital of 15,000,000 roubles, which was followed by acquisition of right from China to build the Chinese Eastern Railway through Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces, together with the right to operate mines in these two provinces.

In March, 1898 Russia acquired a twenty-five years' lease of Liaotung Peninsula, which included the right to construct a railway from a point on the Chinese Eastern Railway down to Port Arthur. This railway line was completed in 1902.

Moreover, Russia took advantage of the Boxer Uprising in 1900 and despatched troops to many important places in Manchuria. These troops Russia refused to withdraw, in spite of her promise to do so after the suppression of the uprising, and concentrated her

forces on the Korean border, thus obviously menacing the safety of Japan through Korea.

All these were sufficient to lead to the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, in which Japan was victorious. By the Treaty of Portsmouth, Russia transferred to Japan the lease of Kwantung province and all rights, privileges and concessions connected with or forming part of this lease. The Treaty also provided for Russia's transfer to Japan of the railway between Changchun and Port Arthur and all its branch lines, together with all rights, privileges and properties appertaining thereto.

What are known as the special rights and interests of Japan in Manchuria are mainly based on the Treaty of Portsmouth and also on the terms of loans advanced to China for the construction of railways, as well as several other agreements.

#### Government

Manchoukuo abrogated, with the accession to the throne of the Emperor on March 1, 1934, the Organic Law, which was in force since 1932, and promulgated on the same day the new "Organic Law of Government", which may be taken as provisional constitution. According to the new Law, the Emperor exercises all the executive powers with the assistance of the Privy Council, which may advise him on important state affairs.

The governmental power of the state is divided into four and vested in Executive, Legislative, Judicial and Supervisory Yuans.

The Executive Yuan, which corresponds to the cabinets of other countries, is headed by the Premier and comprises the various Ministers of State respectively heading the Home Affairs, the Foreign Affairs, the Defence, the Finance, the Industry, the Communications, the Justice, the Education, the Imperial Household and the Mongolian Affairs departments.

The legislative power is vested in the Legislative Yuan, whose approval is necessary for all laws and revenue enactments, while the Supervisory Yuan supervises the conduct of officials and audits their accounts. The members of the Council may not be dismissed except for criminal offence or as disciplinary punishment, and may not be subjected to suspension or transfer of office, or reduction of salary, against their will.

The personnel of the Manchoukuo Government, in 1936, includes the following:

#### Privy Councillors:

Tsung Shih-yi (president),  
Kuei Fu, T. Tsukushi,  
H. Tanabe, H. Yada,  
Hu Ssu-yen, Shen Jui-lin, Chi-mo-te-sai-mu-pe-lo

#### State Affairs Yuan (Executive Yuan):

Prime Minister—General Chang Ching-hui  
Home Minister—Sun Chi-chang  
Finance Minister—Han Yun-kai  
Foreign Minister—General Chang Ching-hui  
Defence Minister—General Yu Chih-shan  
Industry Minister—Lu Jun-huan  
Communications Minister—Li-Shao-keng  
Education Minister—Yuan Chen-tse  
Justice Minister—Chang Kuan-hsiang  
Imperial Household Minister—Hsi Chia  
Mongolian Affairs Minister—General Chang Ching-hui  
Legislative Yuan  
President, vacant

Preparations had been made to effect fundamental revisions in the system of local administration and the four provinces of Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang, and Jehol were reorganized into ten new administrative provinces, and the new system became effective on December 1, 1934. At the same time a new Department known as the Mongolian Affairs Department was formally inaugurated, and the four sub-provincial governments of Hsingan Province were left unchanged. The names of provinces and their governors in March, 1936, follow:

Provinces	Governors
Fengtien	Pao Kang
Kirin	Li Ming-shu
Pinkiang	Yen Chunang-fu
Lungkiang	Chin Pi-tung
Chinchou	Hsu Shao-ching
Antung	Wang Tsu-tung
Jehol	Liu Meng-keng
Sankiang	Chin Ming-shih
Chientao	Tsai Yun-sheng
Heiho	Chung Yu
Hsingan, Eastern Division	E-lei-chun
" Southern "	Chang Cheuh
" Western "	Cha-ko-erh
" Northern "	Ling Sheng

#### Changes of Government System

Thorough reform of the administrative machinery of the Manchoukuo Government was announced on May 8, 1937,

and went into force on July 1 of the same year. It was designed to increase the efficiency of administration and to prepare for further national development. Under the new plan, the Legislative and Supervisory Councils and the six Ministries—of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Civil Affairs, Finance, Industry and Mongol Affairs—were abolished. The Premier became the only State Minister. The remaining Ministries are placed under his direct control.

In place of the six Ministries abolished, four new Ministries, namely, Public Peace, Civil Life, General Industry and Economic Affairs, were established, while two new bureaux were established to deal with foreign affairs and matters relating to Kiangnan Province respectively. An auditing bureau also was established to replace the Supervisory council. The director of the new office, which came under the direct control of the Premier, is to report to the Premier on the result of auditing every fiscal year.

As the focal points of the administrative reform, the General Affairs Board of the State Council is strengthened and the president is entrusted with the task of assisting the Premier in State affairs. The present system of advisers of State affairs was abolished.

Under the reform plan, the Premier is held directly responsible for the administration of foreign affairs, direction of general affairs relating to local administrative organization and the supervision of local administrators, including governors of the sub-provinces of Hsingan. The heads of the Ministries are to supervise local administrators in regard to matters which come under their respective jurisdictions.

To deal with foreign affairs, the new foreign affairs bureau was created, while the home affairs bureau, also created, is entrusted with the general instruction of local administrative bodies and the supervision of local administrators.

The home affairs bureau consists of a secretariat, control section and supervision section.

Directors of the foreign affairs bureau and the home affairs bureau came under direct control of the Premier, while the president of the General Affairs Board, in the capacity of chief aide to the Minister of State, is practically in a position to exercise control over the affairs of these bureaux.

Under the presidency of the Premier, is created a Planning Council, which is divided into three committees



to deal with economic affairs, education and the promotion of people's welfare respectively. In these committees, fundamental questions relating to these subjects will be discussed by experts to help the Premier establish national policies.

Into the new Public Peace Ministry was incorporated the War Ministry and the police section of the Civil Affairs Ministry. Its head office is divided into a secretariat and staff, military affairs and police sections. The staff section is to deal with the command and training of the army as well as co-operation between the army and police.

The offices of War Minister and chiefs of the staff and military affairs sections are taken up exclusively by military officers, while civil officials are appointed vice-chiefs of these two sections and director of the police section. All sectional vice-chiefs are prohibited from taking part in matters relating to the command of the army.

The Manchoukuo army is reorganized and divided into two classes, namely, one held responsible for national defence, and the other is called "police army," which is entrusted with the maintenance of peace and order in various parts of the country. The former is requested to assist the latter in the maintenance of peace and order at home.

All local administrators are empowered to call out units of the army whenever they find it necessary to do so in order to maintain order in their respective administrative districts.

All the advisers to the War Office are to carry on as advisers to the Manchoukuo army for the time being. The existing route police forces are reorganized into the special railway police forces, which come under direct supervision of the Minister of Public Peace.

The new Hsingan bureau is to deal with all Mongolian affairs, and its director is requested to assist the Premier in connection with the administration of Mongolian tribes and also in co-ordinating Mongolian affairs. The director is automatically entitled to participate in a meeting of the State Council.

The Civil Welfare Ministry is to take charge of education, social welfare, insurance and other fields involving the stabilization of national livelihood, while the new General Industry Ministry is entrusted with the task of preserving and developing national strength as well as the exploitation, utilization and conservation of natural

resources for the purpose of replenishment of national defence.

All economic administration necessary for or incidental to the exploitation and utilization as well as conservation of natural resources is undertaken by the Economic Affairs Ministry, which is to consist of the commercial, taxation and financial sections, in addition to a secretariat.

While all the existing local administrative organizations are reorganized so as to best adapt themselves to prevailing conditions in the respective localities, efforts will be made by the Government to strengthen local autonomous administration.

The main object of the present reform programme is to harmonize all the races living in the country, to disseminate the common spirit and virtue underlying the rapprochement between Japan and Manchoukuo, and to effect the healthy development of the rising State. The salient features of the present administrative reform plans may be summed up as follows:

1. A substantial simplification of the whole administrative machinery will be effected, with strengthening of the system of unified control over the planning and operation of all the departments in the Government in order to promote the efficiency of the State administration.

2. To establish stricter peace and order promptly, all the organizations in this regard will be co-ordinated and unified under a single authority, while consideration will also be given to the regulation of local military and police forces and the general administration.

3. Specific attention will be paid to facilitating the execution of the five-year industrial development programme with the formula of controlling staple industries in the country be consolidated.

4. For the purpose of elevating the public spirit, cultivating national power and developing agrarian communities, all the organs relating to the respective administrations will be unified and strengthened rationally.

5. Steps will be taken to effect a closer co-ordination of the Central and local governments, while the local administrative organs will be replenished and strengthened so as to break the tendencies of standardization.

6. Efforts will be made to replete the substance of the local administrations as organic and combined organizations in the lines of politics, culture and

economics, as well as to encourage the development of local autonomy.

General Chang Ching-hui remains as Premier. Important appointments in the central and district governments include the following:

Mr. Han Yun-chieh, Minister of the Department of Finance, is Minister of the Department of Economy.

Mr. Li Jung-huan, Minister of the Department of Industry, is the Minister of Industries.

Mr. Sun Chi-chang, Minister of the Department of Civil Affairs, is the Minister of Civil Life.

General Yu Chieh-shan, Minister of the Department of Defense, is the Minister of Peace Preservation.

Mr. Chang Huan-siang retains the post of Minister of Justice.

Mr. Li Shao-keng retains the post of the Minister of Communications.

Mr. Naoki Hoshino, chief of the General Affairs Board of the State Council, became director of general affairs.

Simultaneously with the renovation of the central government, two new provinces were formed. Tunghwa Province includes parts of Antung and Fengtien Provinces, while Mutanchiang Province is formed from part of Pinchiang Province.

Provincial officials under the reorganization include the following:

General Yen Chuan-fa, Governor of Pinchiang Province, became the Governor of Kirin Province.

General Chin Ming-shih, Governor of Sanchiang Province, became Governor of Jehol Province.

Mr. Shih Li-pen, mayor of the Special Municipality of Harbin, became the Governor of Pinchiang Province.

Mr. Wang Tzu-tung, Governor of Antung Province, became the Governor of Chinchow Province.

Mr. Huang Fu-shun, chief of the board of district affairs of the Department of Civil Affairs, became Governor of Antung Province.

General Yu Shen-chang, commander of the 1st Army District, became the Governor of Sanchiang Province.

Mr. Hsu Kuei-heng, chief of the civil affairs bureau of Antung Province, became the Governor of Heiho Province.

Mr. Lu Yi-wen, secretary of the Premier, became the Governor of Tung-tua Province.

Mr. Rikutaro Oshima, chief of the police board of the Department of Civil

Affairs, became the Governor of Mutanchiang Province.

General Elochun, Governor of Hsingan East Province, remains in office.

General Jumelah, Governor of Hsingan South Province, retains his office.

General Nolakachapu, chief of the civil bureau of Hsingan West Province, became Governor of Hsingan West Province.

General Erkinpato, Governor of Hsingan North Province, remains in office.

Mr. Hsu Shao-ching, Governor of Chinchow Province, became mayor of Hsinking Special Municipality.

Mr. Wei Huan-tsang, chief of the educational bureau of Fengtien Province, became the mayor of Harbin Special Municipality.

Mr. Amifichi Ebara, chief of the general affairs bureau of Harbin Special Municipality, became mayor of Harbin.

The Manchoukuo Concordia Society This is one of the national organizations of Manchoukuo Empire and also organization for Manchurians for achievement of ideals of the foundation of Manchoukuo by the hands of Manchurians. It is known by Manchoukuo name Hieh Hu Hui. Since its establishment on July 25, 1932, it has spread its influence to various parts of the Empire. Its members consist of people of all walks of life, Government officials, the military, tradesmen, farmers, labourers and others. Its headquarters are in Hsinking with 74 main branches and 1,987 sub-branches. The number of members at the end of September, 1936, was 439,726. The president is Premier of Manchoukuo, its vice-president is Minister of Industry, honorary adviser is Commander of the Kwantung Army and its adviser is Chief of Staff of the same army.

#### Manchoukuo Five-Year Plan

Approximately ¥2,353,000,000 is estimated to be necessary to carry out Manchoukuo's five-year industrial plan. The plan was filed with the Manchurian Affairs Bureau of the Cabinet, the Finance Ministry and other Japanese Government institutions. The South Manchuria Railway Company is charged with raising ¥900,000,000, the Manchoukuo Government ¥700,000,000, special companies in Manchoukuo ¥260,000,000, private companies ¥340,000,000 and the Industrial Bank of Manchou ¥100,000,000.



## National Defence

**History** The Manchurian army has its origin in the Litan army which rendered great services in founding the Ching dynasty. They were since then hereditary and were garrisoned in various important points. After the Chinese Revolution of 1911 the army was modernized, and in Manchuria, there were stationed two divisions of the 27th and 28th numbering from 30,000 to 40,000. When Chang Tso-lin came into power, he increased it to 200,000, which was again increased by his son to 300,000 regulars with an additional 100,000 held as provisional forces. There was kept also a small fleet of 7 gunboats to protect trade carried on the rivers. These were the military forces in service under Chang Hsueh-liang at the time of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

**Present Status** The army and navy of the empire is under the supreme command of the Emperor, and is garrisoned in defence of particular districts prescribed by the Emperor.

The Defence Department of Manchoukuo combines both services of army and navy having the following bureaux and sections:

(1) Staff Bureau, (2) Supplies Bureau, (3) General Affairs Section, (4) Justice Section, (5) Personnel Section, (6) Survey Section, (7) Accounting Section, (8) Auditing, (9) Naval Administration, and (10) Armaments Section.

Besides there are the Military Advisory Board, where a number of Japanese officers are engaged who direct the military administration and the Investigation Board which engage in the investigations into the subjects of military affairs and also in propaganda.

## STANDING ARMY

The military forces at various points are:

1. The Imperial Guards
2. The Selan Force
3. The Flying Corps
4. The Gendarmerie Corps
5. 1st Brigade in command of 1st military district
 

2nd .. .. .	2nd .. ..
3rd .. .. .	3rd .. ..
4th .. .. .	4th .. ..
5th .. .. .	5th .. ..
6. Kirin army
7. Heilungkiang army

The army numbers 80,000. As to the coastal and river defence, the country

maintains 11 gunboats and 4 other vessels.

## Foreign Relations

**With Japan** (1) Recognition by Japan. Japan is the only country with which Manchoukuo is exchanging envoys. Her relation with Japan is defined in the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol signed on September 15, 1932 between the two countries at Hanking providing for their mutual defence. (See p. 205) The document is also notable for the fact that by virtue of it Japan accorded recognition de jure to the new state far ahead of other nations.

(2) Emperor Kangtê's visit to Japan. In June, 1934, Prince Chieihbu was sent to the Empire to convey the Imperial Message of Congratulation to the Emperor and Empress of the new state. In return for this, the Emperor Kangtê paid a visit to Japan, arriving in Tokyo on April 6, 1935, and made a formal call on the Emperor of Japan on the same day. He stayed till April 24.

(3) Abolition of Extraterritorial Privileges. Manchoukuo has confirmed, by the Japan-Manchoukuo protocol, the extraterritorial privileges which Japan had been enjoying under treaties with China. But the development and progress of the country, since its founding in all branches of administrative system, which are connected with extraterritoriality, for instance, in judicial, police and taxation systems have been noteworthy. In fact more than ¥8,000,000 was set up for the reform of these systems in the budget for 1934. Accordingly Japan decided to give up the rights of extraterritoriality and obtained the Imperial sanction for doing so on August 9, 1935.

The second treaty that completely abolished Japan's extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo was signed on November 5, 1937, only a year after the first. The Japan-Manchoukuo treaty transferred completely all administrative rights in the railway zone. It covered judicial, police, and other matters not covered in the first treaty, and went into force on December 1, 1937, when the formal abolition and transfers took place. (The text of this treaty is given in the Appendix.)

(4) Japan-Manchoukuo Economic Agreement. The agreement regarding the establishment of a joint Japanese-Manchoukuo economic commission was signed on July 15, 1935, at Hsinking by General Jirô Minami, Ambassador to Manchoukuo and commander of the Kwantung Army, and Mr. Chang Ye

ching, Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo. The object of the agreement is to extend to the economic field the inseparable relations between Japan and Manchoukuo that already exist in the defence and diplomatic fields and to accelerate the formation of the economic bloc between the two countries.

(5) Establishment of Custom-houses at Korean frontier. The Japanese-Manchoukuo agreement for the establishment of the Manchoukuo custom-houses at the three northern Korean ports and on the frontier bordered by the Tumen River along the Hsinking-Tumen River was signed on May 22, 1935 at the Foreign Office of Manchoukuo by General Jirô Minami, Ambassador to Manchoukuo and Mr. Chang Yen-ching, Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo.

(6) Conclusion of Postal Treaty. With the formalities as to the conclusion of the postal treaty between the two countries completed the Postal Treaty was signed on December 26, 1935, and was put in force as from January 26, 1936.

(7) Lease of Land. Though there was a provision as to the right of the Japanese to lease land in southern Manchuria, nothing of the kind existed as regards northern Manchuria, and the subject of extending the right of the Japanese to the north had been discussed ever since the establishment of Manchoukuo. The matter had been carefully studied between the two countries and the result of the study was published on December 30, 1934 as a preliminary arrangement. According to this arrangement, the right of the Japanese to lease land in southern Manchuria would be extended to the north, which will be soon invalidated by a treaty between the two countries in due course.

**With the League of Nations** In regard to the issue of the Sino-Japanese dispute at the League of Nations, Manchoukuo was concerned only indirectly as it is not a member of the Geneva organization. During the Council and the Assembly meetings of the League at which the problem was discussed, late in 1932 and early in 1933, General Ting Shih-yuan, who was later appointed Manchoukuo Minister to Japan, stayed in Geneva as a personal representative of the then Chief Executive, now the Emperor Kangtê. With the assistance of a few advisers he presented the case of his country on several occasions to the League of Nations through the Japanese delegation, and otherwise made efforts, though without avail, to influence those attending the League meetings in favour of his country.

**With Soviet Russia** (1) Purchase of N.M.R. In view of ceaseless troubles concerning the North Manchuria Railway, Soviet Russia proposed to Manchoukuo to dispose of the railway. The first conference was opened at Tokyo in June, 1933, between the representatives of Manchoukuo and Soviet Russia with a few Japanese officials attending the party. On account of the great disparity of opinions as to the value of the railway the conference had not proceeded smoothly until, at last through the mediation of Mr. Hirota, then Foreign Minister of Japan, Soviet Russia finally came to agree on March 23, 1935 to transfer the railway to Manchoukuo at ¥140,000,000. (See Appendix.)

**With Great Britain and the U. S. A.** The Manchoukuo Government decided to make the Petroleum Monopoly Law effective as from April 10, 1935. The governments of Great Britain and America protested against Japan stating that the above law infringes the principles of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity established by the Nine-Power Treaty. The Japanese Government replied that it was an independent action of the state of Manchoukuo, and that Japan could do nothing with it. The reason of the protest of the British and American Governments was that the capital invested in petroleum in Manchoukuo by their nationals would be practically expelled from the country by the coming into force of this law. But the Manchoukuo Government had to issue this law to effectuate the control of its principal industries which were absolutely necessary for her development, with no aim to expel foreign capital.

**With China** (1) Postal and Railway Business. Manchoukuo, when she proclaimed her independence on March 1, 1932, notified China that her relation with the latter would be the same as with any other power, and declared that she would take over the business of postal service on the 20th of the same month. The country made new stamps and post cards, and had actually taken over the postal business on July 23, 1932. Matters in connexion with the revival of the postal business which had been pending between Manchoukuo and China were satisfactorily settled and ordinary mail service was opened between the countries as from January 10, 1935, and that on money order and parcels as from February 1. As regards cables the negotiation came to a satisfactory conclusion on October 17, 1935. As to the collection of customs duties, the business was also taken over by



the Manchoukuo Government on September 25.

The question of railway, which was another important problem, came to a satisfactory solution on June 26, 1934, and the railway connection which had been severed for 2 years and 9 months since the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident was restored. Since July 1, 1934, one train each from Peiping and Mukden is being despatched every day.

(2) Exchange of Amity Commissions. The East Hopei régime decided to enter into formal relation with Manchoukuo. A goodwill commission was sent by the East Hopei Anti-Communist and Autonomous Government headed by Chih Tsung-mo which formally presented to Foreign Minister Chang Yen-ching of Manchoukuo a personal letter from Mr. Yin Ju-keng, chairman of the Tungchow Council, voicing a desire for friendship and amity with Manchoukuo. The commission was received in audience by the Emperor Kangte on the 17th. In return the Manchoukuo Government despatched an amity mission of six headed by Mr. Kao Chung-lu which delivered a letter of amity signed by Foreign Minister Chung Yen-ching to chief Executive Yin Ju-keng on May 18.

According to the statement of the chairman of the East Hopei régime, the Government expects to conclude a treaty of friendship with Manchoukuo and the negotiation with the latter country would then be made direct by the new régime.

**With Germany** The German economic mission to East Asia headed by Dr. Otto Carl Klep arrived at Hsinking on February 22, 1935. Since then the commission made a study of economic conditions in Manchoukuo, and later proceeded to Tokyo to take up the subject of concluding a treaty with Manchoukuo through the intermediation of Japan. As the result an announcement of the conclusion of a German-Manchoukuo trade agreement was made by the Manchoukuo Embassy on May 1, which was signed on April 30.

**Formal Recognition.** In his address delivered before the Reichstag on February 20, 1938, Chancellor Hitler declared that Germany would formally recognize Manchoukuo, the following being a summary of his speech concerning Germany's foreign policy:

1. On no account will Germany become entangled in conflicts in which the nation itself is not interested. Germany will remain neutral.

2. Germany demands the return of her colonial possessions. Therefore Germany will never re-enter the League

of Nations which deprived her of her colonies.

3. Germany will recognize Manchoukuo.

4. Germany will extend moral support to Japan in the present Sino-Japanese conflict.

5. Germany will further buttress the Japan-Germany-Italy Anti-Comintern Pact against Soviet Russia.

Thus, Germany's recognition of Manchoukuo, which had been expected since the conclusion of the Japan-Germany Anti-Comintern Pact, was realized at last.

Five days later, Dr. Knoll, Reich Trade Commissioner in Hsinking, paid a visit to Mr. Chang, the Prime Minister of Manchoukuo, and announced that Germany's recognition of Manchoukuo would take effect from February 20, 1938, the day Chancellor Hitler made his speech referred to above.

On February 20, 1938, the Japanese Foreign Office published a statement regarding the recognition, to the following effect:

Germany's formal recognition of Manchoukuo has only been a matter of time, because close relations have been maintained between Manchoukuo and Germany since the conclusion of the Reich-Manchoukuo Trade Pact of 1936. We pay deep respect to Chancellor Hitler who possesses keen judgment on the general situation of the world especially on the Far East, and his wise decision to recognize Manchoukuo. It is not difficult to fathom the seriousness of the blow dealt upon the League of Nations which is not based on reality, and, upon the Chiang Kai-shek régime which is on the verge of downfall.

It is a matter for congratulation that the international position of Manchoukuo, already enhanced by Italian and Spanish recognition, has further been strengthened by Germany's recognition.

We are glad that the relations between Japan, Germany, Italy and Manchoukuo have been made close by Germany's participation in the establishment of the anti-Comintern front, and we tender our heart-felt thanks to Germany whose recognition of Manchoukuo is an expression of her friendly spirit, which is beyond material considerations.

**Treaty of Amity.** On May 12, 1938, Germany extended formal recognition to Manchoukuo when a treaty of amity was signed in Berlin, inaugurating diplomatic relations between the two States. The historic document was signed by Baron Ernest von Weizsäcker, State Secretary for Foreign Af-

fairs, on behalf of the Reich, and Mr. Hiroyoshi Kato, Manchoukuo's Plenipotentiary in Berlin, at the German Foreign Office. The treaty is composed of four articles and will come into force on the day when ratifications are exchanged between the Reichsfuehrer and His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, it being understood that this exchange of ratifications may take place either in the latter part of July or early in August. The treaty is as follows:

Article 1. Both countries, on an equal and independent footing, shall exchange Consuls to establish diplomatic and consular relations. The said Consuls shall be accorded equal treatment with the Consuls of other countries under the most-favoured-nation terms.

Article 2. Both countries shall be granted the freedom of residence, travel and business for their respective nationals, for whose lives and property the two Governments undertake to provide protection.

Article 3. The two Governments agree to open, immediately after the signing of the present agreement, negotiations for the conclusion of a general treaty of trade and navigations with a view to promoting friendly relations.

Article 4. The text of the present treaty is prepared in duplicate in the German and Manchou languages. The treaty shall enter into force on the date when ratifications are exchanged between the Reichsfuehrer and the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

**With Italy** It must be recalled that the Italian Government, with the view to helping the maintenance of peace in the Far East gave de facto recognition to the Hsinking Government when it re-opened its consulate in Mukden on December 1, 1936. Italy since more manifested an admirable power of penetrating observation on the state of affairs in East Asia by now announcing de jure recognition of Manchoukuo on November 29, 1937. Accordingly, formal cablegrams were addressed from Rome to Foreign Minister Koki Hirota of Japan, and to Premier Marshal Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo. The first is worded as follows: "By order of Premier Mussolini, we take great pleasure in informing you that the Fascist Government decided today officially to recognize Manchoukuo and to open a legation in that country. Our consul general at Mukden has been duly instructed officially to communicate this decision to the Manchoukuo Government."

To Premier Chang: "In opening

regular diplomatic relations between our two countries, we send you the cordial greetings of the Fascist State and Nation, and our best wishes for the future of Manchoukuo."

On receipt of an official report of de jure recognition of Manchoukuo by the Italian Government, Premier Chang published a statement as follows:

Italy accorded de jure recognition to Manchoukuo on November 29. Overjoyed at this welcome news, the Manchoukuo Government and people sincerely thank the Italian Government and nation.

During the brief period of five years that have elapsed since its foundation our nation has rapidly consolidated its national foundations with the liberal assistance of our ally, the Japanese Empire, and has now become a prosperous country nearly perfect as a modern State, extraterritoriality having been abolished and Japan's administrative rights in the S. M. R. zone having been transferred to this country recently.

In view of these facts, the recognition of Manchoukuo by Italy, one of the World Powers, is a matter of course. But the fact that Italy has, ahead of all the other World Powers, recognized Manchoukuo which is hard bent upon combating Communism, must be said to have an extremely important bearing on international politics, inasmuch as Italy has recently joined the Japan-Reich Anti-Comintern Pact against the worldwide intrigues of communistic revolutionism which have already brought disaster to China in the Orient and Spain in Europe.

Italy's recognition of our country impresses me as especially important when I remember that Italy is a member of the League of Nations and a signatory of the Nine-Power Treaty.

While the Nanking Government is precipitating its own destruction by denying the existence of Manchoukuo, clamouring for the restoration of lost territory, co-operating with the Soviet Union and Communists and inviting a military crusade of justice from Japan, it is a matter of congratulation and of benefit to world culture and human welfare that Manchoukuo has been enabled to strengthen its joint front against Communism with other friendly Powers through the recognition of our country by Italy.

For this reason, I have no doubt that the other Powers will come to recognize our nation in rapid succession. Having received the welcome news of Italy's de jure recognition of our coun-



try, I have taken this opportunity to publish the above statement.

**Diplomatic Relations with Dominica** On August 16, 1934, the President of Dominica presented his autograph letter to the Emperor of Manchoukuo through the Foreign Office of that country, in return for which the Emperor sent his dated January 21, 1935, to the President. The Foreign Minister of the Republic therefore sent a letter of appreciation to the Emperor through the Foreign Office of Manchoukuo, and in this manner diplomatic relations between the two countries have been established.

**Recognition by Salvador** On March 3, 1934, the Republic of Salvador declared that she would recognize Manchoukuo as an independent state.

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**Passport Visé** Meanwhile, the Department of Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo assiduously endeavoured to pave the way for the opening of diplomatic relations with European and American countries, and promulgated new regulations governing the granting of passports and their visés effective June 1, 1933, and otherwise took steps to provide travelling facilities for foreigners.

Simultaneously with the enforcement of the new regulations, the Manchoukuo Foreign Office opened four passport offices in Antung, Dairen, Yingkow and Suifeng on June 1 to which Shanhaikwan, Manchuli, Tumen, Heiho and Kupeikou were added later, pursuant to the stipulations of the said regulation. Between June 1, 1933 and September 30, 1934, a total of 11,396 passports of foreigners entering or passing through the country were examined and viséd, an average of 950 a month.

**Manchoukuo Consulates** Another event worth mentioning in connection with Manchoukuo's foreign relations was the opening of the Manchoukuo consulate at Blagoveschensk, the first consulate to be established in a foreign

country by the new nation, late in September, 1932. Mr. Kuel Heng-chin was appointed in charge of this consulate.

The number of Manchoukuo residents in Blagoveschensk, which is a Soviet city located near the Siberian border on the bank of the Amur River on the opposite side to Heiho, a Manchoukuo town, is approximately 7,000, most of them being engaged in the retail business.

Manchoukuo's second consulate in Soviet Russia was opened at Chita in January, 1933, the staff being headed by Mr. Li Yuan as consul.

Also the consulate at Shingishu, Korea, the first of the kind to be established in the Japanese Empire, was opened on November 9, 1934.

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Meanwhile General Nobuyoshi Muto, commander of the Kwantung army, ambassador to Manchoukuo and governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory, who signed the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol on September 15, 1932, presented his credentials as ambassador to the Chief Executive of the country.

This was followed by the arrival of General Ting Shih-yuan on May 10 in Tokyo as the first Manchoukuo Minister to Japan. Meanwhile Manchoukuo desired to elevate the legation at Tokyo to the status of an embassy in view of the increasing importance of her relation with Japan, which was endorsed by Japan on May 21, 1935. The first ambassador of Manchoukuo to Japan was Mr. Hsieh Chieh-shih, the former minister of Foreign Affairs.

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British Consulates-General at Mukden and Harbin.

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#### Finance

While the finance under Chang Tso-ling was comparatively sound in his earlier administration, the expenditure commenced to increase steadily due to his army being enlarged in latter days. Thus in 1926, the total expenditure was ¥120,000,000 and showed a budgetary deficit of ¥12,000,000. When he was succeeded by his son, Chang Hsueh-liang, the deficit was further increased. The recklessness of his finance was evidenced by the fact that, of the total expenditure of ¥142,500,000, the sum defrayed for the military purpose amounted to ¥114,720,000. The deficit thus created was met by increased taxes and inflation of currency, thereby causing the people great misery.

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#### MANCHOUKUO'S NATIONAL BUDGET

(In MY1,000)

	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total
1932	97,386	15,922	113,308	104,482	8,826	113,308
1933	132,134	17,035	149,169	107,449	41,720	149,169
1934	163,321	25,404	188,725	131,662	57,063	188,725
1935	88,605	16,392	104,993	62,917	42,081	104,993
1936	193,234	26,170	219,405	134,322	85,082	219,405
1937	211,631	36,467	248,098	119,112	128,986	248,098

Note: Manchoukuo fiscal year corresponds with the calendar year.

**Manchoukuo's Budget for 1938** The State budget for the fifth fiscal year of Kangté covering the period from January 1 to December 31, 1938, having been approved by the Privy Council on December 27 last, was published in the Official Gazette of the 23th of the same month.

Compiled on the principle of rational and positive finance, the new budget is designed, inter alia, to adapt the

country to the situation brought about by the China Incident. It aims in the main to effect, by mobilizing all internal facilities, the strengthening of national defence, promotion of the nation's producing capacity and efficient collaboration with Japan in the adjustment of international receipts and payments, besides ensuring a smooth working of the various arrangements instituted to cope with the new situa-



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tion arising from the abolition of extra-territoriality by Japan.

In the General Account Budget, fundamental plans have been laid down for a further ensuring of revenue, securing of greater equity of incidence, promoting trade and facilitating the execution of the industrial five-year plan. To this end the tax system has been readjusted by such measures as the creation of "income" and "free occupation" taxes and the revision of the customs tariffs. While a new step has been taken to co-ordinate and consolidate the sources of revenue both for the central and provincial governments' expenditures, great effort has been made to check as far as possible the increase of general administrative expenditure.

Natural increase in revenue, the surplus from the previous fiscal year and the sources of revenue secured by retrenchment from various established items of expenditure have all been appropriated to meet such expenditures as are required in connection with the development of industries, national defence, abolition of extraterritoriality and the promotion and stabilization of the people's welfare. As for the new items of general administrative expenditure, only those which are considered of urgent necessity have been recognized.

Funds required for various constructive works such as the construction of state highways and other works necessitated by the stress of the situation and those scheduled in the Special Accounts Budget, together with the fund necessary for accomplishing the industrial five-year plan, are to be met by floating loans.

The new budget, exclusive of the Special Accounts Budget, shows, as compared with that of the previous fiscal year, an increase of MY56,456,240

both in revenue and expenditure (MY28,703,504 in ordinary revenue, MY27,732,736 in extraordinary revenue, MY24,546,620 in ordinary expenditure, and MY31,909,812 in extraordinary expenditure).

The increase in revenue is accountable for mainly by increases in tax revenue estimates, monopoly profits, receipts from bond issue and the surplus from the previous fiscal year amounting respectively to MY19,927,824; MY7,957,618; MY25,000,000 and MY2,584,056.

In the Special Accounts Budget, new accounts have been created, namely, the River Improvement and Irrigation Enterprise Special Account for financing various enterprises connected with river improvement and irrigation; the Scientific Research Enterprise Special Account for financing various scientific researches by the Institute of Scientific Research and other institutions; and the Provincial Finance Co-ordination Fund Special Account for strengthening and consolidating the financial position of the provincial governments. It is to be noted in this connection that besides transferring a source of revenue amounting to some MY42,700,000 to the last named special account, a right to float loans to meet provincial expenditures has been granted.

The amount of loans to be raised during the current fiscal year aggregates MY373,647,625, of which MY40,000,000 is for the General Accounts and MY333,647,625 for the Special Accounts. Of the amount of loans to be raised for the Special Accounts, MY305,000,000 is for the Investment Special Account, MY16,380,000 for the Hydro-Electric Power Construction Special Account, MY6,731,625 for the Railway Loan Special Account and MY5,536,000 for other Special Accounts.

The figures of the new budget are as follows:

N. B. As the result of the reforms in the administrative organization of the Government in July last, the budgetary estimates for the Foreign, Home and Hsingan Affairs (formerly the Dept. of Foreign Affairs, the Dept. of Civil Affairs, and the Dept. of Mongolia Affairs, respectively) are included in those for the General Affairs Board. The estimates of expenditures for the Home, Foreign and Hsingan Office proper being, respectively, MY1,441,255, MY531,978 and MY208,024.

#### GENERAL ACCOUNT BUDGET FOR 1938 REVENUE ESTIMATES

Jurisdiction	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
General Affairs Board	63,100	57,526,894	57,589,994
Dept. of Public Peace	2,444,065	35,164	2,479,229
Dept. of People's Welfare	1,003,880	13,097	1,016,977
Dept. of Justice	81,579	35,896	117,475

Jurisdiction	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Dept. of Industry	219,141	2,044,224	2,263,365
Dept. of Finance and Commerce	236,385,709	4,412,417	240,798,126
Dept. of Communications	137,834	152,000	289,834
Total	240,335,308	64,219,692	304,555,000

#### Revenue Estimates: by Principal Items

Items	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Taxes and Duties	172,956,824		172,956,824
Customs Duties	96,447,824		
Internal Taxes	76,509,000		
Monopoly Profits	52,325,370		52,325,370
Stamp Duty	9,887,890		9,887,890
Surplus from Previous Year		13,000,000	13,000,000
Brought from Special Accts.		46,517,815	46,517,815
From State Loan Acct.	40,000,000		
.. Supplies Acct.	475,000		
.. State Forestry Enterprise Acct.	186,180		
.. Monopoly Enterprise Acct.	2,569,965		
.. Postal Administration Acct.	636,029		
.. Horse Race Acct.	2,039,224		
.. State Properties Adjustment Fund Acct.	611,817		
Revenues from State Industries and Other Sources	5,165,224	4,701,877	9,867,101
Total	240,335,308	64,219,692	304,555,000

#### EXPENDITURE

Jurisdiction	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Imperial Household	2,100,000		2,100,000
General Affairs Board	33,703,570	69,474,434	103,178,004
Dept. of Public Peace	67,310,011	44,594,648	111,904,659
Dept. of People's Welfare	7,671,707	7,269,708	14,941,415
Dept. of Justice	10,796,609	743,481	11,540,090
Dept. of Industry	5,859,251	6,182,725	12,041,976
Dept. of Finance and Commerce	14,943,135	12,108,125	27,051,260
Dept. of Communications	1,274,788	20,522,808	21,797,596
Total	143,659,071	160,895,929	304,555,000

#### SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET FOR 1938 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Jurisdiction	Names of Accounts	Revenue	Expenditure
General Affairs Board	State Loan	366,916,000	366,916,000
"	Loan Adjustment Fund	96,940,487	96,940,487
"	Provincial Finance Co-ordination Fund	42,700,000	42,700,000
"	Government Officials' Mutual Relief	2,043,655	1,407,169
"	Scientific Research Enterprise	2,166,249	2,166,249
"	Supplies	17,244,188	17,044,303
"	Capital Construction Bureau	2,147,403	2,147,403
Dept. of Public Peace	Army Clothing Factory	7,403,180	7,480,301
"	Arsenal	12,328,630	12,328,630
Dept. of Justice	Prison	7,578,902	7,578,902



Jurisdiction	Names of Accounts	Revenue	Expenditure
Dept. of Industry	State Forestry Enterprise	25,984,294	24,443,437
"	Hydro-Electric Power Construction	16,382,174	16,381,831
"	Gold Refining Enterprise	4,478,107	5,368,068
"	Horse Race	4,352,289	2,301,503
Dept. of Finance and Commerce	Investment	326,214,654	326,214,654
"	State Properties Adjustment Fund	5,732,994	5,121,577
"	Railway Loan	14,777,837	14,777,837
"	Monopoly Enterprise	158,751,349	122,770,130
Dept. of Communications	Postal Administration	12,024,987	12,024,987
"	Post Office Life Insurance	989,449	630,985
"	River Improvement and Irrigation Enterprise	1,800,000	1,800,000
	Total	1,128,936,828	1,088,572,518

**Government Monopolies** In Manchuria, prior to the foundation of the new State, the production and sale of salt and matches were government monopolies. These monopolies, however, were not national, but provincial in character, without any uniformity or connection between each provincial system, for the four provinces that made up the so-called Northeastern régime in those days, were to all intents and purpose, separate entities, with their own laws and regulations.

Four years have elapsed since the system of national monopolies was inaugurated in Manchoukuo, and along with the establishment of various other national systems, it has been gradually improved and expanded. Beginning with the promulgation of the Opium Law in 1932, an oil monopoly system was enforced in 1935, while salt and matches were made Government monopolies in 1937. The combined income from these sources for 1937 is estimated at MY44,366,000, or 17.38 per cent of the total estimated national revenue of MY248,098,000. Of the estimated gross profits, those for opium amounted to MY13,904,000; petroleum, MY6,851,000; salt, MY22,280,000; and matches, MY1,331,000,000.

**National Loans and Sinking Fund** Although the Government makes it a point not to float loans to cover any revenue deficit, the following national loans have been raised since the founding of the new régime:

	Domestic	Foreign
Loans	MY61,825,250.00	GY100,000,000.00
Cash Debts	39,246,452.46	18,290,000.00
Total	101,071,702.46	118,290,000.00

#### Banking

**Central Bank of Manchou** This bank was established on July 1, 1932, and it

opened business on the same day. In it were included four old banks of issue, the Three Eastern Provinces and the Frontier Bank. It has its head office at Hsinking, and branch offices at Mukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar and Harbin. It is capitalized at MY30,000,000, and the Manchoukuo government hold more than 50,000 shares of MY100 each. It is authorized to mint coins and issue notes.

**Currency Problem** The currency in Manchoukuo has been in an extremely complicated condition, native and Japanese and other notes and coins being in circulation. But in the newly regulated system of Manchoukuo currency 23.91 grammes of pure silver is taken as the unit called the yuan, there being 100 fen or 1,000 li in one yuan. The new paper notes are issued in five different denominations of 100 yuan, 10 yuan, 5 yuan, one yuan and chian, or 50 fen, circulated together with 1-chiao and 5-fen nickels and 1-fen and 5-li coppers.

**Note Issue** Before opening for business on July 1, 1932, the Central Bank of Manchou took over old notes of 13 different kinds and 136 denominations amounting to MY142,234,881 calculated in the new currency at the exchange rate fixed officially. This figure was gradually reduced and by the end of June, 1933 a total of MY138,200,000 or 97.2% had been redeemed by the Bank. The amount of the notes in circulation at the end of December, 1936, reached MY254,243,000.

**Industrial Bank of Manchou** This bank was founded in accordance with the Industrial Bank of Manchou Law issued by the Manchoukuo Government on December 3, 1936. Its capitalization is ¥30,000,000, a half invested by the Government. Its object is to supply capital necessary for industrial development of Manchoukuo, and the domain of its business is not only limited to sup-

ply of capital to commerce, but to large and small industries on a basis of long-term and low interest rate. The bank is vested with authority to issue industrial debentures 15 times its paid-up capitalization. The Manchoukuo Government will guarantee for payment of principal and interest of loans for the bank, when the latter intends to raise necessary loans by floatation of its debentures abroad. Its president is Mr. Yutaro Tomita. Its head office is in Hsinking and branches in various cities of Manchoukuo.

To promote positively the banking activity of the Industrial Bank of Manchou, which held its first general meeting of shareholders some time ago, the second issue of Manchoukuo national loans amounting to 20,000,000 yuan, to be loaned to the Industrial Bank, has been decided upon by the Manchoukuo Government.

Following the promulgation of rules for the issuance of the second national loan on August 20 by an ordinance of the Department of Economics, the loans were issued on August 23 for public subscription.

The first national loan, for the benefit of the Industrial Bank, amounting to 25 million yuan, had been issued the spring of 1937 and all the amount was underwritten by the Deposits Bureau, Finance Department of Japan in accordance with an agreement reached between the two countries on borrowing 45 million yen from the latter.

The terms of the second national loan are:

Denomination: Limited to only 100,000 yuan face value.

Term of maturity: 10 years, August 1 of the 14th year of Kangte (1947).

Interest: The national bonds will bear interest from the day following the issuance till the date when the national loans will be redeemed. The interest will be paid on February 1 and on August 1 each year. However, the interest to be paid on February 1 of the 5th year of Kangte (1938) will be paid per diem.

Redemption: All the affairs relating to the redemption of the principal and interest for the bonds will be dealt with by the Industrial Bank of Manchou.

Application: On August 23, 1937.

**Other Banking Institutions** Though the Central Bank of Manchou occupies the controlling position in the monetary market as the note issuing bank, there are other banks which do substantial banking business. The names and capitalizations of the principal banks follow:

Name	Authorized Capital
(1) Manchoukuo Banks	
Fentien Commercial and Industrial Bank	MY2,200,000
Fentien Commercial Bank	1,000,000
Yingkow	1,000,000
Kung Cheng "Yu Bank"	500,000
Tungpien Industrial Bank	1,500,000
I Fa Bank	1,000,000
I Tung Commercial Bank	1,000,000
Hui Hua Bank	250,000
(2) Japanese Banks	
Yokohama Specie Bank	¥100,000,000
Bank of Chosen	400,000,000
Shoryu Bank	12,000,000
Manshu Bank	10,000,000
(3) Chinese Banks	
Central Bank of China	25,000,000
Bank of Communications	10,000,000
Chin Cheng Bank	10,000,000
Ta Chung Bank	4,000,000
(4) Other Foreign Banks	
Russo-Asiatic Bank	R65,000,000
The Far Eastern Bank	\$5,000,000
Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$5,000,000
National City Bank of New York	\$150,000,000
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	£3,000,000

To aid the sound development and proper control of banking, the Government promulgated a new Banking Law in November, 1933.

Encouraged by the favourable results of the two credit associations which were created in 1932 in Fengtien province the Finance authorities in 1933 inaugurated eight similar associations in Fengtien, two in Kirin and one in Heilungkiang province. In 1934, 39 more such associations were established and preparations have been made for the establishment of 30 others during 1935.

Coupled with the credit associations referred to above, the Government is planning to grant special licences to chartered banking firms for the issue of premium bonds whereby they may be able to advance long-term low-interest loans to farmers and small industrialists.

The Government also is planning to create and subsidize a larger number of credit associations for the specific purpose of improving the finances of small and middle class farmers, merchants and minor industrialists. Such association would be subject to appropriate regulations and supervision by the Government. At the same time the Government is planning to assist and exercise necessary control over pawn-



shops.

**Loans and Deposits of Banks** The loans of banks in Manchuria totalled 649,950,000 yuan at the end of 1936, of which 76.6 per cent, or 497,860,000 yuan, were advanced to farmers, manufacturers and merchants and 23.4 per cent, or 152,090,000 yuan, to the central and local Governments and others. Of the total amount of loans advanced to the farmer group, 87 per cent was made to commercial firms and 13 per cent to farmers and manufacturers.

Most of the loans by the Central Bank of Manchou were advanced to the central and local Governments, while 70 to 90 per cent of the loans of the other banks were industrial loans. Of the industrial loans advanced by

	Agriculture	Industry	Commerce	Others	Total
Central Bank of Manchou	18,840	9,803	63,326	100,390	192,359
Other Manchoukuoan Banks	526	1,985	26,685	7,300	36,506
Japanese banks	3,341	25,730	305,084	33,857	368,012
Chinese banks	20	737	19,158	3,625	23,540
Foreign banks	—	1,758	15,998	6,701	24,457
Total	22,727	40,013	430,251	151,963	644,954
Percentage	3.5	6.2	66.9	23.4	100.00

The total amount of deposits at various financial organs in Manchoukuo, at the end of 1936, was estimated at 792,360,000 yuan, loans made by them amounting to 669,600,000 yuan. 81.7 per cent of the total deposits and 74.9 per cent of the total loans were shared among eight big cities. Of them, four cities, Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin and Dairen, occupied 78 per cent of the total deposits and 67 per cent of the total loans. It shows how financial activities are concentrated in great cities.

Deposits and loans according to cities follow (in 1,000 yuan):

Cities	Deposits	Loans
Hsinking	212,357	112,604
Mukden	58,308	85,287
Harbin	42,928	77,980
Tsitsihar	3,548	4,511
Kirin	4,174	5,198
Antung	11,926	19,659
Yingkou	5,314	21,113
Dairen	309,234	163,545
Total	647,701	489,797

**Japan's Investments in Manchoukuo** Japan's investments in Manchoukuo were estimated to have amounted to about ¥2,928,716,000 at the end of August, 1936. The figure does not include those before the Manchurian Incident,

the Central Bank of Manchou, 70 per cent were commercial loans and 19 per cent agricultural, and 90 to 96 per cent of loans by the other banks were commercial. This shows how much funds are in need among the agricultural and industrial circles.

Classified according to the collateral securities, 34.6 per cent of the total loans, the largest in amount, were credit loans, 28.4 per cent were loans on real estates, 18.7 per cent were loans on merchandise, 11.1 per cent were loans on obligations, and only a little over 7 per cent were loans on negotiable papers.

The distribution of the loans by the banks was as follows (in 1,000 yuan):

such as those in limited and unlimited partnership companies, private companies and others. If the pre-Incident figure is added, the actual investments in Manchuria are believed to have totalled at least ¥3,400,000,000 or so. The fact also must not be overlooked that, in addition, the Manchurian Incident expenditures paid by the Japanese Government for six years, 1931-1936, amounted to ¥1,067,528,000. The combined total of Japan's "investments" thus makes the aggregate ¥4,467,528,000. This enormous amount of money is penetrating into that State and is forming sources of economic boom of Manchoukuo.

Of Japan's total investments, about ¥1,700,000,000 was invested before the outbreak of the Incident. According to the South Manchuria Railway Company, the pre-Incident investments were distributed as follows: 30 per cent in transportation; 11.6 per cent in finance; 6.7 per cent in commerce; 16.2 per cent in agriculture, forestry and mining; 9.2 per cent in industry; and 26.3 per cent in other enterprises. It is further classified that out of the ¥1,700,000,000 investments, ¥837,000,000 took the form of investments in securities and the remaining ¥863,000,000 in limited and unlimited partnership companies and private companies.

Investments in securities before the

Incident consisted of those in debentures and stocks and loans, which may be partially regarded as investments in securities. At the end of 1931, the total investments of Japan in securities related to Manchuria amounted to ¥837,536,000, of which ¥710,906,000 was those connected with the S.M.R.Co. The fact shows Japan's investments in Manchuria before the Incident was almost exclusively limited to those in the railway company. Details are:

1. **Debentures.** The S. M. R. Company first floated £100,000 sterling debentures in 1907. Its first debenture flotation in Japan took place in 1917 and since then all debentures, except its 19th £4,000,000 sterling debentures in 1923, have been issued in Japan. All debentures floated up to the end of 1931 totalled ¥18,000,000 (¥175,734,000) and ¥545,000,000. Out of these, ¥14,000,000 (¥136,022,000) and ¥268,000,000 were redeemed. The outstanding loans at the end of 1931 amounted to £4,000,000 (¥39,052,000) and ¥277,000,000. The total was ¥316,052,000.

Other companies' debentures were ¥2,000,000 raised by the Chinfu Railway Company, ¥2,000,000 by the Pen-chihui Coal and Iron Company, and ¥1,850,000 by the Tosho Development Company. The total ¥5,850,000.

2. **Stocks.** At the end of 1931, the paid-up capitalization of the S.M.R. Co. totalled ¥387,156,000 out of the authorized capitalization of ¥440,000,000. Investments in the capitalization of other Japanese companies totalled ¥120,728,000.

3. **Loans.** The S.M.R. Co. borrowed loans totalling ¥77,500,000.

As regards the figures concerning Japan's investments in Manchoukuo since the Incident, they differ according to investigations of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau of the Cabinet and the S.M.R. Co. Economic Research Department. The amount based on the former's investigation totalled ¥905,000,000, while that based on the latter's totalled ¥783,000,000, with a difference of about ¥117,000,000. This comes from the fact that the former investigated Japan's investments in Manchoukuo from Japan's own position, while the latter investigated a net amount of Japanese capital imported into Manchoukuo. The figures below are taken from the investigation of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau. The investments are divided into four items, those in national bonds, debentures, stocks and loans. The list of Japan's investments in Manchoukuo after the Manchurian Incident up to the end of March, 1936, follows:

	(In ¥1,000)
(1) Calling in of unpaid shares by S.M.R. Co.	158,000
(2) Net increase of S.M.R. debentures	325,200
(3) Loans by S.M.R. Co.	75,000
(4) Net increase of debentures and loans by companies allied to S.M.R. Co.	71,025
(a) South Manchuria Electricity Co. debentures	10,000
(b) Manchuria Chemical Company's loans	12,000
(c) Electricity and Telephone Co.'s debentures	15,000
(d) Manchuria Coal Mining Co.'s debentures	10,000
(e) Manchuria Electricity Co.'s debentures	10,000
(f) Showa Steel Work's debentures	10,000
(g) Others	4,250
(5) Investments in stocks of newly-established corporations	141,090
(6) Investments in Manchoukuo Government bonds	20,000
(7) Investments in Manchoukuo Foundation Bonds	30,000
(8) Investments in North Manchuria Railway bonds	60,000
(9) Loans from Japan by Manchoukuo for North Manchuria Railway	15,400
(10) Investments in Manchoukuo Special Enterprise Bonds	10,000
Total	905,715

**Foreign Investments** The foreign investments in Manchoukuo in 1933 amounted to ¥2,963,850,000 distributed among the various countries as follows, according to the statistics compiled by the South Manchuria Railway Company:

Country	Amount of Investments	%
Japan	¥1,510,755,000	73.201
Russia	465,051,000	22.531
Great Britain	39,590,000	1.918
United States	26,400,000	1.279
France	21,086,000	1.022
Sweden	850,000	0.041
Denmark	157,000	0.008
Total	2,063,880,000	100.000

According to the most statistics, foreign investments in Manchoukuo before the Incident are roughly estimated at ¥2,400,000,000, of which those by Japan are approximately ¥1,700,000,000; those by the Soviet Union ¥500,000,000;



those by Great Britain ¥40,000,000; those by the United States ¥30,000,000; and those by France ¥25,000,000.

#### Corporations in Manchoukuo

**Capital of Japanese Corporations** The authorized capital of corporations in Manchuria, incorporated under Japanese law, as of December 31, 1937, totalled ¥1,705,830,000 in round numbers, indicating a marked increase of ¥143,920,000 or 10% over the previous year.

The number of joint-stock companies, and limited and unlimited partnerships totalled 690, 1,711 and 229 respectively. Compared with 1936, joint-stock companies increased by 64, limited partnerships by 52, and unlimited partnerships by 56.

The authorized capital of joint-stock companies reached ¥1,612,000,000 and their paid-up capital ¥1,133,520,000, gaining by ¥124,560,000 and ¥155,900,000 respectively over the previous year.

The capital of limited and unlimited partnerships amounted to ¥60,820,000 and ¥32,840,000, or an increase of ¥8,130,000 and ¥11,220,000 respectively.

**3,360 Corporations in Manchuria** According to statistics compiled by the Department of Finance and Commerce,

the total number of corporations in Manchuria (including the Kwantung Leased Territory) excluding the newly established Manchuria Heavy Industry Development Company, was 3,360 at the end of January, 1938. Their aggregate authorized capital amounted to 2,510,671,224 yuan. The number of joint-stock companies was 942 with an authorized capital of 2,402,797,200 yuan of which 1,651,868,950 yuan was paid-up. Limited and unlimited partnerships numbered 1,807 and 611 respectively, their capital amounting to 65,862,697 and 42,011,327 yuan respectively.

Classified according to business, the communications and transportation companies, numbering 154, led the list with 868,620,500 yuan, followed by metal and machinery manufacturing companies (103) with 221,510,250 yuan; electric and gas companies (25) with 157,487,200 yuan; chemical industry companies (87) with 139,746,300 yuan; ceramic and mining companies (157) with 133,826,950 yuan; commercial firms (1,427) with 120,900,007 yuan; and colonization and industry development companies (94) with 113,884,800 yuan. Details follow:

#### JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, END OF 1937

	Number	Authorized Capital	Paid-up Capital	Limited Partnership Number	Capital
Banking	52	87,725,000	46,212,500	—	—
Exchange and clearance	12	26,685,000	9,235,000	—	—
Mutual aid financial associations	13	2,020,000	967,500	—	—
Brokers	93	63,780,000	29,209,000	53	1,083,210
Commercial firms	153	77,431,500	53,241,400	927	23,522,680
Markets	13	2,145,000	1,903,600	—	—
Textile and dyeing	29	48,437,500	32,685,000	13	519,000
Chemical	49	136,600,000	65,395,000	33	3,081,300
Metal and machinery	38	218,900,000	155,565,000	50	1,885,750
Lumbering	39	64,025,000	38,142,500	48	1,121,477
Foodstuffs	62	81,250,000	46,901,250	75	2,355,200
Other manufacturing industries	43	123,337,000	100,599,500	76	1,250,400
Ceramic and mining	69	133,926,000	89,753,000	72	3,757,450
Electric and gas	24	157,399,700	117,167,200	—	—
Transportation and communications	61	864,580,000	683,380,000	76	3,179,000
Warehousing, insurance and communications	13	108,725,000	75,818,500	5	290,000
Real estate and building	61	59,316,000	27,961,000	62	4,139,380
Colonization and industry development	34	102,710,000	54,053,750	51	2,828,800
Construction and labour supply	16	13,205,000	7,242,500	151	12,827,850
Newspapers and printing	28	12,536,000	8,341,500	18	629,500
Hotels and amusements	17	8,870,500	3,589,000	28	1,268,500
Miscellaneous	24	9,193,000	4,615,250	69	1,122,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>2,402,797,200</b>	<b>1,651,868,950</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>65,862,697</b>

	Unlimited Partnerships		Total	
	Number	Capital	Number	Capital
Banking	—	—	52	87,725,000
Exchange and clearance	—	—	12	26,685,000
Mutual aid financial associations	—	—	13	2,020,000
Brokers	14	343,000	160	65,206,210
Commercial firms	392	19,945,627	1,472	120,900,007
Markets	—	13	13	2,145,000
Textile and dyeing	10	125,500	52	49,082,000
Chemical	5	65,000	87	139,746,300
Metal and machinery	15	724,500	103	221,510,250
Lumbering	6	115,200	93	66,261,677
Foodstuffs	28	2,447,200	165	86,052,400
Other manufacturing industries	23	2,676,500	141	127,263,900
Ceramic and mining	16	1,143,500	159	138,826,950
Electric and gas	1	87,500	25	157,487,200
Transportation and communications	17	861,150	154	868,620,500
Warehousing, insurance and communications	1	85,000	19	109,100,000
Real estate and building	26	1,756,150	149	65,211,530
Colonization and industry development	9	8,346,000	94	113,884,800
Construction and labour supply	19	2,710,000	186	28,742,850
Newspapers and printing	4	75,500	50	13,241,100
Hotels and amusements	2	80,000	47	10,219,000
Miscellaneous	23	424,000	116	10,739,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>42,011,327</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>2,510,671,224</b>

#### Foreign Trade

In parallel with the expansion of productive power brought about by worldwide rearmament, the trade policy of the Powers is aimed at closer economic relationship within their economic sphere of influence on the one hand, and, on the other, efforts for the development of international trade are being made not in accordance with free trade policy but within the sphere of controlled economy. Manchoukuo's foreign trade of 1937, too, moved in the direction of a closer Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc on the basis of the Five-Year Industrial Development Plan. This tendency became stronger with the outbreak of the China Incident, and, with the strengthening of Manchoukuo's international position, her trade policy for the regulation and extension of foreign trade developed along the line of controlled trade. This policy of controlled trade took concrete forms upon revision of the Manchoukuo-Germany Trade Agreement in May, upon the establishment of the Otto Wolf Credit in September, and upon the revision and enforcement of Exchange Control Law in October.

With the expansion of the Five-Year

Industrial Development Plan the Manchoukuo-Germany Trade Agreement which was extended for another three years and the Two Million Pound Otto Wolf Credit, gained in importance with the expansion of the Five-Year Plan. The revision of the Exchange Control Law and the Trade Control Law were aimed at the regulation of international balance of payment on the basis of Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc in concert with the trade control policy of Japan, the former through the regulation of 'money' and the latter through the control of 'goods.' The economic relations between Japan and Manchoukuo made marked progress not only in the movement of capital but also in trade through these measures. The revised Customs Law at the end of December, 1937, further strengthened the inseparable economic tie of the two countries. Under a series of these measures of the foreign trade of Manchoukuo achieved remarkable progress in 1937, the most noticeable feature being the remarkable increase of trade in value. As it will be seen in the following figures, the total amount of trade in 1937 increased by 18.4% to M¥1,532,710,000, the largest since the establishment of Manchoukuo.



(Unit: MY1,000)

	Exports		Imports		Total		Excess of Imports
		%		%		%	
1933	448,478	100.0	515,832	100.0	964,310	100.0	67,354
1934	448,427	99.9	593,562	115.1	1,041,989	108.1	145,135
1935	421,078	93.9	604,149	117.1	1,025,227	106.3	183,071
1936	602,759	134.4	691,830	134.1	1,294,589	134.3	89,130
1937	645,298	143.9	887,412	172.0	1,532,709	158.9	242,115

The remarkable increase of nearly 60% in 1937 of the total amount of foreign trade as compared with 1933, was due to the increase in the value of exports and imports, especially the latter. The amount of exports totalled MY645,000,000 indicating an increase of 44% over 1933, and 7.1% over the previous year, and the amount of imports reached MY887,000,000, indicating an increase of 72% over 1933 and 28.3% over

the previous year. The causes of the remarkable increase in the value of trade were, the rise of commodity prices, especially those of imports; the increase of export value and the increase of volume of raw materials exported. The increase of import trade was due to the tremendous demand for construction materials necessary for the first year of the Five-Year Industrial Development Plan.

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF 1937 BY MONTHS

(Unit: MY1,000)

	Exports		Imports		Total		Balance
	Total	Index No.*	Total	Index No.	Value	Index No.	
January	77,031	127.1	56,151	131.8	133,181	129.1	+ 20,880
February	62,746	107.7	60,795	119.1	123,541	113.0	+ 1,951
March	52,043	80.8	66,374	127.8	118,417	101.8	- 14,331
April	57,877	80.2	72,790	105.2	130,668	92.4	- 14,913
May	57,459	108.2	75,819	119.7	133,279	114.4	- 18,360
June	51,115	143.8	75,836	125.6	126,951	132.3	- 24,721
Total for 1st half-year	358,272	104.1	407,765	120.5	766,037	112.2	- 49,493
July	41,406	124.7	63,236	104.0	104,642	124.3	- 21,830
August	39,147	140.2	67,279	122.7	106,426	128.6	- 28,132
September	33,044	134.3	74,310	109.7	107,354	123.9	- 41,266
October	38,917	138.5	91,806	154.5	130,724	149.3	- 52,889
November	48,449	70.1	86,020	131.4	134,469	99.9	- 37,571
December	86,063	113.6	96,995	180.0	183,058	101.3	- 10,932
Total for 2nd half-year	287,026	111.0	479,647	135.7	766,673	125.5	-192,621

\* Index number taking 100 as the basic figure for the previous year.

Classified according to groups of commodities, only foodstuffs decreased by MY4,000,000 (10%) while all other groups increased over the previous year. Raw materials such as soya beans, ground nuts and other beans or nuts accounted for 61% of the total exports, followed by semi-refined products such as bean cakes, bean oil, castor-oil, castor-meal, etc., which accounted for 23%. These two groups made up the greater part of total exports. The value of exports of manufactured goods such as iron, steel and their products also

gained a little, but the rate is only 4.4% of the total.

Imports except foodstuffs, also showed marked increase over the previous year. Raw materials gained by MY22,000,000 (52.6%), semi-refined products by MY37,000,000 (46.3%) and refined products by MY114,000,000 (32.3%). Of the combined amount of imports and exports refined products accounted for MY465,000,000 (53%), followed by semi-manufactures, MY118,000,000 (13%), foodstuffs, MY105,000,000 (12%) and raw materials, MY64,000,000 (7%).

(Unit: MY1,000)

Exports	1937	1936	Increase or Decrease
Foodstuffs	36,601 ( 6.5)	40,969 ( 7.8)	- 4,369 (10.7)
Raw materials	345,615 ( 61.4)	333,463 ( 63.1)	+ 12,152 ( 3.6)
Semi-manufactures	126,351 ( 22.5)	109,152 ( 20.6)	+ 17,199 (15.8)
Manufactured goods	24,693 ( 4.4)	22,351 ( 4.2)	+ 2,342 (10.5)
Others	29,412 ( 5.2)	22,682 ( 4.3)	+ 6,730 (29.7)
Total	562,672 (100.0)	528,617 (100.0)	+ 34,055 ( 6.4)
Imports:			
Foodstuffs	105,254 ( 11.9)	118,548 ( 17.1)	- 13,294 (11.2)
Raw materials	63,738 ( 7.2)	41,755 ( 6.0)	+ 21,983 (52.6)
Semi-manufactures	117,926 ( 13.3)	80,600 ( 11.7)	+ 37,326 (46.3)
Manufactured goods	467,615 ( 52.7)	353,410 ( 51.1)	+114,205 (32.3)
Others	132,754 ( 14.9)	97,518 ( 14.1)	+ 35,236 (36.1)
Total	887,287 (100.0)	691,830 (100.0)	+195,457 (28.3)

Of the exports, classified according to commodities, soya beans accounted for MY226,000,000 or 40.2% of the total, an increase of MY9,600,000 over the previous year, followed by bean cakes amounting to MY62,340,000, an increase of MY920,000 or 11.1% of the total; coal, amounting to MY35,610,000 or an increase of MY400,000, bean oil amounting to MY25,340,000 or an increase of

MY3,960,000, and by ground nuts amounting to MY16,370,000 or an increase of MY260,000. Exports of millet fell sharply by MY4,120,000, but still it holds the sixth place among the list of exports with a total of MY14,200,000. Then came iron, steel and their products amounting to MY13,350,000 followed by other beans, kaoliang, sulphate of ammonia, etc.

## EXPORT OF STAPLE PRODUCT

(Unit: MY1,000 and 1,000 piculs)

	Value		Increase or Decrease	Volume		Increase or Decrease
	1937	1936		1937	1936	
Soya beans	226,076	216,475	+ 9,601	32,643	32,539	+ 104
Other beans	12,542	14,838	- 2,296	1,862	2,369	- 507
Bean cakes	64,626	54,107	+10,519	13,968	14,480	- 512
Seed oil	34,657	28,147	+ 6,510	1,552	1,434	+ 118
Seeds for oil	33,654	38,185	- 4,531	3,800	4,935	-1,135
Cereals	36,601	40,969	- 4,368	6,761	8,429	-1,668
Total	408,157	392,722	+15,435	60,586	64,106	-3,600

The increase in export of iron, steel and their products proves the development of iron and steel production at Showa Steel Works and Penhsihu Coal and Iron Company. Other exports which showed remarkable increase were wheat and bran due to the development of flour milling industry.

Iron and steel led the list of imports with MY78,430,000 or 8.6% showing an increase of MY36,920,000, followed by machinery and tools with MY65,900,000 indicating an increase of MY26,980,000. Third place was held by cars and ships with MY46,400,000, an increase of MY6,850,000, followed by bleached or dyed cotton textiles with MY44,440,000 and

unbleached cloths with MY42,770,000; cotton with MY32,200,000; silk cloths with MY30,650,000; electrical supplies with MY26,500,000; paper with MY24,870,000, and sugar with MY21,290,000. Importation of construction materials such as iron, steel, machinery and tools, cars and vessels, electrical supplies, telegraph and telephone apparatus, timber, cement, etc. totalled MY238,700,000, a marked gain of MY83,870,000 (15%) over the previous year, or 27% of the total imports. The rise of purchasing power of the nation brought about the increase of importation of cotton textiles, yarn and woollen goods.



## PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

(Unit: MY1,000)

	1937		1936		Balance
	Amount	Percentage of Total Exports	Amount	Percentage of Total Exports	
Soya beans	226,076	40.2	216,475	41.0	+9,601
Bean cake	62,336	11.1	53,127	10.1	+9,209
Coal	35,610	6.3	35,181	6.7	+ 429
Bean oil	25,343	4.5	21,353	4.0	+3,990
Peanuts	16,370	2.9	16,110	3.0	+ 260
Millet	14,197	2.5	18,318	3.5	-4,121
Iron, steel and their manufactures	13,350	2.4	9,238	1.7	+4,112
Other beans	12,542	2.2	14,838	2.8	-2,296
Kaoliang	9,843	1.7	11,726	2.2	-1,883
Sulphate of Ammonia	9,676	1.7	11,424	2.2	-1,748

## PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

(Unit: MY1,000)

	1937		1936		Balance
	Amount	Percentage of Total Imports	Amount	Percentage of Total Imports	
Iron and steel	76,429	8.6	39,506	5.7	+36,923
Machinery & tools	65,901	7.4	39,918	5.6	+26,983
Cars and vessels	46,406	5.2	39,550	5.7	+ 6,856
Bleached or dyed cotton cloths	44,436	5.0	40,769	5.9	+ 3,667
Unbleached cotton cloths	42,771	4.8	32,048	4.6	+10,623
Cotton	32,202	3.6	18,601	2.7	+13,601
Silk	30,646	3.5	35,683	5.2	- 5,037
Electrical supplies	26,502	3.0	16,358	2.4	+10,145
Paper	24,865	2.8	16,793	2.4	+ 8,072
Sugar	21,293	2.4	29,421	4.3	- 8,128

Classified according to countries, exports to Japan aggregated MY321,510,000 or 49.8% of the total amount, showing the close and inseparable economic relations between Japan and Manchoukuo, followed by exports to China amounting to MY113,750,000 which indicated a decrease of MY15,000,000, but still accounted for 17.6% of the total amount. Exports to Germany, U.S.A. and Holland increased to MY59,000,000, MY18,670,000, MY16,570,000, respectively over the previous year. Exports to Germany, if exports listed under 'the other countries' is included, made marked increase as a result of the

Manchoukuo-Germany Trade Agreement. On the other hand, exports to England amounting to MY9,300,000, showed a marked decrease of MY18,000,000. Imports from Japan accounted for the greater part of the total with MY306,000,000, or 75% of the total amount of imports. Imports from China decreased by MY8,000,000 over the previous year owing to the unfortunate events in China. Imports from the U.S.A. increased by MY33,800,000 to MY57,520,000, or 6.5% of the total, followed by British India with MY45,620,000, China with MY39,320,000 and England with MY11,100,000.

## EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES

(Unit: MY1,000)

	1937		1936		Difference
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
Japan	321,511	49.8%	285,904	47.4%	+35,607
China	113,753	17.6	123,603	21.3	+14,850
Germany	59,052	9.1	50,278	8.3	+ 8,774
U.S.A.	18,674	2.9	16,353	2.7	+ 2,321
Holland	16,570	2.6	7,072	1.2	+ 9,498
Great Britain	9,322	1.4	27,521	4.6	-18,199
Hong Kong	8,417	1.3	8,732	1.4	- 315
Others	97,999	15.2	78,296	13.0	+19,703
Total	645,298	100.0	602,759	100.0	+42,539

## IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES

(Unit: MY1,000)

	1937		1936		Difference
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
Japan	666,270	75.1%	534,630	77.3%	+131,640
China	39,324	4.4	47,685	6.9	- 8,361
U.S.A.	57,523	6.5	23,735	3.4	+ 33,788
British India	45,624	5.1	28,224	4.1	+ 17,400
Germany	17,278	1.9	13,025	1.9	+ 4,253
Great Britain	11,123	1.3	7,419	1.1	+ 3,709
Others	50,265	5.7	37,112	5.4	+ 13,153
Total	887,412	100.0	691,830	100.0	+195,582

The balance of trade with Japan was MY344,760,000 in favour of Japan or an increase of MY96,000,000 over the previous year. Manchoukuo's trade with the other countries was MY102,650,000 in her favour, indicating a decrease over the previous year.

## TRADE BALANCE BY COUNTRIES

(Unit: MY1,000)

	1937		1936	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Japan	-344,759		-248,726	
China	+ 74,429		+ 80,918	
British India	- 45,492		- 26,532	
Great Britain	- 1,806		+ 20,102	
France	- 2,099		+ 4,049	
Germany	+ 41,774		+ 37,254	
Holland	+ 15,043		+ 6,440	
Italy	+ 1,580		- 1,241	
U.S.A.	- 38,849		- 7,383	
Hong Kong	+ 4,006		+ 3,785	
Dutch East Indies	- 7,693		- 5,381	
Others	+ 61,742		+ 47,645	
Total	-242,115		- 69,071	

International Accounts for 1936 Including the Kwantung Leased Territory, Manchoukuo's visible exports for 1936 totalled 602,759,000 yuan as against imports of 691,889,000 yuan, resulting in an 89,130,000 yuan import excess, while in invisible exports and imports, the accounts receivable reached 762,845,000 yuan and the accounts payable 85,180,000 yuan, leaving a favourable balance of 167,665,000 yuan. So there remained a favourable net balance of 73,535,000 yuan in 1936, according to the official announcement by the Manchoukuo Department of Economics.

Manchoukuo's foreign trade in 1936 aggregating 1,294,000,000 yuan showed a gain of 269,000,000 yuan over the previous year, comprising an increase in exports of 181,000,000 yuan or 43 per cent, and an increase in imports of 78,000,000 yuan or 14 per cent. The increase in exports was due

chiefly to a gain in produce exports plus rising prices and partly to the increased shipments of iron, steel and manufactured goods thereof, and sulphate of ammonia.

Meanwhile, an increase in the purchasing power in this country was responsible for increased imports of cotton textiles and miscellaneous goods. In the list of increased imports, there are raw cotton and crude sugar, indicating a sharp rise in the domestic industry. However, in imports, varying decreases were recorded for flour, iron, steel and timber as compared with the previous year. The decrease in flour imports was partly caused by the Emergency Trade Control Law, promulgated by the Manchoukuo Government, but chiefly by increased flour production in Manchoukuo.

Both invisible exports and imports of Manchoukuo denoted a gain over the preceding year. In the latter investments in Manchoukuo increased approximately by 90,000,000 yuan, and in the former returns on investments in Manchoukuo increased by some 200,000,000 yuan, most of which was devoted to the redemption of loans and debentures of the S.M.R.

## INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1936 COMPARED WITH 1935

(Unit: MY1,000)

1936		1935	
1. Visible Foreign Trade:			
Exports	602,759	421,078	
Imports	691,889	604,149	
Excess of imports	89,130	183,072	
2. Invisible Foreign Trade:			
Exports (receipts)	762,845	622,861	
Imports (payments)	595,180	342,827	
Excess of Exports (receipts)	167,665	280,034	
3. Grand total (visible and invisible trade):			
Total exports (receipts)	1,365,604	1,043,939	
Total imports (payments)	1,287,070	946,977	



	1936	1935		1936	1935
Excess of Exports (receipts)	73,535	96,962			
4. Details of Invisible Foreign Trade:					
A. Receiving accounts:					
1. Ordinary receipts					
a. Interests and dividends on foreign securities	6,419	4,378	a. Interests and dividends on Manchoukuo securities	88,377	72,841
b. Interests on deposits and loans abroad	7,369	4,658	b. Interests on foreign loans and deposits	8,486	7,730
c. Net profit from overseas enterprise	1,817	663	c. Net income of foreign enterprise in Manchoukuo	8,692	11,076
d. Receipts from shipping	18,269	19,334	d. Funds carried out or remitted by immigrants	45,392	41,863
e. Receipts in connection with insurance	8,104	6,680	e. Payments in connection with shipping	4,421	4,065
f. Receipts from foreigners in Manchoukuo	153,577	123,192	f. Payments in connection with insurance	18,636	14,866
g. Receipts by Manchoukuo Government (not included elsewhere)	704	502	g. Amounts expended by Manchurians abroad	37,616	25,289
h. Others	4,335	3,674	h. Payments abroad by Manchoukuo Government (not included elsewhere)	27,834	1,549
Total	200,594	163,081	i. Others	9,001	4,604
2. Extraordinary receipts			Total	248,456	183,873
a. Foreign capital invested in Manchoukuo	495,126	404,030	2. Extraordinary payments		
b. Withdrawal of capital invested abroad	67,125	55,750	a. Investment abroad of Manchoukuo	64,791	72,705
Total	562,252	459,779	b. Withdrawal of foreign capital invested in Manchoukuo	236,056	20,810
Grand Total	762,845	622,861	c. Others	45,877	65,440
B. Paying accounts:			Total	346,724	158,855
1. Ordinary payments			Grand Total	594,180	342,827

ENTRANCE AND CLEARANCE OF STEAMERS OF THE THREE PORTS  
IN SOUTH MANCHOURIA BY COUNTRIES AND BY FLAGS

Flags Entered	1936		1935	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Manchoukuo	337	200,976	384	227,159
Kwantung L.T.	1,126	1,633,102	1,184	1,703,616
Japanese	2,047	3,647,639	2,041	3,503,364
Chinese	1,236	1,079,820	1,236	937,332
U.S.S.R.	2	4,407	—	—
British	311	837,245	382	992,425
French	1	2,384	2	4,768
German	81	34,365	87	381,144
Dutch	29	132,056	26	117,117
Danish	14	64,711	21	92,894
Swedish	12	42,410	14	53,561
Norwegian	51	169,319	75	236,497
Italian	9	33,059	11	38,276
Greek	14	41,052	14	43,716
U.S.A.	21	84,769	45	188,844
Yugoslavian	1	3,543	1	3,853
Total	5,292	8,322,857	5,523	8,924,566

Flags Cleared	1936		1935	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Manchoukuo	349	212,870	363	207,259
Kwantung L.T.	1,117	1,671,061	1,249	1,838,988
Japanese	2,082	3,646,508	2,004	3,922,346
Chinese	1,234	1,107,570	1,240	976,655
U.S.S.R.	2	4,407	—	—
British	314	835,891	376	990,669
French	1	2,348	2	4,768
German	84	363,286	88	384,534
Dutch	28	130,922	27	121,166
Danish	15	69,739	24	105,846
Swedish	12	42,410	14	54,357
Norwegian	50	168,658	73	228,411
Italian	10	36,768	11	38,276
Greek	14	42,096	16	50,687
U.S.A.	20	78,751	46	191,165
Yugoslavian	1	3,543	1	3,853
Total	5,333	8,416,864	5,534	9,118,980

## Agriculture

General The vast plains of Manchuria consist for the most part of agricultural land, covered with fertile soil or humus, and agriculture has always been the main occupation of the people of Manchuria. The recent development of transport facilities has encouraged the coming of immigrants in large numbers from China, especially from Shantung province. Undeveloped land is being thus brought under cultivation, and every year sees some increase in the total amount of farming products. Unfortunately, these immigrants possess neither scientific knowledge nor capital, and, as they still follow primitive methods of cultivation, the productiveness of the land is not yet fully exploited. The wide plains that characterize the country invite the use of machinery for large-scale cultivation and if capital and technical skill were applied, their agricultural products could certainly be multiplied manifold. One novel feature of the agriculture in Manchoukuo is that Korean farmers who migrated there are doing a large share of work.

The plains along the lower Liao River, the upper and middle Sungari River, and the Hurka River are most fertile and constitute the main agricultural territory of Manchoukuo. Next come the lands in the centre or Lungkiang province and along the lower reaches of the Sungari. These districts have been developed with an astonishing rapidity by the Chinese immigrants from Shantung and Hopel.

Arable Land The area of arable land in Manchoukuo in 1935 follows:

## AREA OF CULTIVATED LAND IN MANCHURIA

(Unit in hectare)

Provinces	Total Area	Arable Land
Kirin	11,276,777	4,618,860
Lungkiang	16,042,130	8,223,280
Heiho	2,858,260	873,180
Sankiang	9,685,380	4,090,750
Pinkiang	16,882,840	6,347,340
Chientao	4,629,220	1,853,780
Antung	8,160,250	425,000
Fentien	7,068,350	3,252,560
Chinchow	2,290,330	795,090
Jehol	13,606,060	1,217,930
Total	92,499,590	31,697,870

In round figures, 70% of the total crops constitute items of private and domestic consumption while the remaining 30% represent the exportable commercial goods. Soya beans constitute the dominant produce intended for export, 80% of which is marketed abroad. At any rate, agriculture in Manchuria can distinctly be labelled as private and individualistic. In the following sections, such items as area of cultivated land, produce in amount, and the conditions of commercialization will be briefly treated.

Agricultural Products and the Area of Cultivated Land As it is commonly known, the primary crops of Manchuria are soya beans, kaoliang, millet, corn, and wheat. The total land area used for the raising of these products is 80%. The remaining crops are paddy rice, upland rice, beans, green peas, buck wheat, cane, barnyard grass, rye, and barley, which are raised throughout Manchuria, while cotton, tobacco, hemp, flax, perilla, gingelly, etc., are widely raised. Together with cabbage,



hop, fruits and lucerne, the entire agricultural products of Manchuria number some forty or fifty species.

## CULTIVATED AREAS AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS

## CULTIVATED AREAS

(In hectares)

	Soya Beans	Other Legumes	Kaoliang	Millet	Maize	Wheat	Paddy-field Rice	Upland Rice	Other Cereals
1929	3,989,920	347,350	2,965,150	2,131,780	876,220	1,297,150	88,230	111,890	1,043,520
1930	4,118,450	350,220	3,031,420	2,209,670	865,520	1,381,200	98,140	108,380	1,086,320
1931	4,200,590	313,490	2,980,490	2,232,320	987,710	1,586,160	81,800	118,500	1,232,190
1932	3,878,610	300,580	2,661,360	2,156,690	979,990	1,395,150	62,960	105,370	1,124,250
1933	4,000,670	323,350	2,658,430	2,380,850	1,101,950	1,373,950	79,360	104,760	1,218,020
1934	3,050,000	429,000	2,969,000	2,516,000	1,076,000	740,000	113,000	107,000	1,033,000
1935	3,249,000	329,000	2,764,000	2,394,000	1,235,000	979,000	120,000	114,000	955,000
1936	3,302,000	347,000	2,855,000	2,457,000	1,254,000	1,216,000	238,000	—	977,000
1937	3,590,000	375,000	3,046,000	2,613,000	1,418,000	1,216,000	314,000	—	1,036,000

## PRODUCTION

(In metric tons)

	Soya Beans	Other Legumes	Kaoliang	Millet	Maize	Wheat	Paddy-field Rice	Upland Rice	Other Cereals
1929	4,849,460	377,490	4,681,560	3,351,960	1,613,290	1,302,230	136,820	156,270	1,593,690
1930	5,297,820	369,270	4,779,690	3,276,480	1,585,680	1,356,660	154,350	157,840	1,722,760
1931	5,227,010	312,820	4,497,490	2,960,020	1,701,110	1,580,310	158,640	162,800	1,852,670
1932	4,267,890	277,670	3,729,360	2,615,370	1,541,850	1,133,090	109,790	137,310	1,550,390
1933	5,205,170	325,320	4,229,440	3,273,020	1,868,290	1,429,810	164,080	148,160	1,832,950
1934	3,841,000	265,000	3,784,000	2,280,000	1,516,000	645,000	190,000	129,000	1,513,000
1935	3,889,000	292,000	3,970,000	3,030,000	1,828,000	947,000	523,000	—	1,092,000
1936	4,175,000	329,000	3,980,000	3,037,000	2,099,000	882,000	574,000	—	1,021,000

1937 Crops According to statistics compiled by the Agricultural Affairs Bureau, Department of Industry, the production of farmers in 1937 (the first year of the enforcement of the Five-Year Plan), valued at M¥1,082,578,665

netted the Manchurian farmers M¥594,660,924 or M¥150.25 per household (the total number of agricultural families being 3,957,485). The proceeds were a little over 55 per cent of gross production.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 1937

(Unit: Metric Tons and Yuan)

Produce	Amount of Production	Value of Production	Amount of Internal Consumption (tons)		Total
			Domestic Consumption	Other Consumption	
Soya beans	4,200,000	273,000,000	748,650	1,390,350	2,139,000
Unhulled rice	358,246	46,571,980	89,561	268,685	358,246
Wheat	1,156,300	115,630,000	231,260	925,040	1,156,300
Barley	162,015	12,961,200	48,604	113,411	162,015
Rye	46,530	3,257,100	13,889	32,409	46,298
Kaoliang	4,441,690	266,501,400	2,969,183	1,272,507	4,241,690
Millet	3,451,000	189,805,000	2,218,160	950,640	3,168,800
Maize	2,261,000	128,877,000	1,504,300	644,700	2,149,000
Potatoes	865,845	11,255,985	519,507	346,338	865,845
Cotton	68,375	19,145,000	6,838	61,537	68,375
Native tobacco	22,500	8,325,000	13,500	9,000	22,500

Produce	Amount of Production	Value of Production	Amount of Internal Consumption (tons)		Total
			Domestic Consumption	Other Consumption	
Virginia (American) tobacco	2,438	1,389,660	—	2,438	2,438
Sugar beet	17,700	177,000	885	16,815	17,700
Perilla seed	31,000	4,650,000	305	5,795	6,100
Linseed	20,163	806,520	—	—	—
Hemp seed	569	159,320	28	541	569
Lucerne	1,900	66,500	380	1,520	1,900
Total		1,082,578,665			

Produce	Amount Exported (tons)	Total of other Consumption and Exports (tons)	Estimated Proceeds of Farmers	Price per Metric Ton	Estimated Percentage of Domestic Consumption
Soya Beans	2,061,000	3,451,350	224,337,750	65	35
Unhulled Rice	—	268,685	34,929,050	130	25
Wheat	—	925,040	92,504,000	100	20
Barley	—	113,411	9,072,880	80	30
Rye	232	32,641	2,264,870	70	30
Kaoliang	200,009	1,472,507	88,350,420	60	70
Millet	282,200	1,232,840	67,806,200	55	70
Maize	112,000	756,700	43,131,900	57	70
Potatoes	—	346,338	4,502,394	13	60
Cotton	—	61,537	17,230,360	280	10
Native tobacco	—	9,000	3,330,000	370	60
Virginia (American) tobacco	—	2,438	1,389,660	570	—
Sugar beet	—	16,815	168,150	10	5
Perilla seed	24,900	30,695	4,604,250	150	5
Linseed	20,163	20,163	806,520	40	—
Hemp seed	—	569	159,320	280	5
Lucerne	—	1,520	53,200	35	20
Total			594,660,924		

N. B. These figures were compiled on the basis of the Second Crop Forecast.

Immigration of Japanese Farmers As a result of the Manchurian Incident the various obstacles brought to bear upon the Japanese, were effectively eradicated in 1931. The Japanese settlers were now entitled to hold land and to carry on commerce, and contrary to the previous situation, received much encouragement from the Manchoukuo Government, under whose efficient administration, peace, order and safety replaced the chaotic conditions prevalent in the past years. Consequently, the Overseas Ministry of the Japanese Government drew up definite plans in 1932 to promote the immigration of Japanese farmers into Manchuria seeking to send as many individuals or families that desired or were capable of cultivating farm lands. Great care was taken by the above authorities to pursue a different immigration policy than that followed heretofore in sending contract labour-

ers or employees destined for settlement in the Kwantung Leased Territory or the South Manchuria Railway Zone.

Thus, the Overseas Ministry decided to carry out its initial experimental immigration programme which called for the sending of approximately 2,800 families in five stages during the years beginning with 1932 and ending in 1936. The results of this programme were carefully studied from all angles.

Simultaneous with the above programme, others were carried out, some of them being private affairs. The main ones included the immigrants of the Tenrikyo Sect, Tenshoen, and the railway guard settlements sponsored by the South Manchuria Railway's General Directorate of Railways.

The experimental immigration projects were generally successful. On the one hand, the Government of Manchoukuo passed a law to protect and aid



hop, fruits and lucerne, the entire agricultural products of Manchuria number some forty or fifty species.

## CULTIVATED AREAS AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS

## CULTIVATED AREAS

(In hectares)

	Soya Beans	Other Legumes	Kaoliang	Millet	Maize	Wheat	Paddy-field Rice	Upland Rice	Other Cereals
1929	3,989,920	347,350	2,965,150	2,131,780	876,220	1,297,150	88,280	111,890	1,043,520
1930	4,118,450	350,220	3,031,420	2,209,670	865,520	1,381,200	98,140	108,380	1,086,320
1931	4,200,590	313,490	2,980,490	2,232,320	987,710	1,586,160	81,800	118,500	1,232,190
1932	3,878,610	300,580	2,661,360	2,156,090	979,990	1,395,150	62,980	105,270	1,124,250
1933	4,000,670	323,350	2,658,430	2,380,850	1,101,950	1,373,950	79,360	104,760	1,218,020
1934	3,050,000	429,000	2,969,000	2,516,000	1,076,000	748,000	113,000	107,000	1,033,000
1935	3,249,000	329,000	2,764,000	2,394,000	1,235,000	979,000	120,000	114,000	955,000
1936	3,302,000	347,000	2,855,000	2,457,000	1,254,000	1,216,000	238,000		977,000
1937	3,590,000	375,000	3,046,000	2,613,000	1,418,000	1,216,000	314,000		1,036,000

## PRODUCTION

(In metric tons)

	Soya Beans	Other Legumes	Kaoliang	Millet	Maize	Wheat	Paddy-field Rice	Upland Rice	Other Cereals
1929	4,849,460	377,490	4,681,560	3,351,960	1,613,290	1,302,230	136,820	156,270	1,593,690
1930	5,297,820	369,270	4,779,690	3,276,480	1,585,680	1,356,660	154,350	157,840	1,722,760
1931	5,227,010	312,820	4,497,490	2,960,020	1,701,110	1,580,310	158,640	162,800	1,852,670
1932	4,267,890	277,670	3,729,360	2,615,370	1,541,850	1,133,090	109,790	137,310	1,550,390
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Wheat	1,156,300	115,630,000	231,260	925,040	1,156,300
Barley	162,015	12,961,200	48,604	113,411	162,015
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Linseed	20,163	806,520	—	—	—
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Japanese agricultural immigrants coming into the country. In 1935, the Manchuria Immigration Association was formed, and carried on advertisements, recruiting of prospective immigrants, and looked after preliminary training of the recruits. Then in the earlier part of 1936, the Manchuria Colonization Joint-stock Company capitalized at ¥15,000,000, was formally inaugurated, and authorized to handle immigration affairs in behalf of settlers such as negotiation for land leases, jurisdiction and distribution of land, to create establishments and institutions for immigrants, and to handle financial matters. Finally, in July of the same year, the Overseas Ministry in Tokyo adopted concrete plans to send a total of 1,000,000 families (5,000,000 persons) to Manchuria over a period of twenty years, as a result of careful deliberation in the Japanese Cabinet supported mainly by the success of the Fifth Experimental Immigration. According to this gigantic project, a total of 10,000 families will be sent during the

first five years, or the first stage, and will begin with 6,000 families in 1937.

Since it was felt that the programme was too gigantic for the Manchuria Colonization Company to handle alone, another concern, the Manchuria Colonization Company capitalized at MY50,000,000, a Japanese-Manchoukuo joint enterprise, was created at Hsinking on August 2, 1937, with the signing of the Japan-Manchoukuo Treaty concerning this company. This new Manchuria Colonization Company absorbed the old Company, and stood ready to meet all demands and attention necessary to facilitate and foster Japanese immigration into Manchuria.

Exports Thus the country has an abundant supply of food to feed the people, which now roughly numbers 37,000,000. The surplus of crops is exported every year, the total amount of which in 1932 was MY211,562,000, and in 1936 MY310,063,000. The quantity and value of agricultural products which were exported during 1934-36 follow:

#### EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1934-1936

Commodities	1934		1935		1936	
	Qty in 1,000 pcls	Value in MY1,000	Qty in 1,000 pcls	Value in MY1,000	Qty in 1,000 Metric ton	Value in MY1,000
Soy beans	41,308	160,348	29,230	130,053	1,968	216,475
Other legumes	2,161	9,993	2,647	13,053	143	14,838
Millet	4,000	19,940	1,742	9,049	161	18,318
Kaoliang	3,333	7,310	1,180	2,993	186	11,726
Maize	2,056	5,216	549	1,470	119	6,995
Ground-nuts	1,562	14,129	1,717	15,140	—	16,110
Buckwheat	835	4,251	444	2,494	—	1,555
Hempseeds	1,078	4,410	1,512	5,648	—	—
Perilla	533	4,152	1,056	7,533	—	3,597
Sesame seeds	582	5,865	285	3,122	—	13,818
Mixed cattle food	4,275	8,668	1,552	3,220	—	—
Total	61,729	244,282	41,890	194,777	—	310,063

Live Stock Raising of domestic animals is indispensable to Manchoukuo's agricultural system, as they serve well for the daily life of the farmer as well as for transport purpose. They are widely spread and almost every family raises some kind of them. Farm wastes

are utilized for feeding them, while their excrements are used as fertilizer, and ploughing, stamping, harrowing, manuring, transporting and threshing, etc. are carried out with their help. The number and principal kinds of live stock follow:

#### NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN 1934

Provinces	Cattle	Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Sheep	Goats	Pigs
Fengtien	180,077	205,760	226,445	150,724	36,401	103,430	1,179,284
Kirin	91,185	226,222	97,160	36,635	19,555	11,416	652,423
Lungkiang	110,631	243,646	27,646	31,647	137,826	16,958	384,613
Pinkiang	170,345	510,443	84,501	38,198	74,011	33,250	864,733
Jehol	110,525	23,886	16,713	41,414	125,445	344,446	360,552
Chinchou	79,500	54,433	36,170	143,527	129,415	100,820	507,240

Provinces	Cattle	Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Sheep	Goats	Pigs
Antung	135,211	44,452	47,974	86,928	6,550	33,340	527,273
Sankiang	70,198	143,408	19,805	1,447	1,828	1,085	196,789
Chientao	30,085	11,770	1,438	1,728	1,978	1,010	41,472
Heiho	2,584	7,130	7	22	163	20	5,545
Total	980,342	1,471,150	557,859	535,270	533,172	645,777	4,719,924
East Hsingan	9,286	8,761	255	637	10,796	—	6,849
West Hsingan	142,890	40,422	1,051	13,374	307,935	—	32,117
South Hsingan	80,909	22,324	1,960	5,430	114,981	—	10,805
North Hsingan	120,688	122,302	—	2	759,951	—	300
Total	352,873	193,809	3,266	19,443	1,193,663	—	50,072
Grand Total	1,334,216	1,664,959	561,125	554,713	1,726,835	645,777	4,769,995
Kwantung							
Leased Territory	22,626	7,134	26,004	24,311	1,100	5,436	131,829
S.M.R. Zone	1,598	3,633	1,545	1,086	1,958	98	9,803
Grand Total	1,358,440	1,625,726	588,674	580,100	1,729,893	651,311	4,861,623

Note: Statistics compiled by the Bureau of Agriculture of the Industry Department.

Wools and Hides Sheep are raised for the purpose of getting meat, but not for wools. Wools obtained from them are very coarse. They are not good for woollen cloth making, and are therefore used only as carpet wools. The amount of wools produced is estimated at 9,000,000 lbs. a year.

As meat is of universal demand in Manchoukuo, the number of live stock slaughtered every year is very large. Owing to the lack of accurate statistics, the number actually slaughtered is not known, but the production of hides is estimated at 450,000 from cattle, 2,000,000 from sheep, and 380,000 from mules and donkeys. But there is no tannery which is equipped with modern machinery to put a good finish to the hides, though a large number of hides is exported every year.

#### Forestry

General The total forest area in Manchoukuo is estimated at 358,684 sq. km. which is equal to about 36 per cent of the entire area of the country. Some 350 species of timber are found in the forest regions located in the Yalu Valley, Tumen Valley, Mutan Valley, Lalin Valley, Sanhsing District, Great Hsingan Range and Small Hsingan Range. The volume of standing timber is estimated at 15,000,000,000 koku. Investigation conducted by the Manchoukuo Government, however, shows that the deforestation seems to have been done in a reckless manner in the past and the real volume of the standing timber may perhaps be about 9,000,000,000 koku.

#### STANDING TIMBER IN MANCHOUKUO

Districts	Estimated Standing Timber in 1,000 koku	Principal Species of Timber
Right bank of the Yalu and the Hunho valley	276,635	Korean pine, Korean fir, Korean larch, silver-fir, maple, birch, oak, ash, doronoki.
Sungari valley	874,036	
Tumen valley	420,401	Korean pine, fir, spruce, larch, lime, oak, elm, ash, birch.
Hurka valley	420,951	
Lalin valley	300,490	
North Manchuria Railway eastern line district	898,296	Korean pine, fir, spruce, maple, birch, doronoki, Siberian cork-tree, Manchurian walnut.
Sansing district	2,615,302	Korean pine, fir, spruce, Siberian cork-tree, ash, birch, oak, lime.
Great Khingan range	5,600,000	Larch, Japanese birch, Siberian red pine, willow, alder.
Little Khingan "	3,500,000	
Total	14,906,111	



For the purpose of preserving forests and securing their rational management, the authorities of the new régime have stopped granting fresh forest concessions and have commenced to classify forests into three categories, viz., State, public, and private, under a three-year programme. At the outset the authorities took over the various forests of the Central Bank in Kirin province as State forests, for which purpose a sum of MY2,000,000 was appropriated in the 1933 supplementary budget. The forestry offices established in 1933 at Chia-cho, Tunhua, Yenki, Wuchang and Peianchen and the branch office at Hallar, have been entrusted with the rational management of State forests and the improvement of forestry. Some 15 other forestry offices were also established in various other districts during 1934-35. A five-year programme for the investigation of forests by means of aerial photography is also being worked out. It is expected that with the progress of the forest investigations and the enactment of new forest laws and regulations, the most scientific and up-to-date management of forests will become possible in the near future. A pulp manufacturing plant will probably be put up as soon as conditions warrant it.

**Species of Timber** In Manchuria there are as many as 350 species of timber, but the more common species are the following:

**Evergreen:** Korean pine, silver fir, Korean fir, spruce, larch.

**Deciduous:** Korean oaks, birch, Amur lime tree, ash, elm, willow.

The proportion of evergreen to deciduous is 4 to 6, and in the evergreen the Korean pine constitutes more than half of the total.

**Lumber Industry** Lumber industry is carried on in the districts of Antung, Kirin and Harbin, but that in Antung districts is best known. Production of lumber in Manchoukuo runs from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 koku a year.

The industry in Eastern Manchuria. There has been a boom recently in the timber industry due to bustling building activities in the principal cities and the construction of additional railways throughout the country. At the present there are thirteen large lumber-mills in this region working at full capacity. If timber sawn by coolies in a primitive method is taken into consideration, the annual amount of timber sawn in this region may even reach 1,500,000 koku (1 koku—10 cu. feet). The thirteen large lumber-mills capitalized at MY12,600,000 produced 2,700,-

000 koku: 1,300,000 koku of sleepers and 1,400,000 koku of others in 1933.

**Pulp Industry** With abundant timber resources, Eastern Manchuria is also expected to occupy an important position in the pulp industry. Four companies, the East Manchuria Rayon Co. (Kaishantun), Manchuria Pulp Co. (Hualin), Oriental Pulp Co. (Shih-hsien), Japan-Manchuria Pulp Co. (Tunhua), capitalized at MY7,500,000, are planning to start operation in 1938. The demand for timber by these companies will amount to no less than 800,000 koku. When they start operation, the pulp industry will no doubt be one of the principal industries in this region. It should be remembered in this connection that in Japan, the cotton industry is rapidly being replaced by the rayon industry. Indeed, the rayon industry is now one of the most important modern industries in Japan. With the rapid ascendancy of the rayon industry, however, the shortage of raw material is also growing. At present 80-90% of the total demand is met by imports. Therefore, the development of Eastern Manchuria which abounds in timber resources throws a ray of light on the future of the rayon industry in Japan and Manchoukuo.

In 1938, 7,300,000 koku is scheduled to be lumbered in Manchuria. Of this amount, 800,000 koku or 200,000 koku per plant is to be consumed by the pulp mills in Manchuria. Production quota allotted to the four mills by the Government was 10,000 metric tons each, for 1938 and 15,000 metric tons each for the succeeding years, but the allotted quota was much less than what the mill-owners had expected. Besides, the development of the international situation since the quota was fixed, has made the attainment of self-sufficiency in the pulp resources a matter of urgent necessity from the standpoint of national defence. Therefore, expecting greater quotas in the near future, the plants are planning to install larger equipments than required by the present quotas.

#### Fisheries

**General** In spite of the largeness of area, the coast line of Manchoukuo is comparatively short, its total length being only 855 kilometres. Moreover, the coast is made up of shallow bays, which readily get frozen in winter, and is not therefore favourable for fisheries. The amount of catches is valued only at about ¥3,000,000 a year.

**Fresh Water Fishery** Fresh water fishes are abundantly found in the Sun-

gari, the Nonni, the Mutankiang, the Ussuri, the Amur and the Liao Rivers as well as Lake Hujuntl, Peierh, etc. The amount of catches in 1932 follows:

#### CATCHES OF FRESH WATER FISHES

River or lake	Catches in kg.
Hulanpeierh	4,500,000
Sungari river	4,200,000
Mutanchiang	500,000
2nd Sungari river	1,500,000
Nunchiang	6,000,000
Ussuri river	2,000,000
Liao river	1,000,000
Yalu river	2,000,000
Heilungkiang river	2,000,000
Total	23,700,000

**Salt Industry** The coast line of Manchoukuo stretches only for 855 km. which is but one-eleventh of the entire border line of the country. However, the coast on the Yellow Sea and the Po-hai has very little rainfall and as the evaporation is very rapid and the air dry, the district is well adapted for salt manufacturing by evaporation. The total area of salt fields as at the end of 1934 was 15,400 chobu of which 8,300 chobu belong to Manchoukuo and 7,100 chobu to Kwantung Leased Territory. The production in 1934, though much reduced on account of the weather, totalled 700,000,000 kin of which the quantity produced by Manchoukuo amounted to 280,000,000 kin and that by Kwantung Leased Territory to 420,000,000 kin. The salt field extension plan of Kwantung Leased Territory made a great progress and on account of fine weather the quantity produced by the Territory in 1935 amounted by July to 700,000,000 kin, while that in the outside of the Territory was 500,000,000 kin. The annual exports of the product to Japan runs between 150,000,000 to 20,000,000 kin.

#### Mining Industry

The first sign of interest in mining manifested by the Manchoukuo Government took the form of the Mining Law and regulations connected therewith, promulgated on August 1, 1935, which were put into force on September 1, the same year. The former mining regulations classified the legal minerals into three groups and contained different stipulations concerning the procedure for filing applications for mining permits for each class of minerals. They also specified different categories of taxation. Under the new Law, however, all these distinctions were abolished and a common procedure for the acquisition of mining pri-

viliges established, while forty different minerals, considered important from the standpoint of Manchoukuo's mining and industrial policy, have been designated as legal minerals.

The forty legalized minerals are gold ore, silver ore, platinum ore, copper ore, lead ore, zinc ore, tin ore, iron ore, antimony ore, aluminium ore, nickel ore, cobalt ore, iron sulphate ore, chromite ore, mercury ore, arsenic ore, phosphorous ore, sulphur, graphite, coal, petroleum (including combustible natural gas closely related to oil-bearing strata), asphalt, oil shale, limestone, dolomite, magnesite, fluorspar, feldspar, fire clay, barite, saltpetre, gypsum, silica, talc, asbestos and mica.

The Government launched in 1937 its Five Year Industrial Development Plan wherein special emphasis has been laid upon the exploitation of the mineral resources in accordance with the fundamental principle of the Japan-Manchoukuo economic control policy.

The iron industry is given primary consideration in the Five Year Plan, because of its direct bearing on national defence and its indispensability to communications and construction enterprises. In this important mineral, however, Manchoukuo is still dependent upon foreign countries for supply. The Five Year Plan proposes therefore, to make the new State self-sufficient as far as iron is concerned, and also to meet the rapidly increasing demand for the metal in Japan. For this purpose plans have been formulated for exploitation of the rich iron deposits in the Tungpientao and other districts, as well as the expansion of the Showa Steel Works at Anshan and the Penhsihu Iron Works, on the Mukden-Antung line, and the employment of modern methods of ore refining to boost the present annual domestic production of pig iron to 2,530,000 tons and of steel to 1,850,000 tons.

Shale oil constitutes the basis of liquid fuel production in Manchuria, the centres which are Fushun and Sanghai, where the goal of the Five Year Plan is set at 800,000 tons annual production. Similarly, an annual output of 800,000 tons of oil by liquefaction of coal at Fushun, Hsinchiu, Chientao and Ssuningkai is also projected, for the realization of which utmost efforts are being exerted by the Department of Industry in co-operation with the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Manchuria Coal Mining Company.

Note: All weights are given in metric tons.



Coal is the most important mineral in Manchoukuo, with an estimated deposit of over ten billion metric tons. Taking into consideration the great value of coal as the principal motive power in modern industry and the rapidly increasing domestic and Japanese demand for the product, the Five Year Plan aims to increase annual production to 25,500,000 tons upon its completion.

Production of 200,000,000 yuan worth of gold within the next five years is the aim of the Government, and for this purpose adequate steps will be taken to encourage gold mining. The present annual production is around 10,000,000 yuan.

In addition to the above minerals, the Government plans to increase the production of asbestos and lead in order to meet their increasing demand in Japan. To boost the output of lead, attention will be directed to increasing the production capacity of the Manchuria Lead Mining Company from 2,200 tons to 12,400 tons, while asbestos production by private interests will be encouraged with the object of attaining 5,000 tons annually.

Special mining corporations are: the Manchuria Gold Mining Company which was established in May, 1934, following the discovery of prospective gold fields in North Manchuria, capitalized at 12,000,000 yuan (one fourth paid-up), of which 5,000,000 yuan each is invested by the Manchoukuo Government and the South Manchuria Railway Company, and 2,000,000 yuan by the Oriental Development Company, the corporation, with its head office in Hsinking, has a monopoly of gold mining in the former provinces of Kirin and Heilungkiang; the Manchuria Coal Mining Company was incorporated in May, 1934, with a capitalization of 16,000,000 yuan, subscribed jointly by the Manchoukuo Government (8,000,000 yuan in kind) and the South Manchuria Railway Company (5,000,000 yuan in kind and 3,000,000 yuan in cash). Necessitated by the expansion of its enterprise resulting from the enforcement of its five-year plan of increased production, aiming at 10,000,000 tons annual output, the capitalization was raised to 80,000,000 yuan in April, 1937, the 64,000,000 yuan increase being borne equally by the Government and the S. M. R. Its head office is located in Hsinking. The Manchuria Petroleum Company was established in February, 1934, as a Manchoukuo juridical person, for the purpose of exploiting the oil resources of the country and of regulating the do-

mestic demand and supply of petroleum, its initial capital of 5,000,000 yuan, of which 2,000,000 yuan was invested by the South Manchuria Railway Company, 1,000,000 yuan by the Manchoukuo Government, and 500,000 yuan each by the Nippon Oil, Ogura Oil and the Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests, was recently raised to 10,000,000 yuan. Of the 5,000,000 yuan increase, 2,500,000 yuan was furnished by the Manchoukuo Government and the remaining 2,500,000 yuan equally by the Central Bank of Manchou, the Nippon Oil, Mitsui, Mitsubishi and S. M. R. companies. Abiding by the Manchoukuo Oil Monopoly Law, enforced in April, 1935, and conforming to the plan for placing petroleum products in Manchoukuo on a self-supporting and self-sufficing basis, the Company is engaged in buying, selling and refining of oil, as well as the investigation and prospecting of oil resources in the country. It has a large plant at Kanselsh, across the bay from Dairen, where crude oil imported from foreign countries is refined and sold to the Manchoukuo Government, which has a monopoly of the sale of gasoline, kerosene, gas-oil, heavy oil, benzol, and fuel oil substitutes; and the Manchuria Mining Development Company was established by Imperial Ordinance No. 91, promulgated in August, 1935, which stipulated that the company will have exclusive right to mine the following twenty-three mineral: platinum ore, lead ore, zinc ore, tin ore, iron ore, antimony ore, aluminum ore, nickel ore, iron sulphate ore, manganese ore, scheelite ore, molybdenum ore, mercury ore, phosphorous ore, coal, petroleum, oil shale, magnesite, fluorspar, fire clay, saltpetre, talc and asbestos, its total capitalization is 5,000,000 yuan, subscribed equally by the Manchoukuo Government (1,000,000 yuan in kind and 1,500,000 yuan in cash) and the South Manchuria Railway Company (200,000 yuan in kind and 2,300,000 yuan in cash).

Gold has been mined in Manchuria, especially in North Manchuria, from ancient times as there are historical facts showing that gold miners in the Moho district at one time established a republic of their own in opposition to the Chinese Government which held sway over the region. Records of that time show that as much as 500 pounds of the precious metal (present value 19,000,000 yuan) were mined in the Moho district alone in three years.

The Moho district was later reverted to Chinese control through the dex-

terous policy of Li Hung-chang, Senior Grand Secretary of State, and the exploitation of its gold resources was conducted as a government enterprise, but no appreciable progress was witnessed owing to inefficient supervision and management.

In contrast to the slow progress of the gold mining industry in Manchuria prior to the advent of the new State, due to the employment of primitive mining methods by private interests, marked development is expected in the future, considering the rapid pace at which the industry has advanced within the short span of five years since the inception of Manchoukuo.

The gold output, such only as were gathered at the hands of the Manchuria Gold Mining Company, which, as already mentioned, is the dynamic centre of the gold mining industry in Manchuria, and also of the parties bound to the Company by contract, amounted to 550,000 yuan during the half year from June to December, 1934. In the following year 1935, production increased to 3,870,000 yuan. In 1936, up to November, the total returns ran up to 2,000,000 yuan, and might have climbed to 10,000,000 yuan or above before the year was out. The 1937 output is expected to easily exceed 10,000,000 yuan. If such a pace is kept up, it will not be long before the annual total in all Manchuria soars to the 100,000,000 yuan level.

Iron The greater part of the iron deposits in Manchuria is found in South Manchuria. The ores are generally hematite and contain from 34 to 70 per cent of iron. The bulk of the deposits analyse between 35 to 40 per cent.

By the terms of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of May, 1915, the Japanese were allowed to take up mining activities in South Manchuria, and the Anshan Iron Ore Development Company was incorporated in March, 1916, under Japanese-Manchurian joint investment, for the purpose of mining the Anshan deposits and supplying them to the Anshan Iron Works, which was simultaneously established by the S. M. R. Company.

For several years the Anshan Iron Works experienced much difficulty owing to the high cost of production, due to the low content of iron in the Anshan deposits. To remedy the situation, a special concentration process for utilizing profitably the lean Anshan ores, invented after a series of painstaking research, was employed from 1926 with satisfactory results, but diffi-

culties in management and finance were still unavoidable.

The outlook, however, became optimistic with the boom created in the heavy industries following the Manchurian Incident, and in 1933 the Showa Steel Works was established as an independent corporation with a ¥100,000,000 capital to take over the entire enterprise of the Anshan Iron Works.

Following its establishment, the Showa Steel Works purchased the rich iron mine at Kungchangling and built a railway line to transport ores from that mine to Anshan. The iron deposits at Kungchangling are estimated at about 380,000,000 tons.

In November, 1935, the Sumitomo corporation of Japan completed at Anshan, a well-equipped factory for producing iron pipes and fittings, with an annual output of 25,000 tons. The products are partly marketed in Manchuria and partly exported.

The annual pig iron production at the Showa Steel Works during 1930-35 was as follows (in tons):

Year	Amount
1930	288,400
1931	269,400
1932	300,300
1933	312,000
1934	346,700
1935	303,700

The iron works at Penhsihu are built on a smaller scale. Records show that the Penhsihu iron mine was worked by the Manchurians in a primitive way as early as 1833. Just before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, the Russians had plans on foot for its exploitation, which were, however, frustrated by later events.

In 1914, the Penhsihu Colliery and Iron Works was established as a joint Japanese-Chinese enterprise, but owing to inefficient and complicated management, the company encountered much difficulty, especially after the World War. Following the Manchurian Incident, an extensive reorganization was effected and with the rapid progress of heavy industries during the past few years, the enterprise has been attaining noticeable improvement.

The pig iron output at Penhsihu in recent years was (in tons):

Year	Amount
1930	85,600
1931	67,100
1932	83,400



Year	Amount
1933	116,800
1934	153,700
1935	151,100

The leading market for Manchurian pig iron is Japan, which imports nearly 75 per cent of the total exported from the country.

**Coal** Coal is the most important mineral of Manchuria. According to an estimate made by the S. M. R. Geological Institute at the end of 1929, the total deposits in the country amounted to 4,800,000,000 tons. With the restoration of peace and order since the birth of the new State, an extensive survey has been made, and in consequence, a number of new mines has been discovered and opened that to-day, the deposits, it is estimated, amount to 10,000,000,000 tons at least. Many rich coal fields are expected to be found as further surveys are made in future, raising the aggregate deposits still higher.

The demand for Manchurian coal has steadily grown in recent years, showing a noticeable rise especially after the foundation of Manchoukuo, owing to a marked increase in domestic demand. The annual demand during 1926-31 was (in 1,000 tons):

Year	Amount
1926	7,230
1927	8,380
1928	9,300
1929	9,960
1930	9,020
1931	9,540

The greater part of the above amount was supplied by the world-famous Fushun coal fields whose course of development may be regarded as the history of development of Manchuria's coal mining industry.

Up to 1932 the demand for Manchurian coal fluctuated, but with the rapid rise of industry and an increase in population following the foundation of Manchoukuo, it has markedly increased, attesting to the growing prosperity of the new State. The demand for each of the years, 1932-36, was as follows (in 1,000 tons):

Year	Amount
1932	8,830
1933	10,780
1934	12,010
1935	12,930
1936	13,420

**Magnesite** Manchuria is endowed with an abundant supply of magnesite, the total deposits being estimated at several billion tons. In the districts around Tashihchiao, huge deposits of excellent magnesite, amounting to one billion tons, are found.

Magnesite mining in Manchuria is of a comparatively recent origin. It dates back to 1913 when native inhabitants brought an incombustible mineral resembling limestone to the South Manchuria Railway Company for chemical analysis. The mineral was found to be none other than magnesite, and the S. M. R., recognizing the need of magnesite as raw material for the future of Japan's light metallic industry, made every effort to acquire magnesite mining districts. Between 1915 and 1921, it managed to acquire thirteen such districts. Since 1921, it has purchased several other districts.

The magnesite output during 1930-34 was as follows (in tons):

Year	Amount
1930	29,040
1931	36,085
1932	55,286
1933	58,960
1934	64,270

**Oil Shale** Oil shale covers the main coal seams of the Fushun coal fields to a thickness ranging from 70 to 120 metres. The deposits there are estimated at 5,400,000,000 tons, of which 200,000,000 tons will be dug out in the routine process of operating the open-cut coal mines, and thus this raw material is virtually obtained without involving extra cost. The oil content of Fushun shale varies from one to 14 per cent, averaging round six per cent.

In 1930, crude oil production at the Fushun plant reached 28,578 tons, while raw paraffin totalled 10,600 tons. By 1935, crude oil output had increased by more than twofold, as may be seen from the following table giving the annual production of crude oil, raw paraffin and gasoline between 1930 and 1935 (in tons).

Year	Crude oil	Paraffin	Gasoline
1930	28,578	10,606	—
1931	40,161	12,646	—
1932	43,275	13,897	942
1933	54,772	19,066	1,683
1934	37,462	12,048	1,365
1935	65,784	20,000	16,215

**Aluminium Shale** In Manchuria, fire clay is found in layers between the

strata of coal which belongs to the Permian carboniferous series. Fire clay having a high content of aluminium is used as raw material for the manufacture of aluminium and was discovered by Mr. Murakami, former director of the S. M. R. Geological Institute. He named it aluminium shale.

To commercialize the manufacture of aluminium from aluminium shale, the Japan-Manchoukuo Light Metal Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a 25,000,000 yuan capital. Its plant, now under construction at Fushun, is expected to commence operations in the near future.

The Yentai fire clay deposits are exploited by the Showa Steel Works, but since production there does not amount to much, the output from the Fuchou district between 1930 and 1935 will only be given (in tons):

Year	Amount
1930	48,164
1931	34,744
1932	51,706
1933	112,069
1934	145,315
1935	160,713

Manchurian fire clay is chiefly exported to Japan.

**Petroleum** Since Japan is sorely in need of mineral oil resources, she conducted investigations in Manchuria following the Russo-Japanese War, but it was generally concluded by geologists that there was no oil in the country.

Before the Manchurian Incident, the South Manchuria Railway Company, hearing that oil was found to some extent in the district near Chailinoerh and another locality on the former North Manchuria Railway, took every pains to locate the reported oil fields, but came to the conclusion that the Chailinoerh district alone was worth further surveying.

After the Manchurian Incident the diamond drilling system was employed in the Chailinoerh district, with no appreciable results. Since the establishment of the Manchuria Petroleum Company, the oil boring method has been used, but so far no oil has been struck.

**Steatite** Steatite is found in large quantities near Taling, Tashihchiao and Halcheng. Its output is steadily mounting, due to increasing demand in Japan resulting from the rapid expansion of the paper manufacturing and spinning industries there. The Taling Steatite Company was established by the

Northeastern Mining Bureau prior to the Manchurian Incident, and it soon came to take a controlling hand over the steatite mining industry.

Following the birth of Manchoukuo, the Minister of Industry, with the view to unifying the steatite industry in the country, caused the establishment of the Manchuria Steatite Company, with which was merged all the small mining companies, and entrusted this new concern with the exploitation of the rich Taling steatite deposits. Since then the industry has made marked progress. The output of steatite between 1930 and 1932, the bulk of which was exported to Japan, was as follows (in tons):

Year	Amount
1930	25,726
1931	42,890
1932	44,316

**Copper** Well known copper mines in Manchuria are located at Malukow, in Chientao Province, and at Panling, on the Antung-Mukden line, but the operation of these is still discontinued at the present, due to the low price of copper. The reopening of these mines is highly desirable in view of the projected establishment of a copper refinery in Mukden and Japan's large importation of this mineral from abroad.

**Lead** In contrast to the scarcity of lead in Japan, Manchuria has large deposits of this mineral. The largest mine in operation at present is Yangchiachangtzu, near Chinchou, which is owned jointly by the S. M. R. and other Japanese interests.

**Limestone** Another abundant Manchurian mineral is limestone. The largest deposits are located at Choushuitzu, Huollenchai and Penhsihu. The Choushuitzu limestone is used extensively in cement and glass making at the factories located nearby. The output from Penhsihu and Huollenchai is utilized at the iron works of Penhsihu and Anshan. The combined limestone output annually ranged from about 450,000 to 700,000 tons in recent years. Manchurian limestone is rarely found in pure form, but its total deposits are very great.

**Sulphuric Iron** Sulphuric iron ore is found in many parts of the country, but so far no large mines have been discovered. At Linchlatal, near Tun-gyuanpu on the Hukden-Antung line, and at Yangmukou, there are sulphuric iron mines which are still being worked. The yield of these mines is supplied to the Sulphuric Acid Plant of



the Fushun Colliery.

At the Penhsihu, Nihsintai and Yentai coal fields, sulphuric iron ore is found in the coal seams, and is mined together with the coal.

Manganese Manganese is found at Heisunglin and at Halaohuangchi, where the deposits are of good quality but small, and are now being mined.

#### Manufacturing Industries

**General** In spite of the abundant supplies of various raw materials and cheap labour, the industry in Manchoukuo is not yet in an advanced stage. This was particularly the case before the advent of Japanese into the country, owing to the undeveloped state of transport and the backward condition of most regions. At present industries have developed in the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone. Aside from it the industry of modern type sprang up around Harbin. As a whole the industry in Manchoukuo is based on raw materials produced in the country which use them as material for products intended for exports as well as for the domestic consumption. Spinning industry is at present the only industry which uses raw materials imported from abroad. But except those in Kwantung Leased Territory most of the cotton spinning mills are of a class which are barely able to fulfil domestic demands.

Mills which employ more than 5 operatives in Manchoukuo number about 4,000

the products of which amount to more than ¥300,000,000 a year. Industries which yearly produce more than ¥10,000,000 are as follows:

Articles Produced	Amount Produced in Yen
Bean cakes	72,000,000
Bean oil	32,000,000
Tobacco	29,000,000
Cotton yarns & fabrics	23,000,000
Wheat flour	23,000,000
Rolling stock	20,000,000
Cereals	19,000,000
Intoxicants	13,000,000
Pig iron	11,000,000

**Oil Industry** Making of soy bean oil and bean cake by pressing the soy beans early developed in Manchoukuo. With almost limitless supplies of soy beans, the industry advanced from mere handicraft work into the modern advanced industry as soon as the real worth of bean oil and bean cake was recognized. The bean oil and bean cake produced in this way constitute the most important items for export. The prosperity of Manchoukuo largely depends on this industry. According to the investigation made on oil mills in Manchoukuo by the Dairen Oil Mill Association, the mills number more than 3,000, of which mills equipped with facilities large enough to produce articles for exports are as follows:

#### PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF BEAN OIL AND BEAN CAKE PER DAY

Place of Production	No. of Mills	Amount of Bean Oil Produced (In 1,000 kin)	Amount of Bean Cake Produced (In 1,000 pieces)	No. of Men Employed in 1933-34
Dairen	50	744	149	4,107
Yingkow	20	166	33	850
Antung	23	185	33	891
Harbin	43	468	94	—
Various places in southern Manchoukuo	238	440	88	1,080
Various places in northern Manchoukuo	28	190	38	—
Total	402	2,193	439	—

#### EXPORTS OF BEAN OIL AND BEAN CAKE 1933-1935

Destinations	Bean cake			Bean oil		
	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
Japan proper	11,498	11,130	10,416	8	19	8
Korea	135	483	353	3	1	1
China	3,175	1,820	1,652	161	161	38
Hong-Kong	—	—	—	151	166	108

Destinations	Bean cake			Bean oil		
	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
Great Britain	32	—	—	264	188	57
Germany	111	75	70	434	430	323
Holland	9	4	14	189	63	411
U.S.A.	648	368	624	99	42	98
Philippines	—	8	6	—	7	0.8
Others	307	133	229	165	29	112
Total	16,925	14,026	13,367	1,479	1,109	1,160
Total value in ¥1,000	51,370	53,126	62,335	20,132	21,382	25,342

**Textile Industry** Tusser silk is another export article next only to bean oil in importance. With the increased demand for pongees in Europe and America, the Japanese silk weavers in Fukui, Gifu and Kyoto prefectures began weaving them and the demand for this silk comes from these prefectures in Japan. The reeling is carried on by the Chinese farmers as a side line, and necessarily on the household basis. The production is largest in Antung. In 1932 it was MY9,775,000, in 1933 MY9,555,000 and in 1934 MY7,408,000. About 70 per cent of the total export goes to Japan.

Of the total population of 30,000,000 in Manchoukuo, about 90 per cent wear cotton clothes. Therefore, from ancient times, there existed in Manchoukuo small, primitive plants for cotton weaving, but no large modern factories rose before the Great War. The establishment of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Plant by Chinese at Mukden was followed by the establishment of three companies by Japanese, viz.: the Manchurian Cotton Spinning Company, the Chinchou Factory of the Nalgai Spinning Company, and the Manchuria Fufang Company. The total number of mills in 1932 was 83, the number of labourers 9,621, and the total production 17,401,310. The production of course cannot keep pace with the demand, and cotton cloth constitutes one of the principal imports for Manchoukuo, the amount reaching from ¥40,000,000 to ¥74,000,000.

**Flour Milling** Flour milling industry is one of the three main industries of Manchoukuo. It is carried on either by the old-fashioned native mills or the modern mills run by machinery. Harbin is the centre of flour milling and has 40 mills, there being only 8 other mills in the southern part of Manchoukuo. The consumption in 1930 was only about 24,000,000 bags a year, which included both domestic and imported products. This increased in 1934 to 23,000,000 bags, exclusive of domestic product. If, therefore, the domestic product amounted in the year to 15,000,000

bags, the amount of consumption totalled 38,000,000 bags. Even this per capita consumption in Manchoukuo was a little over one bag, so that there is still a vast room left for further consumption. Import from Japan in 1934 amounted to 17,000,000 bags and about 6,000,000 bags were imported from Australia and America. The amount of its import is only second to that of cotton cloth in value.

Regarding the status of other industries, mention is omitted here, but their general aspects may be inferred from the figures in the table given at the outset of this subject.

**Encouragement of Manufacturing Industries** In spite of the existence of such potential factors as motive power, ample fuel and labour resources, the manufacturing industries in Manchuria have lagged behind owing to the lack of industrial knowledge and shortage of capital. The Government is therefore making strenuous efforts for the development of manufacturing industries. For this purpose, rationalization of management and intelligent control are deemed necessary. With the increased cultivation and improvement of wheat, raw cotton, wool and hemp, for which the Government is now working, the flour milling, cotton spinning, hemp manufacturing and woollen textile industries will see greater development. Chemical industries including the light metal industries, and the manufacture of soda, oil shale products, cement, pulp, alcohol and sulphate of ammonia will also be stimulated shortly.

The Government is working for the rational development of industries by instituting necessary measures of control over various industries, instead of leaving them to the indiscriminate exploitation of entrepreneurs due to free competition. With respect to the electric and gas enterprises, the Government is endeavouring to remove the wasteful competition and bring them under a unified management. At the same time it is considering the promulgation of new regulations concerning the electrical industry. To secure



a cheap supply of electricity, the Government has officially fixed the frequency at 50 cycles, and has subsidized the Association of Electrical Enterprises in that manner.

**Manchuria Heavy Industry Company** The Government of Manchoukuo announced on October 29, 1937, a plan to establish a holding company, named the Manchuria Heavy Industry Company, for the co-ordinated development of heavy industries in Manchoukuo. The projected company's capitalization is MY450,000,000, which will be equally subscribed by the Manchoukuo Government and private capitalists, both domestic and foreign. It is expected that the shareholders of the Japan Industry Company, 50,000 in number, will subscribe for the shares of the new company. Management of the concern is to be entrusted to Mr. Yoshisuké Ayukawa, president of the Japan Industry, which is controlling a number of important industrial concerns in Japan. The projected company is to control iron, steel, light metals, automobile and aeroplane manufacturing, and gold and other mining industries. The main S. M. R. subsidiary companies scheduled to be placed under its control are as follows:

Showa Steel Works  
Manchuria Light Metal Co.  
Japan-Manchuria Magnesium Co.  
Dowa Automobile Co.  
Manchuria Coal Mining Co.  
Manchuria Mining Development Co.  
Manchuria Lead Mining Co.  
Manchuria Mining Co.  
Manchuria Gold Mining Co.

The projected corporation is offered full support by the Governments of Manchoukuo and Japan. The gist of the agreement concluded between the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo, and the Japan Industry, respecting the interests of the private shareholders of the projected company, is as follows:

In case the dividend rate for private shareholders is less than 10 per cent a year, the dividend for the Manchoukuo Government will always be half of that declared for private shareholders. In case the dividend rate rises above 10 per cent a year, that for the Manchoukuo Government exceeds 5 per cent, the excess will be equally shared between the Government of Manchoukuo and the private investors. For example, when the latter's rate is 12 per cent, the former's will be 7 per cent.

The Manchoukuo Government will

guarantee a profit of 8 per cent a year on all its capital invested in Manchoukuo for 10 years following the establishment of the company.

No Manchoukuo tax will be imposed on profits accruing to the company out of its investments in countries other than Manchoukuo. Furthermore, no profit tax will be imposed on dividends paid to shareholders outside Manchoukuo.

Regarding imposition of taxes on domestic enterprises of Manchoukuo, the Manchoukuo Government will take proper steps when financial burdens are increased by a change in the tax system.

No maximum rate will be fixed for the dividends.

The Government of Japan and Manchoukuo will take necessary measures to insure the negotiability of the shares held by the private capitalists.

#### Transportation and Communications

**Railways before the Great War** The first construction of railways in Manchoukuo was made by Great Britain and Russia, starting about 1890. Great Britain established the North China Railway which now connects Peiping with Mukden. Later this line was extended to Suchang, about 90 kilometres from Shanhaikwan, and then in 1903, the main line was extended to Hsinmintun on the middle course of the Liao River, and a branch line to Yingkow on the lower stream of the Liao, which was only open port of Manchuria until October, 1903.

In 1896, Russia obtained the right of constructing and operating a railway line crossing North Manchuria east and west. Then in 1898, she secured a similar right to construct a branch line from Harbin on the main line to Port Arthur and Dairen as well as to Yingkow. The construction of the main line extending from Manchoukuo to Vladivostok via Pogranichnaya was finished in 1901, and the southern line, including the Yingkow branch, was completed in 1903. The main and branch lines, comprising 2,500 kilometres, were opened to traffic on July, 1903.

By the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty, Japan succeeded to the Russian railway in Manchuria, south of Changchun, or Hsinking, totalling about 840 kilometres. Also Japan secured the right of improving the light railway between Antung and Mukden from China, about 290 kilometres. In 1912, Japan completed construction of the Kirin-Changchun Railway, 125 kilo-

metres.

The above is an outline of railway construction in Manchuria prior to the Great War. By that time the total length of railways in Manchuria reached 4,035 kilometres, of which railways constructed by Japanese, Japanese loan and Sino-Japanese joint capital were 1,265 kilometres, lines constructed by Russia 1,726 kilometres, and that constructed through British loan 1,014 kilometres, while the line constructed by China stretched only for 29 kilometres.

**Present Railway Situation** The Government of Manchoukuo, under a contract signed on February 9, 1933, entrusted the entire management of the Manchoukuo State Railways to the South Manchuria Railway Company. This was done principally for two reasons. In the first place, it was imperative to unify the widely variegated lines, most of them entailing large losses owing to their diversity and poor management, and it was most appropriate to assign the task to the Company which possessed both a long and tried experience and had shown unquestionable ability to manage and operate railways. In the second place, such an arrangement would be mutually advantageous in settling an enormous amount of Manchoukuo's indebtedness to the Company, estimated at ¥130,000,000, which was incurred by the former Manchurian régime and which Manchoukuo had assumed, in connection with the financing and construction of several railways by the Company. In other words, the said loans were to be secured on the property and proceeds of the entire Manchoukuo State Railways. The arrangement also included the management of water transportation enterprises on the Sungari River, harbour undertakings at Yingkow and Hulutao, and bus line operations. In order to assume this tremendous responsibility, the S. M. R. immediately organized the General Directorate of Manchoukuo State Railways, with its headquarters at Mukden, which began its operations on March 1, 1933. Finally, the Manchoukuo Government entered into a contract with the South Manchuria Railway Company, commissioning the latter to take charge of the operation and management of the State railways of Manchoukuo.

The General Directorate is almost as large and comprehensive an organization as the Company's Head Office in Dairen. Since its organization, it has introduced numerous improvements and effected a series of reorganizations

in order to transform the neglected lines into a modern railway system. Among other things, it established uniform regulations, fares, rates, and classification on all lines; established through train service with the S. M. R. lines and inaugurated the through booking traffic with the connecting railways; improved the railway tracks and rolling-stock; and introduced sleeping and dining car service. Furthermore, it added the mixed-storage system similar to that practiced by the Company along its lines; developed river navigation and begun operation of bus lines on an extensive scale. A rational employees' compensation system, unified and improved schools and hospitals (which were formerly managed by the several railways independently), and a railway training institute were also established. The Company introduced the guard system of its own to assure the safety of railway operation, began operation of hotels at important points, took the initiative in encouraging the development of industries along the railways in co-operation with the inhabitants, and established an up-to-date system of railway accounting and purchasing and statistics. Thus the transportation system throughout Manchoukuo is now undergoing unprecedented rapid modernization and development under the Company's management.

**The Railway Act, 1933** Simultaneously with the establishment of the State railway system, the Manchoukuo Government enacted the Railway Act of 1933, on February 9, 1933, after studying the conditions of these railways which were managed by diverse methods, entailing serious loss, and contemplated nationalization of the whole system in order to develop the economic wealth of the nation and maintain national defense and public peace. The law provides that railways shall be under national ownership except those operating in particular localities and not engaging in general transportation. The State Railways adopted the standard gauge of 1.0435 metres (4 feet 8½ inches). In order to carry out the objective of a State railway system, the law provides that the Government shall purchase the privately owned railways. The Government subsequently purchased the Mukden-Hailung, Tsitsihar-Koshan, and the Hulan-Hailun lines. Three new railways—the Lafa-Harbin line, the Koshan-Hailun line, and the Tunhua-Tumen line—extending the Hsinking-Tunhua railway to the Korean border, were built by the end of 1933



under contract with the South Manchuria Railway Company, which constructed these lines and furnished funds amounting to about ¥100,000,000. The Manchoukuo Government also purchased the Tienpaoshan-Tumen Light Railway at the cost of ¥6,000,000 borrowed from the South Manchuria Railway Company.

The Office of the General Directorate of State Railways was established at Mukden and commenced its work on March 1, 1933. It set up harmonious interconnection with the South Manchuria Railway lines, the North Chosen Railways, and other lines. The General Directorate also inaugurated equal freight rates on domestic and foreign goods—the discrimination maintained under the former Northeastern régime being practically done away with. The additional tax on freight hitherto charged under the former régime in the form of "universal or consolidated tax" was also abolished. Improvement of the railway track and rolling-stock, which was utterly neglected under the preceding régime, was steadily and gradually carried into effect. These railways, when under the former régime, employed thirty-five thousand persons for less than 3,000 kilometres, or 11 employees per kilometre. Although so many employees were not required under the new management, the General Directorate did not discharge any of them. It pays their wages and salaries promptly and regularly, in contrast to the frequent default in payment of wages under the former régime.

**The Transfer of the North Manchuria Railway** On March 23, 1935, the North Manchuria Railway was transferred to Manchoukuo with the signing of the historical agreement between Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union. The Manchoukuo Government, under the contract signed on March 23, 1935, entrusted the management of the entire line and its affiliated enterprises to the South Manchuria Railway Company. The General Directorate had enlarged its Harbin Office for the purpose of meeting this added task and took over the operation of the newly acquired lines on the day of its transfer. Thus the historic shift in the management of the North Manchuria Railway was effected without the least interruption in its traffic movement. The General Directorate is now taking steps to bring about the complete renovation, including the change of the gauge, of otherwise decrepit and obsolete lines.

The newly acquired lines have been

divided into three sections and re-named as follows:

	Kilometres	Miles
Hsinking-Harbin line	240.2	141.1
Harbin-Manchouli line	934.8	580.5
Harbin-Suifenho line	546.4	336.2
Branch lines	7.0	4.3
Total	1,728.4	1,071.2

**The Administration of North Chosen Railways** The establishment of direct connection between North Manchuria and the Japan Sea had been a problem of long standing. It was realized, at last, with the completion of the Tun-hua-Tumen line which made possible the through traffic between Hsinking and Selsin or Yuki, both facing the Japan Sea.

In order to facilitate this through traffic and place it under unified management, the Government General of Chosen entrusted the operation of the North Chosen Railways to the South Manchuria Railway Company on October 1, 1933. In order to meet this added responsibility, the Company established the North Chosen Railway Division with its headquarters at Selsin, taking over the operation of some 205 miles of lines in northeastern Chosen.

With the completion of the Lafa-Harbin and Peian-Heiho lines, this through railway line now penetrates North Manchuria as far as the Amur River, while the Tumen-Ningpei line, with its eventual extension to Chiamussu, opens up the northeastern corner of Manchuria to direct communication with the Japan Sea. This new development will find its eventual gate at Rashin, where a new port is now under construction. In other words, with the management of the North Chosen Railways within its hands and the vast resources of North Manchuria tapped through the Manchoukuo State Railways, the S. M. R. Company, in co-operation with Manchoukuo, has become the pioneer agency in the development of North and Northeastern Manchuria.

**The Length of the Lines Operated** The South Manchuria Railway Company is primarily a railway concern and, as such, it occupies a position of predominating importance in the Far East, if not in the world at large. Not only do its superb lines furnish the backbone of the transportation system in Central and South Manchuria, connecting the rich regions of the "granary of Asia" with the outside world

through the port of Dairen, but, in addition, they constitute indispensable links in the international rail connection between Japan and China as well as between East Asia and Europe through Siberia. In this latter capacity the South Manchuria Railway lines are as significant as the Trans-Siberian Railway or the Suez Canal.

The total length of the railway lines operated by the South Manchuria Railway Company is 9,655.5 kilometres, or 5,999.3 miles and is distributed as follows:

	Length (in km.)
1. South Manchuria Railway lines	1,129.1
Dairen-Hsinking main line	
Mukden-Antung main line	
Port Arthur-Choushuitzu branch line	
Yingkow-Tashihchiao branch line	
Yental Colliery branch line	
Fushun-Hunho branch line	
Other branch lines	
2. Manchoukuo State Railways	8,182.0
Hsinking-Tumen line	
Chaoyangchuan-Kamisanbo line	
Mukden-Kirin line	
Heian-Shaho line	
Mukden-Shanhaikwan line	
Koupangtzu-Yingkow (Hopel) line	
Chulingssu-Peipiao branch line	
Tahushan-Chengchiatun line	
Sauptingkal-Tsitsihar line	
Tsitsihar-Peian line	
Paichengtzu-Solun line	
Ningnien-Morukun line	
Harbin-Peian line	
Lafa-Harbin line	
Chinhsien-Chengte line	
Peian-Heiho line	
Tumen-Chiamussu line	
Hsinking-Paichengtzu line	
Hsinking-Harbin line	
Harbin-Manchouli line	
Harbin-Suifenho line	
Other branch lines	
3. North Chosen Railways	344.4
Selsin-Nanyo line	
Yuki-Tumen line	
Kalnei-Shinkeirin line	
Yuki-Rashin line	

**Water Transportation** For the purpose of regulating shipping on the rivers in Manchoukuo, the Government has promulgated the River Shipping Law, in addition to establishing a navigation bureau in Harbin, Yingkow and Antung for the administration of matters relating to water courses, harbours, shipping, and water transportation in general. The Yingkow Navigation Bureau in January, 1934, took over the

Liao River Conservancy Board, which had up till then been operating independently of the Government. This action taken in view of the difficulties the Board was encountering in carrying out its projects owing to the lack of funds.

Steamers and sailing boats operating under the Manchoukuo flag at the end of September, 1935, numbered as follows:

**Registered at Harbin:**

118 steamers with 50,893 tons;  
284 "pachuan" boats with 76,465 tons,  
107 sailing boats with 3,630 tons.

**Registered at Yingkow:**

58 steamers with 19,875 tons;  
245 sailing boats with 6,987 tons.

**Registered at Tutung:**

13 steamers with 630 tons;  
150 sailing boats with 2,597 tons.

**Dairen.** Dairen is at the extreme end of the Kwantung Peninsula, and has a population of 400,000, being the second largest city in Manchuria. It was leased in 1898 by Russia and was made an open port in July, 1907. Soon the harbour was much improved so as to berth simultaneously 27 steamships, ranging from 1,000 tons to 25,000 tons. Furthermore, in 1930, a coal wharf was constructed at Kanchingtzu on the other side of the bay opposite Dairen. The harbour freezes in winter from December to February, but only slightly and the entrance and departure of ships are made possible by the use of ice-breakers. The management of the wharf is conducted by the South Manchuria Railway Company under the supervision of the Kwantung government.

**Other Ports.** Yingkow harbour is situated at a place 21 kilometres above the mouth of the Liao River. Its depth is from 7 to 20 metres, but the greatest defect of Yingkow harbour is its shallowness, as the water is only 2 to 1.5 metres deep at low tide. Exports, which consist of soy beans, bean cake, coal, pig iron, amount to over 1,300,000 tons while about 350,000 tons of commodities are imported through this port annually.

The harbour of Antung is located 31 kilometres above Hsintao at the mouth of the Yalu River. At Antung the river is from 1,000 to 1,500 metres wide, and the water under the Antung Railway Bridge is 3.7 metres deep at average low tide. But the water in front of Wutaokou in the lower stream shoals at low tide is only 0.9 to 1.8 metres deep. This shallowness in the lower stream has greatly hindered the development of Antung. Also, the river



freezes from November to February. Though Antung has such defects, it possesses the advantage of being able to surpass other Manchurian harbours as a shipping port for lumber.

**Rivers** The rivers of Manchoukuo are serving as important transportation routes supplementing the insufficient railway lines, as they run for long distances from their sources to the sea and mostly traverse large plains. The largest river is the Sungari, and the second is the Liao. The Sungari and the Liao Rivers with their numerous branch streams traverse south and north of Manchuria and give facilities for boat and steamship navigation.

The Sungari River is a branch of the Amur or Heilungkiang River and for a distance of about 700 kilometres from its confluence with the Amur River upstream to Harbin, it is wide and deep with more than 7 feet of water, and is possible for navigation by steamships of more than 1,000 tons. The river

traffic is very busy in this section. Whence small steamships and junks are able to navigate a further distance of 500 kilometres on the main stream to Kirin, and also on its north-western affluent, the Nonni River, up to Tsitsihar. But the Sungari and its branches have the disadvantages of being frozen in winter for about five months.

In the contract drawn between Manchoukuo and the South Manchuria Railway Co. in the management of the State Railways there is a clause providing that in the management of part of the water transportation on the Sungari River rests with the General Direction of State Railways. On the strength of it the General Direction operates vessels under its management and their vessels engage in the transportation work on the river. The routes number 12 and covers 5,194 km. Passengers embarked and landed at various points and goods loaded and discharged in 1935 follow:

PASSENGERS EMBARKED AND ARRIVED AT VARIOUS POINTS  
ALONG THE SUNGARI RIVER IN 1935

Points Embarked	Points of Arrival					Total
	Harbin	Ilan	Chiamussu	Fuchin	Others	
Harbin	—	12,052	9,146	9,860	49,782	80,840
Ilan	10,424	—	3,860	1,470	16,429	32,192
Chiamussu	8,000	4,408	—	4,013	14,909	31,330
Fuchin	10,472	1,551	3,918	—	19,579	35,520
Heiho	3,206	10	43	264	9,454	12,978
Hulin	1,426	22	66	125	1,456	3,095
Others	49,718	15,626	14,915	13,214	88,488	186,961
Total	83,246	33,669	31,948	33,955	200,098	382,916

VOLUME OF CARGOES CARRIED ON THE RIVER IN 1935  
(Unit in m.t.)

Points of Loading	Soy Bean	Wheat	Articles Various Cereals	Coal	Lumber	Others	Total
Harbin	—	—	509	2,673	299	59,411	62,891
Ilan	81,923	1,797	442	—	16,504	1,451	112,118
Chiamussu	30,938	18,763	90	—	604	2,608	52,643
Fuchin	45,598	28,763	1,681	—	205	6,901	83,143
Heiho	11	—	—	—	1,401	2,140	3,635
Hulin	—	—	—	—	—	29	31
Others	166,166	35,298	12,767	205,763	45,269	42,344	502,607
Total	324,636	79,261	15,574	208,436	74,277	114,685	817,069

**Motor Bus Line** The motor bus business has expanded enormously with the construction of new highways. On September 1, 1935, there were 90 bus lines operating 725 cars as the following figures show:

	No. of Bus Lines	Total Length	No. of Motor cars	Capital Invested
State	28	3,746	318	MY2,409,382
Private	62	4,185 km.	507	2,738,400
Total	90	7,931 km.	725	5,147,782

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

**State Highways** On March 3, 1933, the Bureau of State Highways was established to undertake the building of national highways. In Hsinking, Mukden and Tsitsihar local state highway construction offices were opened and each was entrusted with the construction of State roads within its territory. The Bureau has spent so far MY15,600,000 for building and improving roads.

By the end of June, 1935, a total of 28 State highways extending 5,471.4 km. were completed. If finished sections of the other uncompleted highways are added the total length would reach 6,378 km. At the outset the State Highways Bureau drew up a road construction programme calling for the completion of 60,000 km. of new highways during the next ten years. The programme included the following:

- First class roads (connecting the capital with chief cities or ports) 12,500 km.
- Second class roads (between chief cities) 12,500 km.
- Third class roads (between hsiens) 35,000 km.

**Air Transport** Civil aviation has made rapid strides since the advent of the new State. At present there are no less than 13 regular air routes, stretching 4,715 km., operated by the Manchuria Air Transport Company which was established in October, 1932, with a capital of MY3,580,000. Aviation in this country is favoured by the vastness of territory and suitable climatic and topographic conditions. The air routes are as follows:

- Hsinking-Mukden-Shingishu.
- Harbin-Hsinking-Mukden-Dairen.
- Hsinking-Harbin-Tsitsihar-Manchouli.
- Hsinking-Taonan-Tsitsihar.
- Tsitsihar-Nonkiang-Taheho.
- Hsinking-Kirin-Yental-Hungching-tsun-Seishin.
- Harbin-Peianchen-Taheho.

- Harbin-Ilan-Chiamussu-Fuchin.
- Mukden-Chinchow-Shanhaikwan.
- Mukden-Chinchow-Chaoyang-Linyuan-Jehoi.
- Mukden-Chinchow-Chaoyang-Chih-feng.
- Harbin-Mutankiang-Sulfenho-Misan-Hulin-Taheho-Fuchin.
- Harbin-Mutankiang-Poli-Chiamussu.

**South Manchuria Railway Co.** This railway was acquired by Japan as a result of the Portsmouth Treaty of September, 1905, and the Sino-Japanese Treaty of December, 1905. The rights Japan secured in respect to the railway line between Dairen and Hsinking, and branch lines, were those originally held by Russia. The company is capitalized at ¥800,000,000 following the issuance of 3,600,000 new shares of ¥100 each on August 10, 1933. Until then the capital of the company was ¥440,000,000, one-half of which was held by the Japanese Government, the other half being distributed among private shareholders.

The president and vice-president of the company are appointed by the Japanese Government with Imperial sanction, while the directors are also appointed by the Government, though without Imperial sanction. The auditors are elected from among the shareholders.

(1) **Volume of Business.** The total amount of the Company's assets on March 31, 1936 stood at ¥1,767,270,478 consisting of ¥802,940,456 for operation of business, ¥4,275,135 for merchandise, ¥15,080,464 for stores, ¥199,857,554 for securities and bonds, ¥396,232 for cash, ¥37,352,421 for deposit, ¥342,778,965 for money advanced, ¥109,170,747 for money receivable, ¥238,288,132 for suspense account, ¥17,127,362 for sundry account while the total of liabilities came to ¥1,767,270,478 consisting of ¥584,208,000 for shares, ¥229,190,000 for money reserved, ¥12,649,602 for money brought over from the previous year, ¥49,624,142 for profit, ¥652,400,000 for debentures, ¥56,954,682 for caution money of workmen, ¥55,033,882 for money received in trust, 27,413,640 for money payable, ¥14,135,512 for suspense account, and ¥85,661,018 for others.

The total length of South Manchuria Railway lines open to business at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1936, remained same as that of the previous year, viz. 1,129.1 kilometres.

Since its formal organization in 1906 the railway business of this company has grown with the years as is shown in the following table (in yen):



Year	Passenger Revenue	Freight Revenue	Other Revenue	Total
1907	3,594,239	6,160,274	14,375	9,768,887
1912	5,008,633	13,913,341	985,482	19,907,456
1916	6,040,453	19,882,476	1,892,420	27,815,349
1921	12,194,288	59,615,835	6,394,010	78,204,132
1926	15,216,353	89,513,059	3,194,155	107,923,567
1927	16,102,953	94,040,819	3,100,408	113,244,180
1928	17,619,293	97,738,147	3,281,649	118,639,090
1929	17,451,585	101,089,474	3,562,684	122,103,743
1930	11,461,175	77,936,688	5,932,867	95,330,730
1931	9,135,663	70,897,756	4,539,937	84,573,356
1932	14,812,045	85,022,314	4,012,153	103,846,512
1933	16,434,000	94,263,000	8,980,000	119,677,000
1934	17,405,000	101,489,000	7,631,000	126,525,000
1935	22,412,000	103,362,000	8,911,000	134,686,000

Among the goods transported by this railway, beans, bean cake, cereals and coals are the most important items.

(2) Accessory Business. In addition to its transportation business, the company is engaged in activities in many other fields including manufacturing, warehousing, shipping, mining, real estate and building, and various public works.

(a) As regards manufacturing, the company makes and repairs its own locomotives and other rolling stock at its Dairen shop, which occupies a site of 340,000 tsubo in area.

(b) The company operates warehousing business at 31 different places at the wharf of Dairen and along its railway lines.

(c) As for marine transportation, the company started a steamship service between Dairen and Shanghai in 1907. The opening of the Tsingtao line and the Hong-Kong line followed later, the latter being intended to facilitate the shipping of the company's coal, mined at Fushun, to South China.

All these three lines were later transferred to the Dairen Steamship Company, which is capitalized at ¥25,000,000 by the company.

(d) Harbours are a wing of the railway business and is in inseparable position from it. Therefore, the South Manchuria Co., Ltd. has invested a sum amounting to ¥97,280,000 in Dairen, Port Arthur, Antung and Yingkow. A special attention has been devoted to the improvement of the harbour of Dairen, and the greater half of the entire harbour programme has already been finished, its present facilities being capable of handling 7,000,000 tons of freight annually with a berthing capacity of 190,000 tons of shipping at the same time.

(e) In mining, the company operates coal mines at Fushun and Yentai, and in addition to this, it is also engaged

in shale-oil mining and steel foundry work.

(f) In the railway zone, the company is engaged in the real estate, building business and municipal administration, attending to the needs of sanitation, education and policing, while at the same time promoting agriculture, industry, commerce and mining in this area. The sum invested by the Company in these branches of work amounts to ¥188,620,000.

(g) The landed estate owned by this company extends over a total area of 371,430,000 square metres, of which approximately 59,000,000 square metres is leased to individuals. The company also owns some 14,200 buildings, of which 859 are rented to individuals.

(h) Another notable achievement of the company is its city-planning in various places. Up to the present it has built 25 cities at Liaoyang, Mukden, Hsinking, Yingkow, Antung, and other places. In these places the company has constructed roads, bridges, sewerage, schools, parks, markets and other modern municipal facilities.

(i) In education, the company now operates 26 kindergartens, 36 primary schools, 5 middle schools, 4 girls' high schools, 2 colleges, one university, 19 public schools for Chinese students, 34 business supplementary schools, 13 girls' housekeeping schools, 2 commercial schools, one mining school, and six other schools. It has also opened two public libraries, one each at Dairen and Mukden, and 21 other reading rooms.

(j) Among other enterprises of the company are 16 hospitals and 5 branches, and for research and experimental work it carries on a hygienic station, an agricultural station, a farm, a tobacco farm, a geological research station, a central experimental station, and other institutions.

(3) There are in Manchoukuo 72 com-

panies directly connected with the S.M. R. Co., with an aggregate paid-up capital of MY461,675,000, about 43 per cent of which being borne by the mother company.

Communications (1) Postal Service. The post office is under the direction of the Department of Communications and Manchoukuo now has 353 post offices and 783 postal agencies, as compared with 283 and 720, respectively, in March, 1932. Since July, 1932, postal charges for both domestic and foreign mails have been reduced. Postal savings which were started in May, 1933, now total MY1,150,000 (end of Aug., 1935). Money orders can be exchanged between this country and Japan, as well as China, Germany, Dutch Indies, Poland and Netherlands. Ordinary mail between Manchoukuo and China, too, is now exchanged without serious hitch, while international postal air service has also been inaugurated.

With the pacification of Jehol in 1933, the Government succeeded in bringing the postal administration throughout the country under its complete control. Since then postal charges have been reduced for both domestic and foreign mails. In May, 1933, postal savings, telegraphic transfer, postal note and savings transfer, and account services were opened for the benefit of the masses. In addition the new administration has inaugurated an international postal air service. Mail matters collected and delivered by Manchoukuo in recent years follow:

MAIL MATTERS COLLECTED AND DELIVERED IN KWANTUNG PROVINCE AND THE S.M.R. ZONE

	Collected	Delivered
1933-34	146,894,363	119,848,362
1934-35	154,304,137	152,794,660
1935-36	182,713,992	185,256,658
1936-37	215,818,429	250,251,343

(2) Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Services. By virtue of the agreement concerning the establishment and joint management of a communications company signed between Japan and Manchoukuo, the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company was established on March 26, 1933, capitalized at ¥50,000,000. The Company was entrusted with the management, improvement, unification and control of the communication systems in Manchoukuo.

The Company's head office is located in Hsinking while its branch offices are

in Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, and Tsitsihar, and a district office in Chengde.

Since the machinery and equipment which the Company took over were in a very poor condition with the exception of those in the Kwantung Territory and the South Manchuria Railway zone, the Company undertook vast improvement and expansion programme costing ¥2,000,000 in 1933, and ¥10,000,000 annually since 1934. The appropriations made by the Company since 1933 are as follows:

Transferred property	¥21,358,414
Accounts for 1933	2,868,048
" " 1934	11,012,652
" " 1935	10,130,940
" " 1936	10,647,134
" " 1937 (1st six months)	1,550,153
Total	¥57,567,341

Following the transfer of the North Manchuria Railway to Manchoukuo from Soviet Russia, by virtue of the agreement signed on March 23, 1935, the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company came into possession of all the establishments and equipment owned and operated by the N.M. Railway. Extensive improvements were made on the existing facilities, while new offices were created at the important railway stations where there were no telephone or telegraph connections. The Company eliminated all the inconveniences of communication between North and South Manchuria experienced in past years and perfected the communication facilities linking the two regions.

Telegraph and telephone administration in the Chientao district which lies on the border between Chosen and Manchoukuo, was in the hands of the Chosen Government's Bureau of Communications. The telegraph and telephone stations located at Lungchingtsun, Yenki, Hunchun, and Toutaokuo under Chosen Government were taken over by the Company on April 1, 1936, after satisfactory negotiations.

The demand for communication between Japan, Chosen, and Manchoukuo has been increasing year by year, and the Company has been doing everything possible to meet the requirements and has produced remarkable results. Through its newly established huge wireless station at Hsinking, the Company inaugurated radiophone service on August 1, 1934, between Tokyo and Hsinking, linking all the cities in



Japan with the important municipalities in Manchoukuo, bringing the two countries much nearer than ever before. In addition to this, direct telegraphic connections have been established between Manchoukuo and North Chosen, a region which is witnessing remarkable industrial development, while direct telephone and wireless connections have been completed. Foreseeing the need for further expansion of communication facilities between Japan, Chosen and Manchoukuo, the Company commenced work recently on a long-distance submarine cable at a cost of ¥14,000,000. Part of the cable, or that over the land section between Mukden and Antung, has already been completed. The distance between these two places is 280 kilometres, and the cable used is of non-loading variety, which marks a novelty in technique and material, and is the first experiment of its kind in the world.

Heretofore, international communications were possible only at Dairen through the Dairen-Chefoo submarine cable, and at Harbin which possessed

facilities for wireless communication with Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai. In February, 1935, the Company revived the Mukden-Tientsin telegraph service, and in June of the same year, telephone connections between the two cities were restored. In October of the same year, an agreement was signed between Manchoukuo and China for handling messages in the Japanese language.

Communications with Europe and America were perfected in March, 1934, the equipment used being entirely of Japanese make. Continuous two-way radio connections with Berlin and San Francisco were made available at the Hsinking wireless station, while in December, 1935, direct two-way contact with Paris was inaugurated.

There were 363 offices handling telegrams in Manchuria in September, 1933, and the number increased to 691, at the end of 1937, an increase of 328 offices since the formation of the Company. The various offices are classified as follows:

	1934	1935	1936	1937	Comparison between 1936 and 1937
Telephone and telegraph offices	75	95	124	187	+63
Telegraph offices	148	136	147	100	-47
Offices handling telegrams	222	243	249	275	+26
	1934	1935	1936	1937	Comparison between 1936 and 1937
Offices handling both telegrams and telephone calls	2	6	7	4	-3
Offices handling telegrams and telephone messages	14	27	38	71	+33
Wireless stations	1	—	—	—	—
Stations handling wireless messages	38	48	51	54	+3
Total	504	555	616	691	+75

With the increase in the number of offices for handling telegrams, a surprising increase was seen in the number of telegrams transmitted. In 1930, there were only 4,770,000 messages sent

and received, but in 1933 (the year the Company was established) there were 8,730,000; 10,340,000 in 1934, 21,750,000 in 1935, and 25,240,000 in 1936. The monthly figures for 1937 follow:

#### NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS HANDLED IN 1937

(Jan.—Sept.)

	No. of telegrams included those relayed	Index No. (Base: Sept 1933=100)		No. of telegrams included those relayed	Index No. (Base: Sept 1933=100)
January	2,108,848	186	June	2,195,934	194
February	1,817,412	160	July	2,461,168	217
March	2,602,892	230	August	2,506,889	221
April	2,332,195	206	September	2,479,517	219
May	2,310,300	204			

Frequency of international messages handled is on the increase, the figures for the year beginning October, 1936 and ending September, 1937, were as follows:

Messages sent	275,551
Messages received	269,537
Total	545,088

#### TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY

	1934	1935	1936	1937 (Aug.)
Manchoukuoans	12,707	17,634	21,701	25,660
Japanese	26,701	32,424	37,907	42,446
Foreigners	2,090	1,169	1,120	1,143
Total	41,498	51,227	60,728	69,246

#### INCREASE OF INCOME

(In Yen)

	1934	1935	1936	1937 (1st half-year)
Charges for usage	3,715,759	5,076,279	6,070,464	3,145,927
Income from messages	2,168,916	2,928,841	2,935,172	1,729,228
Charges for special usage	103,300	154,481	211,861	142,786
Registration fee	104,302	85,709	83,817	25,730
Installation	1,551,944	1,223,260	1,188,504	340,960
Directories	13,557	20,972	28,104	17,997
Charges for transfers	269,229	427,274	495,463	222,921
Miscellaneous income	22,609	26,675	248,364	236,023
Installation for police and national defence	4,986	5,060	8,564	4,138
Total	7,953,602	9,948,551	11,270,318	5,865,716

Radio Broadcasting Stations. The number and details of radio broadcasting stations under the management of the Company are as follows:

Station	Call No.	Power
Hsinking	MTCY	10.00 kw
" No. 2	MTCY	100.00 "
Mukden	MTBY	1.00 "
Dairen	JQAK	1.00 "
" No. 2	JRAK	1.00 "

Station	Call No.	Power
Dairen	JDY (short wave)	10.00 kw
Harbin	MTFY	3.00 "
Mutankiang	MTGY	0.01 "
Chengte	MTHY	0.05 "
Antung	JQBK	0.05 "

The following figures give the number of listeners of all nationalities in Manchoukuo, the figures being for November, 1937:

#### NUMBER OF LISTENERS ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY

City	Japanese	Manchoukuoans	Foreigners	Total
Dairen	21,592	1,577	118	23,287
Mukden	19,795	4,191	76	24,062
Hsinking	16,833	5,229	21	22,083
Harbin	7,546	2,382	645	10,573
Tsitsihar	2,108	1,073	63	3,244
Chengte	728	472	3	1,203
Total	68,602	14,934	926	84,452

The latest figures (January, 1938) reveal that there are 93,859 radio listeners.

#### NUMBER OF LISTENERS ACCORDING TO YEAR

Year	Total No.	No. of increase	Percentage of Increase
1933	7,995	2,196	37.9%
1934	12,386	4,391	55.0%
1935	19,764	7,378	59.6%
1936	41,202	21,438	109.0%
1937 (November)	84,452	43,250	104.9%

#### Justice and Police

**General** The present judicial system of Manchoukuo comes largely from the old Chinese system, which existed before the founding of Manchoukuo.

Before the unification of the country by the National Government, the number and grades of new courts established in China proper, the Three Eastern Provinces and other districts were as follows:

1. Supreme court, 1; supreme court prosecutorate, 1 at Nanking.



2. High court and high court prosecu-  
torate, 23.
3. Branch high court and branch high  
court prosecu-  
torate, 26.
4. District court and district court pro-  
secu-  
torate, 66.
5. Branch district court and branch  
district court prosecu-  
torate, 25.

After the founding of Manchoukuo the old system has been revised several times due to the contradiction it involves being inimical to the other existing systems and the obstacles it offered against the smooth working of laws.

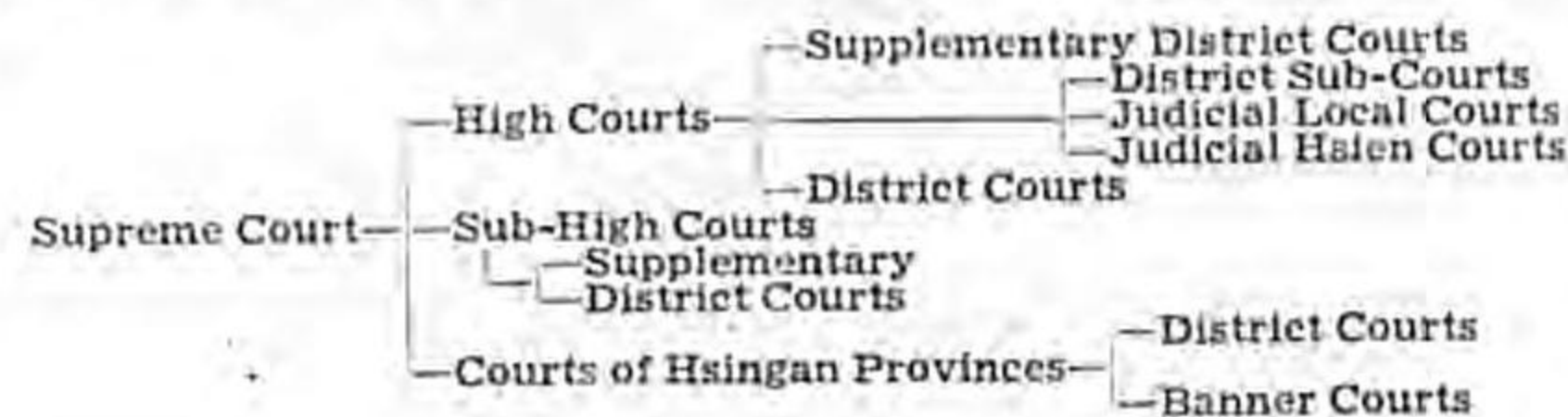
**Judicial System** According to the principle of the independence of the four divisions of government of Manchoukuo the judicial power is invested direct with the Emperor, and its independence is assured by making it independent of the cabinet.

The present judicial system of Manchoukuo is based upon the Organic law promulgated on March 1, 1934, and in

accordance with this law many improve-  
ments have since been effected seeking  
to give fair and speedy trial to all.

Manchoukuo makes the abolition of  
extraterritoriality as the fundamental  
national policy and preparations for that  
purpose are progressing. A general pro-  
gramme has been already mapped out  
for the improvement of courts and  
prisons, as well as for the establishment  
of a new system for police and new  
procurator's offices. For the training of  
competent judicial officers, a number of  
judicial experts from Japan have been  
engaged as advisers and instructors. A  
law school for training Manchurian  
judicial officers has been established.

The defect of the old régime was the  
want of a central and well organized  
judiciary. Laws were dead letter be-  
cause there were no efficient courts to  
expound and define their true meaning  
and operation. The organization of the  
courts of Manchoukuo to-day stands as  
follows:



**COURTS**

Institutions	Kirin	Lung- kiang	Fengtien	Antung	Chinchow	Ping- kiang	Sang- kiang
Supreme court	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
High courts & sub-high courts	1	(1)	1	(1)	—	1,(1)	(1)
District courts & supple- mentary district courts	2	(1)	10	1,(1)	1	4,(1)	(1)
District sub-courts & judi- cial local courts	—	(2)	6	2	1	1	—
Ssafakungshu	5	—	6	3	1	4	—
Chienlissufahsienkungshu	10	3	9	4	7	20	13
Cheng-shenso	—	1	—	—	2	—	1
Judicial hsien courts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>

Institutions	Lunk- iang	Heiho	Jehol	East Hsing- an	South Hsing- an	West Hsing- an	North Hsing- an	Total
Supreme court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High courts & sub-high courts	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	9(4)
District courts & supple- mentary district courts	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	22(4)
District sub-courts & judi- cial local courts	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12(2)
Ssafakungshu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Chienlissufahsienkungshu	22	8	—	—	1	—	—	94
Cheng-shenso	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	19

Institutions	Lunk- iang	Heiho	Jehol	East Hsing- an	South Hsing- an	West Hsing- an	North Hsing- an	Total
Judicial hsien courts	—	—	—	5	8	9	6	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>211</b>

Remarks: Figures in parenthesis are sub-high courts, supplementary district courts and judicial local courts.

**Prosecutorates**

Institutions	Kirin	Lung- kiang	Fengtien	Antung	Chinchow	Ping- kiang	Sang- kiang
Supreme procuratorate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
High proc'te & sub-high procuratorates	1	(1)	1	(1)	—	1,(1)	(1)
District proc'te & sup'ly dist'ct proc'tes	2	(1)	10	1,(1)	1	4,(1)	(1)
District subproc'te & judi- cial local proc'tes	—	(2)	1	2	1	1	—
Ssafakungshu	5	—	6	3	1	4	—
Chienlissufahsienkungshu	10	3	9	4	7	20	13
Cheng shenso	—	1	—	—	2	—	1
Hsin proc'tes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>

Institutions	Lunk- iang	Heiho	Jehol	East Hsing- an	South Hsing- an	West Hsing- an	North Hsing- an	Total
Supreme procuratorate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
High proc'te & sub-high procuratorates	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	9,(4)
District proc'te & sup'ly dist'ct proc'tes	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	22,(2)
District subproc'te & judi- cial local proc'tes	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12,(2)
Ssafakungshu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Chienlissufahsienkungshu	22	8	—	—	1	—	—	94
Cheng shenso	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	16
Hsin proc'tes	—	—	—	5	8	9	6	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>211</b>

**Police System** With the founding of  
Manchoukuo, the police administration  
was put under supervision of the Min-  
ister of Civil Affairs, and a new police  
system was founded, which would suit  
the particular conditions of each pro-  
vince. According to the investigation  
made by the police bureau in the De-  
partment of Civil Affairs in November  
of 1932, the total number of police was  
101,000.

As organs for training police there are  
the Central Police School, Local Police  
Schools and police training schools. Su-  
perior police are sent to Japan for  
further study there for a year and in  
1935 students numbering 30 were des-  
patched for that purpose to Japan for  
the fourth time. From 5 to 20 ex-  
perienced Japanese policemen are en-  
gaged in various hsien and they are  
directing police in general in various  
provinces.

**Education and Religion**

**General Public education** in Manchou-  
kuo, except in the Hsingan provinces,  
comes under the jurisdiction of the  
Department of Education. In the pro-  
vinces, education, in accordance with the  
policy as outlined by the Department of  
Education, is governed by the Depart-  
ment of Mongolian Administration.

Works in education are being or-  
ganized under and undertaken by School  
Education and Social Works Bureaux.  
The primary object of school educa-  
tion is character building with the prin-  
ciple of equal opportunity for all which  
is the basis of the entire educational  
system. Anti-foreignism which the for-  
mer régime fostered has been entirely  
done away with, and the ideas of  
"Wangtao" are inculcated in the minds  
of the children. Compilation of new  
text-books is progressing rapidly and in



most of the schools the new text-books are already in use. Practically vocational training is another important work of the schools.

**Schools** The number and kinds of schools, and the number of instructors and pupils are as follows:

Kind of School	No.	No. of Students	No. of Instructors
Primary school	10,925 *2,959	596,688	19,632
Middle school	173 ×33	26,021	1,820
Normal school	109 36	8,727	701
Vocational school	41 ×5	4,592	428
Universities and colleges	7 ×3	1,987	306
Private school	1,624	29,952	1,639
Total	12,884 ×3,236	667,967	24,526

Remarks: \* denotes the number in contemplation.

**Social and Cultural Education** In the field of social education, the national traits of the people and the actual conditions of the country are given due consideration. A five-year programme is being worked out for adult education. Cultural work covers a vast field of activities, and it must of necessity proceed gradually.

Beginning with 1934 an annual subsidy of MY40,000 is being granted from the national treasury to improve and expand the work for adult education. In all some 2,236 schools now exist for adults. In addition there are 72 popular educational institutes and 55 lecture halls.

The National Library was established in Mukden in April, 1932, while in June, 1935, the National Museum was opened also in Mukden, which contains mementos of the country's once illustrious history. These institutions will undoubtedly help to promote the nation's cultural enterprises. The au-

thorities have already taken steps to preserve historic buildings and relics throughout the country. The Lama temples and other architectures in Jehol are receiving special attention of the Government which has decided to expend MY23,000 for preliminary investigation necessary to their permanent preservation.

**Institutions by Western Peoples** Educational institutions maintained by Western peoples are under the management of religious workers.

These educational establishments are mostly carried on by the British, French, German, and Danish nationals. The schools maintained by foreign missions in Manchuria were as follows, in 1929.

	Primary School	Secondary School	Others
Fengtien province	111	10	11
Kirin province	31	1	2
Lungkiang province	7	—	—
Total	149	11	13
Number of students	2,785	1,188	455

As regards schools for Russians there are 14 secondary schools, 8 primary schools, and 3 kindergartens of the Soviet Union in the Tungsheng Special District.

**Institutions Maintained by Japanese** The educational institutions maintained by the Japanese in Manchuria may be divided into those for the education of the Japanese (there are separate institutions for Koreans) and those for the education of the Chinese. These educational institutions are controlled by the Kwantung government in the Kwantung Leased Territory, and by the South Manchuria Railway Company in the railway zone, and by Japanese consulates in the consular districts.

In 1907 there were only six primary schools in Manchuria maintained by the Japanese. At present, however, there are numerous primary schools, middle schools, and higher schools established throughout Manchuria, the latest available figures of which are tabulated below:

	For Japanese		For Manchus	
	No. of Schools	No. of Students	No. of Schools	No. of Students
Primary education				
Primary schools or public schools	58	33,756	22	13,284
Others	—	—	328	20,990
Total	58	33,756	350	44,274
Secondary education				
Middle Schools	7	4,190	2	570

	For Japanese		For Manchus	
	No. of Schools	No. of Students	No. of Schools	No. of Students
Girls' Schools or Girls' Schools of Domestic Science	23	4,542	—	—
Total	30	8,732	2	570
Technical Education				
Technical Schools	5	2,465	2	209
Others (Training Schools)	5	229	—	—
Total	10	2,694	2	2
South Manchuria Technical College	1	—	—	—
Manchurian Educational School	1	259	—	—
University				
Port Arthur Engineering College	2	891	—	49
Manchurian Medical College	—	—	—	—

**Religion** The principal religions in Manchoukuo are Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Lamaism, and Mohammedanism. Christianity was introduced in 1858. In April, 1934, the Holy See formed a separate mission field in Manchoukuo, independent from that of

China, and appointed the Rt. Rev. Bishop A. Gaspals as Acting Apostolic Delegate for the whole of Manchoukuo. The latest available number of preachers and believers for each and the number of temples, shrines, and churches follow:

## NUMBER OF PREACHERS

Provinces	Buddhism	Taoism	Mohammedanism	Lamaism	Roman Catholics	Protestants
Fengtien	1,324	786	132	324	131	235
Kirin	311	570	172	—	73	232
Lungkiang	196	131	31	—	22	36
North Manchuria	49	8	11	12	67	63
Hsinking Special Municipality	85	3	1	—	9	15
Total	1,965	1,498	347	336	302	582

## NUMBER OF BELIEVERS

Provinces	Buddhism	Taoism	Mohammedanism	Lamaism	Roman Catholics	Protestants
Fengtien	697,316	22,408	79,850	276	27,843	18,277
Kirin	39,933	12,994	30,885	—	11,735	8,373
Lungkiang	5,777	1,329	7,086	—	10,779	648
North Manchuria Special District	10,921	373	31,076	3,182	13,776	4,437
Hsinking Special Municipality	2,522	30	2,300	—	130	458
Total	756,469	37,134	151,197	3,458	64,263	32,192

## NUMBER OF TEMPLES AND CHURCHES

Provinces	Buddhism	Taoism	Mohammedanism	Lamaism	Roman Catholics	Protestants
Fengtien	652	319	90	22	63	136
Kirin	74	133	32	—	27	51
Lungkiang	42	28	15	—	13	16
North Manchuria Special District	15	5	12	6	19	27
Hsinking Special Municipality	10	3	1	—	2	4
Total	793	488	150	28	121	234



### Medicine and Sanitation

**Sanitary Conditions** The climate of Manchuria is not at all unhealthy. But since the country is extensive, bordering on Mongolia and Siberia and inhabited by different races, many of whom lead the insanitary life of extremely primitive conditions, and especially since coolies and refugees are constantly migrating in large groups, the risk of the spread of dreadful infectious diseases is rather common. In the past twenty years, Manchuria has been often afflicted by such plagues; for instance, the pneumonic plague in 1910-1911, cholera in 1919, pneumonic plague again in 1920-1921, and pneumonic plague once more in 1927. Another plague is the pest which destroyed the lives of 900 people in 1934. But due to vigorous exertion made jointly by the Department of Civil Affairs, the Department of Mongolian Administration and the South Manchuria Railway Co. special districts have been mapped, isolation hospitals and lookouts established and they have been placed under supervision of the pest investigation institute. Owing to activities of these institutions as well as the thoroughness in inoculation the number afflicted by pest in 1935 was

Province	No. of Places	
	Public Physicians	Private Hospitals
Fengtien	5	1
Pingkiang	9	2
Sankiang	8	2
Kirin	6	2
Chinchow	5	1
Heiho	2	1

In addition to the above there are many medical organs which are under management of the General Direction of State Railways, the South Manchuria Railway and Japan Red Cross Society as well as of foundations and religious bodies. These are tabulated as follows:

Under management of	
The General Direction of State Railway	30
The South Manchuria Railway	29
Under management of	
Public hospitals under management	

	Fengtien	Kirin	Lungkiang	Tungsheng Special District	Total
Physicians					
Practitioners in the Chinese medicine	3,284	495	398	99	4,276
Ordinary physicians	658	133	121	287	1,199

reduced to one-half of that of 1934.

**Medical Institution** The administration of hygiene of the country is undertaken by the Bureau of Hygiene of the Department of Civil Affairs. As regards the facilities of the administration of hygiene they have organs established in various provinces, in North Manchuria Special District, in Hsinking, in various hsien, the police stations, etc. Though medical institutions in large cities in the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone are well equipped the situation is quite different in local districts and is not so good. State hospitals are located in Kirin, Harbin and Chengte where patients numbering about 25,000 are received every month. Among public hospitals there are Fengtien City Hospital, the Harbin First and Second Hospitals and a few others which are under construction. Physicians in the public service number 67 in all and it is so planned that by 1937 there will be at least one public physician in every hsien. In addition there are some private hospitals. The number of places where there are public physicians and private hospitals are as follows:

Province	No. of Places	
	Public Physicians	Private Hospitals
Lungkiang	10	2
Antung	5	1
Hsingan (4 prov.)	7	1
Jehol	10	1
Chientao	3	1

of the South Manchuria Railway	13
The Red Cross Society	10
Various foundations	6
Religious bodies	28
Municipal and hsien offices	19
Associations affiliated with social welfare works	34
Those which belong to the military	7
National asylums for the habitués of opium	10

The number of physicians, dentists, mid-wives, pharmacists and drug stores follows:

	Fengtien	Kirin	Lungkiang	Tungsheng Special District	Total
Dentists	125	12	5	183	326
Mid-wives					
Old-fashioned	1,564	9	27	8	1,608
New-styled	600	4	39	7	650
Pharmacists	441	?	?	?	441
Drug stores					
Chinese drug	995	?	?	?	996
Western medicine	229	?	?	?	229

**Medical Education** As organs for educating medical students there are only the Medical School attached to Kirin Government Hospital College and the Harbin Medical College. All the other educational organs are under management of foreign countries. Of these are found Manchuria Medical University and College, Fengtien Medical College, Harbin First and Second Dental School, and one pharmaceutical school under Russian management. But all except the Manchuria Medical University, are poorly equipped. In view of this, the Manchuria Medical College opened its technical course in 1933 and now admits Manchurian students.

For the improvement of national health, and especially for the successful realization of the ten-year anti-narcotics plan which was launched in 1937 in order to eradicate narcotic evils for which Manchuria was rather notorious under the former régime, Manchoukuo is urgently in need of more medical facilities and a greater number of efficient doctors. Such being the case, the government has recently decided to raise the medical school at Hsinking to college standing. The construction of the building for the new college, costing MY339,200, is to start early in spring of 1938 and expected to be finished early in 1939.

**Sanitation** With central epidemics prevention organ in the Bureau of Hygiene there are various sanitary institutions placed in local districts. There are also installed six quarantine stations at the frontier which have been established as permanent organs. As an organ for the prevention of pest 2 pest investigation institutes, 9 isolation hospitals and 9 lookouts which are permanent institutions have been established. Quarantine and the hygiene of the ports of Dairen and Port Arthur are under the direction of the Marine Office of the Kwantung government and its branch.

Hygienic investigations and inspections are conducted by the following institutions: The Central Laboratory,

the Hygiene Institute and the Animal Disease Research Institute of the South Manchuria Railway Company; the government hospitals at Dairen and Port Arthur; physicians, veterinary surgeons and pharmacists stationed by the Kwantung government at civil administration offices, police stations and sub-stations.

The Hygienic Institute was established in 1925 by the railway company at an outlay of ¥400,000 in view of the lack of facilities for pathogenic investigations, and also for the supply of preventive and curative medicines.

Vaccines, serums, and disinfectants produced at the Institute are distributed free or at cost not only in Manchuria but also in Tientsin and Shantung districts. The latest statistics for production and distribution of vaccines and serums give the following figures:

	Vaccines and serums manufactured in cc.	Products sold or distributed in cc.
1928	21,856,857	21,128,423
1929	25,574,962	25,513,384
1930	30,801,140	30,728,469

The Animal Disease Research Institute of the South Manchuria Railway Co., was established in 1925 at Mukden at a cost of ¥250,000. The Institute is divided into the Research and Enterprise Divisions. The Enterprise Division manufactures and distributes serums, vaccines and medicines for various animal diseases, conducts classes and lectures on animal diseases, gives itinerant medical treatment by sending free treatment and research corps, and also operates the examination station in the Institute.

**Extermination of Opium Evil** The painstaking efforts of the new State during the past four years since the enforcement of the Opium Law in January, 1933, to curb the drug habit were not made in vain, and the Government, having established an efficient monopoly system, has succeeded in



completing its preparatory period for the eradication of the evil. In view, however, of the fact that conditions at home and abroad demand the immediate extermination of the opium menace, the Government authorities have formulated a ten-year plan under which they hope to prevent the appearance of fresh cases and to cure the present addicts. Concerning this ambitious project, which was launched 1938, Premier Chang Ching-hui, in an announcement made on August 12, 1937, stated in part:

In accordance with its policy framed at the time of the foundation of the new State to eradicate the opium evil in the country, the Manchoukuo Government enforced an opium monopoly and established various facilities for its smooth execution. Though much appreciable results have been achieved, the Government keenly realizes the necessity of augmenting the policy in order to exterminate the age-long curse, especially at a time when general conditions in the country strongly call for national unity and readjustments, externally and internally. The Government has therefore firmly decided to expand and improve the existing facilities, enforce more stringent regulations and to surmount all difficulties to exterminate the evil practice as early as possible.

The main points of the ten-year programme are:

1. Reformatory education. Every effort will be made to propagate the necessity of abolishing opium smoking through the medium of educational and social institutions, while at the same time, a national anti-opium campaign will be launched through the Manchoukuo Concordia Association to awaken the people to the deadly effects of opium-smoking.

2. Prevention of the appearance of fresh cases.

(a) More effective control over the issue of certificates to addicts will be exercised, and no person under 25 years of age will, under any circumstances, be permitted to smoke five years after the launching of the programme.

(b) A nation-wide investigation will be conducted during 1938 and 1939 to register every addict so that no one, excepting those who have registered, will be permitted to smoke.

(c) The entry of addicts into the country from abroad will be strictly prohibited.

(d) No addicts will be employed by Government institutions, the Army and Navy, and special companies.

3. The curing of addicts.

(a) The present retail firms will be all brought under State management by the end of 1940.

(b) Additional opium infirmaries will be established in various parts of the country with a portion of the opium monopoly profits.

(c) The sale of opium will be limited to prepared opium alone by the end of 1939, and the amount of opium contained in prepared opium will be gradually decreased to reduce the toxicity of the addicts.

4. Production, buying and selling of opium.

(a) In accordance with the ten-year plan opium production will be gradually decreased. To open new fields of occupation for poppy growers who will be eventually compelled to abandon their present occupation, the Government will conduct investigations for selecting suitable crops for cultivation in their fields, and give them every encouragement and assistance in this respect.

(b) The purchasing agents in the designated opium producing districts will be abolished, and purchase will be made through agricultural co-operative associations.

(c) Buying and selling prices will be determined in conformity with the policy of eradicating opium smoking.

#### Principal Cities

**Hsinking** Hsinking has, within the brief period of three years, grown from a sleepy railway junction town into a fast expanding thriving city with a population of over 307,000. Prior to the establishment of the new State the population had remained stationary at above 130,000. Situated 702 km. north of Dalren as at the northern terminus of the South Manchuria Railway line, Hsinking, formerly known as Changchun, is now the capital of Manchoukuo and the seat of the Imperial Palace and all other important government buildings.

This city is also an important commercial centre as it forms the junction of the South Manchuria Railway, the North Manchuria Railway and the Hsinking-Tumen Railway. Its area, exclusive of the S.M.R. Zone, the Open Port, the Chinese town and Kuanchengtzu was, prior to the establishment of the new state, 21 sq. km. Today, owing to the rapid expansion of the city, its area, including the new first-stage construction zone, is 200 sq. km. The population is rapidly increasing and is expected to exceed 300,000 by the time

of the completion of the first stage construction works in 1937 and surpass the half-million mark when the second and third stage projects are finished.

It is divided into three sections known as the new city, the open town and the walled city, and plans are now being promoted which will ultimately make it a fine metropolis of some 3,000,000 population.

The Japanese population in Hsinking has increased from 10,000 to approximately 59,000 in these few years, and the Japanese institutions in this city include the chamber of commerce and industry, the stock exchange, banks, industrial organizations, the district and transportation offices of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and several schools of various grades, in addition to the offices of the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, the consulate-general, and the headquarters of the commander of the Kwantung army.

**Capital Construction Plan.** The plan for the first five years alone, called for a site 21.4 square kilometres in area. The private and public buildings that made their debut by the end of 1937 numbered 5,700, costing MY60,000,000. If roads, water supply system, and other public utilities are added to this huge sum, the total cost would easily reach MY200,000,000.

Standing on the plaza in front of the Hsinking Railway Station, the visitor sees between the Yamato Hotel on the left and the stately offices of the Hsinking branch of the S.M.R. Company on the right, one end of the thoroughfare that runs straight to the Government centre which has been laid out in noble lines. The part of this thoroughfare extending 800 metres to West Park, is called Chuo-dori, while that section to the South is known as Tatung Avenue, running in three asphalt tracks, the middle lane being lined by a strip of greensward, trees, and shrubs on both sides. It leads directly south to the Tatung Circle, around which stand the Capital Construction Bureau, the Department of Education, the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company's building and the new gigantic head office of the Central Bank of Manchou now under construction. The total distance of this avenue is six kilometres. At intervals, other roads branch off into areas where many large edifices have been erected or are in the process of completion, and into residential districts where houses have sprung up like mushrooms.

The network of roads completed up

to July, 1937, covered an area of 5,260,587 square metres, of which 1,000,000 square metres were paved. Their total length was 304 kilometres, which is equal to the distance between Hsinking and Mukden.

The new Finance Department building looms up a short distance to the south of the Tatung Circle, on the Tatung Avenue. Next to it is the Continental Scientific Research Institute, and across the street from it are the Hsingan Office and the Department of Communications.

Some several hundred metres to the southwest stand the magnificent State Council building, the dynamic centre of Manchoukuo's administration, and the Department of Justice building. A little further to the west is the home of the Foreign Affairs Bureau, while just over the rise of land is South Hsinking Station, which eventually will become the Central Station of Greater Hsinking.

That section of the Tatung Avenue from Tatung Circle north to its junction with the Chuo-dori has been centred the greater efforts in construction during the past five years. Here may be seen the imposing Kwantung Army headquarters, the Japanese Kwantung Bureau, the head office of the Tahsing Kungssu, the Nikke and Minakai Department Stores, and the Mitsubishi's Kangte Memorial Building, a modern office building on the square plan so familiar to skyscraper architecture, and the Horaku Theatre. Strung along are the roaring camps of the contractors at work on banks and office buildings to complete this "Big Business" street.

Hsinking has paid much attention to parks. Five large beautiful parks—Tatung, Paishan, Mutan, Shuntien and Hoshun—have been laid out, while another—Huanglung—is in the process of completion. These parks have all been preserved in their natural state, with appropriate artificial touches added to harmonize with the original state. Then there is the old West Park itself, although it had to sacrifice a part of its terrain for Government buildings.

Apart from these parks, there is the huge Hsinking Stadium at Nanling, where work on various units is being rushed. Covering an area of 1,500,000 square metres, the sports centre, upon its completion will become one of the largest and best equipped stadiums on the Asiatic continent. 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 also boasts the best water supply system in Manchoukuo. The present system can best be appreciated by comparing it with the water supply system of the Changchun days. Under the former régime, there were water mains only in the S. M. R. zone. The majority of the residents of other sections had to buy drinking water at so much a pail. Good pure water comes from the Chingyuehtan reservoir in the suburbs of the city, another huge project completed under the first five-year of Capital Construction. Covering an area of 78 square kilometres, the mammoth reservoir utilizes water from a tributary of the Itung River, and enough water is stored there to supply a population of half a million.

**Mukden** Mukden (Fengtien), formerly the seat of the old militarist government of the Chang family, still retains its prosperity as a commercial and industrial centre of Manchoukuo situated as it is in the heart of a vast plain watered by the Liao River.

The main line and the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchuria Railway, the Mukden-Shanhaikwan Railway, and the Mukden-Hailung Railway converge at Mukden thus making this city an important point of communication between Europe and Asia.

As an industrial centre, Mukden produces matches, bean-oil, rice, pottery, textiles and tobacco. This city also is a centre of education in Manchoukuo, among its important schools being the Manchuria Medical College, in addition to several primary and secondary schools for boys and girls.

The population of the open town and the railway zone of Mukden at the end of July, 1936, numbered 534,638, of which 81,676 are the Japanese nationals including Koreans.

**Dairen** Dairen is the most important port for Manchoukuo. Located in the Leased Territory of Kwantung the city is under Japanese administration. Starting from this city, the main line of the South Manchuria Railway runs north as far as Hsinking, branching off at Mukden to Antung.

The city is built on the shore of the Bay of Dairen, extending 7.8 kilometres from east to west and 3 kilometres from north to south. Divided into the residential, mixed, commercial and industrial districts, the city is well planned, with a sewerage system, parks and other modern public utilities completed by the Japanese.

In 1915 the city was organized as

an autonomous municipality and efforts have since been continued to perfect its sanitary and educational institutions and fire-preventing facilities.

From the central square covering an area of more than 10,000 tsubo, 10 boulevards radiate in all directions, the streets of this city being of seven different widths with a maximum of 23 ken or about 50 yards.

Among the parks of the city, Electric Park is the most famous, Hoshigaura Park, which is in Hoshigaura, a suburb of Dairen, is also well known for its golf links and sea-bathing beach.

Being the largest commercial centre of South Manchuria, the city has a population of approximately 370,000 of which about 139,000 are the Japanese coming from Japan proper. Among the important offices in the city are the headquarters of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the city hall, the civil administration office, the bureau of communications, the chamber of commerce and industry, the branch offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Chosen Bank, the Oriental Colonization Company, the Central Bank of Manchou, the Chenglung Bank, the Mitsui Company, the Mitsubishi Company, the Okuragumi, Mitsukoshi and other business concerns.

Various local institutions include the Manchuria Dockyard Company, the Dairen Steamship Company, the South Manchuria Electric Company and the Dairen Hospital. Among the schools in this city are 12 kindergartens, 14 primary schools, 2 middle schools, 2 girls' high schools, a commercial school, a girls' commercial school, a commercial and industrial school, a foreign language school and a technical college.

**Ryojun (Port Arthur)** Ryojun was once the seat of the government of the Kwantung Leased Territory. Situated at the southern tip of Liaotung peninsula, the city is surrounded by hills on all sides except on its water front, which forms a port opening to the Gulf of Pechihli.

The city is made up of two sections, the old town and the new town. In the old town are located the city hall, the dockyard, the defence headquarters, the higher law court, the civil administration office and the headquarters of Port Arthur fortress.

The new city is built on the shore of the west port and forms the government and school district with the former office of government of the Kwantung Leased Territory, the Ryojun Engineering College, and other schools located in it.

The boulevards of the city are of two different widths, 84 feet and 63 feet respectively, while the standard width of the street is 42 feet.

The vicinity of Ryojun is the old scene of the siege of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War, and a smooth driveway now connects Ryojun and Dairen to take tourists to the old battlefields.

The population of the city is put at 31,000, of which about 12,000 are the Japanese nationals.

**Yingkow** Before the opening of Dairen, Yingkow was the only commercial port of Manchuria, and it enjoyed great prosperity. It is now known mostly as an industrial centre for manufacturing bean oil, tobacco, brick and soy sauce.

Being situated on the bank of the Liao River about 14 miles from its mouth, this town still plays an important rôle in the commerce of the river, meeting the needs of the rural populace along its banks. The town on the opposite bank of the river is known as Newchwang.

The population of the Japanese section of the city is put as 5,300, of which 3,000 are the Japanese coming from Japan proper.

**Kirin** Standing on the western bank of the Sungari River, Kirin is the terminus of the Kirin-Changchun Railway and is known as an important station in the transportation of lumber produced in the upper basin of the river.

Being one of the largest cities in Manchoukuo, it has a population of 127,000, of which about 8,500 are the Japanese. As the city is kept comparatively clean, surrounded by shapeless hills, Kirin is known among the Japanese as the Kyoto of Manchuria. Among other products marketed in this city are lumber, tobacco leaf, hemp and furs.

**Harbin Special Municipality** Harbin is situated on the eastern bank of the Sungari River, at 44.5 degrees North Latitude and 126.40 degrees East Longitude. Although now known as the Paris of the Far East, Harbin was only a deserted village before the Russian penetration into Manchuria.

Built in European style, the city has a population of 462,000, of which 31,400 are the Japanese, 6,400 Koreans and 40,000 Russians.

From this city, the southern line of the North Manchuria Railway runs to Hsinking. The city also forms an important point in the long railway which links Vladivostok and cities of Europe via Siberia.

As the largest commercial and industrial centre of north Manchuria, Harbin handles more than 4,000,000 tons of soy beans, wheat, bean-cake and other products annually.

The city was formerly divided into three sections: Old Harbin, the new city and the open town. The new city is said to have been planned after Moscow. The railway station, the offices of the North Manchuria Railway and the North Manchuria Railway and the foreign consulates are located in this section.

In the open town, which is the commercial section of the city, reside Russian, Japanese and Manchurian merchants engaged in thriving business activities. The Harbin offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Chosen Bank and Mitsui Company are found in the open town.

In June of 1933 Harbin was made a special municipality and since July 1, 1933 the municipality became an autonomous city which comes under the direct control of the Department of Civil Affairs. Since then the old plan of extension of the city has been given up and the city is under construction according to a new plan which purports to make it ten times as large as that designed under the old plan.

#### Kwantung Leased Territory

**General and Historical** The Kwantung Leased Territory under Japanese rule which was ceded to Japan by Russia and the lease of which lasts till 1997, together with the railway zone of the South Manchuria Railway Company, forms the most civilized area of Manchuria with all kinds of modern facilities introduced by the Japanese.

Occupying a small southern portion of Liaotung Peninsula, the Leased Territory covers an area of some 3,367.88 square kilometres with a population of 1,134,074 at the end of 1935, of which 163,796 are the Japanese, 4,389 Koreans, 963,875 the Chinese and Manchous and 2,014 of other nationalities.

**Government** The government of the Kwantung Leased Territory at Ryojun is in charge of the civil administration office under the supervision of the Kanto Bureau, which is again placed under the Embassy at Hsinking.

In the beginning the territory was under military rule with an army officer as governor-general. This system was changed in 1919, and since then a civilian officer was appointed governor of the territory by the Emperor of Japan. A drastic change was made in this system



on December 25, 1934, in which the Kanto Bureau was established at Hsinking under the control of the Ambassador at Hsinking, and most of the administrative powers formerly vested in the governor of the Leased Territory was transferred to the president of the newly created Bureau. The president takes charge of the civil administration within the territory and supervises the business of the South Manchuria Railway Co. The Bureau is sub-divided into the president's secretariat, home affairs, police, and controller's divisions. At the same time a separate office was created for administration of the Peninsula. Under this office, which is at Ryojun, falls the administration of civil affairs in the Peninsula, the prisons, the Ryojun Engineering College, the middle schools, the girls' high schools, the normal school for natives, the commercial school for natives, the agricultural schools for natives, the Police Training School, the Meteorological Observatory, the government hospitals, the Agricultural Experimental Station, the Sericultural Experimental Station and several other institutions in the territory.

**Finance** Taxes are regularly collected, but due to a large expenditure required for improvement in hygiene, strengthening of police force, extension of educational facilities, development of industries, etc., the revenue from this source is not enough to meet the expenditure, so that subvention is allowed from the General Account. The budget

for the financial year 1936-37 was as follows:

Revenue	
Ordinary revenue	¥4,760,276
Extraordinary ..	¥2,510,243
Total	¥7,270,519
Expenditure	
Ordinary expenditure	¥3,544,089
Extraordinary ..	¥3,726,430
Total	¥7,270,519

Of the ordinary revenue the income from taxes amounts to ¥2,066,278, that from the Government enterprises and properties to ¥2,393,450, while in the extraordinary revenue the Government subvention amounts to ¥1,747,412. The main items of expenditure included ¥2,084,432 for various subsidies, ¥1,510,251 for public works and repairs, ¥1,198,056 for various enterprises and ¥757,213 for education.

**Justice and Communications** In regard to the administration of justice in the Leased Territory, the system of the courts of justice was established in 1906 to adjudicate in all civil and criminal cases, irrespective of the nationalities of the persons involved.

The defence of the Leased Territory is secured by a neutral zone along the northern frontier.

The communication system and educational, hygienic and other modern institutions are well organized in the territory. In matters concerning hygiene and sanitation, the Kwantung government is collaborating with the South Manchuria Railway Company.







## THE CONSTITUTION

### CHAPTER I THE EMPEROR

ARTICLE I The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

ARTICLE II The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

ARTICLE III The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

ARTICLE IV 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 V The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE VI The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and executed.

ARTICLE VII The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

ARTICLE VIII The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in the 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 IX The Emperor issues, or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the 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 X The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and 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 XI The Emperor has the

supreme command of the Army and Navy.

ARTICLE XII The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

ARTICLE XIII The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

ARTICLE XIV The Emperor declares a state of siege.

The conditions and effects of a state of siege shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE XV The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honour.

ARTICLE XVI The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments and rehabilitation.

ARTICLE XVII 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 XVIII The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE XIX Japanese subjects may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military or any other public offices equally.

ARTICLE XX Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army or Navy according to the provisions of law.

ARTICLE XXI Japanese subjects are amenable to the duty of paying taxes according to the provisions of law.

ARTICLE XXII Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of law.

ARTICLE XXIII No Japanese subject shall be arrested, detained, tried or punished, unless according to law.

ARTICLE XXIV No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

ARTICLE XXV Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

ARTICLE XXVI Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the



letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

ARTICLE XXVII 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 XXVIII Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

ARTICLE XXIX Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meetings and associations.

ARTICLE XXX Japanese subjects may present petitions, by observing the proper forms of respect, and by complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

ARTICLE XXXI The provisions contained in the present chapter shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

ARTICLE XXXII 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 the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

### CHAPTER III

#### THE IMPERIAL DIET

ARTICLE XXXIII The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

ARTICLE XXXIV 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 XXXV The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

ARTICLE XXXVI No one can at one and the same time be a Member of both Houses.

ARTICLE XXXVII Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE XXXVIII Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by the Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

ARTICLE XXXIX A Bill which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses shall not be again brought in during the same session.

ARTICLE XL Both Houses can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

ARTICLE XLI The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

ARTICLE XLII A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

ARTICLE XLIII 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 XLIV 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 XLV 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 XLVI 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 XLVII Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

ARTICLE XLVIII 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 XLIX Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

ARTICLE L Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

ARTICLE LI 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 LII No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside

the respective Houses for any opinion uttered or for any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinions 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 LIII The Members of both Houses shall, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

ARTICLE LIV The 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 LV 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 the State, require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

ARTICLE LVI The Privy Councillors shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

### CHAPTER V

#### THE JUDICATURE

ARTICLE LVII 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 LVIII 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 LIX 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 LX All matters, that fall within the competency of a special Court, shall be specially provided for by law.

ARTICLE LXI No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the administrative authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation specially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of a Court of Law.

### CHAPTER VI

#### FINANCE

ARTICLE LXII 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 in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE LXIII The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as they are not remodelled by a new law, be collected according to the old system.

ARTICLE LXIV 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 LXV The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

ARTICLE LXVI 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 LXVII 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 LXVIII** 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 LXIX** In order to supply deficiencies, which are unavoidable, in the Budget, and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

**ARTICLE LXX** 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 all 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 LXXI** 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 LXXII** 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 LXXIII** 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 LXXIV** 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 LXXV** No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

**ARTICLE LXXVI** Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, Ordinances, or by whatever names 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 Art. LXVII.

## THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

### CHAPTER I SUCCESSION TO THE IMPERIAL THRONE

**ARTICLE I** The Imperial Throne of Japan shall be succeeded to by male descendants in the male line of Imperial Ancestors.

**ARTICLE II** The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest son.

**ARTICLE III** When there is no Im-

perial eldest son, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest grandson. When there is neither Imperial eldest son nor any male descendant of his, it shall be succeeded to by the Imperial son next in age, and so on in every successive case.

**ARTICLE IV** For succession to the Imperial Throne by an Imperial descendant, the one of full blood shall have precedence over descendants of half blood. The succession to the Imperial Throne by the latter shall be limited to those cases

only, when there is no Imperial descendant of full blood.

**ARTICLE V** When there is no Imperial descendant, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial brother and by his descendants.

**ARTICLE VI** When there is no such Imperial brother or descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial uncle and by his descendants.

**ARTICLE VII** When there is neither such Imperial uncle nor descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the next nearest member among the rest of the Imperial Family.

**ARTICLE VIII** Among the Imperial brothers and the remoter Imperial relations, precedence shall be given, in the same degree, to the descendants of full blood over those of half blood, and to the elder over the younger.

**ARTICLE IX** When the Imperial heir is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists, the order of succession may be changed in accordance with the foregoing provisions, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

### CHAPTER II

#### ASCENSION AND CORONATION

**ARTICLE X** Upon the demise of the Emperor, the Imperial heir shall ascend the Throne, and shall acquire the Divine Treasures of the Imperial Ancestors.

**ARTICLE XI** The ceremonies of Coronation shall be performed and a Grand Coronation Banquet (Daijosai) shall be held at Kyoto.

**ARTICLE XII** Upon an ascension to the Throne, a new era shall be inaugurated, and the name of it shall remain unchanged during the whole reign, in agreement with the established rule of the 1st year of Meiji.

### CHAPTER III

#### MAJORITY, INSTITUTION OF EMPRESS AND OF HEIR- APPARENT

**ARTICLE XIII** The Emperor, the Kotalshi and the Kotalson shall attain their majority at eighteen full years of age.

**ARTICLE XIV** Members of the Im-

perial Family, other than those mentioned in the preceding Article, shall attain their majority at twenty full years of age.

**ARTICLE XV** The son of the Emperor, who is Heir-apparent, shall be called "Kotalshi." In case there is no Kotalshi, the Imperial grandson, who is Heir-apparent, shall be called "Kotalson."

**ARTICLE XVI** The institution of Empress and that of Kotalshi or of Kotalson shall be proclaimed by an Imperial Rescript.

### CHAPTER IV

#### STYLES OF ADDRESS

**ARTICLE XVII** The style of address for the Emperor, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager and of the Empress, shall be His, or Her or Your Majesty.

**ARTICLE XVIII** The Kotalshi and his consort, the Kotalson and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, the Imperial Princesses, the Princes and their consorts, and the Princesses shall be styled His, Her, Their, or Your Highness or Highnesses.

### CHAPTER V

#### REGENCY

**ARTICLE XIX** When the Emperor is a minor, a Regency shall be instituted.

When He is prevented by some permanent cause from personally governing, a Regency shall be instituted, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

**ARTICLE XX** The Regency shall be assumed by the Kotalshi or the Kotalson, being of full age of majority.

**ARTICLE XXI** When there is neither Kotalshi nor Kotalson, or when the Kotalshi or the Kotalson has not yet arrived at his majority, the Regency shall be assumed in the following order:

1. An Imperial Prince or a Prince.
2. The Empress.
3. The Empress Dowager.
4. The Grand Empress Dowager.
5. An Imperial Princess or a Princess.

**ARTICLE XXII** In case the Regency is to be assumed from among the male members of the Imperial Family, it shall be done in agreement with the order of succession to the Imperial Throne. The same shall apply to the case of female



members of the Imperial Family.

ARTICLE XXIII A female member of the Imperial Family to assume the Regency shall be exclusively one who has no consort.

ARTICLE XXIV When, on account of the minority of the nearest related member of the Imperial Family, or for some other cause, another member has to assume the Regency, the latter shall not, upon the arrival at majority of the above mentioned nearest related member, or upon the disappearance of the aforesaid cause, resign his or her post in favour of any person other than of the Kotaihi or of the Kotaison.

ARTICLE XXV When a Regent or one who should become such, is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists therefor, the order of the Regency may be changed, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

## CHAPTER VI

### THE IMPERIAL GOVERNOR

ARTICLE XXVI When the Emperor is a minor, an Imperial Governor shall be appointed to take charge of His bringing up and of His education.

ARTICLE XXVII In case no Imperial Governor has been nominated in the will of the preceding Emperor, the Regent shall appoint one, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

ARTICLE XXVIII Neither the Regent nor any of his descendants can be appointed Imperial Governor.

ARTICLE XXIX The Imperial Governor can not be removed from his post by the Regent, unless upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council and upon that of the Privy Council.

## CHAPTER VII

### THE IMPERIAL FAMILY

ARTICLE XXX The term "Imperial Family" shall include the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the Kotaihi and his consort, the Kotaison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, the Imperial Princesses, the Princes and their consorts, and the Princesses.

ARTICLE XXXI From Imperial sons to Imperial great-great-grandsons, Imperial male descendants shall be called Imperial Princes; and from Imperial daughters to Imperial great-great-granddaughters, Imperial female descendants shall be called Imperial Princesses. From the fifth generation downwards, they shall be called, male descendants, Princes, female ones, Princesses.

ARTICLE XXXII When the Imperial Throne is succeeded to by a member of a branch line, the title of Imperial Prince or Imperial Princess shall be specially granted to the Imperial brothers and sisters, being already Princes or Princesses.

ARTICLE XXXIII The births, namings, marriages and deaths in the Imperial Family shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

ARTICLE XXXIV Genealogical and other records relating to the matters mentioned in the preceding Article shall be kept in the Imperial archives.

ARTICLE XXXV The members of the Imperial Family shall be under the control of the Emperor.

ARTICLE XXXVI When a Regency is instituted, the Regent shall exercise the power of control referred to in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE XXXVII When a member, male or female, of the Imperial Family is a minor and has been bereft of his or her father, the officials of the Imperial Court shall be ordered to take charge of his or her bringing up and education. Under certain circumstances, the Emperor may either approve the guardian chosen by his or her parent, or may nominate one.

ARTICLE XXXVIII The guardian of a member of the Imperial Family must be himself a member thereof and of age.

ARTICLE XXXIX Marriages of members of the Imperial Family shall be restricted to the circle of the Family, or to certain noble families specially approved by Imperial Order.

ARTICLE XL Marriages of the members of the Imperial Family shall be subject to the sanction of the Emperor.

ARTICLE XLI The Imperial writs sanctioning the marriages of members of the Imperial Family shall bear the countersignature of the Minister of the Imperial Household.

ARTICLE XLII No member of the Imperial Family can adopt any one as his son.

ARTICLE XLIII When a member of the Imperial Family wishes to travel beyond the boundaries of the Empire, he

shall first obtain the sanction of the Emperor.

ARTICLE XLIV A female member of the Imperial Family, who has married a subject, shall be excluded from membership of the Imperial Family. However, she may be allowed, by the special grace of the Emperor, to retain her title of Imperial Princess or of Princess, as the case may be.

## CHAPTER VIII

### IMPERIAL HEREDITARY ESTATES

ARTICLE XLV No landed or other property that has been fixed as the Imperial Hereditary Estates shall be divided up and alienated.

ARTICLE XLVI The landed and other property to be included in the Imperial Hereditary Estates shall be settled by Imperial writ with the advice of the Privy Council, and shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

## CHAPTER IX

### EXPENDITURES OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE

ARTICLE XLVII The expenditures of the Imperial House of all kinds shall be defrayed out of the National Treasury at a certain fixed amount.

ARTICLE XLVIII The estimates and audit of accounts of the expenditures of the Imperial House and all other rules of the kind shall be regulated by the Finance Regulations of the Imperial House.

## CHAPTER X

### LITIGATIONS, DISCIPLINARY RULES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY

ARTICLE XLIX Litigation between members of the Imperial Family shall be decided by judicial functionaries specially designated by the Emperor to the Department of the Imperial Household, and execution issued, after Imperial sanction thereto has been obtained.

ARTICLE L Civil actions brought by private individuals against members of the Imperial Family, shall be decided in the Court of Appeal in Tokyo. Members of the Imperial Family shall, however, be

represented by attorneys, and no personal attendance in the Court shall be done in agreement with the Court.

ARTICLE LI No member of the Imperial Family can be arrested, or summoned before a Court of Law, unless the sanction of the Emperor has been first obtained thereto.

ARTICLE LII When a member of the Imperial Family has committed an act derogatory to his (or her) dignity, or when he has exhibited disloyalty to the Imperial House, he shall, by way of disciplinary punishment and by order of the Emperor, be deprived of the whole or a part of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family, or shall be suspended therefrom.

ARTICLE LIII When a member of the Imperial Family acts in a way tending to the squandering of his (or her) property, he shall be pronounced incapable by the Emperor, prohibited from administering his property, and a manager shall be appointed therefor.

ARTICLE LIV The two foregoing Articles shall be enforced upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council.

## CHAPTER XI

### THE IMPERIAL FAMILY COUNCIL

ARTICLE LV The Imperial Family Council shall be composed of the male members of the Imperial Family, who have reached the age of majority. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the President of the Privy Council, the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Minister of State for Justice and the President of the Court of Cassation shall be ordered to take part in the deliberations of the Council.

ARTICLE LVI The Emperor personally presides over the meeting of the Imperial Family Council, or directs one of the members of the Imperial Family to do so.

## CHAPTER XII

### SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

ARTICLE LVII Those of the present members of the Imperial Family of the fifth generation and downwards, who have already been invested with the title of Imperial Prince, shall retain the same as heretofore.

ARTICLE LVIII The order of succes-



sion to the Imperial Throne shall in every case relate to the descendants of absolute lineage. There shall be no admission to this line of succession for any one, as a consequence of his being an adopted Imperial son, Koyushi or heir to a princely house.

ARTICLE LIX The grades of rank among the Imperial Princes, Imperial Princesses, Princes and Princesses shall be abolished.

ARTICLE LX The family rank of Imperial Princes and all usages conflicting with the present Law shall be abolished.

ARTICLE LXI The property, annual expenses and all other rules concerning the members of the Imperial Family shall be specially determined.

ARTICLE LXII When in the future it shall become necessary either to amend or make additions to the present Law, the matter shall be decided by the Emperor, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council, and with that of the Privy Council.

#### A SUPPLEMENT TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

(February 11, 1907)

ARTICLE I A Prince may be granted a family name and be caused to join the order of nobility by Imperial Order or through a petition.

ARTICLE II A Prince may become, by obtaining the sanction of the Emperor, the successor to the headship of a noble family, or be adopted into a noble family, with the object of succeeding to its headship.

ARTICLE III The wife and direct descendants of a Prince, who has, in accordance with the two preceding Articles, become a subject, and the wives of such

descendants, enter such subject's family. This rule does not apply, however, to females married to other members of the Imperial Family and the direct descendants of such females.

ARTICLE IV A member of the Imperial Family, who has been deprived of its privileges may, by Imperial order, be caused to descend to the status of subject.

ARTICLE V The cases provided for in Articles I, II, and IV (of the supplementary law) shall be subject to the advice of the Imperial Family Council and that of the Privy Council.

ARTICLE VI A member of the Imperial Family who has become a subject can not be restored into the Imperial Family.

ARTICLE VII Regulations relating to the personal status and other rights and duties of members of the Imperial Family, shall be especially determined besides those prescribed in the present Law.

The regulations referred to in the preceding clause apply when a member of the Imperial Family and a private individual are parties to a matter, concerning which different rules are provided to apply to such parties respectively.

ARTICLE VIII Provisions in Laws and Ordinances, which are set down as applicable to members of the Imperial Family, shall be applicable only when there are no special provisions in the present Law or in Regulations that may be issued in conformity with the present Law.

#### A SUPPLEMENT TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

(November 28, 1918)

A female member of the Imperial Family may marry a Prince of the principal House or of the branch Houses of the Ri Family.

#### LIST OF EMPERORS

No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
1	JIMMU	(B. C.)	660-581	9	KAIKA		157-97
2	SUIZEI		581-548	10	SUJIN		97-29
3	ANNEI		548-510	11	SUININ		29-71
4	ITOKU		510-475	12	KEIKŌ	(A. D.)	71-131
5	KŌSHŌ		475-392	13	SEIMU		131-192
6	KŌAN		392-290	14	CHŪAI		192-201
7	KŌREI		290-214	15	ŌJIN		270-313
8	KŌGEN		214-157		(Jingo, Regent)		201-270

No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
16	NINTOKU		313-400	52	SAGA	Enryaku (806), Daidō (806-809)	809-823
17	RICHU		400-406	53	JUNNA	Kōnin (823-824), Tenchō (824-833)	823-833
18	HANSHŌ		406-412	54	NIMMYŌ	Tenchō (833-834), Jowa (834-848), Kashō (848-850)	833-850
19	INGYŌ		412-453	55	MONTOKU	Kashō (850-851), Ninju (851-854), Saikō (854-857), Tennan (857-858)	850-858
20	ANKŌ		453-456	56	SEIWA	Tennan (858-859), Jōgwan (859-876)	858-876
21	YŪRYAKU		456-480	57	YŌZEI	Jōgwan (876-877), Gwangyō (877-884)	876-884
22	SEINEI		480-485	58	KŌKŌ	Gwangyō (884-885), Ninna (885-887)	884-887
23	KENSŌ		485-488	59	UDA	Ninna (887-889), Kwanpyō (889-897)	887-897
24	NINKEN		488-489	60	DAIGO	Kwanpyō (897-898), Shōtai (898-901), Engi (901-923), Enchō (923-930)	897-930
25	BURETSU		489-507	61	SUZAKU	Enchō (930-931), Jōhei (931-938), Tengyō (938-946)	930-946
26	KEITAI		507-531	62	MURAKAMI	Tengyō (946-947), Tenryaku (947-957), Tentoku (957-961), Ōwa (961-964), Kōhō (964-967)	946-967
27	ANKAN		531-535	63	REIZEI	Kōhō (967-968), Anna (968-969)	967-969
28	SENKA		535-539	64	ENYŪ	Anna (969-970), Tenroku (970-973), Tenen (973-976), Jōgen (976-978), Tengen (978-983), Eikan (983-984)	969-984
29	KIMMEI		539-572	65	KAZAN	Eikan (984-985), Kanna (985-986)	984-986
30	BITATSU		572-585	66	ICHIJŌ	Kanna (986-987), Eien (987-989), Eiso (989-990), Shōryaku (990-995), Chōtoku (995-999), Chōho (999-1004), Kankō (1004-1011)	986-1011
31	YŌMEI		585-587	67	SANJŌ	Kankō (1011-1012), Chōwa (1012-1016)	1011-1016
32	SUSHUN		587-592	68	GOICHIJŌ		1016-1036
33	SUIKO (Empress)		592-629				
34	JOMEI		629-642				
35	KŌGYOKU (Empress)		642-645				
36	KŌTOKU	Taika (645-650), Hakuchi (650-654)	645-654				
37	SAIMEI (Empress)		655-661				
38	TENJI		661-671				
39	KŌBUN		671-672				
40	TEMMU	Hakuhō (672-686), Suchō (686- )	672-686				
41	JITŌ (Empress)	Suchō (686-697)	686-697				
42	MOMMU	Taihō (701-704), Keiun (704-707)	697-707				
43	GEMMYŌ (Empress)	Keiun (707-708), Wadō (708-715)	707-715				
44	GENSHŌ (Empress)	Reiki (715-717), Yōrō (717-724)	715-724				
45	SHŌMU	Jinki (724-729), Tempyō (729-749), Tempyokanhō (749)	724-749				
46	KŌKEN (Empress)	Tempyōshōhō (749-757), Tempyōhōji (757-758)	749-758				
47	JUNNIN	Tempyōhōji (758-764)	758-764				
48	SHŌTOKU (Empress)	Tempyōhōji (764-765), Tempyōjingo (765-767), Jingokelun (767-770)	764-770				
49	KŌNIN	Jingokelun (770), Hōki (770-781), Ten-ō (781)	770-781				
50	KAMMU	Ten-ō (781-782), Enryaku (782-806)	781-806				
51	HEIZEI		806-809				



No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
		Chōwa (1016-1017), Kannin (1017-1021), Chian (1021-1024), Manju (1024-1028), Chōgen (1028-1036)				Ninnan (1168-1169), Kaō (1169-1171), Jōan (1171-1175), Angen (1175-1177), Jishō (1177-1180)	
69	GOSUZAKU	Chōgen (1036-1037), Chōryaku (1037-1040), Chōkyū (1040-1044), Kantoku (1044-1045)	1036-1045	81	ANTOKU	Jishō (1180-1181), Yowa (1181-1182), Juēi (1182-1184), Genryaku (1184-1185)	1180-1185
70	GOREIZEI	Kantoku (1045-1046), Eijō (1046-1053), Tenki (1053-1058), Kōhei (1058-1065), Chiryaku (1065-1068)	1045-1068	82	GOTOBĀ	Bunji (1185-1190), Kenkyū (1190-1198)	1185-1198
71	GOSANJŌ	Chiryaku (1068-1069), Enkyū (1069-1072)	1068-1072	83	TSUCHIMIKADO	Kenkyū (1198-1199), Shōji (1199-1201), Kennin (1201-1204), Genkyū (1204-1206), Kenēi (1206-1207), Jōgen (1207-1210)	1198-1210
72	SHIRAKAWA	Enkyū (1072-1074), Jōho (1074-1077), Jōryaku (1077-1081), Eiho (1081-1084), Ōtoku (1084-1086)	1072-1086	84	JUNTOKU	Jōgen (1210-1211), Kenryaku (1211-1213), Kenho (1213-1219), Jōkyū (1219-1221)	1210-1221
73	HORIKAWA	Ōtoku (1086-1087), Kanji (1087-1094), Kaho (1094-1096), Eichō (1096-1097), Jōtoku (1097-1099), Kōwa (1099-1104), Chōji (1104-1106), Kajō (1106-1107)	1086-1107	85	CHŌKYŌ	Jōkyū (1221)	1221
74	TOBA	Kajō (1107-1108), Tennin (1108-1110), Tin-ei (1110-1113), Eikyū (1113-1118), Gen-ei (1118-1120), Hoan (1120-1123)	1107-1123	86	GOHORIKAWA	Jōkyū (1221-1222), Jō-ō (1222-1224), Gennin (1224-1225), Karoku (1225-1227), Antei (1227-1229), Kanki (1229-1232), Jōei (1232)	1221-1232
75	SUTOKU	Hoan (1123-1124), Tenji (1124-1126), Daiji (1126-1131), Tenjō (1131-1132), Chōjō (1132-1135), Hoen (1135-1141), Eiji (1141)	1123-1141	87	SHIJŌ	Jōei (1232-1233), Tempuku (1233-1234), Bunryaku (1234-1235), Katei (1235-1238), Ryakunin (1238-1239), Ennō (1239-1240), Ninji (1240-1242)	1232-1242
76	KONOYĒ	Eiji (1141-1142), Kōji (1142-1144), Tenyō (1144-1145), Kyūan (1145-1151), Nimpai (1151-1154), Kyūju (1154-1155)	1141-1155	88	GOSAGA	Ninji (1242-1243), Kangen (1243-1246)	1242-1246
77	GOSHIRAKAWA	Kyūju (1155-1156), Hogen (1156-1158)	1155-1158	89	GOFUKAKUSA	Kangen (1246-1247), Hōji (1247-1249), Kenchō (1249-1256), Kogen (1256-1257), Shōka (1257-1259), Shōgen (1259)	1246-1259
78	NIJŌ	Hogen (1158-1159), Heiji (1159-1160), Eiryaku (1160-1161), Ōho (1161-1163), Chōkan (1163-1165), Eiman (1165)	1158-1165	90	KAMEYAMA	Shōgen (1259-1260), Bunnō (1260-1261), Kōcho (1261-1264), Bunēi (1264-1274)	1259-1274
79	ROKIJŌ	Eiman (1165-1166), Ninnan (1166-1168)	1165-1168	91	GOUDA	Bunēi (1274-1275), Kenji (1275-1278), Kōan (1278-1287)	1274-1287
80	TAKAKURA		1168-1180	92	FUSHIMI	Kōan (1287-1288), Shō-ō (1288-1293), Einin (1293-1298)	1287-1298
				93	GOFUSHIMI	Einin (1298-1299), Shōan	1298-1301

No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
		(1299-1301)				(1558-1570), Genki (1570-1573), Tenshō (1573-1586)	
94	GONIJŌ	Shōan (1301-1302), Kengen (1302-1303), Kagen (1303-1306), Tokuji (1306-1308)	1301-1308	107	GOYŌZEI	Tenshō (1586-1592), Būnroku (1592-1598), Keichō (1598-1611)	1586-1611
95	HANAZONO	Tokuji (1308), Enkyō (1308-1311), Ōchō (1311-1312), Shōwa (1312-1317), Bunpo (1317-1318)	1308-1318	108	GOMIZUNO-O	Keichō (1611-1615), Genna (1615-1624), Kanēi (1624-1629)	1611-1629
96	GODAIGO	Bunpo (1318-1319), Genno (1319-1321), Genkyō (1321-1324), Shōchū (1324-1326), Karyaku (1326-1329), Gentoku (1329-1331), Genkō (1331-1334), Kemmu (1334-1336), Engen (1336-1339)	1318-1339	109	MYOSHO (Empress)	Kanēi (1629-1643)	1629-1643
97	GOMURAKAMI	Engen (1339-1340), Kōkoku (1340-1346), Shōhei (1346-1368)	1339-1368	110	GOKOMYŌ	Kanēi (1643-1644), Shōho (1644-1648), Keian (1648-1652), Jō-ō (1652-1654)	1643-1654
98	CHŌKEI	Shōhei (1368-1370), Kentoku (1370-1372), Bunchū (1372-1375), Tenju (1375-1381), Kōwa (1381-1383)	1368-1383	111	GOSAI	Jō-ō (1654-1655), Meiiryaku (1655-1658), Manji (1658-1661), Kanbun (1661-1663)	1654-1663
99	GOKAMEYAMA	Kōwa (1383-1384), Genchū (1384-1392)	1383-1392	112	REIGEN	Kanbun (1663-1673), Empō (1673-1681), Tenna (1681-1684), Jōkyō (1684-1687)	1663-1687
100	GOKOMATSU	Genchū (1392), Meitoku (1393-1394), Ōei (1394-1412)	1392-1412	113	HIGASHIYAMA	Jōkyō (1687-1688), Genroku (1688-1704), Hōei (1704-1709)	1687-1709
101	SHŌKŌ	Ōei (1412-1428), Shōchō (1428)	1412-1428	114	NAKAMIKADO	Hōei (1709-1711), Shōtoku (1711-1716), Kyōho (1716-1735)	1709-1735
102	GOHANAZONO	Shōchō (1428-1429), Eikyō (1429-1441), Kakitsu (1441-1444), Bunnan (1444-1449), Hōtoku (1449-1452), Kyōtoku (1452-1455), Kōshō (1455-1457), Chōroku (1457-1460), Kanshō (1460-1464)	1428-1464	115	SAKURAMACHI	Kyōho (1735-1736), Gembun (1736-1741), Kampō (1741-1744), Enkyō (1744-1747)	1735-1747
103	GOTSUCHIMIKADO	Kanshō (1464-1466), Būnshō (1466-1467), Ōnin (1467-1469), Bummel (1469-1487), Chōkyō (1487-1489), Entoku (1489-1492), Meisō (1492-1500)	1464-1500	116	MOMOZONO	Enkyō (1747-1748), Kan-ēn (1748-1751), Hōryaku (1751-1762)	1747-1762
104	GOKASHIWABARA	Meisō (1500-1501), Būnki (1501-1504), Eishō (1504-1521), Daiēi (1521-1526)	1500-1526	117	GOSAKURAMACHI (Empress)	Hōryaku (1762-1764), Meiwa (1764-1770)	1762-1770
105	GONARA	Daiēi (1526-1528), Kyoroku (1528-1532), Temmon (1532-1555), Kōji (1555-1557)	1526-1557	118	GOMOMOZONO	Meiwa (1770-1772), An-ēi (1772-1779)	1770-1779
106	ŌGIMACHI	Kōji (1557-1558), Eiroku	1557-1586	119	KŌKAKU	An-ēi (1779-1781), Temmei (1781-1789), Kansei (1789-1801), Kyōwa (1801-1804), Būnka (1804-1817)	1779-1817
				120	NINKŌ	Būnka (1817-1818), Būnsei (1818-1830), Tempō (1830-1844), Kōka (1844-1846)	1817-1846
				121	KŌMEI	Kōka (1846-1848), Kaēi (1848-1854), Ansei (1854-1860), Man'en (1860-1861), Būnkyū (1861-1864), Genji	1846-1866



No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
		(1864-1865), Keio (1865-1866)		123	TAISHO	Taisho (1912-1926)	1912-1926
122	MEIJI	Keio (1867-1868), Meiji (1868-1912)	1867-1912	124	PRESENT TENNO	Showa (1926- )	1926-

### TREATY FOR THE RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Signed at Paris, August 26, 1926

**ARTICLE I** The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the name of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

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

**ARTICLE III** The present Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties named in the Preamble in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, and shall take effect as between them as soon as all their several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited at Washington.

This Treaty shall, when it has come into

effect as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, remain open as long as may be necessary for adherence by all the other Powers of the world. Every instrument evidencing the adherence of a Power shall be deposited at Washington and the Treaty shall immediately upon such deposit become effective as between the Power thus adhering and the other Powers parties hereto.

It shall be the duty of the Government of the United States to furnish each Government named in the Preamble and every Government subsequently adhering to this Treaty with a certified copy of the Treaty and of every instrument of ratification or adherence. It shall also be the duty of the Government of the United States telegraphically to notify such Governments immediately upon the deposit with it of each instrument of ratification or adherence.

### TREATY BETWEEN THE NINE POWERS CONCERNING CHINA

Signed at Washington February 6, 1922

**ARTICLE I** The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree:

(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;

(3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations through the territory of China;

(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would

abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States.

**ARTICLE II** The Contracting Powers agree not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement, or understanding, either with one another, or individually or collectively, with any Power or Powers, which would infringe or impair the principles stated in Article I.

**ARTICLE III** With a view to applying more effectually the principles of the Open Door or equality of opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations, the Contracting Powers, other than China, agree that they will not seek

nor support their respective nationals in seeking:—

(a) any arrangement which might purport to establish in favour of their interest any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China;

(b) any such monopoly or preference as would deprive the nationals of any other Power of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China, or of participating with the Chinese Government, or with any local authority, in any category of public enterprise, or which by reason of its scope, duration or geographical extent is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity.

It is understood that the foregoing stipulations of this Article are not to be so construed as to prohibit the acquisition of such properties or rights as may be necessary to the conduct of a particular commercial, industrial, or financial undertaking or to the encouragement of invention and research.

China undertakes to be guided by the principles stated in the foregoing stipulations of this Article in dealing with applications for economic rights and privileges from Governments and nationals of all foreign countries, whether parties to the present Treaty or not.

**ARTICLE IV** The Contracting Powers agree not to support any agreements by their respective nationals with each other designed to create Spheres of Influence or to provide for the enjoyment of mutually exclusive opportunities in designated parts of Chinese territory.

**ARTICLE V** China agrees that, throughout the whole of the railways in China, she will not exercise or permit unfair discrimination of any kind. In particular there shall be no discrimination

whatever, direct or indirect, in respect of charges or of facilities on the ground of the nationality of passengers or the countries from which or to which they are proceeding, or the origin or ownership of goods or the country from which or to which they are consigned, or the nationality or ownership of the ship or other means of conveying such passengers or goods before or after their transport on the Chinese Railways.

The Contracting Powers, other than China, assume a corresponding obligation in respect of any of the aforesaid railways over which they or their nationals are in a position to exercise any control in virtue of any concession, special agreement or otherwise.

**ARTICLE VI** The contracting Powers, other than China, agree fully to respect China's rights as a neutral in time of war to which China is not a party; and China declares that when she is a neutral she will observe the obligations of neutrality.

**ARTICLE VII** The Contracting Powers agree that, whenever a situation arises which in the opinion of any one of them involves the application of the stipulations of the present Treaty, and renders desirable discussion of such application, there shall be full and frank communication between the Contracting Powers concerned.

**ARTICLE VIII** Powers not signatory to the present Treaty, which have Governments recognized by the Signatory Powers and which have treaty relations with China, shall be invited to adhere to the present Treaty. To this end the Government of the United States will make necessary communications to nonsignatory Powers and will inform the Contracting Powers of the replies received. Adherence by any Power shall become effective on receipt of notice thereof by the Government of the United States.

### TREATY BETWEEN THE FOUR POWERS CONCERNING THEIR INSULAR POSSESSIONS AND INSULAR DOMINIONS IN THE REGION OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN

Signed at Washington, December 13, 1921

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT

Signed at Washington, February 6, 1922

I

The High Contracting Parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights

in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean.



If there should develop between any of the High Contracting Parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they shall invite the other High Contracting Parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

## II

If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other Power, the High Contracting Parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

## III

This Treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the time it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it

shall continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the High Contracting Parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

## IV

This Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the High Contracting Parties and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and there-upon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate. The Government of the United States will transmit to all the Signatory Powers a certified copy of the proces-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

The present Treaty, in French and in English, shall remain deposit in the archives of the Government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted by that Government to each of the Signatory Powers.

TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA CONCERNING THE ISLAND OF YAP  
AND OTHER MANDATED ISLANDS SITUATED  
IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AND LYING  
NORTH OF THE EQUATOR

Signed at Washington, February 11, 1922

Considering that by Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles, signed on June 28, 1919, Germany renounced in favour of the Powers described in that Treaty as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, to wit, the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions;

Considering that the benefits accruing to the United States under the aforesaid Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles were confirmed by the Treaty between the United States and Germany, signed on August 25, 1921, to restore friendly relations between the two nations;

Considering that the said four Powers, to wit, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, have agreed to confer upon His Majesty the Emperor of Japan a mandate, pursuant to the Treaty of Versailles, to administer the groups of the former German islands in the Pacific Ocean lying

north of the Equator, in accordance with the following provisions:

ARTICLE I The islands over which a Mandate is conferred upon His Majesty the Emperor of Japan (herein-after called the Mandatory) comprise all the former German islands situated in the Pacific Ocean and lying north of the Equator;

ARTICLE II The Mandatory shall have full power of administration and legislation over the territory subject to the present Mandate as an integral portion of the Empire of Japan, and may apply the laws of the Empire of Japan to the territory, subject to such local modifications as circumstances may require;

The Mandatory shall promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants of the territory subject to the present Mandate;

ARTICLE III The Mandatory shall see that the slave trade is prohibited and that

no forced labour is permitted, except for essential public works and services, and then only for adequate remuneration;

The Mandatory shall also see that the traffic in arms and ammunition is controlled in accordance with principles analogous to those laid down in the Convention relating to the control of the arms traffic, signed on September 10th, 1919, or in any convention amending same;

The supply of intoxicating spirits and beverages to the natives shall be prohibited;

ARTICLE IV The military training of the natives, otherwise than for purpose of internal police and the local defence of the territory, shall be prohibited. Furthermore, no military or naval bases shall be established or fortifications erected in the territory;

ARTICLE V Subject to the provisions of any local law for the maintenance of public order and public morals, the Mandatory shall ensure in the territory freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, and shall allow all missionaries, nationals of any State Member of the League of Nations, to enter into, travel and reside in the territory for the purpose of prosecuting their calling;

ARTICLE VI The Mandatory shall make to the Council of the League of Nations an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council, containing full information with regard to the territory, and indicating the measures taken to carry out the obligations assumed under Articles 2, 3, 4, and 5;

ARTICLE VII The consent of the Council of the League of Nations is required for any modification of the terms of the present mandate;

The Mandatory agrees that, if any dispute whatever should arise between the Mandatory and another member of the League of Nations relating to the interpretation or the application of the provision of the Mandate, such dispute, if it cannot be settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations;

Considering that the United States did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles and did not participate in the agreement respecting the aforesaid Mandate;

Desiring to reach a definite understanding with regard to the rights of the two governments and their respective nationals in the aforesaid islands, and in particular the Island of Yap, have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose

and to that end have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Baron Kijuro Shidehara, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington; and

The President of the United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I Subject to the provisions of the present Convention, the United States consents to the administration by Japan, pursuant to the aforesaid Mandate, of all the former German islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying north of the Equator.

ARTICLE II The United States and its nationals shall receive all the benefits of the engagements of Japan, defined in Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the aforesaid Mandate, notwithstanding the fact that the United States is not a Member of the League of Nations.

It is further agreed between the High Contracting Parties as follows:

(1) Japan shall insure in the islands complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship which are consonant with public order and morality; American missionaries of all such religions shall be free to enter the islands and to travel and reside therein, to acquire and possess property, to erect religious buildings and to open schools throughout the islands; it being understood, however, that Japan shall have the right to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of public order and good government and to take all measures required for such control.

(2) Vested American property rights in the mandated islands shall be respected and in no way impaired;

(3) Existing treaties between the United States and Japan shall be applicable to the mandated islands;

(4) Japan will address to the United States a duplicate of the annual report on the administration of the Mandate to be made by Japan to the Council of the League of Nations;

(5) Nothing contained in the present Convention shall be affected by any modification which may be made in the terms of the Mandate as recited in the Convention, unless such modification shall have been expressly assented to by the United States.

ARTICLE III The United States and



its nationals have free access to the Island of Yap on a footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation and their respective nationals in all that relates to the landing and operation of the existing Yap-Guam cable or of any cable which may hereafter be laid or operated by the United States or by its nationals connecting Island of Yap.

The rights and privileges embraced by the preceding paragraph shall also be accorded to the Government of the United States and its nationals with respect to radio-telegraphic communication; provided, however, that so long as the Government of Japan shall maintain on the Island of Yap an adequate radio-telegraphic station, co-operating effectively with the cables and with other radio stations on ships or on shore, without discriminatory exactions or preferences, the exercise of the right to establish radio-telegraphic stations on the Island by the United States or its nationals shall be suspended.

ARTICLE IV In connection with the rights embraced by Article III, specific rights, privileges and exemptions, in so far as they relate to electrical communications, shall be enjoyed in the Island of Yap by the United States and its nationals in terms as follows:

(1) Nationals of the United States shall have the unrestricted right to reside in the Island, and the United States and its nationals shall have the right to acquire and hold on a footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation or their respective nationals all kinds of property and interests, both personal and real, including lands, buildings, residences,

offices, works and appurtenances.

(2) Nationals of the United States shall not be obliged to obtain any permit or license in order to be entitled to land and operate cables on the Island, or to establish radio-telegraphic service, subject to the provisions of Article 3, or to enjoy any of the rights and privileges embraced by this Article and Article 3.

(3) No censorship or supervision shall be exercised over cable or radio messages or operations.

(4) Nationals of the United States shall have complete freedom of entry and exit in the Island for their persons and property.

(5) No taxes, port, harbour, or landing charges or exactions of any nature whatsoever, shall be levied either with respect to the operation of cables or radio stations, or with respect to property, persons or vessels.

(6) No discriminatory police regulations shall be enforced.

(7) The Government of Japan will exercise its power of expropriation in the Island to secure to the United States or its nationals needed property and facilities for the purpose of electrical communications if such property or facilities cannot otherwise be obtained.

It is understood that the location and the area of land so to be expropriated shall be arranged between the two Governments according to the requirements of each case. Property of the United States or of its nationals and facilities for the purpose of electrical communication in the Island shall not be subject to expropriation.

## NOTIFICATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Made Public March 27, 1932

The Japanese Government believe that the national policy of Japan, which has for its aim to insure the peace of the Orient and thereby to contribute to the cause of peace throughout the world, is identical in spirit with the mission of the League of Nations, which is to achieve international peace and security. It has always been with pleasure, therefore, that this country has for thirteen years past, as an original Member of the League, and a permanent Member of its Council, extended a full measure of co-operation

with her fellow-Members towards the attainment of its high purpose. It is indeed a matter of historical fact that Japan has continuously participated in the various activities of the League with a zeal not inferior to that exhibited by any other nation. At the same time, it is and has always been the conviction of the Japanese Government that in order to render possible the maintenance of peace in various regions of the world, it is necessary in existing circumstances to allow the operation of the Covenant of the

League to vary in accordance with the actual conditions prevailing in each of those regions. Only by acting on this just and equitable principle can the League fulfil its mission and increase its influence.

Acting on this conviction, the Japanese Government, ever since the Sino-Japanese dispute was, in September, 1931, submitted to the League, have, at meetings of the League and on other occasions, continually set forward a consistent view. This was, that if the League was to settle the issue fairly and equitably, and to make a real contribution to the promotion of peace in the Orient, and thus enhance its prestige, it should acquire a complete grasp of the actual conditions in this quarter of the globe and apply the Covenant of the League in accordance with these conditions. They have repeatedly emphasized and insisted upon the absolute necessity of taking into consideration the fact that China is not an organized State,—that its internal conditions and external relations are characterized by extreme confusion and complexity, and by many abnormal and exceptional features,—and that, accordingly, the general principles and usages of International Law which govern the ordinary relations between nations are found to be considerably modified in their operation so far as China is concerned, resulting in the quite abnormal and unique international practices which actually prevail in that country.

However, the majority of the Members of the League evinced in the course of its deliberations during the past seventeen months a failure either to grasp these realities or else to face them and take them into proper account. Moreover, it has frequently been made manifest in these deliberations that there exist serious differences of opinion between Japan and these Powers concerning the application and even the interpretation of various international engagements and obligations including the Covenant of the League and the principles of International Law. As a result, the Report adopted by the Assembly at the special session of 24 February last, entirely misapprehending the spirit of Japan, pervaded as it is by no other desire than the maintenance of

peace in the Orient, contains gross errors both in the ascertainment of facts and in the conclusions deduced. In asserting that the action of the Japanese Army at the time of the Incident of 18 September and subsequently did not fall within the just limits of self-defence, the Report assigned no reasons and came to an arbitrary conclusion, and in ignoring alike the state of tension which preceded, and the various aggravations which succeeded, the Incident—for all of which the full responsibility is incumbent upon China—the Report creates a source of fresh conflict in the political arena of the Orient. By refusing to acknowledge the actual circumstances that led to the foundation of Manchoukuo, and by attempting to challenge the position taken up by Japan in recognizing the new State, it cuts away the ground for the stabilization of the Far Eastern situation. Nor can the terms laid down in its recommendations—as was fully explained in the Statement issued by this Government on 25 February last—ever be of any possible service in securing enduring peace in these regions.

The conclusion must be that in seeking a solution of the question the majority of the League have attached greater importance to upholding inapplicable formulae than to the real task of assuring peace, and higher value than to the vindication of academic thesis than to the eradication of the sources of future conflict. For these reasons, and because of the profound differences of opinion existing between Japan and the majority of the League in their interpretation of the Covenant and of other treaties, the Japanese Government have been led to realize the existence of an irreconcilable divergence of views, dividing Japan and the League on policies of peace, and especially as regards the fundamental principles to be followed in the establishment of a durable peace in the Far East. The Japanese Government, believing that in these circumstances there remains no room for further co-operation, hereby give notice, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, Paragraph 3, of the Covenant, of intention of Japan to withdraw from the League of Nations.



STATEMENT OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT  
IN VIRTUE OF PARAGRAPH 5 OF ARTICLE  
15 OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE

February 25, 1933

PART I

Japan's co-operation with the  
League of Nations

Japan has taken the greatest interest in the development and success of the League from the days of its inception. Her successive governments have extended to it for nearly fourteen years their hearty co-operation, and her statesmen have devoted their best efforts to the extension of its influence and the enhancement of its prestige. Japan takes pride in recalling the active participation of her representatives in the work of the League. As an original and permanent Member of the Council, she has had many opportunities of co-operation in its beneficent activities, and of these opportunities she has fully availed herself. She regards the League as a most powerful instrument for the good of humanity; and she is only anxious, in the interest of this great experiment in the establishment of universal peace, that the Members of the League shall fully appreciate the situation in the Far East and deal with it in a practical way rather than by formulae and principles.

The present dispute was first brought by China to the consideration of the Council of the League of Nations under Article 11 of the Covenant in September, 1931. In spite of the fact that Japan in this case was obliged to act solely in self-defence against aggression on the part of China, Japan, from the very beginning, has spared no effort in explaining to the League the facts and background of this unfortunate incident, and at the same time, she has constantly, and without waiting for the Resolution passed by the Council on September 30, endeavoured as far as possible not to aggravate the situation. Japan has also from time to time communicated to the League all information relative to the development of the situation, so that the League might be enabled to understand the actual conditions prevailing in the Far East.

Unfortunately, however, the condition of Manchuria showed no immediate improvement in the matter of peace and

order, owing to the continued activities of Chang Hsueh-liang, while the feelings of the Chinese and the Japanese peoples became further strained, with the result that there was no possibility of withdrawing the Japanese troops within the Railway Zone under the then existing circumstances. When the Council met again in October, Japan realized the importance of allaying the excited national feelings of the two peoples as the first essential condition of securing the safety of the lives and property of Japanese subjects and of making possible the withdrawal of the Japanese troops. She was convinced that for this purpose, it was necessary for the two parties concerned to pave the way for direct negotiations, with the object of restoring normal relations between the two countries. Japan took pains to explain this view to the President and certain Members of the Council, but proposal to initiate direct negotiations was not accepted.

Moreover, the Council formed a plan to invite a representative of the United States, a non-Member State of the League, to participate in its deliberations as an observer. To this proposition Japan raised an objection, contending that participation in the proceedings of the Council by a state not a Member of the League is contrary to its constitution, but the other Members of the Council insisted on regarding the step as a mere matter of procedure, and they invited a United States observer to the Council. Japan remained convinced that this was a matter which concerned the constitution of the League and that the action of the majority constituted a clear case of the violation of the Covenant. It became apparent that if the opinion of her fellow-members was that such an important matter of substance could be decided by a majority as a mere matter of procedure, she had ratified the Covenant under an error. However, owing to her strong desire to uphold the cause of the League, she continued to participate in the activities of the Council.

The discrepancy between the views of the other Members of the League and those entertained by Japan arose from a

lack of understanding of the Far Eastern situation on the part of the League. In her desire to assist the League and to maintain its legitimate influence and usefulness, Japan proposed at the Council meeting held in November, 1931, that the League should dispatch a Commission of Enquiry to China so that its Members might be able to understand fully the actual conditions prevailing in that country. This proposal was adopted by the Council in its Resolution of December 10.

The Commission of Enquiry headed by Lord Lytton reached China in March, 1932, by way of Japan and entered Manchoukuo in April. Japan rendered every facility to the Commission in order to assist its investigations. Through the establishment of the new State of Manchoukuo, especial difficulty was encountered in the matter of the entrance of the Chinese Assessor into the territory of that State. Japan therefore exerted her good offices with Manchoukuo in order to smooth over this difficulty, and enabled the Commission to carry out its investigations.

The Report of the Commission of Enquiry was made public on October 1, 1932. On account of the brief period allowed for the investigation of the Commission, much remained to be desired for the Report to claim to present a true picture of the actual condition of China. Accordingly, Japan, on November 18 last, handed to the League her Observations on the Lytton Report in order to provide it with accurate materials for coming to a fair conclusion on the questions involved.

The Lytton Report was the subject of deliberation by the Council from November 21, and by the Assembly from December 6, 1932. The Committee of Nineteen appointed by the Assembly without the concurrence of Japan drafted on December 15 a Resolution and a Statement of Reasons concerning the procedure to be followed in performing the duty of conciliation which devolved upon that body in accordance with Paragraph 3, Article 15 of the Covenant. Japan proposed the deletion from the Draft Resolution of passages regarding the participation of states which were not members of the League, and also the modification of certain points relating to the proposed Committee of Conciliation as well as the entire deletion of the last paragraph of the Statement of Reasons, which declared in particular that the maintenance and recognition of the present régime in Manchuria could not be considered as solution.

At the same time, considering that Paragraph 3 of Article 15 represents the final resort provided for in the Covenant for conciliatory solution of a dispute, Japan endeavoured to discover some compromise which would enable her to continue her co-operation with the League.

As stated in Part II, M of the Report, the President of the Committee and the Secretary General were authorized to enter into conversations with both the Japanese and Chinese Delegations. The conversations between the Japanese Delegation and the Secretary General were carried on from the first part of January, 1933. As a result of these conversations, a draft was drawn up, and it was referred with the knowledge of the President of the Committee to the Japanese Government for their approval. Subsequently, when amendments of the Japanese Government to this draft were communicated to the Committee of Nineteen, it was made known to the Japanese Delegation that the said draft could not be taken up as a basis of further negotiation. This caused a great surprise to the Japanese Government as they had every reason to believe that the President of the Committee, who together with the Secretary General was authorized to conduct negotiations with the both Delegations, was also fully aware of the conversations and raised no objection to the preparation of the draft.

Though the Committee finally agreed to the deletion from the Draft Resolution of passages relating to the participation of non-Member States in the work of the proposed Committee of Conciliation, it proposed that the Japanese Government accept the rest of the text of the Resolution and the Statement of Reasons of December 15 and make a reservation in regard to the last Paragraph of the Statement of Reasons to which Japan had taken objection. The declaration contained in this Paragraph would, as is stated elsewhere in the present statement, not only constitute an action ultra vires on the part of the League but prejudice the whole question and imply a direct attack on the policy followed by the Japanese Government with respect to the existence of Manchoukuo. Furthermore, such an attitude on the part of the League was in no way in accord with the idea of conciliation advocated by the Committee of Nineteen as well as by the Japanese Government. For these reasons, Japan found it impossible to accept the proposal of the Committee.



Upon the refusal of the Japanese Delegation to agree to the Committee's proposal in this regard, the latter set to the procedure of drafting a Report under Paragraph 4 of Article 15.

However, the Japanese Government refused to give up the hope for conciliation and in their final efforts to achieve this end, they agreed to withdraw the various amendments which they had presented when the text of December 15 was communicated to them and consented to accept as the basis of conciliation the principles and conclusions of Chapter 9 of the Lytton Report, in so far as they were applied in a way to "harmonize with the events which have taken place," which phrase is an almost literal quotation from that Report itself. Further they agreed to the maintenance of the last Paragraph of the President's Declaration (formerly called the Statement of Reasons) on the condition that its wording be modified in such a way that it would not appear to constitute a prejudgment and an attack directed against the policy of the Japanese Government vis-à-vis Manchoukuo.

The Committee of Nineteen found this final proposal likewise unacceptable. Thus the Committee rejected all the Japanese proposals and came to the conciliation under Paragraph 3 was impossible. The Committee forthwith proceeded with the drafting of a Report under Paragraph 4 of Article 15 of the Covenant. The Draft Report thus prepared was submitted to the Assembly on February 21, and in spite of the negative vote on the part of Japan, it was adopted by the Assembly on February 24.

## PART II

Errors in the Report concerning the chief characteristics of the dispute

The Report sets forth in Part III what are termed the "chief characteristics of the dispute." It is most regrettable that this part of the Report is substantially based upon the Report of the Commission of Enquiry. As stated in that Report, "the issues involved in this conflict are not as simple as they are often represented to be. They are, on the contrary, exceedingly complicated and only an intimate knowledge of all the facts as well as of their historical background should entitle anyone to express a definite opinion upon them." It must be remembered that the Commission of Enquiry spent only six weeks in Manchuria and

fifteen in China, most of which was passed in Peiping, and their trip covered only a very limited area of China—a few open ports where the real condition of China could not have thoroughly been studied. In these circumstances, it was impossible for them to acquire "an intimate knowledge of all the facts as well as their historical background."

Hence the document is not as complete as it should be. It is quite natural that there should be not a few errors in the Report of the Assembly which was drafted upon the basis of the Lytton Report. These errors might have been avoided if the Committee of Nineteen had taken into due consideration the Observations of the Japanese Government presented to the Council on November 18, 1932. At any rate, it must be said that the Lytton Report, admirable and praiseworthy as it is, is not a document which one can look upon as containing all the facts as well as all the historical background upon which alone final judgment should be based. The errors in the Report of the Assembly are numerous. Let only the most salient be cited:

(1) The Report appears to cling in Part III to the fiction that China exists today as a single organized state to be dealt with on the same footing as any country in Europe or America. The fiction happens to be merely a convenient formula which embodies in a concise form the generous aspirations of the Powers for the recovery of China as a unified and orderly state. Japan has worked hard to act upon that formula during these many years, and she is prepared to continue on the same lines in cases where ordinary matters alone are concerned. But where her vital necessities come into play as in Manchuria, she is forced to reconsider that fiction, and to ask herself what are the actual facts, and who are the actual rulers. States which are Members of the League of Nations and have little interest in China can afford to preserve the convenient fiction intact without serious difficulty. But Japan, in a totally different position, economically and strategically, is compelled, however reluctantly, to examine and set a limit to the fiction and to direct her course according to realities.

It is the view of the Japanese Government that the erstwhile Chinese State ceased to rule in Manchuria when "the fall of the United Republic after the death of Yuan Shi-kai in 1915 signaled the break-up of all unity of government in China." (Observations of the Japanese Government, page 15).

As a matter of fact, none of the governments including the Nanking Government maintains authority over China save over the limited areas which it actually controls. That is why the Japanese Government in their Observations insist that Manchuria is not naturally and necessarily an integral part of China. It will then be asked, as it has been asked,—"why did Japan invoke the Nanking Government at the outset of the Manchurian Incident? Why did Japan negotiate with Peking in 1915? Why did she declare Manchuria to be a part of China in 1922?" The answer is that Japan clung until the last moment to the fiction of Manchuria being an integral part of China. She had many excellent opportunities of departing from it, if she had wished, afforded by the chaotic state of the country. She steadily refrained from availing herself of the opportunities. But when chaos came to threaten her whole position in Manchuria, it became necessary for her to take measures to protect her various interests and important rights.

It should be observed at this point that Japan is not setting a precedent for defying the existence of a neighbour state merely because it is weak or disturbed by internal disruption. It is needless to say that so long as the government of a state which has actually ruled the whole area maintains its authority in any part of its territory, so long does the state continue to subsist and to remain inviolable. The peculiar circumstances of China do not reside in the fact that its common government is weak or distracted by disruption. They reside in the unique fact that no authority which now exists has ever been a common government of China at all, and none therefore has title to rule the entire country.

The League of Nations should not forget that fact overrides form, and that a state must possess a single and continuous government.

(2) The Report, in agreeing that the Chinese boycott against Japan imposed after the September 18 Incident falls within the province of retaliatory measures, sows the seeds of incalculable future trouble for each and every Power interested in China. All the major Powers conduct military operations in China under certain circumstances, and maintain armed forces in Chinese territory for that specific purpose. If the adoption by the Powers of any forcible measure for the protection of their rights and interests is on each occasion to be the subject of a retaliatory boycott, the application of

forces will of necessity be extended without limit.

By their acceptance of the Resolutions of September 30 and of December 10, 1931, China and Japan agreed that they should take the necessary measures to prevent any aggravation of the situation. The Japanese Government desire to call the attention of the League to the fact that it was the conspicuous failure on the part of China to take such proper measures that led to the regrettable Shanghai Incident. It should also be added that in any discussion of the boycott the fact of anti-foreign education in schools and the "revolutionary foreign policy" (admitted by the Nanking Government) should not be left out of consideration, as these three subjects are inseparably bound together.

(3) The Report quotes and adopts from the Lytton Report the reference to the possibility of an arbitral settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute. But arbitration presupposes a normal organized state with a government supreme throughout its territory and capable of enforcing an award. China, as has been stated above, has not for years been in such a state, at any rate so far as to render it possible to arbitrate with her in vital matters concerning Manchuria. With whom would the arbitration have proceeded? With Chang Hsueh-liang whom the League does not recognize? Or with the Nanking Government whose authority (as the Report of the Commission of Enquiry showed) he did not obey? Japan, with her vital interests at stake, could not and cannot possibly resort to arbitration in such a matter with such a country as China.

(4) The Report again quotes and adopts the refusal of the Commission of Enquiry to recognize as measures of self-defence the military operations of the Japanese army on the night of September 18, although it does not exclude the possibility that the Japanese officers on the spot might have thought they were acting in self-defence. This is simply another case of a facile and uncritical acceptance of the opinions of the Commission of Enquiry, utterly ignoring the emphatic contradiction contained in the Observations of the Japanese Government. On what grounds can the League or any other third party pronounce a verdict on the case contrary to the judgment of the Japanese officers on the spot? The right of self-defence is one of those inalienable rights of a state which may be duly exercised in certain specific circumstances, and the question of on what occasion and



to what extent that right should be exercised is a matter which can be determined only by the state concerned. In this connection the Japanese Government in their Observations have referred to the reservations made by both France and the United States in concluding the Pact of Paris; a reference which the Assembly found it possible to pass over in silence.

The Report in stating that the operations of the Japanese army, viewed as a whole as they developed through the entire period of the conflict, cannot be regarded as an act of self-defence, fails to take into cognizance the tension which existed, the overwhelming forces by which the Japanese were faced and the utter uncertainty which prevailed as to the probable action of those forces. Above all, it fails to take into account the vital rights and interests of Japan in Manchuria, which are not confined to the leased territory and the railways, but involve mining and forestry, consular police and consular jurisdiction, residence and trade throughout the entire region. When these rights and interests are threatened, the measures for their protection may have to be extended throughout Manchuria. But never have Japanese military operations exceeded the bounds of necessity for self-protection.

In order that it may not be supposed over *sub silentio*, the Japanese Government take this opportunity of explicitly denying the specific conclusion reached in the Report that no question can arise of Chinese responsibility for the development of events since September 18, 1931, and that the use of boycotts by China subsequent to that date falls under the category of reprisals. Even if the theory that the Japanese military action did not constitute lawful self-defence should be accepted, that clearly would not invest the Chinese with an unlimited license to behave as they chose to, and to enter upon a career of unrestricted violence and wrong. Much more is this the case if, as Japan contends, the actions of her troops were urgently called for by the necessities of self-defence. How can reprisals possibly be exercised against a lawful act? The proper reply to acts of self-defence is negotiation and explanation and not reprisals, which generally lead to war. Had the United States exercised reprisals in the Carolina case, war with England must have ensued. Again it must be noted that the Resolution of September 30 precludes either party from aggravating the situation; and it would seem strange to hold that this meant that China might take

steps which would certainly aggravate it, leaving Japan alone responsible for any untoward development.

What appears to be a most curious statement is found in Part III of the Report which reads: "adoption of measures of self-defence does not exempt a state from complying with the provisions of Article 12 of the Covenant."

As has already been observed by the Japanese Government, the right of self-defence is exercised upon the occasion "of an urgent"—to quote Webster's definition—"and overwhelming necessity allowing no choice of means and no instant for deliberation." To enquire the observance upon such an occasion of Article 12 of the Covenant, which stipulates that the right of self-defence may be exercised three months after the award by the arbitrators or the judicial decision or the Report of the Council of the League has been made public, is to deny the right of self-defence itself.

(5) The Report says that the declaration of independence by Manchoukuo was not spontaneous. Since the statement is based upon no fresh investigation conducted at a later date, it may be readily gathered that the Report has here again adopted the erroneous conclusions of the Commission of Enquiry contained in Chapter VI of the latter's Report, the baselessness of which has been fully exposed in the Observations of the Japanese Government.

It must strike an impartial observer as extraordinary that the Assembly repeats this finding of the Commission of Enquiry in face of the emphatic denials of Japan. There are two factors which may partly account for this. First, the movement during the tyrannous régime of the Changs for the keeping of Manchuria aloof from all participation in the affairs of China Proper was subterranean, and had no repercussion in the outside world; and the authors of the Report may therefore have been sceptical of its existence. Secondly, they appear to be misled by giving implicit credence to the legend of the so-called "continental policy" of Japan, and her supposed plan to seek a political solution of the Manchurian issue as a step towards the execution of that policy. It is unnecessary to repeat that the Japanese "continental policy" is a mere Chinese fabrication, and that Japan harbours no territorial designs in any part of the world. But all this, though it may explain the rejection by the Assembly of the uncompromising denial made by Japan, can hardly be thought to excuse it.

The simple fact is that, as has so often been explained, on the disappearance of all the administrative organisations, such as they were, which had existed under the Changs, spontaneous local organisations naturally sprung up, and the Japanese troops which were responsible for the maintenance of order necessarily co-operated with them. It was a proper and necessary step, and in the circumstances an unavoidable one. Such was the whole significance of the presence of Japanese troops, and such was the sole aim of the activities of Japanese civil and military officers. Unfortunately the Commission of Enquiry, and consequently the Assembly, in their implicit reliance on the assumption that there had never existed any independence movement in Manchuria, have been obliged to attribute to the activities of Japanese civil and military officers the independence which was actually proclaimed,—and to do so upon no solid grounds whatever.

As to the assertion that the people of Manchuria are hostile to the new state, again there is no valid evidence beyond fifteen hundred letters of dubious origin received by the Commission of Enquiry. The Japanese Government desire to point out the fact that within less than a year since its foundation, Manchoukuo has achieved a marked and healthy progress in the restoration of law and order, and that no criticism or complaint has been heard of regarding its conduct of affairs, whether domestic or foreign.

Regardless of the attitude of the Assembly to the new State of Manchoukuo, she has gone forward steadily on the road of progress. Freed from the yoke of misgovernment under the tyrannous rule of the Changs, thirty million inhabitants of Manchuria, Manchus, Mongols and Chinese all alike, have already begun to reap the benefits of their labours which were denied them in former days. Throughout most of the country banditry has been suppressed. Those hostile elements, largely composed of the remnants of Chang Hsueh-liang's troops and receiving not inconsiderable assistance from their former war lord, had constituted an obstacle to the establishment of peace throughout the territory. Thanks, however, to the combined efforts of the Japanese and Manchoukuo forces, they have been practically cleared out of the Provinces of Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilungkiang, and the security of life and property has been reestablished in these Provinces. It is only in the Province of Jehol that the organized opposition still continues.

In the domain of finance, something entirely unknown in the history of China has been realized in Manchoukuo. Though the State is still in its infancy, a sound budgetary system has been initiated, and is being carried out with utmost satisfaction. The establishment of the central bank, which is functioning on the same lines as those of the advanced countries of the world, has contributed much to the stabilization of state finances and to the economic and industrial development of the country. A similar progress has also been noted in the domain of railway administration, commerce and industry, and with abundant resources with which she is endowed, there is every prospect of this country achieving, in days to come, a still greater progress along these lines to the benefit of her inhabitants and foreigners.

All this could not have been the case had the population of the country been hostile or even sullenly submissive. It is to be regretted therefore that the Assembly should have, without referring to the Observations submitted by Japan, accepted the assumption of the Commission of Enquiry, which, here again, has no foundation in fact.

(6) The Report dwells upon the need of international co-operation in the reconstruction of China, and mentions the provision of technical assistance as one form of that international co-operation. Obviously, the reconstruction of China cannot be accomplished by any such superficial and inadequate means. It could only be rendered possible by some forceful international intervention of such a nature as would at once prove incompatible with the stipulations of the Nine Power Treaty regarding the administrative integrity and political independence of China. That is another proof that it is necessary to allow ample elasticity by taking due account of changing conditions in the application of the Nine Power Treaty and the Covenant of the League as far as China is concerned.

### PART III

#### Impracticabilities of the Recommendations

(1) Japan recognizes that the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris constitute the basic principles of the settlement of international disputes in so far as international relations in general are concerned. But a certain degree of



elasticity must be allowed in the application of these principles to such special and entirely abnormal conditions as prevail in China.

(2) As to the proposal for the withdrawal of troops contained in Section 2, (1), (A) of Part IV of the Report, it is to be noted that the presence of Japanese troops outside the Railway Zone, so far from being incompatible with legal principles, has from the very beginning been due entirely to the sheer necessities of lawful self-defence, and is in no way derogatory to the accepted principles regarding the settlement of international disputes. It is further to be noted that these Japanese troops are now responsible, in accordance with the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol, for the maintenance of peace and order in Manchoukuo. It is true that by the Resolutions of September 30 and of December 10, 1931, Japan undertook to withdraw her troops within the Railway Zone in so far as the safety of her subjects was assured, but the condition attaching to that undertaking, namely the assurance of safety of life and property, has never been satisfied; and the undertaking itself has now become inapplicable on account of the independence of Manchoukuo and the conclusion of the agreements embodied in the Protocol signed on September 15 last. Should the Japanese troops be withdrawn from the Railway Zone in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Report, it would be inevitable that unrest and disturbances would ensue in the evacuated territory. Those Members of the League that have but little direct interest in the affairs of the Far East can afford to maintain that the upholding of abstract formulae is more important than the maintenance of the peace in this part of the world. But Japan, vitally concerned in the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria, cannot tolerate that that region should again be plunged into disorder. It cannot be supposed that a gendarmerie system as proposed by the Lytton Report would remove all apprehensions on this score. There is no precedent in the history of the world in which the security of such a vast territory was secured by gendarmerie. The proposition is absurd and cannot be put into practice. If the Japanese troops were withdrawn, the country would be quickly overrun by bandits and by Chang Hsueh-liang's troops resulting in anarchy and disorder.

(3) As to Section 2, (1) of Part IV of the Report, where it is stated that the sovereignty over Manchuria belongs to China, it has to be noted that at any rate since

the year 1916, Manchuria has never been subject to the authority of China, and that in the final analysis, the present difficulty has been caused by the supposition that the sovereignty of China actually extended and extends to that region. It is entirely superfluous to say that the enforcement of this fiction will never ensure the protection of Japan's rights and interests and the maintenance of peace in the Far East. Inasmuch as the Report repudiates the restoration of the old régime as leading merely to a repetition of disorder and friction, so any return to the fiction in question must equally be repudiated. Nor is it possible for Japan to admit any policy which is incompatible with the simple fact of the existence of the State of Manchoukuo and the provisions of the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol.

(4) With regard to the ten principles set out in the Lytton Report and cited in Section I of Part IV of the Report, apart from the observations made above, the Japanese Government deem it sufficient to quote the following passages from their Observations presented to the League in November last:—

"Certain of these principles to which the Japanese Government have no fundamental objection, have already found concrete application in the Protocol signed by Japan and Manchoukuo. But, in any view of the matter, it must evidently be impossible, so long as the anarchical state of things in China persists, to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the questions at issue on the basis of the first nine of these principles, especially Principles 4-9 inclusive. As is sustained in Principle 10, these nine principles cannot be practically applied 'without a strong central government in China'."

(5) In Section 2, (3) of Part IV of the Report, the Assembly contemplates the establishment of a Committee to assist in the negotiations which are to be opened between the two parties in accordance with the method specified in the Report. This, however, is directly contrary to the insistence of Japan not to allow any third party to intervene in the Manchurian problem, and Japan finds it absolutely impossible to accept such a proposal. As, moreover, the Recommendations referred to as (1), (A) and (1), (B) of Section 2, Part IV of the Report, must be dismissed as unpractical, and those made under (2) of the said Section 2 are equally inapplicable in the present state of China, there would seem to be no scope left for the activities of the proposed Committee.

(6) The Report states in effect in Section 3 of Part IV that the maintenance and recognition of the existing régime in Manchuria is no solution and that the Members of the League should, after having adopted the Report, abstain from recognizing the present régime either de jure or de facto. Further it expresses the hope that the States non-Members of the League who are signatories of the Pact of Paris and the Nine Power Treaty will associate themselves with the view set forth in the Report in this regard. The Japanese Government cannot but consider that the Assembly, in proposing in such a manner to influence or to bind, if only morally, both Member and non-Member states in the matter of recognizing or not recognizing another state, is exceeding its powers conferred upon it by Article 15 of the Covenant. In any case, in making a proposition of this nature the League of Nations whose primary duty is the preservation of peace throughout the world could not surely contribute to the maintenance of peace and security not only in Manchoukuo, but also in the Far East. Such an action on the part of the League would prove to be an obstacle to the good understanding and friendly relations between nations upon which peace depends.

## PART IV

### Conclusion

The Japanese Government are fully convinced that the action of the Japanese army on the night of September 18, 1931, and thereafter has never exceeded the limits appropriate to measures of self-defence, and that Manchoukuo has been founded by the spontaneous will of the people of Manchuria. Accordingly, they consider that neither the action of the Japanese army in Manchuria, nor the conclusion of the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol is in violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Nine Power Treaty, the Pact of Paris, or any other international treaty. The Japanese Government maintain that in view of the quite abnormal condition of China, where no existing authority has ever ruled the entire country, and particularly in view of the unparalleled complexity and peculiarity of the Manchurian problem, and also having regard to the anti-foreign character of the policy of the National Government, it is impossible to think of applying to the present dispute the general formulae

applicable to an ordinary international question; and they maintain moreover that neither any procedure which may be adopted for such an exceptional case, nor any solution thereby attained, can ever establish a precedent for ordinary cases of international dispute. Were it possible to apply ordinary formulae, the plans adumbrated by the Assembly would themselves be ruled out of consideration as interferences with what the Assembly regards as Chinese sovereign rights.

Unfortunately, the Assembly, through the refusal of its Members to face facts, and their uncritical acceptance of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry, has only indulged in academic and inadequate principles. The Assembly stands, if it may so be said, for mere formulae; Japan for solid realities. Japan takes her stand on established principles; the Assembly on preconceived hypotheses. It results from the refusal of the Assembly to go beyond the Lytton Report. As pointed out in the preceding part of the present statement, the new State of Manchoukuo has made rapid progress. Peace and order are superseding banditry. Commerce and industry have responded to the improved situation, to the benefit of foreigners and the people of Manchoukuo alike. This is a concrete proof of the truth of the Japanese contention that the recognition and encouragement of the Manchurian State is the only road to a satisfactory solution of the Manchurian question and to the maintenance of a lasting peace in the Orient.

On the other hand, it appears impossible to look for any improvement in the Chinese situation in the near future, and China is likely to remain a chronic anxiety to the rest of the world. Communism has already invaded China, and the alarming extent and success of the invasion is far too seldom realized. A communized China would constitute a problem for Europe and America beside which other questions would pale into insignificance. But a Manchuria free from Chinese connection constitutes a barrier to the communistic danger in the Far East. Its value ought surely to be apparent to every statesman. It is earnestly hoped that the League of Nations will soon be led to change its attitude, to discard reliance on academic and inapplicable doctrine and to respect and recognize the forces that are actually rendering possible the maintenance of peace in the various regions of the world. The Covenant of the League of Nations itself provides in Article 21 for the due recognition of regional under-



standings, and the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol of September 15, 1932, falls uncontestedly within the category of understandings such as these, as the special interests of Japan in Manchuria have

again and again been recognized. At the same time, Japan takes this opportunity of repeating her disclaimer of all desire for territorial gains or commercial advantages.

## TRAITÉ DE RÈGLEMENT JUDICIAIRE, D'ARBITRAGE ET DE CONCILIATION ENTRE LE JAPON ET LES PAYS-BAS

Ratifié le 25, Mai

### ARTICLE I

Tous les différends de quelque nature qu'ils soient, qui pourraient se produire entre les Hautes Parties Contractantes et qui n'auraient pu être réglés, dans un délai raisonnable, par les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires seront, d'un commun accord entre les Parties ou à la demande de l'une d'elles, soumis à une Commission permanente de Conciliation, constituée et fonctionnant conformément aux dispositions du présent Traité. Les différends qui de l'avis des deux Parties seraient d'ordre juridique, ne seront soumis à la Commission permanente de Conciliation que d'un commun accord entre les Parties.

### ARTICLE II

Les différends pour la solution desquels une procédure spéciale est prévue par d'autres conventions en vigueur entre les Hautes Parties Contractantes, seront réglés conformément aux dispositions de ces conventions.

### ARTICLE III

Les différends d'ordre juridique, notamment ceux concernant l'interprétation des traités en vigueur entre les Hautes Parties Contractantes, différends qui n'auraient pas été soumis à la Commission permanente de Conciliation ou qui, ayant été soumis à celle-ci, n'auraient pas été réglés dans les trois mois après le dressement de son rapport, seront, à la demande de l'une des Parties adressée à l'autre, soumis d'un commun accord par voie de compromis soit à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale qui statuera dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par son Statut, soit à un Tribunal arbitral qui statuera dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par la Convention de

la Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux. Le compromis est établi par échange de notes entre les Gouvernements des Hautes Parties contractantes.

A défaut d'accord entre les Parties sur le choix de la juridiction dans un délai de trois mois à compter de la proposition adressée par l'une des Parties à l'autre de soumettre le différend à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou à un Tribunal arbitral, le différend sera soumis, selon la procédure prévue à l'alinéa précédent, à ladite Cour, qui statuera dans les conditions et suivant la procédure prévues par son Statut. Il sera également soumis à cette Cour, suivant la même procédure, si, les Hautes Parties Contractantes ayant été d'accord pour soumettre le différend à un Tribunal arbitral la constitution de celui-ci selon les dispositions de l'article suivant n'a pas eu lieu dans les cinq mois à compter de la demande visée à l'alinéa 2 dudit article.

### ARTICLE IV

Si les Hautes Parties Contractantes se sont mises d'accord pour soumettre le différend à un Tribunal arbitral, celui-ci sera, à défaut d'autre entente, composé de cinq membres et constitué de la manière suivante: les Parties nommeront chacune un arbitre qui pourra être choisi parmi leurs nationaux; le président et les deux autres arbitres seront choisis d'un commun accord parmi les ressortissants de tierces Puissances; ces trois arbitres devront être de nationalités différentes.

Si la nomination des membres du Tribunal arbitral n'intervient pas dans un délai de trois mois à compter de la demande adressée par l'une des Parties à l'autre de constituer ensemble un Tribunal arbitral, le soin de procéder aux nominations nécessaires sera confié à une tierce Puissance

choisie d'un commun accord par les Parties.

Si l'accord ne s'établit pas à ce sujet, chaque Partie désignera une Puissance différente et les nominations seront faites de concert par les Puissances ainsi choisies.

### ARTICLE V

Il sera pourvu, dans le plus bref délai, aux vacances qui viendraient à se produire dans le Tribunal arbitral par suite de décès, de démission ou de quelque autre empêchement en suivant le mode fixé à l'article 4 pour les nominations.

### ARTICLE VI

L'arbitrage visé à l'article 4 sera régi par les dispositions des articles 7, 8 et 9.

### ARTICLE VII

Les Hautes Parties contractantes rédigeront un compromis déterminant l'objet du différend et la procédure à suivre.

A défaut d'indications ou de précisions suffisantes dans le compromis, la procédure arbitrale sera réglée par les dispositions de la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

### ARTICLE VIII

A défaut d'autre entente concernant les règles de fond à appliquer par les arbitres, le Tribunal arbitral fonde ses décisions:

1° sur les conventions générales ou spéciales en vigueur entre les deux Parties et règles de droit qui en découlent;

2° sur la coutume internationale considérée comme l'expression d'une pratique générale acceptée comme étant le droit;

3° sur les principes généraux de droit reconnus par les nations civilisées;

4° sur les résultats de la doctrine et de la jurisprudence les plus autorisées, comme moyens auxiliaires de détermination des règles de droit.

### ARTICLE IX

Sauf stipulation contraire du compromis d'arbitrage, une demande de révision de la sentence arbitrale sera admise conformément aux dispositions de l'article 83, alinéas 2 et 3 de la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, dans le délai qui sera fixé par le Tribunal.

### ARTICLE X

S'il s'agit d'un différend dont l'objet, d'après la législation intérieure de l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes, relève de la compétence des tribunaux nationaux de celle-ci, le différend ne pourra être soumis à la procédure prévue par le présent Traité qu'après jugement passé en force de chose jugée et rendu dans des délais raisonnables par l'autorité judiciaire nationale compétente.

### ARTICLE XI

La Commission permanente de Conciliation prévue par le présent Traité sera composée de cinq membres, qui seront désignés comme il suit, savoir: Les Hautes Parties contractantes nommeront chacune un commissaire choisi parmi leurs nationaux respectifs et désigneront d'un commun accord les trois autres commissaires parmi les ressortissants de tierces Puissances; ces trois commissaires devront être de nationalités différentes et, parmi eux, les Hautes Parties contractantes désigneront le Président de la Commission.

Les commissaires sont nommés pour cinq ans à compter de la date de l'entrée en vigueur du présent Traité; leur mandat est renouvelable. Ils resteront en fonctions jusqu'à leur remplacement et, dans tous les cas, jusqu'à l'achèvement de leurs travaux en cours au moment de l'expiration de leur mandat.

Il sera pourvu aussi rapidement que possible et dans un délai qui ne devra pas excéder trois mois, aux vacances qui viendraient à se produire par suite de décès, de démission ou de quelque empêchement permanent ou temporaire en suivant le mode fixé pour les nominations. Les personnes ainsi désignées ne seront nommées que pour la période nonécoulée du mandat des commissaires qu'elles remplacent.

### ARTICLE XII

La Commission permanente de Conciliation sera constituée aussitôt que possible après l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité.

Si la nomination des membres à désigner en commun n'intervenait pas dans les six mois après l'échange des ratifications du Traité ou, en cas de remplacement, dans les trois mois à compter de la vacance du siège, le Président de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale serait, à défaut d'autre entente, prié par les deux Hautes



Parties Contractantes Conjointement ou par l'une d'elles, de procéder aux désignations nécessaires. Si le Président est empêché ou s'il est ressortissant de l'une des Parties, le Vice-Président sera prié de procéder à ces désignations. Si celui-ci est empêché ou s'il est ressortissant de l'une des Parties, le premier des autres juges selon l'ordre du tableau de la Cour qui n'est ressortissant d'aucune des Parties, sera prié de procéder à ces désignations.

## ARTICLE XIII

La Commission permanente de Conciliation sera saisie par voie de requête adressée au Président.

La requête, après avoir exposé sommairement l'objet du différend, contiendra l'invitation à la Commission de procéder à toutes mesures propres à conduire à une conciliation.

Si la requête émané d'une seule des Parties, elle sera notifiée par celle-ci sans délai à la Partie adverse.

## ARTICLE XIV

La Commission permanente de Conciliation aura pour tâche d'élucider les questions en litige, de recueillir à cet effet toutes les informations utiles par voie d'enquête ou autrement et de s'efforcer de concilier les Parties. Elle pourra, après examen de l'affaire, exposer aux Parties les termes de l'arrangement qui lui paraîtrait convenable, et, s'il y a lieu, leur impartir un délai pour se prononcer.

A la fin de ses travaux, la Commission dressera un rapport qui en constatera le résultat et dont un exemplaire sera remis à chacune des Parties. Le rapport ne mentionnera pas si les décisions de la Commission ont été prises à l'unanimité ou à la majorité.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes ne seront jamais liées par les considérations de fait, de droit ou autres auxquelles la Commission se sera arrêtée.

Les travaux de la Commission devront être ouverts au plus tard dans les deux mois à compter de jour où elle aura été saisie du différend. A moins que les Parties n'en conviennent différemment ou que la Commission ne juge indispensable de prolonger le délai, les travaux doivent être terminés dans un délai de six mois à compter du jour où la Commission en aura déclaré l'ouverture. Si la Commission juge indispensable de continuer ses travaux au delà du délai de six mois, elle communiquera les motifs aux deux Parties.

## ARTICLE XV

A moins de stipulations spéciales contraires, la Commission permanente de Conciliation réglera elle-même sa procédure qui, dans tous les cas, devra être contradictoire. En matière d'enquêtes, la Commission, si elle n'en décide autrement à l'unanimité, se conformera aux dispositions du Titre III (Commission internationale d'enquête) de la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

## ARTICLE XVI

Le Président convoquera la Commission permanente de Conciliation aussitôt que possible après que celle-ci aura été saisie du différend.

La Commission se réunira, sauf accord contraire entre les Parties, au lieu désigné et à la date fixée par son Président.

## ARTICLE XVII

Les travaux de la Commission permanente de Conciliation ne sont publics qu'en vertu d'une décision prise par la Commission avec l'assentiment des Parties.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à ne pas publier le résultat des travaux de la Commission sans s'être préalablement consultées.

## ARTICLE XVIII

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes seront représentées auprès de la Commission permanente de Conciliation par des agents ayant mission de servir d'intermédiaires entre elles et la Commission; elles pourront, en outre, se faire assister par des conseils et experts nommés par elles à cet effet et demander l'audition de toutes personnes dont le témoignage leur paraîtrait utile.

La Commission rura, de son côté, la faculté de demander des explications orales aux agents, conseils et experts des deux Parties, ainsi qu'à toutes personnes qu'elle jugerait utile de faire comparaître avec l'assentiment de leur Gouvernement.

## ARTICLE XIX

Sauf dispositions contraires du présent Traité, les décisions de la Commission permanente de Conciliation seront prises à la majorité des voix.

La Commission ne pourra prendre de décision portant sur le fond du différend

que si tous les membres ont été dûment convoqués et si au moins tous les membres élus en commun sont présents.

## ARTICLE XX

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à faciliter les travaux de la Commission permanente de Conciliation et, en particulier, à assurer à celle-ci l'assistance de leurs autorités compétentes, à lui fournir dans la plus large mesure possible tous documents et informations utiles et à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour permettre à la Commission de procéder sur leur territoire à la citation et à l'audition de témoins ou d'experts et à des transports sur les lieux.

## ARTICLE XXI

Pendant la durée des travaux de la Commission permanente de Conciliation, chacun des commissaires recevra une indemnité dont le montant sera arrêté d'un commun accord entre les Hautes Parties Contractantes qui en supporteront chacune une part égale. Les frais généraux occasionnés par le fonctionnement de la Commission seront répartis par moitié.

## ARTICLE XXII

Les décisions du Tribunal arbitral ou de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale devront être exécutées de bonne foi par les Parties.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à ne prendre pendant la durée de la procédure de la Commission permanente de Conciliation, du Tribunal arbitral ou de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, aucune mesure qui pourrait avoir une répercussion défavorable sur l'accomplissement de la proposition de la Commission permanente de Conciliation ou sur l'exécution de la décision du Tribunal arbitral ou de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Le Tribunal arbitral peut, à la demande de l'une des Parties, ordonner des mesures provisoires, pour autant que ces mesures peuvent être prises par les Parties par la voie administrative. La Commission permanente de Conciliation peut également faire des propositions dans le même but. Pour ce qui concerne la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, son Statut est applicable.

## ARTICLE XXIII

Si quelque différend venait à surgir entre les Hautes Parties Contractantes relative-

ment à l'interprétation du présent Traité, ce différend serait réglé selon la procédure prévue à l'article 3.

## ARTICLE XXIV

Le présent Traité sera ratifié. Les ratifications en seront échangées à La Haye aussitôt que faire se pourra.

## ARTICLE XXV

Le présent Traité entrera en vigueur dès l'échange des ratifications et aura une durée de cinq ans à compter de son entrée en vigueur. S'il n'est pas dénoncé six mois avant l'expiration de cette période, il sera considéré comme renouvelé tacitement pour une nouvelle période de cinq ans et ainsi de suite.

Si, lors de l'expiration de la durée du présent Traité, une procédure quelconque en vertu de ce Traité se trouvait pendante devant la Commission permanente de Conciliation, devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou devant le Tribunal arbitral, cette procédure serait poursuivie jusqu'à son achèvement.

## PROTOCOLE DE SIGNATURE

Au moment de procéder à la signature du Traité de règlement judiciaire, d'arbitrage et de conciliation entre le Japon et les Pays-Bas les Plénipotentiaires soussignés se sont déclarés d'accord sur ce qui suit:

1. Le Traité susmentionné sera applicable à tous les différends qui viendraient à s'élever entre les deux pays et qui ne toucheraient pas directement aux intérêts de tierces Puissances.

2. Au cas où, par suite de la réalisation du retrait du Japon de la Société des Nations, dont préavis a été donné le 27 mars 1933, un changement viendrait à se produire dans la situation juridique du Japon vis-à-vis de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, les Hautes Parties Contractantes entreraient en pourparlers, à la demande du Gouvernement japonais, pour examiner s'il y a lieu de modifier des dispositions dudit Traité qui ont trait à ladite Cour. Pendant ces pourparlers l'application desdites dispositions sera suspendue. Les procédures pendantes devant la Cour au moment où le Gouvernement du Japon aurait fait la demande visée ci-dessus, seraient toutefois poursuivies jusqu'à leur achèvement et les dis-



positions du Traité resteraient applicables aux décisions de la Cour dans ces cas.

La Haye, le dix-neuvième jour du quatrième mois de la huitième année de Showa,

correspondant au 19 avril 1933.

Hiroshi Saito

Beelaerts van Blokland.

## TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA

Signed at Peking, July 21, 1896

### ARTICLE I

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of China, and between their respective subjects who shall enjoy equally in the respective countries of the High Contracting Parties full and entire protection for their persons and property.

### ARTICLE II

It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that His Majesty the Emperor of Japan may, if He see fit, accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Court of Peking and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, if He see fit, accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Court of Tokio.

The Diplomatic Agent thus accredited shall respectively enjoy all the prerogatives, privileges and immunities accorded by international law to such Agents and they shall also in all respects be entitled to the treatment extended to similar Agents of the most favoured nation.

Their persons, families, suites, establishments, residences and correspondence shall be held inviolable. They shall be at liberty to select and appoint their own officers, courtiers, interpreters, servants and attendants without any kind of molestation.

### ARTICLE III

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents to reside at such of the ports, cities and towns of China, which are now, or may hereafter be, opened to foreign residence and trade, as the interests of the Empire of Japan may require.

These officers shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese Authorities, and they shall enjoy all the attributes, authority, jurisdiction, privileges and immunities which are, or may hereafter be, ex-

tended to similar officers of the nation most favoured in these respects.

His Majesty the Emperor of China may likewise appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-consuls and Consular Agents to reside at any or all of those places in Japan, where Consular officers of other nations are now, or may hereafter be, admitted, and, saving in the matter of jurisdiction in respect of Chinese subjects and property in Japan, which is reserved to the Japanese Judicial Courts, they shall enjoy the rights and privileges that are usually accorded to such officers.

### ARTICLE IV

Japanese subjects may, with their families, employés and servants, frequent, reside and carry on trade, industries and manufactures, or pursue any other lawful avocations in all the ports, cities, and towns of China, which are now, or may hereafter be, opened to foreign residence and trade. They are at liberty to proceed to or from any of the open ports with their merchandise and effects, and within the localities at those places which have already been, or may hereafter be, set apart for the use and occupation of foreigners, they are allowed to rent or purchase houses, rent or lease land, and to build churches, cemeteries and hospitals, enjoying in all respects the same privileges and immunities as are now, or may hereafter be, granted to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

### ARTICLE V

Japanese vessels may touch for the purpose of landing and shipping passengers and merchandise in accordance with the existing Rules and Regulations concerning foreign trade there at all those places in China, which are now ports of call, namely, Nganching, Tatung, Hu-kow, Wu-such, Lu-chi-kow and Woosung and such other places as may hereafter be made

ports of call also. If any vessel should unlawfully enter ports other than open ports and ports of call in China or carry on clandestine trade along the coast or rivers, the vessel with her cargo shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

### ARTICLE VI

Japanese subjects may travel, for their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior of China, under passports issued by Japanese Consuls and countersigned by the Local Authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the passports be not irregular, the bearers will be allowed to proceed and no opposition shall be offered to their hiring of persons, animals, carts or vessels for their own conveyance or for the carriage of their personal effects or merchandise. If they be without passports or if they commit any offence against the law, they shall be handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment, but they shall only be subject to necessary restraint and in no case to ill-usage. Such passports shall remain in force for a period of thirteen Chinese months from the date of issue. Any Japanese subject travelling in the interior without a passport shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred Taels. Japanese subjects may, however, without passports go on excursions from any of the ports open to trade, to a distance not exceeding one hundred Chinese li and for a period not exceeding five days. The provisions of this Article do not apply to crews of ships.

### ARTICLE VII

Japanese subjects residing in the open ports of China may take into their service Chinese subjects and employ them in any lawful capacity without restraint or hindrance from the Chinese Government or Authorities.

### ARTICLE VIII

Japanese subjects may hire whatever boats they please for the conveyance of cargo or passengers and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government or officers. No limit shall be put upon the number of boats, neither shall a monopoly in respect either of the boats or of the

porters or coolies engaged in carrying goods be granted to any parties. If any smuggling takes place in them the offenders will of course be punished according to law.

### ARTICLE IX

The Tariffs and Tariff Rules now in force between China and the Western Powers shall be applicable to all articles upon importation into China by Japanese subjects or from Japan, or upon exportation from China by Japanese subjects or to Japan. It is clearly understood that all articles, the importation or exportation of which is not expressly limited or prohibited by the Tariffs and Tariff Rules existing between China and the Western Powers, may be freely imported into and exported from China, subject only to the payment of the stipulated import or export duties. But in no case shall Japanese subjects be called upon to pay in China other or higher imports or exports duties than are, or may be, paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; nor shall any article imported into China from Japan or exported from China to Japan be charged upon such importation or exportation other or higher duties than are now, or may hereafter be, imposed in China on the like article when imported from or exported to the nation most favoured in those respects.

### ARTICLE X

All articles duly imported into China by Japanese subjects or from Japan shall, while being transported, subject to the existing Regulations, from one open port to another, be wholly exempt from all taxes, imposts, duties, lekin, charges and exactions of every nature and kind whatsoever, irrespective of the nationality of the owner or possessor of the articles, or the nationality of the conveyance or vessel in which the transportation is made.

### ARTICLE XI

It shall be at the option of any Japanese subject desiring to convey duly imported articles to an inland market to clear his goods of all transit duties by payment of a commutation transit tax or duty, equal to one-half of the import duty in respect of dutiable articles, and two and half per cent upon the value in respect of duty free articles; and no payment thereof a certificate shall be issued, which shall



exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever. It is understood that this Article does not apply to imported opium.

#### ARTICLE XII

All Chinese goods and produce purchased by Japanese subjects in China elsewhere than at an open port thereof and intended for export abroad, shall in every part of China be freed from all taxes, imposts, duties, lekin, charges and exactions of every nature and kind whatsoever, saving only export duties when exported, upon the payment of a commutation transit tax or duty calculated at the rate mentioned in the last preceding Article substituting export duty for import duty, provided such goods and produce are actually exported to a foreign country within the period of twelve months from the date of the payment of the transit tax; all Chinese goods and produce purchased by Japanese subjects at the open ports of China and of which export to foreign countries is not prohibited shall be exempt from all internal taxes, imposts, duties, lekin, charges and exactions of every nature and kind whatsoever, saving only export duties upon exportation and all articles purchased by Japanese subjects in any part of China, may also, for the purposes of export abroad, be transported from open port to open port, subject to the existing Rules and Regulations.

Merchandise of a bona fide foreign origin, in respect of which full import duty shall have been paid, may at any time within three years from the date of importation be re-exported from China by Japanese subjects to any foreign country, without the payment of any export duty; and the re-exporters shall, in addition, be entitled forthwith to receive from the Chinese Customs drawback certificates for the amount of import duty paid thereon, provided that the merchandise remains intact and unchanged in its original packages. Such drawback certificates shall be immediately redeemable in ready money by the Chinese Customs Authorities at the option of the holders thereof.

#### ARTICLE XIV

The Chinese Government consents to the establishment of Bonded Warehouses at the several open ports of China. Regulations on the subject shall be made hereafter.

#### ARTICLE XV

Japanese merchant vessels of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden entering the open ports of China, shall be charged tonnage dues at the rate of four mace per registered ton; if of one hundred and fifty tons and under, they shall be charged at the rate of one mace per registered ton. But any such vessel taking its departure within forty-eight hours after arrival, without breaking bulk, shall be exempt from the payment of tonnage dues.

Japanese vessels having paid the above specified tonnage dues shall thereafter be exempt from all tonnage dues in all the open ports and ports of call of China for the period of four months from the date of clearance from the port where the payment of such tonnage dues is made. Japanese vessels shall not, however, be required to pay tonnage dues for the period during which they are actually undergoing repairs in China.

No tonnage dues shall be payable on small vessels and boats employed by Japanese subjects in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, or duty free articles between any of the open ports of China. All small vessels and cargo boats however, conveying merchandise which is, at the time of such conveyance, subject to duty, shall pay tonnage dues once in four months at the rate of one mace per ton.

No fee or charges other than tonnage dues shall be levied upon Japanese vessels and boats, and it is also understood that such vessels and boats shall not be required to pay other or higher tonnage dues than the vessels and boats of the most favoured nation.

#### ARTICLE XVI

Any Japanese merchant vessel arriving at an open port of China shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to employ a pilot to take her out of port.

#### ARTICLE XVII

Japanese merchant vessels compelled on account of injury sustained or any other cause to seek a place of refuge, shall be permitted to enter any nearest port of China, without being subject to the payment of tonnage dues or duties upon goods landed in order that repairs to the vessel

may be effected, provided the goods so landed remain under the supervision of the Customs Authorities. Should any such vessel be stranded or wrecked on the coast of China, the Chinese Authorities shall immediately adopt measures for rescuing the passengers and crew and for securing the vessel and cargo. The persons thus saved shall receive friendly treatment, and, if necessary, shall be furnished with means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station. Should any Chinese merchant vessel be compelled on account of injury sustained or any other cause to seek a place of refuge in the nearest port of Japan, she shall likewise be treated in the same way by the Japanese Authorities.

#### ARTICLE XVIII

The Chinese Authorities at the several open ports shall adopt such means as they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

#### ARTICLE XIX

If any Japanese vessel be plundered by Chinese robbers or pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese Authorities to use every endeavour to capture and punish the said robbers or pirates, and to recover and restore the stolen property.

#### ARTICLE XX

Jurisdiction over the persons and property of Japanese subjects in China is reserved exclusively to the duly authorized Japanese Authorities, who shall hear and determine all cases brought against Japanese subjects or property by Japanese subjects, or by the subjects or citizens of any other Power, without the intervention of the Chinese Authorities.

#### ARTICLE XXI

If the Chinese Authorities or a Chinese subject make any charge or complaint of civil nature against Japanese subjects or in respect of Japanese property in China, the case shall be heard and decided by the Japanese Authorities.

In like manner all charge and complaints of a civil nature brought by Japanese Authorities or subjects in China against Chinese subjects or in respect of Chinese property, shall be heard and determined by the Chinese Authorities.

#### ARTICLE XXII

Japanese subjects charged with the commission of any crimes or offences in China shall be tried, and, if found guilty, punished by the Japanese Authorities according to the laws of Japan.

In like manner Chinese subjects charged with the commission of any crimes or offences against Japanese subjects in China, shall be tried and if found guilty, punished by the Chinese Authorities according to the laws of China.

#### ARTICLE XXIII

Should any Chinese subjects fail to discharge debts incurred to a Japanese subject, or should he fraudulently abscond, the Chinese Authorities will do their utmost to effect his arrest, and enforce recovery of the debts. The Japanese Authorities will likewise do their utmost to bring to justice any Japanese subject who fraudulently absconds or fails to discharge debts incurred by him to a Chinese subject.

#### ARTICLE XXIV

If Japanese subjects in China, who have committed offences or have failed to discharge debts and fraudulently abscond, should flee to the interior of China or take refuge in houses occupied by Chinese subjects or on board of Chinese ships, the Chinese Authorities shall at the request of the Japanese Consul, deliver them to the Japanese Authorities.

In like manner if Chinese subjects in China, who have committed offences or have failed to discharge debts and fraudulently abscond, should take refuge in houses occupied by Japanese subjects in China or on board of Japanese ships in Chinese waters, they shall be delivered up, at the request of the Chinese Authorities made to the Japanese Authorities.

#### ARTICLE XXV

The Japanese Government and its subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities and advantages conferred on them by the Treaty stipulations between Japan and China, which are now in force; and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the Japanese Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the



Government or subjects of any other nation.

#### ARTICLE XXVI

It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties may demand a revision of the tariffs and of the Commercial Articles of this Treaty at the end of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications; but if no such demand be made on either side and no such revision be effected, within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the Treaty and Tariffs, in their present form, shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years, and so it shall be at the end of each successive period of ten years.

#### ARTICLE XXVII

The High Contracting Parties will agree upon Rules and Regulations necessary to

give full effect to this Treaty. Until such Rules and Regulations are brought into actual operation, the Arrangements, Rules and Regulations subsisting between China and the Western Powers, so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with provisions of this Treaty, shall be binding between the Contracting Parties.

#### ARTICLE XXVIII

The present Treaty is signed in the Japanese, Chinese and English languages. In order, however, to prevent future discussions, the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have agreed upon that in case of any divergence in the interpretation between the Japanese and Chinese texts of the Treaty, the difference shall be settled by reference to the English text.

### SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

Signed at Shanghai, October 8, 1903

#### ARTICLE I

Whereas China, with the object of reforming fiscal system, proposes to levy a surtax in excess of the tariff rates on all goods passing through the Custom Houses, whether maritime or inland and frontier, in order to compensate in a measure for the loss incurred by the complete abolition of *likin*, Japan consents to pay the same surtax as is agreed upon between China and all the Treaty Powers. With regard to the production tax, consumption tax and excise, and the taxes on native opium and salt, leviable by China, Japan also consents to accept the same arrangements as are agreed upon between all the Treaty Powers and China. It is understood however that the commerce, rights and privileges of Japan shall not, on account of the above, be placed at any disadvantage as compared with the commerce, rights and privileges of other Powers.

#### ARTICLE II

The Chinese Government agree to permit Japanese steamship-owners to erect, at their own expense, appliances for hauling through the rapids of that part of the Yang-tze-kiang between Ichang and

Chungking. But as the interests of the Provinces of Szechuen, Hunan and Hupeh are involved, it is therefore necessary that the approval of the Imperial Maritime Customs be obtained before such appliances may be so erected.

These appliances, which shall be at the disposal of all vessels both steamers and junks, shall not obstruct the water-way nor interfere with the free passage of junks or of persons on the banks of the river. Such appliances shall be subject to special regulations to be drawn up by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

#### ARTICLE III

The Chinese Government agree that any Japanese steamer capable of navigating the inland waterways, upon reporting at the Imperial Maritime Customs, may proceed for the purpose of trade from a treaty port to places inland, so reported, on complying with the Original and Supplementary Regulations for Steam Navigation Inland.

#### ARTICLE IV

In case Chinese subjects conjointly with Japanese subjects organize a partnership

or company for a legitimate purpose, they shall equitably share the profits and losses with all the members according to the terms of the agreement or memorandum and articles of association and the regulations framed thereunder, and they shall be liable to the fulfilment of the obligations imposed by the said agreement or memorandum and articles of association and the regulations framed thereunder as accepted by Japanese Courts. Should they fail to fulfil the obligations so imposed and legal action be taken against them in consequence, Chinese Courts shall at once enforce fulfilment of such obligations.

It is understood that in case Japanese subjects conjointly with Chinese subjects organize a partnership or company, they shall also equitably share the profits and losses with all the members according to the terms of the agreement or memorandum and articles of association and the regulations framed thereunder. Should such Japanese subjects fail to fulfil any of the obligations imposed by the said agreement or memorandum and articles of association or by the regulations framed thereunder, Japanese Courts shall in like manner at once enforce fulfilment of such obligations by them.

#### ARTICLE V

The Chinese Government agree to make and faithfully enforce such regulations as are necessary for preventing Chinese subjects from infringing registered trade-marks held by Japanese subjects.

The Chinese Government likewise agree to make such regulations as are necessary for affording protection to registered copyrights held by Japanese subjects in the books, pamphlets, maps and charts written in the Chinese language and specially prepared for the use of Chinese people.

It is further agreed that the Chinese Government shall establish registration offices where foreign trade-marks and copyrights, upon application for the protection of the Chinese Government, shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of the regulations to be hereafter framed by the Chinese Government for the purpose of protecting trade-marks and copy-rights.

It is understood that Chinese trade marks and copy-rights properly registered according to the provisions of the laws and regulations of Japanese will receive similar protection against infringement in Japan.

This Article shall not be held to protect against due process of law any Japanese or Chinese subject who may be the author, proprietor or seller of any publication calculated to injure the well-being of China.

#### ARTICLE VI

China agrees to establish itself, as soon as possible, a system of uniform national coinage and provide for a uniform national currency which shall be freely used as legal tender in payment of all duties, taxes and other obligations by Japanese subjects as well as by Chinese subjects in the Chinese Empire. It is understood, however, that all Customs duties shall continue to be calculated and paid on the basis of the *Haikwan tael*.

#### ARTICLE VII

As the weights and measures used by the mercantile and other classes for general and commercial purposes in the different provinces of China vary and do not accord with the standards fixed by the Imperial Government Boards, thus resulting in detriment to the trade of Chinese and foreigners, the Governor-General and Governors of all the provinces, after careful inquiry into existing conditions, shall consult together and fix upon uniform standards which, after a Memorial to the Throne for sanction, shall be adopted and used in all transactions by officials and people throughout all the Empire. These standards shall be first used in the places opened to foreign trade and gradually extended to inland places. Any differences resulting from divergence between the new weights and measures and those now in vogue shall be equitably settled, whether, by way of increase or decrease according to the amount of such difference.

#### ARTICLE VIII

The Regulations for Steam Navigation Inland of the fifth moon of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang-shü and the Supplementary Rules of the seventh moon of the same year having been found in some respects inconvenient in working, the Chinese Government hereby agree to amend them and to annex such new Rules to this Treaty.

These Rules shall remain in force until altered by mutual consent.



## ARTICLE IX

The provisions of all treaties and engagements now subsisting between Japan and China, in so far as they are not modified or repealed by this Act, are hereby confirmed; and it is hereby expressly stipulated in addition that the Japanese Government, Officers, Subjects, Commerce, Navigation, Shipping, Industries and Property of all kinds shall be allowed free and full participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages which have been or may hereafter be granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China or by the Chinese Government or by the Provincial or Local Administrations of China, to the Government, Officers, Subjects, Commerce, Navigation, Shipping, Industries or Property of any other nation.

The Japanese Government will do its utmost to secure to Chinese Officers and Subjects resident in Japan the most favourable treatment compatible with the laws and regulations of the Empire.

## ARTICLE X

The High Contracting Parties hereto agree that, in case of and after the complete withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed in the province of Chihli and of the Legation guards, a place of international residence and trade in Peking will be forthwith opened by China itself. The detailed regulations relating thereto shall be settled in due time after consultation.

The Chinese Government agree to open to foreign trade, within six months from the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, Changshafu in the province of Hunan on the same footing as the ports already opened to foreign trade. Foreigners residing in this open port are to observe the Municipal and Police Regulations on the same footing as Chinese residents, and they are not to be entitled to establish a municipality and Police of their own within the limits of this treaty port, except with the consent of the Chinese authorities.

The Chinese Government agree that, upon the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, Mukden and Tatungkow, both in the province of Shengking, will be opened by China itself as places of international residence and trade. The selection of suitable localities to be set apart for international use and occupation and the regulations for these places set apart for foreign residence and trade shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Japan and China after consultation together.

## ARTICLE XI

The Government of China having expressed a strong desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Japan and Western nations, Japan agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and will also be prepared to relinquish its extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration and other considerations warrant it in so doing.

## ARTICLE XII

The present Treaty is signed in the Japanese, Chinese and English languages. In order, however, to prevent future discussions, the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have agreed that in case of any divergence in the interpretation between the Japanese and Chinese Texts of the Treaty, the difference shall be settled by reference to the English Text.

## ANNEX I

INLAND WATERS STEAM  
NAVIGATION  
(ADDITIONAL RULES)

Shanghai, October, 1903.

1. Japanese steamship-owners are at liberty to lease warehouses and jetties on the banks of waterway from Chinese subjects for a term not exceeding twenty-five years, with option of renewal on terms to be mutually arranged. In cases where Japanese merchants are unable to secure warehouses and jetties from Chinese subjects on satisfactory terms, the local officials, after consultation with the Governor-General or Minister of Commerce, shall arrange to provide these on renewable lease, as above mentioned, at current equitable rates.

2. Jetties shall only be erected in such positions that they will not obstruct the inland waterway or interfere with navigation, and with the sanction of the nearest Commissioner of Customs; such sanction, however, shall not be arbitrarily withheld.

3. Japanese merchants shall pay taxes and contributions on these warehouses and jetties on the same footing as Chinese proprietors of similar properties in the neighbourhood. Japanese merchants may only employ Chinese

agents and staff to reside in warehouses so leased at places touched at by steamers engaged in inland traffic to carry on their business; but Japanese merchants may visit these places from time to time to look after their affairs. The existing rights of Chinese jurisdiction over Chinese subject shall not by reason of this clause be diminished or interfered with in any way.

4. Steam vessels navigating the inland waterways of China shall be responsible for loss caused to riparian proprietors by damage which they may do to the banks or works on them, and for the loss which may be caused by such damage.

In the event of China desiring to prohibit the use of some particular shallow waterway by launches, because there is reason to fear that the use of it by them would be likely to injure the banks and cause damage to the adjoining country, the Japanese Authorities, when appealed to, shall, if satisfied of the validity of the objection, prohibit the use of that waterway by Japanese launches, provided that Chinese launches are also prohibited from using it.

Both Foreign and Chinese launches are prohibited from crossing dams and weirs at present in existence on inland waterways where they are likely to cause injury to such works, which would be detrimental to the water service of the local people.

5. The main object of the Japanese Government in desiring to see the inland waterways of China opened to steam navigation being to afford facilities for the rapid transport of both foreign and native merchandise, they undertake to offer no impediment to the transfer to a Chinese company and the Chinese flag of any Japanese steamer which may now or hereafter be employed on the inland waters of China, should the owner be willing to make the transfer.

In the event of a Chinese company registered under Chinese law being formed to run steamers on the inland waters of China, the fact of Japanese subjects holding shares in such a company shall not entitle the steamers to fly the Japanese flag.

6. Registered steamers and their tows are forbidden, just as junks have always been forbidden, to carry contraband goods. Infraction of this rule will entail

the penalties prescribed in the treaties for such an offence, and cancellation of the Inland Waters Navigation Certificate carried by the vessels, which will be prohibited from thereafter plying on inland water.

7. As it is desirable that the people living inland should be disturbed as little as possible by the advent of steam vessels to which they are not accustomed, inland waters not hitherto frequented by steamers shall be opened as gradually as may be convenient to merchants and only as the owners of steamers may see prospect of remunerative trade.

In cases where it is intended to run steam vessels on waterways on which such vessels have not hitherto run, intimation shall be made to the Commissioner of Customs at the nearest open port, who shall report the matter to the Ministers of Commerce. The latter, in conjunction with the Governor-General or Governor of the province, after careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, shall at once give their approval.

8. A registered steamer may ply within the waters of a port, or from one open port or ports to another open port or ports, or from one open port or ports to places inland, and thence back to such port or ports. She may, on making due report to the Customs, land or ship passengers or cargo at any recognized places of trade passed in the course of the voyage; but may not ply between inland places exclusively except with the consent of the consent of the Chinese Government.

9. Any cargo and passenger boats may be towed by steamers. The helmsman and crew of any boat towed shall be Chinese. All boats, irrespective of ownership, must be registered before they can proceed inland.

10. The above Rules are supplementary to the Regulations published in the fifth and seventh moons of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang-hsi, which remain in full force and effect in so far as they are not modified by the Rules now agreed upon.

The present Rules and the Regulations of the fifth and seventh moons of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang-hsi may hereafter be modified, as circumstances require, by mutual consent.



## ANNEXES II AND III

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN  
THE JAPANESE AND CHINESE  
COMMISSIONERS FOR TREATY  
REVISION REGARDING THE  
INLAND WATERS NAVIGATION  
OF THE JAPANESE STEAMERS  
FROM JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS  
TO CHINESE COMMISSIONERS

October 8, 1903

Gentlemen,

According to Article III of the Present Treaty the Chinese Government agree that any Japanese steamer capable of navigation Inland Waterways, upon reporting at the Imperial Maritime Customs, may proceed for the purpose of trade from a treaty port to places inland, so reported, on complying with the Original and Supplementary Regulations for Steam Navigation Inland.

It is understood that all classes of Japanese steamers, whatever their size, provided they are capable of navigating the Inland Waterways, may on complying with the Regulations receive an Inland Waters Certificate and carry on trade with inland places, and the Chinese Government will in no case raise difficulties and stop such steamers from plying to and from inland places.

We have the honour, in order to prevent future misunderstandings, to address this despatch to Your Excellencies and to request that instructions be sent to the Inspector General of Maritime Customs to act in accordance with this understanding. We have further the honour to request a reply from Your Excellencies.

We have the honour to be, etc.

FROM CHINESE COMMISSIONERS  
TO JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS

Shanghai, August 19, 1903

(Chinese Calendar)

Gentlemen,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellencies' despatch of this date, written with a view to preventing future misunderstandings, to the effect that, in accordance with the provisions of Article III of the present Treaty, all classes of Japanese steamers, whatever their size, provided they are capable of

navigating the Inland Waterways, may on complying with the Regulations receive an Inland Waters Certificate and ply to and from inland places, and that the Chinese Government will in no case raise difficulties and stop them.

During the negotiations of this Article, we received a list from Your Excellencies of the Japanese steamers viz., Sanyo Maru, Setagawa Maru, Hiuga Maru, Urato Maru, Neisei Maru, Helan Maru, Taiko Maru, Yoshino Maru, Meiko Maru, Fukuju Maru, Hijikawa Maru, Nagata Maru, Kyodo Maru, Horai Maru, Kwanko Maru, Keiko Maru, Kinriu Maru, Zensho Maru and Kohel Maru, ranging from one hundred and twenty-one tons to four hundred and ten tons register—plying from Chefoo to inland places in Manchuria, under Inland Waters Certificate and in accordance with the Regulations for Steam Navigation Inland, which vessels have not been prevented from doing so on account of their class.

At that time we instructed the Deputy Inspector General of Customs to make inquiries into the records of the Custom Houses, and he reported that the circumstances were in accordance with Your Excellencies' statement.

In consequence of the receipt of Your Excellencies' despatch we shall communicate with the Wai-wu Pu and request that instructions be sent to the Inspector General of Customs to take these circumstances into consideration and to act accordingly, and we have the honour to write this despatch for purposes of record.

We have the honour to be, etc.

## ANNEXES IV AND V

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN  
THE JAPANESE AND CHINESE  
COMMISSIONERS FOR TREATY  
REVISION REGARDING THE  
APPOINTMENT OF AN OFFICER  
FOR COLLECTING DUES AND  
DUTIES PROVIDED IN NO. 9  
OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY  
RULES FOR STEAM NAVIGATION  
INLAND  
FROM JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS  
TO CHINESE COMMISSIONERS

October 8, 1903

Gentlemen,

The provision contained in No. 9 of the

Supplementary Rules governing steam navigation on Inland Waters published in the seventh moon of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang-hsi, regarding the appointment of an officer to collect dues and duties, not having in all cases been given effect to, we have the honour to request that Your Excellencies' Government will again issue instructions to all provinces to give strict effect to this provision, as it is a matter of importance.

We trust that Your Excellencies will comply with the request contained in this despatch and that you will favour us with a reply.

We have the honour to be, etc.

FROM CHINESE COMMISSIONERS  
TO JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS

Shanghai, August 18, 1903

(Chinese Calendar)

Gentlemen,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellencies' despatch of this date to the effect that, the provision contained in No. 9 of the Supplementary Rules governing steam navigation on Inland Waters published in the seventh moon of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang-hsi, regarding the appointment of an officer to collect dues and duties, not having in all cases been given effect to, you request that instructions be again issued to all provinces to give strict effect to this provision, as it is a matter of importance.

We have noted the above and have communicated with proper authorities in order that action may be taken, and have now the honour to write this reply for Your Excellencies' information.

We have the honour to be, etc.

## ANNEXES 6 AND 7

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN  
THE JAPANESE AND CHINESE  
COMMISSIONERS FOR TREATY  
REVISION REGARDING THE  
OPENING OF THE CITY OF  
PEKING  
FROM CHINESE COMMISSIONERS  
TO JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS

Shanghai, August 10, 1903

(Chinese Calendar)

Gentlemen,

According to the provision of Article X

of this Treaty, regarding the establishment in Peking of a place of international residence and trade, it is agreed that in case of and after the complete withdrawal of the foreign troops, now guarding the Legations and Communications, a place in Peking outside the Inner City, convenient to both parties and free from objections, shall be selected and set apart as a place where merchants of all nationalities may reside and carry on trade. Within the limits of this place merchants of all nationalities shall be at liberty to lease land, build houses and warehouses, and establish places of business; but as to the leasing of houses and land belonging to Chinese private individuals, there must be willingness on the part of the owners and the term thereof must be equitably arranged without any force or compulsion. All road and bridges in this place will be under the jurisdiction and control of China. Foreigners residing in this place are to observe the Municipal and Police Regulations on the same footing as Chinese residents, and they are not to be entitled to establish a Municipality and Police of their own within its limits except with the consent of the Chinese authorities. When such place of international residence and trade shall have been opened and its limits properly defined, the foreigners who have been residing scattered both within and without the city walls, shall all be required to remove their residence thereto and they shall not be allowed to remain in separate places and thereby cause inconvenience in the necessary supervision by the Chinese authorities. The value of the land and buildings held by such foreigners shall be agreed upon equitably and due compensation therefore shall be paid. The period for such removal shall be determined in due time, and those who do not remove before the expiry of this period shall not be entitled to compensation.

We have considered it to be our mutual advantage to come to the present basis of understanding in order to avoid future unnecessary negotiations, and we beg that Your Excellencies will consider and agree to it and will favour us with a reply.

We have the honour to be, etc.

FROM JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS  
TO CHINESE COMMISSIONERS

Shanghai, October 8, 1903

Gentlemen,

We have the honour to acknowledge the



receipt of Your Excellencies' despatch of this date in which you state that—

"According to the provision of Article X of this Treaty, regarding the establishment in Peking of a place of international residence and trade, it is agreed that in case of and after the complete withdrawal of the foreign troops, now guarding the Legations and Communications, a place in Peking outside the Inner City, convenient to both parties and free from objections, shall be selected and set apart as a place where merchants of all nationalities may reside and carry on trade. Within the limits of this place merchants of all nationalities shall be at liberty to lease land, build houses and warehouses, and establish places of business; but as to the leasing of houses and land belonging to Chinese private individuals, there must be willingness on the part of the owners and the terms thereof must be equitably arranged without any force or compulsion. All roads and bridges in this place will be under the jurisdiction and control of China. Foreigners residing in this place are to observe the Municipal and Police Regulations on the same footing as Chinese residents, and they are not to be entitled to establish a Municipality and Police of their own within its limits except with the consent of the Chinese authorities. When such place of international residence and trade shall have been opened and its limits properly defined, the foreigners who have been resid-

ing scattered both within and without the city walls, shall all be required to remove their residence thereto and they shall not be allowed to remain in separate places and thereby cause inconvenience in the necessary supervision by the Chinese authorities. The value of the land and buildings held by such foreigners shall be agreed upon equitably and due compensation thereof shall be paid. The period for such removal shall be determined in due time, and those who do not remove before the expiry of this period shall not be entitled to compensation.

"We have considered it to be to our mutual advantage to come to the present basis of understanding in order to avoid future unnecessary negotiations, and we beg that Your Excellencies will consider and agree to it and will favour us with a reply."

In reply we beg to inform you that we agree generally to all the terms contained in the despatch under acknowledgement. As to the detailed regulations, these shall in due time be considered and satisfactorily settled in accordance with Article X of this Treaty; but it is understood that such regulations shall not differ in any respect to our prejudice from those which may be agreed upon between China and other Powers. We have the honour to send Your Excellencies this communication in reply and for your information.

We have the honour to be, etc.

## AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Signed at Nanking, May 6, 1930

The Government of Japan and the National Government of the Republic of China have, through their respective representatives, agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

### ARTICLE I

The Japanese and the Chinese Governments agree that all matters relating to rates of duty on the import and export of articles, drawbacks, transit dues and tonnage dues in the territories of Japan and the territories of China shall be regulated exclusively by the laws of Japan and of China respectively.

### ARTICLE II

The Governments of Japan and of China shall reciprocally grant to each other and to the nationals of the other country, in customs duties, drawbacks and transit dues and all other similar internal charges, applied to the import and export of articles, and in tonnage dues, as well as in all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favourable than that accorded or to be accorded to its own nationals or to the Government and nationals of any other foreign country.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of Japan or of China and imported into the territories of the other,

### ANNEX I

Nanking, May 8th, 5 Showa (1930)

Monsieur le Ministre,

With reference to the Agreement which we signed to-day I have the honour to state that it is the understanding of the Japanese Government:

1. That, beginning from the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned Agreement, the Chinese Government will maintain: for a period of three years the rates of duty leviable under Items 1, 2 and 3 in Part I of the Schedule attached hereto, and will also maintain for a period of one year the rates of duty leviable under Item 4 in Part I of the said Schedule, as the maximum rates of Import Duty leviable during the respective periods on articles falling within such Items produced or manufactured in the territories of Japan and imported into the territories of China, subject, however, to the reservation made in the said Schedule by the Chinese Government concerning the increase of rates; and

2. That the Japanese Government will maintain for a period of three years from the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned Agreement, the rates of duty leviable under the three Items in Part II of the Schedule attached hereto, as the maximum rates of Import Duty leviable during the said period on articles falling within such items produced or manufactured in the territories of China and imported into the territories of Japan.

I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm the foregoing understanding.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) M. Shigemitsu,

His Excellency

Dr. Chengting T. Wang

from whatever place arriving, shall receive, in import duties, drawbacks and transit dues and all other similar internal charges, and in all matters connected therewith, treatment not to be accorded to the like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of Japan or of China and exported to the territories of the other shall receive, in export duties, drawbacks and transit dues and all other similar internal charges, and in all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favourable than that accorded to the like articles produced or manufactured in the same territories and exported to any other foreign country.

In regard to tonnage dues and all matters connected therewith vessels of Japan and of China shall each receive in the territories of the other treatment not less favourable than that accorded or to be accorded to the vessels of any other foreign country.

### ARTICLE III

The stipulations contained in the foregoing Articles as well as in the exchanged Notes annexed to the present Agreement shall be incorporated in, and form part of, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation to be negotiated and concluded as soon as possible between the Empire of Japan and the Republic of China.

### ARTICLE IV

The Japanese, Chinese and English texts of this Agreement have been carefully compared and verified; but in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to prevail.

### ARTICLE V

The present Agreement shall enter into force on the tenth day following the date of the signature thereof.

### SCHEDULE

#### Part I

No. of Item	Description of articles	Nos. in Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929
1	Cotton goods	1 to 10, 12 to 14, 22 to 24, 26 to 32, 37, 38, 40, 43, 46, 47, 51, 53, 58, 59
2	Fishery and sea products	196 to 199, 202, 205, 206, 213, 216, 217, 218, 231
3	Wheat flour	280
4	Miscellaneous goods	302, 567, 568, 603 to 605 (a), 612, 647, 652, (b), 666 (b), 677 (c), 685, 706, 709 (f), 709 (g), 710, 715



The numbers which appear in Part I of this Schedule indicate the same articles as are mentioned under the corresponding numbers in the Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929, with the exception of the following numbers which cover only such articles as are enumerated thereunder:

- 652 (b) Rubber shoes and boots, as also footgear made wholly or partly of rubber.  
 666 (b) Clocks and movements assembled as a unit, value not over Hk. Tls. 40 per doz.  
 677 (c) Hats and caps, of felt made with other materials than beaver or hair, value not over Hk. Tls. 15 per doz.  
 706 Thermostatic containers and parts thereof, value not over Hk. Tls. 15 per doz.  
 709 (f) Electrical machinery and parts thereof.  
 710 Toys and games.  
 715 Vehicles: velocipedes (e. g., bicy-

cles, etc.), not otherwise enumerated, value not over Hk. Tls. 40 per piece.

The rates of duty on articles mentioned in Part I of this Schedule shall remain the same as those stated under the corresponding numbers in the aforesaid Tariff, it being understood that, as regards the rates of duty on articles covered by the numbers not underlined, the Chinese Government reserves the right to increase the rates specified above by not more than two and a half per cent. ad valorem. In the case of specific rates of duty, the increase above provided for will be based either uniformly upon the original duty paying value by which the rates in the aforesaid Tariff were determined or uniformly upon the duty paying value which was adopted by the Tariff Valuation Commission in 1928.

The Chinese Government reserves the right to levy an excise on imported Cotton Yarn (No. 51) in addition to the Customs Import Duty.

## Part II

No. of Item	Description of articles	Nos. in existing Japanese Import Tariff
1	Grass cloth	299. 5, (over 48 centimetres in width excepted) C-1, a-1 to a-4, C-2, a-1 to a-4
2	Silk piece goods	303. 3, A, a, b.
3	Embroidered tissues	308 (Hand-work only)

Unless otherwise specified, the numbers which appear in Part II of this Schedule indicate the same articles as are mentioned under the corresponding numbers in the Japanese Import Tariff at present in force.

The rates of duty on articles mentioned in Item 1 in Part II of this Schedule shall remain the same as those stated under the corresponding numbers in the Japanese Import Tariff at present in force, and the rates of duty on articles mentioned in Items 2 and 3 in Part II of this Schedule shall be thirty per cent less than those now levied under the Law relating to Import Duties on Luxuries and Similar Articles.

Nanking, May 8th, 19th Year R. C.  
(1930).

Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:

"With reference to the Agreement which we signed to-day I have the honour to state that it is the understanding of the Japanese Government:

1. That, beginning from the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned Agreement, the Chinese Government will maintain for a period of three years the rates of duty leviable under Items 1, 2 and 3 in Part I of the Schedule attached hereto, and will also maintain for a period of one year the rates of duty leviable under Item 4 in Part I of the said Schedule, as the maximum rates of Import Duty leviable during the respective periods on articles falling within such Items produced or manufactured in the territories of Japan and imported into the territories of China, subject, however, to the reservation made in the said Schedule by the Chinese Government concerning the increase of rates and

2. That the Japanese Government will maintain for a period of three years from

the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned Agreement the rates of duty leviable under the three Items in Part II of the Schedule attached hereto, as the maximum rates of Import Duty leviable during the said period on articles falling within such Items produced or manufactured in the territories of China and imported into the territories of Japan.

"I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm

the foregoing understanding."

I have the honour to confirm, on behalf of the National Government of the Republic of China, that the foregoing understanding is correct.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) Chengting T. Wang.

Mr. M. Shigemitsu, etc.

## SCHEDULE

## Part I

No. of Item	Description of articles	Nos. in Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929
1	Cotton goods	1 to 10, 12 to 14, 22 to 24, 26 to 32, 37, 38, 40, 43, 46, 47, 51, 53, 58, 59
2	Fishery and sea products	196 to 199, 202, 205, 206, 213, 216, 217, 218, 231
3	Wheat flour	280
4	Miscellaneous goods	302, 567, 568, 603 to 605 (a), 612, 647, 652, (b), 666 (b), 677 (c), 685, 706, 709 (d), 709 (g), 710, 715

The numbers which appear in Part I of this Schedule indicate the same articles as are mentioned under the corresponding numbers in the Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929, with the exception of the following numbers which cover only such articles as are enumerated thereunder:

- 652 (b) Rubber shoes and boots, as also footgear made wholly or partly of rubber.  
 666 (b) Clocks and movements assembled as a unit, value not over Hk. Tls. 40 per doz.  
 677 (c) Hats and caps, of felt made with materials other than beaver of hair, value not over Hk. Tls. 15 per doz.  
 706 Thermostatic containers and parts thereof, value not over Hk. Tls. 15 per doz.  
 709 (f) Electrical machinery and parts thereof.  
 710 Toys and games.  
 715 Vehicles: velocipedes (e. g., bicycles etc.), not otherwise enumerated, value not over Hk. Tls. 40 per piece.

merated, value not over Hk. Tls. 40 per piece.

The rates of duty on articles mentioned in Part I of this Schedule shall remain the same as those stated under the corresponding numbers in the aforesaid Tariff, it being understood that, as regards the rates of duty on articles covered by the numbers not underlined, the Chinese Government reserves the right to increase the rates specified above by not more than two and a half per cent ad valorem. In the case of specific rates of duty, the increase above provided for will be based either uniformly upon the original duty paying value by which the rates in the aforesaid Tariff were determined or uniformly upon the duty paying value which was adopted by the Tariff Valuation Commission in 1928.

The Chinese Government reserves the right to levy an excise on imported Cotton Yarn (No. 51) in addition to the Customs Import Duty.

## Part II

No. of Item	Description of articles	Nos. in existing Japanese Import Tariff
1	Grass cloth	299. 5, (over 48 centimeters in width excepted) C-1, a-1 to a-4, C-2, a-1 to a-4.
2	Silk piece goods	303. 3, A, a, b.
3	Embroidered tissues	308 (Hand-work only)



Unless otherwise specified, the numbers which appear in Part II of this Schedule indicate same articles as are mentioned under the corresponding numbers in the Japanese Import Tariff at present in force.

The rates of duty on articles mentioned in Item 1 in Part II of this Schedule shall remain the same as those stated under the corresponding numbers in the Japanese Import Tariff at present in force, and the rates of duty on articles mentioned in Items 2 and 3 in Part II of this Schedule shall be thirty per cent less than those now levied under the Law relating to Import Duties on Luxuries and Similar Articles.

## ANNEX II

Nanking, May 6th, 19th Year R. C. (1930)

Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires,

With reference to the Agreement signed this day between China and Japan, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to confirm, on behalf of the Japanese Government, my understanding that on the expiration of four months after the coming into force of the said Agreement, the reduced rates of the Chinese Customs Tariff heretofore leviable on articles imported or exported across the land frontiers between China and Japan will be abolished and the Customs Tariff without reduction will apply to such articles.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) Chengting T. Wang.  
Mr. M. Shigemitsu, etc.

Nanking, May 6th, 5 Showa (1930)

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:—

"With reference to the Agreement signed this day between China and Japan, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to confirm, on behalf of the Japanese Government, my understanding that on the expiration of four months after the coming into force of the said Agreement, the reduced rates of the Chinese Customs Tariff heretofore leviable on articles imported or exported across the land frontiers between China and Japan will be abolished and the Custom

oms Tariff without reduction will apply to such articles."

I have the honour to confirm, on behalf of the Japanese Government, that the above understanding is correct.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) M. Shigemitsu.

His Excellency  
Dr. Chengting T. Wang, etc.

## ANNEX III

Nanking, May 6th, 5 Showa (1930).

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to remind Your Excellency that in the course of our negotiations regarding the Customs Tariff question, it was stated that the Chinese Government entertained the intention of abolishing as soon as possible all such taxes and charges detrimental to the promotion of trade in China as likin, native customs duties, coast-trade duty and transit dues and other like charges.

I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to inform me as to what measures have been or will be adopted by the Chinese Government with a view to carrying into effect the aforesaid intention of the Chinese Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) M. Shigemitsu.

His Excellency  
Dr. Chengting T. Wang, etc.

Nanking, May 6th, 19th Year R. C. (1930)

Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:—

"I have the honour to remind Your Excellency that in the course of our negotiations regarding the Customs Tariff question, it was stated that the Chinese Government entertained the intention of abolishing as soon as possible all such taxes and charges detrimental to the promotion of trade in China as likin, native customs duties, coast-trade duty and transit dues and other like charges.

"I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to inform

me as to what measures have been or will be adopted by the Chinese Government with a view to carrying into effect the aforesaid intention of the Chinese Government."

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Chinese Government is endeavouring to abolish as soon and as far as possible all such duties and charges as are mentioned in your Note under acknowledgement.

The Chinese Government has already issued a Mandate ordering the abolition of likin as from the 10th of October, 1930, and instructed the Minister of Finance to take all necessary measures for carrying this order into effect.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) Chengting T. Wang.  
Mr. M. Shigemitsu, etc.

## ANNEX IV

Nanking, May 6th, 5 Showa (1930).

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to state that in view of the large number and amount of the unsecured and inadequately secured obligations of China due to Japanese creditors, a speedy consolidation thereof is considered highly desirable. It is suggested by my Government that for that purpose a conference of the representatives of creditors should be called by the Chinese Government at the earliest possible date.

I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to inform me as to what measures have been or will be adopted by the Chinese Government for effectuating consolidation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) M. Shigemitsu.

His Excellency  
Dr. Chengting T. Wang, etc.

Nanking, May 6th, 19th Year R. C. (1930).

Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that in view of the large number and amount of the unsecured and inadequately secured obligations of China due to Japanese creditors, a speedy consolidation thereof is considered highly desirable. It is suggested by my Government that for that purpose a conference of the representatives of creditors should be called by the Chinese Government at the earliest possible date.

"I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to inform me as to what measures have been or will be adopted by the Chinese Government for effectuating the aforesaid consolidation."

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Chinese Government has already commenced to set aside annually the sum of \$5,000,000 from the Customs revenues for the purpose of consolidating the domestic and foreign obligations of China and that it intends to call a conference of the representatives of creditors on or before October 1st of this year at which an adequate plan for consolidation will be presented and discussed with a view to devising means (including an increase of the sum above mentioned) for effectuating the consolidation in question.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) Chengting T. Wang.  
Mr. M. Shigemitsu, etc.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION  
BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED  
STATES OF AMERICA

Signed at Washington, February 1911

ARTICLE I The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, ware-

houses and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native subjects or citizens, submitting themselves to



the laws and regulations there established.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive, in the territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to native subjects or citizens, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the native subjects or citizens.

They shall, however, be exempt in the territories of the other from compulsory military service either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

**ARTICLE II** The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories and shops of the subject or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for nationals.

**ARTICLE III** Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Deputy Consuls and Consular Agents in all ports, cities and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Deputy Consuls and Consular Agents having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall, on condition of reciprocity, have the right to exercise the functions and to enjoy the exemptions and immunities which are or may hereafter be granted to the consular officers of the same rank of the most favoured nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorizations may in its discretion cancel the same on communicating the

reasons for which it thought proper to do so.

**ARTICLE IV** There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties, equally with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, subject always to the laws of the country to which they thus come.

**ARTICLE V** The import duties on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, upon importation into the territories of the other, shall henceforth be regulated either by special arrangements between the two countries or by the internal legislation of each.

Neither Contracting Party shall impose any other or higher duties or charges on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed by either country on the importation or exportation of any articles from or to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the like article imported from or exported or any other country. The last provision is not, however, applicable to prohibitions or restrictions maintained or imposed as sanitary measures or for purposes of protecting animals and useful plants.

**ARTICLE VI** The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other exemption from all transit duties and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects or citizens in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities and drawbacks.

**ARTICLE VII** Limited-liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party and domiciled in the territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

The foregoing stipulation has no bearing upon the question whether a company or association organized in one of the two countries will or will not be permitted to transact its business or industry in the

other, this permission remaining always subject to the laws and regulation enacted or established in the respective countries or in any part thereof.

**ARTICLE VIII** All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of either High Contracting Party from foreign countries in national vessels may likewise be imported into those in vessels of the other Contracting Party, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in national vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other foreign place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese vessels or in vessels of the United States, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of the other Party or of any third Power.

**ARTICLE IX** In all that the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports of the territories of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in these respects the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

**ARTICLE X** Merchant vessels navigating under the flag of Japan or that of the United States and carrying the papers required by their national laws to prove their nationality shall in the United States and in Japan be deemed to be vessels of Japan or of the United States, respectively.

**ARTICLE XI** No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of the territories of either country upon the vessels of the other which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed on national vessels in general, or on vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of

treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

**ARTICLE XII** Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties, whether belonging to the State or subsidized by it for the purpose, shall enjoy, in the ports of the territories of the other, the same facilities, privileges and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favoured nation.

**ARTICLE XIII** The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and the United States, respectively. It is however, understood that the subjects or citizens of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favoured-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

A vessel of one of the Contracting Parties, laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports of entry in the territories of the other, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one of the said ports, and, continuing her voyage to the other port or ports of destination, there discharge the remainder of her cargo, subject always to the laws, tariffs and customs regulations of the country of destination; and, in like manner and under the same reservation, the vessels of one of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to load at several ports of the other for the same outward voyages.

**ARTICLE XIV** Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other States shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on the same or equivalent conditions, if the concession shall have been conditional.

**ARTICLE XV** The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native subjects or citizens in regard to patents, trade-marks and designs, upon fulfillment of the formalities prescribed by law.

**ARTICLE XVI** The present Treaty shall, from the date on which it enters into operation, supersede the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation dated the 22nd day



of November, 1894; and from the same date the last-named Treaty shall cease to be binding.

ARTICLE XVII The present Treaty shall enter into operation on the 17th of July, 1911, and shall remain in force twelve years or until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the

## TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN

Signed at London, April 3, 1911

ARTICLE I The Subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, and, conforming themselves to the laws of the country—

1. Shall, in all that relates to travel and residence, be placed in all respects on the same footing as native subjects.

2. They shall have the right, equally with native subjects, to carry on their commerce and manufacture, and to trade in all kinds of merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreign or native subjects.

3. They shall in all that relates to the pursuit of their industries, callings, professions, and educational studies be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

4. They shall be permitted to own or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, and other lawful purposes, in the same manner as native subjects.

5. They shall, on condition of reciprocity, be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of property, movable or immovable, which the laws of the country permit or shall permit the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in such laws. They may dispose of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testaments, or in any other manner, under the same conditions which are or shall be established with regard to native subjects. They shall also be permitted, on compliance with the laws of the country, freely to export the proceeds of the sale of

Treaty.

In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the expiration of the said period of twelve years of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either Party shall have given such notice,

their property and their goods in general without being subjected as foreigners to other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country would be liable under similar circumstances.

6. They shall enjoy constant and complete protection and security for their persons and property, shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice and other tribunals in pursuit and defence of their claims and rights; and shall have full liberty, equally with native subjects, to choose and employ lawyers and advocates to represent them before such Courts and tribunals; and generally shall have the same rights and privileges as native subjects in all that concerns the administration of justice.

7. They shall not be compelled to pay taxes, fees, charges, or contributions of any kind whatever, other or higher than those which are or may be paid by native subjects or the citizens of the most favoured nation.

8. And they shall enjoy a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to facilities for warehousing under bond, bounties, and drawbacks.

ARTICLE II The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military services, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; and from all forced loans and military requisitions or contributions unless imposed on them equally with native subjects as owners, lessees, or occupiers of immovable property.

In the above respects the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be accorded in the territories of the other less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to subjects of

citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE III The dwellings, ware-houses, manufactories, and shops of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for lawful purposes, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms presented by the laws for native subjects.

ARTICLE IV Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents in all the ports, cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard one of the High Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall have the right to exercise their functions, and to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted to the Consular officers of the most favoured nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorizations has the right in its discretion to cancel the same on explaining the reasons for which it thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE V In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, without leaving at the place of his decease any person entitled by the laws of his country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent Consular officer of the State to which the deceased belonged shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered to take custody of and administer the estate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the law of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.

The foregoing provision shall also apply in case of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties dying outside the territories of the other, but possessing property therein, without leaving any person there entitled to take charge of and administer the estate.

It is understood that in all that concerns the administration of the estates of deceased persons, any right, privilege, fa-

vour, or immunity which either of the High Contracting Parties has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Consular officers of any other foreign State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Consular officers of the other High Contracting Party.

ARTICLE VI There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other, which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and conforming themselves to the laws of the country to which they thus come, shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by native subjects.

ARTICLE VII Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one High Contracting Party, upon importation into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall enjoy the lowest rates of customs duty applicable to similar articles of any other foreign origin.

No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties, into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. This provision is not applicable to the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

ARTICLE VIII The articles, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, enumerated in Part 1 of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall not, on importation into Japan, be subjected to higher customs duties than those specified in the Schedule.

The articles, the produce or manufacture of Japan, enumerated in Part 2 of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall be free of duty on importation into the United Kingdom.

Provided that if at any time after the expiration of one year from the date this Treaty takes effect either of the High Contracting Parties desires to make a modification in the Schedule it may notify its desire to the other High Contracting Party,



and thereupon negotiations for the purpose shall be entered into forthwith. If the negotiations are not brought to a satisfactory conclusion within six months from the date of notification, the High Contracting Party which gave the notification may, within one month, give six months' notice to abrogate the present Article, and on the expiration of such notice the present Article shall cease to have effect, without prejudice to the other stipulations of this Treaty.

**ARTICLE IX** Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, exported to the territories of the other, shall not be subjected on export to other or higher charges than those paid on the like articles exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two High Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

**ARTICLE X** Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, passing in transit through the territories of the other, in conformity with the laws of the country, shall be reciprocally free from all transit duties, whether they pass direct, or whether during transit they are unloaded, warehoused, and reloaded.

**ARTICLE XI** No internal duties levied for the benefit of the State, local authorities, or corporations which affect, or may affect, the production, manufacture, or consumption of any article in the territories of the High Contracting Parties shall for any reason be a higher or more burdensome charge on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of the other, than on similar articles of native origin.

The produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties imported into the territories of the other, and intended for warehousing or transit, shall not be subjected to any internal duty.

**ARTICLE XII** Merchants and manufacturers, subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties, as well as merchants and manufacturers domiciled and exercising their commerce and industries in the territories of such party, may, in the territories of the other, either personally or by means of commercial travellers, make purchases or collect orders, with or without samples, and such merchants, manufacturers, and their commercial travellers, while so making purchases and collect-

ing orders, shall, in the matter of taxation and facilities, enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment.

Articles imported as samples for the purpose above mentioned shall, in each country, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the Customs regulations and formalities established to assure their re-exportation or the payment of the prescribed customs duties if not re-exported within the period allowed by law. But the foregoing privilege shall not extend to articles which, owing to their quantity or value, cannot be considered as samples, or which owing to their nature, could not be identified upon re-exportation. The determination of the question of the qualification of samples for duty-free admission rests in all cases exclusively with the competent authorities of the place where the importation is effected.

**ARTICLE XIII** The marks, stamps, or seals placed upon the samples mentioned in the preceding Article by the Customs authorities of one country at the time of exportation, and the officially attested list of such samples containing a full description thereof issued by them, shall be reciprocally accepted by the Customs officials of the other as establishing their character so far as may be necessary to establish that the samples produced are those enumerated in the list. The Customs authorities of either country may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

**ARTICLE XIV** The Chambers of Commerce, as well as such other Trade Associations and other recognized Commercial Associations in the territories of Contracting Parties as may be authorized in this behalf, shall be mutually accepted as competent authorities for issuing any certificates that may be required for commercial travellers.

**ARTICLE XV** Limited liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party, and registered in the territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

**ARTICLE XVI** Each of the High Contracting Parties shall permit the importation or exportation of all merchandise which may be legally imported or exported, and also the carriage of passengers

from or to their respective territories, upon the vessels of the other; and such vessels, their cargoes and passengers shall enjoy the same privileges as, and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charges than, national vessels and their cargoes and passengers.

**ARTICLE XVII** In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, docks, roadsteads, and harbours of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges or facilities shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in these respects also the vessels of the two countries shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

**ARTICLE XVIII** All vessels which according to Japanese law are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, shall, for the purpose of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and British vessels respectively.

**ARTICLE XIX** No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other analogous duties or charges of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed in like cases on national vessels in general, or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply to the vessels of either country from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their destination.

**ARTICLE XX** Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territorial waters of the other the same special facilities, privileges, and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favoured nation.

**ARTICLE XXI** The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and the United Kingdom respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects and vessels of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favoured-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

Japanese and British vessels may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole

or part of their passengers or cargoes brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes for a foreign destination.

It is also understood that, in the event of the coasting trade of either country being exclusively reserved to national vessels, the vessels of the other country, if engaged in trade to or from places not within the limits of the coasting trade so reserved, shall not be prohibited from the carriage between two ports of the former country of passengers holding through tickets, or merchandise consigned on through bills of lading to or from places not within the above-mentioned limits, and while engaged in such carriage these vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of this Treaty.

**ARTICLE XXII** If any seaman should desert from any ship belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties in the territorial waters of the other, the local authorities shall, within the limits of law, be bound to give every assistance in their power for the recovery of such deserter, on application to that effect being made to them by the competent Consular officer of the country to which the ship of the deserter may belong, accompanied by an assurance that all expenses connected therewith will be repaid.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place.

**ARTICLE XXIII** Any vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled, by stress of weather or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in the like case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then



the same shall be delivered to the Japanese or British Consular officer in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular officer, owners or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck or stranding of a national vessel.

The High Contracting Parties agree, moreover, that merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consular officers shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-country-men.

ARTICLE XXIV The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and industry, any favour, privilege, or immunity which either High Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the ships, subjects, or citizens of any other foreign State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the ships or subjects of the other High Contracting Party, it being their intention that the commerce, navigation, and industry of each country shall be placed in all respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XXV The stipulations of this Treaty do not apply to tariff concessions granted by either of the High Contracting Parties to contiguous States solely to facilitate frontier traffic within a limited zone on each side of the frontier, or to the

treatment accorded to the produce of the national fisheries of the High Contracting Parties, or to special tariff favours granted by Japan in regard to fish and other aquatic products taken in the foreign waters in the vicinity of Japan.

ARTICLE XXVI The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates, beyond the Seas, unless notice of adhesion shall have been given on behalf of any such Dominion, Colony, Possession, or Protectorate by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokio before the expiration of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXVII The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible. It shall enter into operation on the 17th July, 1911, and remain in force until the 16th July, 1923. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period, of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

As regards the British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates to which the present Treaty may have been made applicable in virtue of Article 26, however, either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to terminate it separately at any time on given twelve months' notice to that effect. It is understood that the stipulations of the present and of the preceding Article referring to British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates apply also to the island of Cyprus.

## TRAITÉ DE PAIX ENTRE LE JAPON ET LA RUSSIE

Signé à Portsmouth, en français et anglais,  
le 5 septembre, 1905 (38<sup>ème</sup> année de Meiji)

### ARTICLE I

Il y aura à l'avenir paix et amitié entre Leurs Majestés l'Empereur du Japon et l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, ainsi qu'entre Leurs Etats et sujets respectifs.

### ARTICLE II

Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie, reconnaissant que le Japon possède en

Corée des intérêts prédominants politiques, militaires et économiques, s'engage à ne point intervenir ni mettre d'obstacles aux mesures de direction, de protection et de contrôle que le Gouvernement Impérial du Japon pourrait considérer nécessaire de prendre en Corée.

Il est entendu que les sujets russes en Corée seront traités exactement de la même manière que les ressortissants des autres pays étrangers, à savoir qu'ils

seront placés sur le même pied que les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

Il est de même convenu que pour éviter toute cause de malentendu, les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'abstiendront, sur la frontière russocoréenne, de prendre toute mesure militaire qui pourrait menacer la sécurité du territoire russe ou coréen.

### ARTICLE III

Le Japon et la Russie s'engagent mutuellement :

1. A évacuer complètement et simultanément la Manchourie à l'exception du territoire sur lequel s'étend le bail de la presqu'île de Liaotung, conformément aux dispositions de l'Article additionnel 1 annexé à ce Traité ; et

2. A restituer entièrement et complètement à l'administration exclusive de la Chine toutes les parties de la Manchourie qui sont occupées maintenant par les troupes japonaises ou russes ou qui sont sous leur contrôle, à l'exception du territoire susmentionné.

Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie déclare qu'il n'a point en Manchourie d'avantages territoriaux ou concessions préférentielles ou exclusives de nature à porter atteinte à la souveraineté de la Chine ou incompatibles avec le principe d'opportunité égale.

### ARTICLE IV

Le Japon et la Russie s'engagent réciproquement à ne mettre aucun obstacle aux mesures générales qui s'appliquent également à toutes les nations et que la Chine pourrait prendre pour le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en Manchourie.

### ARTICLE V

Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie cède au Gouvernement Impérial du Japon avec le consentement du Gouvernement de Chine, le bail de Port Arthur, de Talién et des territoires et eaux territoriales adjacents, ainsi que tous les droits, privilèges et concessions se rattachant à ce bail ou en faisant partie, et il cède de même, au Gouvernement Impérial du Japon, tous les travaux et propriétés publiques dans le territoire sur lequel s'étend le bail susmentionné.

Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent mutuellement à obtenir du Go-

vernement de Chine le consentement mentionné dans la stipulation ci-dessus.

Le Gouvernement Impérial du Japon donne, de sa part, l'assurance que les droits de propriété des sujets russes dans le territoire susmentionné seront parfaitement respectés.

### ARTICLE VI

Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie s'engage à céder au Gouvernement Impérial du Japon, sans compensation, avec le consentement du Gouvernement de Chine, le chemin de fer entre Tchan-Tchou (Kouan-Tchen-Tsy) et Port Arthur et tous ses embranchements avec tous les droits, privilèges et propriétés y appartenant dans cette région, ainsi que toutes les mines de charbon dans ladite région, appartenant à ce chemin de fer ou en exploitation pour son profit.

Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent mutuellement à obtenir du Gouvernement de Chine le consentement mentionné dans la stipulation ci-dessus.

### ARTICLE VII

Le Japon et la Russie s'engagent à exploiter leurs chemins de fer respectifs en Manchourie exclusivement dans un but commercial et industriel, mais nullement dans un but stratégique.

Il est entendu que cette restriction ne s'applique pas aux chemins de fer dans le territoire sur lequel s'étend le bail de la presqu'île de Liaotung.

### ARTICLE VIII

Les Gouvernements Impériaux du Japon et de Russie, en vue de favoriser et de faciliter les relations et le trafic, concluront, aussitôt que possible, une convention séparée pour le règlement de leurs services de raccordement de chemins de fer en Manchourie.

### ARTICLE VIX

Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie cède au Gouvernement Impérial du Japon en perpétuité et en pleine souveraineté la partie sud de l'île de Sannaline et toutes les îles qui y sont adjacentes, ainsi que tous les travaux et propriétés publiques qui s'y trouvent. Le cinquantième parallèle de latitude nord est adopté comme la limite du territoire cédé. La ligne frontière exacte de ce territoire sera déterminée conformément aux dispositions de l'Article additionnel 2 annexé à ce Traité.



Le Japon et la Russie conviennent mutuellement de ne construire dans leurs possessions respectives sur l'île de Sakhaline et sur les îles qui y sont adjacentes aucune fortification ni travaux militaires semblables. De même, ils s'engagent respectivement à ne prendre aucune mesure militaire qui pourrait entraver la libre navigation des Détroits de La Pérouse et de Tartarie.

#### ARTICLE X

Il est réservé aux sujets russes habitants du territoire cédé au Japon de vendre leurs propriétés immobilières et de se retirer dans leur pays; mais, s'ils préfèrent rester dans le territoire cédé, ils seront maintenus et protégés dans le plein exercice de leurs industries et droits de propriété à la condition de se soumettre aux lois et à la juridiction japonaises. Le Japon aura la pleine liberté de retirer le droit de résidence dans ce territoire à tous les habitants se trouvant dans l'incapacité politique ou administrative, ou de les déporter de ce territoire. Il s'engage toutefois à ce que les droits de propriété de ces habitants soient pleinement respectés.

#### ARTICLE XI

La Russie s'engage à s'entendre avec le Japon pour concéder aux sujets japonais des droits de pêche le long des côtes des possessions russes dans les Mers du Japon d'Okhotsk et de Behring.

Il est convenu que l'engagement susmentionné ne portera pas atteinte aux droits déjà appartenant aux sujets russes ou étrangers dans ces régions.

#### ARTICLE XII

Le Traité de Commerce et de Navigation entre le Japon et la Russie ayant été annulé par la guerre, les Gouvernements Impéri-

aux du Japon et de Russie s'engagent à adopter comme base de leurs relations commerciales, jusqu'à la conclusion d'un nouveau traité de commerce et de navigation sur la base du Traité qui était en vigueur antérieurement à la guerre actuelle, le système du traitement réciproque sur le pied de la nation la plus favorisée, y compris les tarifs d'importation, et d'exportation, les formalités de douane, les droits de transit et de tonnage et l'admission et le traitement des agents, des sujets et des vaisseaux d'un pays dans le territoire de l'autre.

#### ARTICLE XIII

Aussitôt que possible après la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, tous les prisonniers de guerre seront réciproquement restitués. Les Gouvernements Impériaux du Japon et de Russie nommeront, chacun de son côté, un Commissaire spécial qui se chargera des prisonniers. Tous les prisonniers se trouvant entre les mains de l'un des Gouvernements seront remis au Commissaire de l'autre Gouvernement, ou à son représentant dûment autorisé, qui les recevra en tel nombre et dans tels ports convenable de l'État remettant que ce dernier aurait notifié d'avance au Commissaire de l'État recevant.

Les Gouvernements du Japon et de Russie présenteront l'un à l'autre, le plus tôt possible après que la remise des prisonniers aura été achevée, un compte documenté des dépenses directes faites respectivement par eux pour le soin et l'entretien des prisonniers depuis la date de la capture ou de la reddition jusqu'à celle de la mort ou de la remise. La Russie s'engage à rembourser au Japon, aussitôt que possible après l'échange de ces comptes comme il est stipulé ci-dessus, la différence entre le montant réel ainsi dépensé par le Japon et le montant réel également déboursé, par la Russie.

### THE CONVENTION EMBODYING BASIC RULES OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Signed at Peking, January 20, 1925

**ARTICLE I** The High Contracting Parties agree that with the coming into force of the present Convention, diplomatic and consular relations shall be established between them.

**ARTICLE II** The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees that the Treaty of September 5th, 1905, shall remain in full force.

It is agreed that the Treaties, Conven-

tions and Agreements, other than the said Treaty of Portsmouth, which were concluded between Japan and Russia prior to November 7, 1917, shall be re-examined at a Conference to be subsequently held between the Governments of the High Contracting Parties and are liable to revision or annulment as altered circumstances may require.

**ARTICLE III** The Governments of the High Contracting Parties agree that upon the coming into force of the present Convention, they shall proceed to the revision of the Fishery Convention of 1907, taking into consideration such changes as may have taken place in the general conditions since the conclusion of the said Fishery Convention.

Pending the conclusion of a convention so revised, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall maintain the practices established in 1924 relating to the lease of fishery lots to Japanese subjects.

**ARTICLE IV** The Governments of the High Contracting Parties agree that upon the coming into force of the present Convention, they shall proceed to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation in conformity with the principles hereunder mentioned, and that pending the conclusion of such a treaty, the general intercourse between the two countries shall be regulated by those principles.

(1) The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall in accordance with the laws of the country: a / have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other, and b / enjoy constant and complete protection for the safety of their lives and property.

(2) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall in accordance with the laws of the country accord in its territories to the subjects or citizens of the other, to the widest possible extent and on condition of reciprocity, the right of private ownership and the liberty to engage in commerce, navigation, industries, and other peaceful pursuits.

(3) Without prejudice to the right of each Contracting Party to regulate by its own laws the system of international trade in that country, it is understood that neither Contracting Party shall apply in discrimination against the other Party any measures of prohibition, restriction or impost which may serve to hamper the growth of the intercourse, economic or

otherwise, between the two countries, it being the intention of both Parties to place the commerce, navigation and industry of each country, as far as possible, on the footing of the most favoured nation.

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties further agree that they shall enter into negotiations, from time to time as circumstances may require, for the conclusion of special arrangements relative to commerce and navigation to adjust and to promote economic relations between the two countries.

**ARTICLE V** The High Contracting Parties solemnly affirm their desire and intention to live in peace and amity with each other, scrupulously to respect the undoubted right of a State to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way, to refrain and restrain all persons in any governmental service for them, and all organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from them, from any act overt or covert liable in any way whatever to endanger the order and security in any part of the territories of Japan or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It is further agreed that neither Contracting Party shall permit the presence in the territories under its jurisdiction— (a) of organizations or groups pretending to be the Government for any part of the territories of the other Party, or (b) of alien subjects or citizens who may be found to be actually carrying on political activities for such organizations or groups.

**ARTICLE VI** In the interest of promoting economic relations between the two countries, and taking into consideration the needs of Japan with regard to natural resources, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is willing to grant to Japanese subjects, companies and associations concessions for the exploitation of minerals, forest and other natural resources in all the territories of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

**ARTICLE VII** The present Convention shall be ratified.

Such ratification by each of the High Contracting Parties shall, with as little delay as possible, be communicated, through its diplomatic representative at Peking, to the Government of the other Party, and from the date of the letter of such communications this Convention shall come into full force.



## CONVENTION DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION ENTRE LE JAPON ET LA FRANCE

Signé à Paris, le 19 août, 1911

### ARTICLE PREMIER

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes auront pleine liberté, avec leurs familles, d'entrer et de séjourner dans toute l'étendue des territoires de l'autre. Sous la condition de se conformer aux lois du pays, ils jouiront des droits ci-après spécifiés :

1 Ils seront, en ce qui concerne le voyage et la résidence, traités sous tous rapports comme les nationaux ;

2 Ils auront, comme les nationaux, le droit de se livrer au commerce ou à l'industrie manufacturière et de faire le trafic de tous articles de commerce licite, soit en personne, soit par des représentants, soit seuls, soit en association avec des étrangers ou des nationaux ;

3 Ils seront, en ce qui concerne l'exercice de leur industrie, métier ou profession, la poursuite de leurs études ou investigations scientifiques, traités à tous égards, comme les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée ;

4 Ils pourront posséder ou louer et occuper les maisons, les manufactures, les magasins, les boutiques et les locaux qui peuvent leur être nécessaires et prendre à bail des terrains l'effet d'y résider ou de les utiliser dans un but licite commercial, industriel, manufacturier ou autre ;

5 Ils pourront, sous la condition de la réciprocité, librement acquérir et posséder toute espèce de propriété mobilière ou immobilière, que la loi du pays permet ou permettra d'acquérir ou de posséder aux ressortissants de tout autre pays étranger.

Ils pourront en disposer par voie de vente, échange, donation, mariage, testament, ou de toute autre manière sous les mêmes conditions qui sont ou seront établies à l'égard des nationaux eux-mêmes. Ils pourront aussi exporter librement le produit des ventes de leurs propriétés et tout ce qui leur appartient en général, sans pouvoir être soumis en tant qu'étrangers, à des droits autres ou plus élevés que ceux auxquels seraient soumis les nationaux dans les mêmes circonstances ;

6 Ils jouiront d'une protection et sécurité constantes et complètes, pour leurs personnes et leurs propriétés ; ils auront un accès libre et facile auprès des cours et tribunaux de justice pour la pou-

rsuite et la défense de leurs droits, et ils seront, en outre, comme les nationaux eux-mêmes, libres de choisir et d'employer des avocats, avoués et autres hommes de loi pour les représenter devant les cours et tribunaux, et d'une manière générale ils auront les mêmes droits et privilèges que les nationaux pour tout ce qui concerne l'administration de la justice ;

7 Ils seront exempts de tout service militaire obligatoire, soit dans l'armée de terre ou de mer, soit dans la garde nationale ou la milice, ainsi que de toutes les contributions imposées en lieu et place du service personnel. Ils seront exempts également de tous emprunts forcés et de toutes réquisitions ou contributions militaires, sauf ceux qui leur seront imposés, comme aux nationaux eux-mêmes, en leur qualité de possesseurs, locataires ou occupants de biens immeubles. Pour ce qui précède, les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes ne seront pas traités sur les territoires de l'autre moins bien que ne le sont ou ne le seront les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée ;

8 Ils ne seront contraints à subir des charges ou à payer des impôts, taxes ou contributions, de quelque nature que ce soit, autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont ou pourront être imposés aux nationaux ou ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

### ARTICLE II

Les habitations, magasins, manufactures et boutiques des ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes dans les territoires de l'autre, ainsi que tous les locaux qui en dépendent, employés pour des buts licites, seront respectés. Il ne sera point permis d'y procéder à des visites domiciliaires ou perquisitions, non plus que d'examiner ou d'inspecter les livres, papiers ou comptes, sauf dans les conditions et formes prescrites par les lois à l'égard des nationaux eux-mêmes.

### ARTICLE III

Les ressortissants des Parties Contractantes jouiront de la liberté réciproque de commerce, et de navigation ; ils auront, de la même façon que les ressortissants de la

nation la plus favorisée, pleine liberté de se rendre avec leurs navires et leurs cargaisons dans les lieux, ports et rivières des territoires de l'autre, qui sont ou pourront être ouverts au commerce extérieur ; ils bénéficieront, en se conformant toujours aux lois du pays où ils arrivent, des mêmes droits, faveurs, libertés, immunités et exemptions en matière de commerce et de navigation, dont bénéficient ou bénéficieraient les nationaux eux-mêmes.

### ARTICLE IV

Les sociétés anonymes ou autres et les associations commerciales, industrielles et financières qui sont ou seront constituées conformément aux lois de l'une des Parties Contractantes et qui ont leur domicile dans les territoires de cette Partie, sont autorisées, dans les territoires de l'autre, en se conformant aux lois de celle-ci, à exercer leurs droits et à ester en justice devant les tribunaux, soit pour intenter une action, soit pour y défendre.

### ARTICLE V

Les droits de douane perçus à l'entrée au Japon et en France sur les produits de l'autre pays ne pourront être autres ou plus élevés que ceux imposés aux produits similaires originaires du pays le plus favorisé.

Les droits perçus à la sortie du Japon et de France sur les produits destinés à l'autre pays ne pourront également être autres ou plus élevés que ceux imposés aux mêmes produits destinés au pays le plus favorisé.

### ARTICLE VI

Les Parties Contractantes s'engagent à n'entraver nullement le commerce réciproque des deux pays par des prohibitions ou restrictions à l'importation, à l'exportation ou au transit.

Des exceptions à cette règle, en tant qu'elles seront applicables à tous les pays ou aux pays se trouvant dans les mêmes conditions, ne pourront avoir lieu que dans les cas suivants :

1 Pour les approvisionnements et munitions de guerre, dans des circonstances extraordinaires ;

2 Pour des raisons de sûreté publique ;

3 Par égard à la police sanitaire ou en vue de la protection des animaux ou des plantes utiles contre les maladies ou les insectes et parasites nuisibles ;

4 En vue de l'application aux marchan-

dises étrangères des prohibitions ou restrictions édictées par des lois intérieure des marchandises similaires ou de la vente ou du transport à l'intérieur des marchandises similaires de la production nationale ;

5 Pour les marchandises qui sont ou seront l'objet d'un monopole d'Etat.

### ARTICLE VII

Les marchandises de toute nature originaires du territoire de l'une des deux Parties Contractantes et importées sur le territoire de l'autre Partie ne pourront être assujetties à des droits d'accise, d'octroi ou de consommation perçus pour le compte de l'Etat, des communes ou corporations, supérieurs à ceux qui grèvent ou grèveraient les produits similaires de la production nationale ou, à défaut de ces produits, ceux de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les produits du sol et de l'industrie de l'un des deux pays importés dans le territoire de l'autre, et destinés à l'entreposage ou au transit, ne seront soumis à aucun droit intérieur.

### ARTICLE VIII

Les importateurs de marchandises japonaises ou françaises seront réciproquement dispensés de l'obligation de produire des certificats d'origine.

Toutefois, dans le cas où un pays tiers ne serait pas lié avec l'une ou l'autre des Parties Contractantes par la clause de la nation la plus favorisée, la production de certificats d'origine pourra être exceptionnellement exigée.

Dans ce cas, les certificats seront délivrés dans les lieux d'expédition, sièges d'un consulat, par le consul de carrière du pays dans lequel l'importation doit être faite, et, dans les autres lieux, par l'autorité douanière, et, à défaut de cette autorité, par les Chambres de commerce ou les autorités locales.

Lorsque la délivrance des certificats d'origine entraînera la perception de taxes quelconques dans l'un des pays, des taxes équivalentes pourront être établies par l'autre pays à l'occasion des certificats d'origine qu'il délivrera. Il en sera de même, le cas échéant, pour les factures consulaires.

### ARTICLE IX

Les négociants et les industriels, ressortissants de l'une des Parties Contract-



antes, ainsi que les négociants et les industriels domiciliés et exerçant leur commerce et industrie dans les territoires de cette Partie, pourront, dans les territoires de l'autre, soit en personne, soit par des commis voyageurs, faire des achats ou recueillir des commandes, avec ou sans échantillons et modèles. Ces négociants, industriels et leurs commis voyageurs, en faisant ainsi des achats et en recueillant des commandes, jouiront, en toute manière, du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée. Toutefois dans le cas où les voyageurs de commerce japonais en France ou français ou Japon viendraient à être assujettis à un droit de patente, les voyageurs de commerce français au Japon ou japonais en France pourront être soumis à des impôts équivalents.

Les articles importés comme échantillons et modèles dans les buts susmentionnés, seront, dans chacun des deux Pays, admis temporairement en franchise de droits, en conformité des règlements et formalités de douane établis pour assurer leur réexportation ou le paiement des droits de douane prescrits en cas de nonréexportation dans le délai prévu par la loi. Toutefois, ledit privilège ne s'étendra pas aux articles qui, à cause de leur quantité ou valeur, ne peuvent pas être considérés comme échantillons et modèles ou qui, à cause de leur nature, ne sauraient être identifiés lors de leur réexportation. Le droit de décider si un échantillon ou modèle est susceptible d'admission en franchise, appartient exclusivement, dans tous les cas, aux autorités douanières compétentes du lieu où l'importation a été effectuée.

Les Chambres de commerce existant sur les territoires des deux Parties Contractantes seront réciproquement reconnues comme les autorités compétentes pour délivrer tous certificats qui pourraient être requis par les voyageurs de commerce, en vue notamment d'affirmer leur identité.

#### ARTICLE X

Tous les articles qui sont ou pourront être légalement importés dans les ports de l'une des Parties Contractantes, par des navires nationaux, pourront de même, être importés dans ces ports par des navires de l'autre Partie Contractante, sans être soumis à aucun droit ou charge, de quelque dénomination que ce soit, aures ou plus élevés que ceux auxquels les mêmes articles seraient soumis s'ils étaient importés par des navires nationaux. Cette égalité réciproque de traitement

sera appliquée sans distinction, que ces articles viennent directement du lieu d'origine ou de tout autre pays étranger.

Il y aura de même parfaite égalité de traitement pour l'exportation, de façon que les mêmes droits de sortie seront payés et les mêmes primes ou drawbacks seront accordés, dans les territoires de chacune des Parties Contractantes, à l'exportation d'un article quelconque qui peut ou pourra en être légalement exporté, que cette exportation se fasse par des navires japonais ou par des navires français et quel que soit le lieu de destination, soit un port de l'autre Partie, soit un port d'une tierce Puissance.

#### ARTICLE XI

En tout ce qui concerne le placement des navires, leur chargement, leur déchargement dans les eaux territoriales des Parties Contractantes, il ne sera accordé, par l'une des Parties, aux navires nationaux, aucun privilège, ni aucune facilité qui ne le soit également, en pareil cas, aux navires de l'autre Pays, la volonté des Parties Contractantes étant que, sous ces rapports, leurs bâtiments respectifs jouissent d'une parfaite égalité.

#### ARTICLE XII

Les navires marchands naviguant sous pavillon japonais et français et ayant à bord les documents requis par leurs lois nationales pour établir leur nationalité, seront respectivement considérés, en France et au Japon, comme navires japonais et français.

#### ARTICLE XIII

Aucun droit de tonnage, de transit, de canal, de port, de pilotage, de phare, de quarantaine ou autres droits ou charges similaires ou analogues, de quelque dénomination que ce soit, levés au nom ou au profit du gouvernement, de fonctionnaires publics, de particuliers, de corporations ou d'établissements quelconques, ne seront imposés dans les eaux territoriales de l'un des deux Pays sur les navires de l'autre sans qu'ils soient également imposés, dans les mêmes conditions, sur les navires nationaux en général, ou sur les navires de la nation la plus favorisée. Cette égalité de traitement sera appliquée réciproquement à leurs navires respectifs, de quelque endroit qu'ils arrivent et quel que soit le lieu de destination.

#### ARTICLE XIV

Les navires chargés d'un service postal régulier de l'une des Parties Contractantes qu'ils appartiennent à l'État ou à une compagnie subventionnée par lui à cet effet, jouiront dans les eaux territoriales de l'autre, des mêmes facilités, privilèges et immunités que ceux qui sont accordés aux navires similaires de la nation la plus favorisée.

#### ARTICLE XV

Il est fait exception aux dispositions de la présente Convention pour le cabotage dont le régime reste soumis à la législation du Japon et de la France respectivement; il est entendu toutefois, que les Japonais en France et les Français au Japon, jouiront pour tout ce qui concerne le cabotage, des droits et privilèges qui sont ou seront accordés par cette même législation aux ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

Tout navire de l'une des Parties Contractantes, chargé à l'étranger d'une cargaison destinée à deux ou plusieurs ports d'entrée des territoires de l'autre, pourra décharger une partie de sa cargaison dans l'un d'eux, et en continuant son voyage pour l'autre ou les autres ports de destination, y décharger le reste de sa cargaison, toujours en se conformant aux lois, aux tarifs et aux règlements de douane du pays de destination. De la même manière et sous la même restriction, tout navire de l'une des Parties Contractantes pourra charger dans les divers ports de l'autre, au cours du même voyage pour l'étranger.

#### ARTICLE XVI

Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes déclarent qu'elles sont adhérentes à la Convention d'Union de Paris du 20 mars 1883 pour la protection de la propriété industrielle; dans le cas où l'une d'entre elles cesserait d'adhérer à la Convention précitée, elles conviennent des stipulations suivantes:

Les ressortissants de chacune des Parties Contractantes jouiront, dans les territoires de l'autre Partie, des mêmes droits que les nationaux eux-mêmes, pour tout ce qui concerne la protection des brevets d'invention, des marques de fabrique ou de commerce, des dessins et modèles industriels et de fabrication de toute espèce, et noms commerciaux, et des indications de provenance, et pour tout ce qui concerne la répression de la concurrence déloyale, sous réserve de l'accomplissement des

formalités et des conditions imposées par la loi.

Tout produit portant une fausse indication de provenance dans laquelle un des Pays Contractants, ou un lieu situé sur les territoires de l'un d'eux, serait directement ou indirectement indiqué comme pays ou comme lieu d'origine, sera saisi à l'importation à la requête des autorités douanières ou ministère public ou d'une partie intéressée, si la législation de chaque Pays Contractant l'admet, ou bien, à défaut, sera soumis aux actions et moyens assurés en pareil cas par la loi aux nationaux.

#### ARTICLE XVII

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent que, pour tout ce qui concerne le commerce, l'industrie et la navigation, tout privilège, faveur ou immunité quelconque, que l'une d'elles a déjà accordés ou accorderait à l'avenir au commerce, à l'industrie et à la navigation de tout autre État, seront étendus immédiatement et sans condition, au commerce, à l'industrie et à la navigation de l'autre Partie Contractante, leur intention étant que le commerce, l'industrie et la navigation de chaque pays jouissent sous tous rapports du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

#### ARTICLE XVIII

Les stipulations de la présente Convention ne sont pas applicables:

- 1 Aux avantages particuliers actuellement accordés ou qui pourraient être ultérieurement accordés par l'une des Parties Contractantes à des États limitrophes pour faciliter le trafic frontière;
- 2 Aux faveurs spéciales résultant d'une union douanière;
- 3 Aux pêches assimilées à la pêche nationale;
- 4 Aux encouragements accordés ou qui pourraient être accordés à la marine marchande nationale.

#### ARTICLE XIX

Les dispositions de la présente Convention sont applicables à l'Algérie. Elles pourront être ultérieurement étendues en tout ou partie aux colonies, possessions françaises et pays de protectorat par une déclaration concertée entre les deux gouvernements.

Il est entendu en outre que la présente Convention est applicable à toutes les colonies et possessions du Japon.



## ARTICLE XX

La présente Convention sera ratifiée et l'échange des ratifications aura lieu à Tokyo; les ratifications seront notifiées dans le plus bref délai possible aux Gouvernements du Japon et de la France par leurs Représentants respectifs; à partir de la date de la dernière de ces deux notifications, la présente Convention entrera en vigueur et demeurera exécutoire pendant une période de dix années.

Toutefois, l'article 5 en vertu duquel les droits de douane perçus en France sur les produits d'origine japonaise et au Japon sur les produits d'origine française ne

seront autres ou plus élevés que ceux perçus sur les produits similaires originaires du pays le plus favorisé, pourra être dénoncé à toute époque par chacune des deux Parties Contractantes, et dans ce cas, il cessera d'être exécutoire un an après cette dénonciation.

Au cas où douze mois avant la date d'expiration de la présente Convention aucune des deux Parties Contractantes n'aurait notifié son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, cet acte demeurera obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre Partie Contractante l'aura dénoncé.

## TRAITÉ DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION ENTRE LE JAPON ET L'ALLEMAGNE

Signé à Berlin, le 24 Juin, 1911

## ARTICLE I

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes auront pleine liberté d'entrer et de séjourner en tout lieu des territoires de l'autre.

A condition de se conformer aux lois du Pays, ils jouiront des droits spécifiés ci-dessous:

1. Ils seront, pour tout ce qui concerne la résidence, les études et investigations, l'exercice de leurs métiers et professions et l'exécution de leurs entreprises industrielles et manufacturières, placés, à tous égards, sur le même pied que les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée;

2. Ils auront, comme les nationaux eux-mêmes, le droit de voyager dans toute l'étendue des territoires de l'autre et le droit de faire le trafic de tous articles de commerce licite;

3. Ils pourront posséder ou louer et occuper des maisons, fabriques, magasins, boutiques et les locaux qui en dépendent. De même ils pourront louer des terrains à l'effet d'y résider ou de les utiliser dans un but licite commercial, industriel, manufacturier ou autre;

4. En ce qui concerne la possession de biens mobiliers de quelque espèce que ce soit, la transmission, par succession testamentaire ou autre, des biens mobiliers de toute sorte qu'ils peuvent légalement acquérir entre vivants et en ce qui concerne le droit de disposer, de quelque manière que ce soit, des biens de toute sorte qu'ils auront acquis légalement, ils jouiront des mêmes privilèges, libertés et droits et ne

seront soumis, sous ce rapport, à aucuns impôts ou charges plus élevés que les nationaux ou les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée;

5. Ils pourront, sous la réserve de la réciprocité, acquérir et posséder toute sorte d'immeubles qui, d'après les lois du Pays, peuvent ou pourront être acquis ou possédés par les ressortissants d'une autre nation étrangère quelconque, en se conformant toujours aux conditions et restrictions prescrites par lesdites lois;

6. Ils seront exempts de tout service militaire obligatoire, soit dans l'armée ou la marine, la garde nationale ou la milice, de même que de toutes taxes imposées en lieu et place du service personnel et de tous emprunts forcés. Ils ne pourront être assujettis à des réquisitions ou contributions militaires, quelles qu'elles soient, autrement que dans les mêmes conditions et sur le même pied que les nationaux ou les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée;

7. Ils ne seront contraints, sous aucun prétexte, à subir des charges ou à payer des taxes autres ou plus élevées que celles qui sont ou seront imposées aux nationaux ou aux ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

## ARTICLE II

Les habitations, magasins, fabriques et boutiques des ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes dans les territoires de l'autre ainsi que tous les locaux qui en dépendent, seront respectés.

Il ne sera point permis d'y procéder à des visites domiciliaires ou perquisitions ou d'examiner ou d'inspecter les livres, papiers ou comptes, sauf dans les conditions et formes prescrites par les lois à l'égard des nationaux.

## ARTICLE III

Il y aura entre les territoires des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes liberté réciproque de commerce et de navigation.

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes auront pleine liberté de se rendre avec leurs navires et leurs cargaisons dans les lieux, ports et rivières des territoires de l'autre qui sont ou pourront être ouverts au commerce extérieur; ils sont, toutefois, tenus de se conformer toujours aux lois du Pays où ils arrivent.

## ARTICLE IV

Les droits de douane perçus sur les articles, produits naturels ou fabriqués des territoires de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, à leur importation dans les territoires de l'autre, seront réglés, soit par des arrangements spéciaux entre les deux Pays, soit par la législation intérieure de chacun d'eux.

Aucune des Parties Contractantes n'imposera à l'exportation d'un article quelconque à destination des territoires de l'autre des droits ou charges quelconques autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont ou pourront être imposés à l'exportation des articles similaires à destination de tout autre pays étranger.

## ARTICLE V

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à n'entraver leurs relations commerciales réciproques par aucune prohibition d'importation, d'exportation ni de transit.

Des exceptions pourront toutefois être faites dans les cas suivants, en tant qu'elles sont appliquées à tous les autres pays ou du moins à tous les pays qui se trouvent dans les mêmes conditions:

1. Relativement aux approvisionnements de guerre, dans des circonstances exceptionnelles;

2. Pour des considérations affectant la sécurité publique;

3. Pour cause de salubrité publique et en vue d'assurer la protection des animaux et des plantes utiles contre les maladies et les parasites;

4. Dans le but d'appliquer à des marchandises étrangères des interdictions ou des restrictions établies par la législation intérieure à l'égard de la production, du placement ou du trafic de marchandises indigènes de même nature.

## ARTICLE VI

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront, dans les territoires de l'autre, d'une parfaite égalité de traitement avec les nationaux, quant à l'exemption de droits de transit et pour tout ce qui concerne le magasinage, les primes, les drawbacks ainsi que les facilités touchant l'importation ou l'exportation des marchandises.

## ARTICLE VII

Les négociants et les industriels que, par l'exhibition d'une carte de légitimation industrielle, délivrée par les autorités de l'une des Parties Contractantes, prouvent qu'ils sont autorisés à exercer leur commerce ou industrie dans les territoires de cette Partie, pourront, dans les territoires de l'autre, soit en personne, soit par des commis voyageurs, faire des achats ou recueillir des commandes, avec ou sans échantillons. Ces négociants, industriels et leurs commis voyageurs, en faisant ainsi des achats et en recueillant des commandes, jouiront, en matière d'impositions et de facilités du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les Parties Contractantes se donneront réciproquement connaissance des autorités chargées de délivrer les cartes de légitimation.

Les articles importés comme échantillons dans les buts mentionnés dans l'alinéa 1 seront, dans chacun des deux Pays, admis temporairement en franchise de droit, en conformité des règlements et formalités de douane, établis pour assurer leur réexportation ou le paiement des droits de douane prescrits en cas de non-réexportation dans le délai prévu par la loi. Toutefois, ledit privilège ne s'étendra pas aux articles qui, à cause de leur quantité ou valeur, ne peuvent pas être considérés comme échantillons, ou qui, à cause de leur nature, ne sauraient être identifiés lors de leur réexportation. Le droit de décider si un échantillon est susceptible d'admission en franchise, appartient exclusivement dans tous les cas, aux autorités compétentes du lieu ou l'importation a été effectuée.



## ARTICLE VIII

Les marques de reconnaissance, estampées ou cachets apposés au moment de l'exportation par les autorités douanières de l'une des Parties Contractantes aux échantillons mentionnés dans l'article précédent ainsi que la liste de ces échantillons qui est officiellement attestée par elles et en contient la description détaillée, seront réciproquement acceptés par les autorités douanières de l'autre pour établir leur caractère d'échantillons et leur assurer l'exemption de toute inspection, sauf en tant que cette dernière est nécessaire pour constater que les échantillons présentés sont identiques avec ceux énumérés dans la liste. Les autorités douanières de chacune des Parties Contractantes pourront toutefois apposer une marque supplémentaire aux échantillons dans les cas spéciaux où elles jugent nécessaire de prendre cette précaution.

## ARTICLE IX

Les sociétés par actions (anonymes) et autres sociétés et associations commerciales, industrielles ou financières, y compris les compagnies d'assurance, domiciliées dans les territoires de l'une des Parties Contractantes et ayant l'existence légale d'après les lois qui y sont en vigueur, seront reconnues comme ayant l'existence légale dans les territoires de l'autre et autorisées à y ester en justice devant les tribunaux, soit pour intenter une action, soit pour y défendre d'après les lois de cette autre Partie.

Leur admission à l'exercice de leur industrie ou de leur commerce ainsi qu'à l'acquisition de biens dans les territoires de l'autre Partie se règle d'après les prescriptions qui y sont en vigueur. En tout cas, lesdites sociétés, associations et compagnies jouiront, dans ces territoires, des mêmes droits que ceux qui sont ou pourront être accordés à des sociétés, associations et compagnies similaires de la nation la plus favorisée.

## ARTICLE X

Tous les articles qui sont ou pourront être légalement importés, dans les ports de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, par des navires nationaux, pourront, de même, être importés dans ces ports par des navires de l'autre Partie Contractante, sans être soumis à aucuns droits ou charges, de quelque dénomination que ce soit, autres ou plus élevés que ceux auxquels les mêmes articles seraient soumis s'ils

étaient importés par des navires nationaux. Cette égalité réciproque de traitement sera appliquée sans distinction, que ces articles viennent directement du lieu d'origine, ou de tout autre pays étranger.

Il y aura, de même, parfaite égalité de traitement pour l'exportation, de façon que les mêmes droits de sortie seront payés, et les mêmes primes et drawbacks seront accordés, dans les territoires de chacune des Parties Contractantes à l'exportation d'un article quelconque qui peut ou pourra en être légalement exporté, que cette exportation se fasse par des navires japonais ou par des navires allemands et quel que soit le lieu de destination, soit un port de l'autre Partie, soit un port d'une tierce Puissance.

## ARTICLE XI

En tout ce qui concerne le placement des navires, leur chargement, leur déchargement, dans les eaux territoriales des Hautes Parties Contractantes, il ne sera accordé par l'une des Parties aux navires nationaux aucun privilège ni aucune facilité qui ne le soit également, en pareils cas, aux navires de l'autre Pays, la volonté des Parties Contractantes étant que, sous ces rapports, les bâtiments respectifs soient traités sur le pied d'une parfaite égalité.

## ARTICLE XII

Tous les navires qui, conformément aux lois allemandes, sont considérés comme navires allemands et tous les navires qui, conformément aux lois japonaises, sont considérés comme navires japonais seront considérés respectivement en tout ce qui concerne l'application de ce Traité comme navires allemands et japonais.

## ARTICLE XIII

Aucuns droits de tonnage, de transit, de canal, de port, de pilotage, de phare, de quarantaine ou autres droits ou charges similaires ou analogues, de quelque dénomination que ce soit, levés au nom ou au profit du Gouvernement, de fonctionnaires publics, de particuliers, de corporations ou d'établissements quelconques, ne seront imposés dans les eaux territoriales de l'un des deux Pays aux navires de l'autre, sans qu'ils soient également imposés, sous les mêmes conditions, aux navires nationaux en général ou aux navires de la nation la plus favorisée. Cette égalité de traitement sera appliquée réciproquement aux navires respectifs, de quelque endroit

qu'ils arrivent et quel que soit le lieu de destination.

## ARTICLE XIV

Les navires chargés d'un service postal régulier de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront, dans les eaux territoriales de l'autre, des mêmes facilités, privilèges et immunités que ceux qui sont accordés aux navires similaires de la nation la plus favorisée.

## ARTICLE XV

Les cabotages sont exceptés des dispositions du présent Traité et reste réservé au pavillon national. Il est toutefois entendu que, sous ce rapport, chacune des deux Parties peut réclamer pour ses navires les mêmes droits ou privilèges qui sont ou seront accordés par l'autre Partie aux navires de tout autre pays en tant qu'elle accorde aux navires de l'autre Partie les mêmes droits ou privilèges.

Ne sera pas considéré comme cabotage :  
1. Le trafic des navires passant d'un port dans un autre, soit pour y débarquer des passagers ou décharger tout ou partie de leur cargaison apportés de l'étranger, soit pour y embarquer des passagers ou charger tout ou partie de leur cargaison à destination étrangère.

2. Le transport, d'un port à l'autre, de passagers munis de billets directs, ou de marchandises expédiées avec connaissements directs délivrés à ou destinés pour l'étranger.

## ARTICLE XVI

En cas de naufrage, avaries en mer ou relâche forcée, chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes devra donner aux navires de l'autre, qu'ils appartiennent à l'État ou à des particuliers, la même assistance et protection et les mêmes immunités que celles qui seront accordées en pareils cas aux navires nationaux. Les articles sauvés de ces vaisseaux naufragés ou avariés seront exempts de tous droits de douane, à moins qu'ils n'entrent dans la consommation intérieure, auquel cas ils seront tenus de payer les droits prescrits.

Les autorités locales devront, dès que faire se pourra, informer du naufrage ou des avaries le plus proche Consul de l'État du pavillon. Les Consuls des Pays Contractants sont autorisés à prêter l'aide nécessaire à leurs nationaux.

## ARTICLE XVII

Réserve faite des cas où ce Traité en dispose autrement d'une manière expresse, les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent qu'en tout ce qui concerne le commerce, la navigation et l'industrie toutes sortes de privilèges, faveurs ou immunités que l'une ou l'autre des Parties Contractantes a déjà accordés ou accordera à l'avenir aux navires ou aux ressortissants de tout autre État, seront tention étant que, sauf les cas exceptionnels aux navires ou aux ressortissants de l'autre Partie Contractante, leur intention étant que, sauf les cas exceptionnels précités, le commerce, la navigation et l'industrie de chaque Pays soient placés, à tous égards, par l'autre sur le pied de la nation la plus favorisée.

## ARTICLE XVIII

Les dispositions du présent Traité s'appliquent de même aux pays et territoires qui appartiennent à présent ou appartiendront à l'avenir au territoire douanier de l'une ou l'autre des Parties Contractantes.

## ARTICLE XIX

Le présent Traité entrera en vigueur le 17 juillet 1911 avec la Convention spéciale et réciproque de Douane, signée en date de ce jour. Il restera obligatoire jusqu'au 16 juillet 1923.

Dans le cas où aucune des Parties Contractantes n'aurait notifié douze mois avant l'échéance de ce dernier terme, son intention de faire cesser les effets du Traité, celui-ci continuera à être exécutoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des Parties Contractantes l'aura dénoncé.

Les Parties Contractantes se réservent cependant la faculté de dénoncer, jusqu'au 31 mars 1912, le présent Traité. Ledit Traité cessera dans ce cas ses effets le 31 décembre 1912. Il est entendu que les Parties Contractantes ne feront pas usage de la faculté mentionnée sans dénoncer simultanément la Convention de Douane citée dans l'alinéa I du présent article.

## ARTICLE XX

Le présent Traité sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées à Tokio, aussitôt que faire se pourra.



## SUMMARY OF TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND INDIA,

January, 1934

1. Most favoured nation treatment: In respect of customs duties, Japan and India shall reciprocally accord the most favoured nation treatment to any articles, produce or manufacture of the other country.

2. Negotiations to be held concerning modification of customs tariff: Subject to reservation by both countries of the right to make such changes in their customs tariffs as may be necessary for the protection of their own interests, Japan and India agree that, should any modification of customs tariffs by either country result in trade interest being adversely affected in any appreciable measure, they shall request of the country so affected enter into negotiations with the object of reconciling so far as possible trade interests of the two countries.

3. Measures to correct effects of exchange fluctuation: Nothing in this agreement shall be held to prohibit the imposition or the variation from time to time by the Government of India of special rates of customs duty on articles, the produce or manufacture of Japan, other or higher than those levied on similar articles produced or manufactured by any other country, at such rates as the Government of India may consider to be necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee subsequent to December 31, 1933.

Imposing or varying, or on being requested by the Government of Japan to vary, such special rates of customs duty, the Government of India undertakes to give full consideration to relevant factors which tend to raise the export prices of Japanese goods, such as the purchase by Japan of raw materials in markets outside Japan and the adjustment of internal Japanese prices, and to limit such rates to what is necessary to correct the effect of the depreciation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee on the duty-paid value of Japanese goods imported into India. Provided, that no charge in such rate shall be made until it has been in force for at least five weeks.

Reciprocally, the Government of Japan shall have the right of imposing or varying special rates of customs similar to those for which provision is made in paragraph 1 of this article (3), on articles, the produce

or manufacture of India, under similar circumstances, and subject to conditions similar to those provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article (3). Provided, that the said right shall not accrue to the Government of Japan unless the exchange value of the rupee relative to the yen shall be depreciated below the value of 0.732 yen.

4. Customs duties on Japanese cotton piece-goods imported into the India: Without prejudice to agreements concerning the most favoured nation treatment, and the measures to correct the effects of exchange fluctuation, customs duties to be imposed by the Government of India on Japanese cotton piece-goods should not exceed the following rates:

Duty on plain greys. . . . .50 per cent. ad. valorem or 5.25 annas per pound.

Duty on others. . . . .50 per cent. ad. valorem.

It is understood that the Government of India shall not impose on Japanese cotton piece-goods other than plain greys a specific duty exceeding 5.25 annas per pound subject to agreement concerning the most favoured nation treatment.

5. Importation of Japanese cotton piece-goods into India:

(a) Calculation of the quota of Japanese cotton piece-goods to be exported to India in a period of one year beginning April 1 shall be fixed in accordance with quantity of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan in a period of one year beginning January 1 of the same year.

(b) It is to be noted that the period of one year for the purpose of fixing the quota of Japanese cotton piece-goods (or piece-goods year) shall be from April 1 to March 31 of the following year, while the period of one year for the purpose of calculating the quantity of Indian raw cotton to be exported to Japan (or cotton year) shall be from January 1 to December 31.

6. Basic quota and its modification: The basic quota of Japanese cotton piece-goods to be exported to India in a piece-goods year shall be 325,000,000 yards and it shall be liked with 1,000,000 bales of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan in the corresponding cotton year.

(a) In case the export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in any cotton year should fall below the 1,000,000 bales quota, the

Japanese cotton piece-goods for the corresponding piece-goods year shall be determined by reducing the above basic quota at the rate of 2,000,000 yards for every 10,000 bales of deficit.

(b) In case, however, such export in any cotton year should exceed the 1,000,000 bales quota, the Japanese cotton piece-goods for the corresponding piece-goods year shall be determined by increasing the above basic quota at the rate of 1,500,000 yards for every additional 10,000 bales, provided that quota should in no case exceed 400,000,000 yards.

(c) In case the export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in any cotton year should exceed 1,500,000 bales, the quantity thus exported in excess of 1,500,000 bales shall be for the purpose of determining the relevant quota of Japanese cotton piece-goods added to the quantity of raw cotton exported to Japan in the following cotton year.

(d) In respect of both cotton piece-goods and raw cotton re-exported the quantity shall be deducted from imported quantity.

(e) The year shall be divided into two half-yearly periods, the first half-yearly period running from April 1 to September 30 and the second half-yearly period from October 1 to March 31 of the following year.

(f) The quota for the second half-yearly period shall be provisionally fixed at the quantity which will be derived by deducting 200,000,000 yards from the yearly quota, calculate on the basis of estimated export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in the corresponding cotton year.

7. Adjustment: The adjustment of export of Japanese cotton piece-goods to India shall be made by the end of the said period on basis of exact quantity of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan in the corresponding cotton year, subject to rules of allowances between periods.

A transfer from the quota of the first half-yearly period to the quota of the second half-yearly period shall be permitted up to a maximum of 20,000,000 yards.

From the second half-yearly period to the first half-yearly period of the succeeding piece-goods year and vice versa, transfer up to a maximum of 20,000,000 yards shall be permitted.

8. Classification of quota into categories:

The quota of cotton piece-goods shall be classified into the following categories in conformity with the following percentages:

Plain greys. . . . .	.45 per cent.
Bordered greys. . . . .	.13 per cent.
Bleached . . . . .	.8 per cent.
Coloured and other. . . . .	.34 per cent.

The percentage allotted to each of the above categories may be modified subject to the following conditions:

Increase in category either of bordered greys or bleached shall not exceed 20 per cent. of quantity allotted to that category, and an increase in any other category shall not exceed 10 per cent of quantity allotted to that category.

9. Transfer: The quantity transferable from category either of bordered greys or bleached shall not exceed 20 per cent of quantity allotted to that category and the quantity transferable from any other category shall not exceed 10 per cent of quantity allotted to that category; and

The total quota of cotton piece-goods for any piece-goods year shall not be increased by the above modification of quantity allotted to each category.

10. The quota for the period intervening the enforcement of the arrangement and the commencement of the first piece-goods year:

(a) The quota of cotton piece-goods for the period between the date on which the present Indian customs on cotton piece-goods year begins shall be the proportionate fraction of the quantity that would have been allotted to the whole piece-goods year from April 11, 1933 to March 31, 1934, on the basis of the quantity of Indian raw cotton imported into Japan in the cotton year of 1933 (From January 1 to December 31).

(b) The quota for his period and the first half-yearly instalment of the first piece-goods year quota should be consolidated into one for the period of approximately nine months, ending at the end of September, 1934.

The treaty shall come into force immediately after an exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force until March 31, 1937.



## TREATY RESPECTING SOUTH MANCHURIA AND EASTERN INNER MONGOLIA

Signed at Peking, May 25, 1915

**ARTICLE I** The High Contracting Parties mutually agree to extend the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen, and the term relating to the South Manchuria Railway and to the Antung-Mukden Railway, to a period of nine years respectively.

**ARTICLE II** The subjects of Japan shall be permitted in South Manchuria to lease land necessary either for erecting buildings for various commercial and industrial uses or for agricultural purposes.

**ARTICLE III** The subjects of Japan shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in South Manchuria to carry on business of various kinds—commercial, industrial and otherwise.

**ARTICLE IV** The Government of China shall permit joint undertakings, in Eastern Inner Mongolia, of the subjects of Japan and citizens of China, in agriculture and industries auxiliary thereto.

**ARTICLE V** With respect to the three preceding Articles, the subjects of Japan shall produce before the local authorities the passports duly issued for the purpose of registration, and shall also submit themselves to the police laws and regulations and taxes of China.

In civil and criminal suit, the Japanese consular officer, where a Japanese subject is the defendant, and the Chinese official, where a Chinese citizen is the defendant, shall respectively try and decide the case, both the Japanese consular official and the Chinese official being permitted each to send his agent to attend the trial of the other to watch the proceeding: provided that in civil suits arising out of land disputes between Japanese subjects and Chi-

nese citizens, the cases shall be tried and decided by the joint tribunal composed of the property authorized official of the two countries, in accordance with the laws and local usages of China.

In the future when the judicial system in the said regions shall have been completely reformed, all civil and criminal suites involving Japanese subjects shall be wholly tried and decided by the law-courts of China.

**ARTICLE VI** The Government of China engage to open of their own accord, as early as possible, cities and towns in Eastern Inner Mongolia, for the residence and trade of foreigners.

**ARTICLE VII** The Government of China agree to a speedy fundamental revision of various agreements and contracts relating to the Kirin-Changchun Railway, on the basis of the terms embodied in Railway loan agreements which China has heretofore entered into with various foreign capitalists.

If, in future, the Chinese Government grant to foreign capitalists, in matters that relate to railway loans, more advantageous terms than those in the various existing railway loan agreements, the above-mentioned Kirin-Changchun Railway Loan Agreement shall, if so desired by Japan, be further revised.

**ARTICLE VIII** Except as otherwise provided in this Treaty, all existing treaties between Japan and China with respect to Manchuria shall remain in force.

**ARTICLE IX** The present Treaty shall take effect on the day of its signature.

## DECLARATION CONCERNING THE NON-ALIENATION OF THE PROVINCE OF FUKIEN

The Tsung-Li Yamén to the Japanese Minister

Peking, April 26, 1898.

Prince Ch'ing and the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamén have the honour to reply to a communication from the Minister of Japan dated 2nd day, 3rd intercalary month, 24th year Kuang-Hsü (April 22, 1898), which reads as follows:

"A telegram has just been received from

the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which reads as follows:

"The Government of Japan has viewed with constant deep concern the difficulties with the Government of China has recently been confronted. The declaration made at the time of the evacuation of Weihaiwei is evidence of this. It is to be apprehended that trouble may arise with consequences disastrous to China. In all this there

is no mistaking what our real purpose is.

"In view of the present state of affairs, the Government of Japan, mindful of its own interests, cannot act as if entirely in ignorance of passing events, but must take proper measures to meet any situation that may arise. You will ask the Government of China to make a declaration that it will not cede or lease to any other Power any portion of its territory within the Province of Fu-kien."

Referring to his oral statements made in a personal interview, the Minister of Japan requests that a reply be given to his communication.

The Princes and the Ministers have the honour to state that the Province of Fukien, with all the territory in the interior and along the sea-coast within its limits, which is an important part of China, China will never cede or lease to any other Power whatsoever; and to request that this reply be communicated to the Government of Japan.

The Princes and the Ministers avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the Minister of Japan the assurances of their most distinguished consideration.

### EXCHANGE OF NOTES\*

From the Japanese Minister

Peking, the 25th day of May  
of the 4th year of Taisho.

Excellency,

A respect has reached me to the effect

\* Translation from Chinese text as printed in Rockhill, p. 181. Printed also in Hertslet, p. 1154.

## SINO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING ENTERED INTO IN 1905

Made Public, January 14, 1932

In 1905, when the Treaty concerning Manchuria and the supplementary agreement to it were concluded, the Japanese Government insisted on the insertion in the text of the Treaty definite engagements on certain matters. Since, however, the Chinese Government found it difficult for internal political reasons to consent to the publication of such engagements, it was agreed that these should be merely recorded in the Minutes of the Conference, which were drawn up both in Japanese and Chinese and signed by the Japanese and Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

that the Chinese Government has the intention of permitting foreign nations to establish, on the coast of Fukien Province, dockyards, coaling stations for military use, naval bases, or to set up other military establishments; and also of borrowing foreign capital for the purpose of setting up the abovementioned establishments.

I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will be good enough to give me reply stating whether or not the Chinese Government really entertains such an intention.

I avail, etc.

From Chinese Minister of Foreign  
Affairs

Peking, the 25th day of May  
of the 4th year of Republic  
of China.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of this day's date which I have noted.

In reply I beg to inform you that the Chinese Government hereby declares that it has given no permission to foreign nations to construct, on the coast of Fukien Province, dockyards, coaling stations for military use, naval bases, or to set up other military establishments; nor does it entertain an intention of borrowing foreign capital for the purpose of setting up the abovementioned establishments.

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These unpublished understandings totalled sixteen in number. An English version summarising these provisions was submitted, in February, 1906, to the British and the United States Governments in strict confidence by the Japanese Government.

Inasmuch as there seems to be some doubt as to the existence of these understandings in the Minutes of the Conference, and as people even in positions of influence in China have openly denied it, the Government think the present a fit occasion to publish the abovementioned com-



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munication made to the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

Whereas the protocols of the Conference recently held between the Plenipotentiaries of Japan and China with regard to Manchuria are to be kept strictly secret in deference to the desire of the Chinese Government, only such portions of those Protocols as possess the character of executory agreements are given in the following summary:

1. The railway between Changchun and Kirin will be constructed by China with capital to be raised by herself. She however, agrees to borrow from Japan the insufficient amount of capital, which amount being about one-half of the total sum required. The contract concerning the loan shall, in due time, be concluded, following, *mutatis mutandis*, the loan contract entered into between the board of the Imperial Railways of North China and the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate. The term of the loan shall be twenty-five years, redeemable in yearly instalments.

2. The military railway constructed by Japan between Mukden and Hsinmintun shall be sold to China at a price to be fairly determined in consultation by Commissioners appointed for the purpose by the two Governments. China engages to reconstruct the line, making it her own railway, and to borrow from a Japanese corporation or corporations one half of the capital required for the portion of the line east of Liao-ho for a term of eighteen years repayable in yearly instalments, and a contract shall be concluded, for the purpose following, *mutatis mutandis*, the loan contract entered into between the Board of the Imperial Railways of North China and the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate.

All the other military railways in different localities shall be removed with the evacuation of the regions.

3. The Chinese Government engage, for the purpose of protecting the interest of the South Manchuria Railway, not to construct, prior to the recovery by them of the said railway, any main line in the neighbourhood of and parallel to that railway, or any branch line which might be prejudicial to the interest of the above-mentioned railway.

4. China declares that she will adopt sufficient measures for securing Russia's faithful observance of the Russo-Chinese treaties with regard to the railways which Russia continues to possess in the northern part of Manchuria, and that it is her intention, in case Russia acts in contravention of such treaty stipulations, to approach

her strongly with a view to have such action fully rectified.

5. When in the future, negotiations are to be opened between Japan and Russia for regulation of the connecting railway services (Article VIII of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia), Japan shall give China previous notice. China shall communicate to Russia her desire to take part in the negotiations through commissioners to be despatched by her on the occasion, and Russia consenting, shall participate in such negotiations.

6. With regard to the mines in the Province of Fengtien, appertaining to the railway, whether already worked or not, fair and detailed arrangements shall be agreed upon for mutual observance.

7. The affairs relating to the connecting services as well as those of common concern in respect of the telegraph lines in the Province of Fengtien and the cables between Port Arthur and Yentai shall be arranged from time to time as necessity may arise in consultation between the two countries.

8. The regulations respecting the places to be opened in Manchuria, shall be made by China herself, but the Japanese Minister at Peking must be previously consulted regarding the matter.

9. If no objection be offered on the part of Russia respecting the navigation of the Sungari (by Japanese vessels), China shall consent to such navigation after negotiations.

10. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries declare that immediately after withdrawal of the Japanese and Russian troops from Manchuria, China will proceed to take, in virtue of her sovereign right, full administrative measures to guarantee peace in that region and endeavour, by the same right, to promote good and remove evil as well as steadily to restore order, so that the residents of that region, natives and foreigners, may equally enjoy the security of life and occupation under the perfect protection of the Chinese Government. As to the means of restoring order, the Chinese Government are to take by themselves all adequate measures.

11. While relations of intimate friendship subsisted as at the present time between China and Japan, Japan and Russia had unfortunately engaged in war and fought in the territory of China. But peace has now been established and hostilities in Manchuria have ceased. And while it is undeniable that Japanese troops, before their withdrawal, have the power of exercising the rights occurring from military occupation, the Chinese Government de-

clare that certain Japanese subjects in Manchuria have recently been observed to sometimes interfere with the local Chinese administration and to inflict damage to public and private property of China.

The Japanese Plenipotentiaries, considering that, should such interference and infliction of damage have been carried beyond military necessity, they are not proper acts, declare that they will communicate the purport of the above declaration of the Chinese Government of Japan, so that proper steps may be taken for controlling Japanese subjects in the Province of Fengtien and promote the friendly relations between the two nations, and also for preventing them in future, from interfering with the Chinese administration or inflicting damage to public or private property without military necessity.

12. In regard to any public or private property of China which may have been purposely destroyed or used by Japanese subjects without any military necessity, the Governments of the two countries shall respectively make investigations and cause fair reparation to be made.

13. When the Chinese local authorities intend to despatch troops for the purpose of subduing native bandits in the regions not yet completely evacuated by Japanese troops, they shall not fail to previously consult with the Commander of the Japanese troops stationed in those regions so that all misunderstandings may be avoided.

14. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries de-

clare that the Railway Guards stationed between Changchun and the boundary line of the leased territory of Port Arthur and Talien, shall not be allowed, before their withdrawal, to unreasonably interfere with the local administration of China or to proceed without permission beyond the limits of the railway.

15. Chinese local authorities, who are to reside at Yingkou, shall be allowed, even before the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, to proceed to that place and transact their official business. The date of their departure is to be determined, as soon as possible after the definite conclusion of this Treaty, by the Japanese Minister to China in consultation with the Waiwupu. As there is still in that place a considerable number of Japanese troops, quarantine regulations as well as regulations for the prevention of contagious diseases, shall be established by the authorities of the two countries in consultation with each other so that epidemics may be avoided.

16. The revenue of the Maritime Customs at Yingkou shall be deposited with the Yokohama Specie Bank and delivered to the Chinese local authorities at the time of evacuation. As to the revenue of the native Customs at that place and the taxes and imposts at all other places, which are to be appropriated for local expenditures, a statement of receipts expenditures shall be delivered to the Chinese local authorities at the time of evacuation.

## DECLARATION ON THE ABOLITION OF EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN MANCHOUKUO, AUGUST 9, 1935

I. It was made clear in the Imperial Rescript issued in March, 1933, in connection with our decision to withdraw from the League of Nations, and also in the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol signed on September 15, 1932, that Japan's policy toward Manchoukuo is based on the principle of enabling that country to make wholesome progress as an independent state, while maintaining an inseparable and interdependent relationship with this country, thus advancing our national policy: to preserve the stability of Eastern Asia and to make known throughout the world our devotion to justice and righteousness.

Now, Manchoukuo has made steady and brilliant progress ever since its establishment. Internally, it has pursued constructive programmes along all lines—political,

economic, administrative,—while externally it has striven to win the respect and confidence of the Powers. In the matter of extraterritoriality, Manchoukuo, following Japan's example, has been preparing for its abolition by setting up a judicial system and by effecting reforms in various departments, such as police and taxation. In fact, more than ¥8,000,000 is set aside in the budget of the Empire for the fiscal year 1934 for such purposes.

2. Japan has for many years enjoyed the privileges of extraterritoriality in Manchuria. Prior to the establishment of Manchoukuo, extraterritoriality was essential to the development of Japanese interests there. But extraterritoriality is gradually losing its importance which diminishes with the progress of the above-mentioned Japan's policy toward Man-



choukuo. Indeed, it is now necessary to abolish extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo if we are to afford that Empire free scope for development, establish a closer union and co-operation between our two peoples, make possible the general advancement of Japanese interests in all directions, and, finally, strengthen permanently the inseparable and friendly relations between the two countries. The South Manchuria Railway zone, acquired by us in consequence of a war with Russia on which we staked our national fortunes, has for the past thirty years been under our assiduous administration. It has served as the base of operations for Japanese activities in Manchuria. But it is now deemed necessary to adjust and transfer our administrative rights in that area for reasons involved in the abolition of extraterritoriality, in order to meet the new situation arising from the establishment of Manchoukuo.

3. For these reasons, at the Cabinet meeting of August 9th, the Japanese Government decided on the following general principles concerning the abolition of extraterritoriality and the adjustment and transfer of administrative rights in the South Manchuria Railway Zone, according to which the authorities concerned will be instructed to devise concrete measure and to put these gradually into effect.

a. Concerning extraterritoriality in

Manchoukuo, its abolition should be effected in keeping with the spirit of the treaties in force, in gradual stages, and to accord with the degree of completion of the governmental systems and organs of Manchoukuo, but especially with a view to avoid any sudden and violent changes in the life of Japanese communities in Manchoukuo, to insure more securely for Japanese throughout that Empire facilities for residence and safety and free development, and, in particular, to facilitate the smooth operation of Japan's policy toward the Empire.

b. The South Manchuria Railway zone will, of course, be retained by Japan as heretofore. But the administrative rights exercised by Japan in the zone will be adjusted and transferred, according to circumstances, keeping step with the gradual abolition of extraterritoriality, under similar considerations as above.

4. It should be added that Japan's rights in the leased territory of Kwantung are quite different from those in the South Manchuria Railway zone in their legal origin, their character, and various other respects. Thus it goes without saying that adjustment and transfer of administrative rights in the South Manchuria Railway zone has no connection with Japan's rights in the Kwantung Leased Territory.

## TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND MANCHOUKUO CONCERNING THE RESIDENCE OF JAPANESE SUBJECTS, TAXATION, ETC.

Signed at Hsinking, June 10, 1936

Whereas the Government of Japan, in accordance with the principle of the protocol between Japan and Manchoukuo signed on the 15th day of September of the 7th Year of Showa, for the purposes of furthering the healthy development of Manchoukuo and also of promoting and perpetuating the intimate and inseparable relation between Japan and Manchoukuo, decided to abolish, by progressive stages, the right of extraterritoriality at present enjoyed in Manchoukuo by Japan and to adjust and transfer the administrative rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone; and

Whereas the Government of Manchoukuo, appreciating this decision by the

Government of Japan, have, in return, recognized the necessity of ensuring and enhancing the common prosperity of Japanese and Manchoukuo subjects within the territories of Manchoukuo;

Now, therefore, with reference to the right of extraterritoriality and the administrative rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone enjoyed in Manchoukuo by Japan, the Governments of Japan and of Manchoukuo have agreed as the first step as follows concerning the residence of and the enjoyment of various rights and interests by Japanese subjects, and the application of the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo concerning taxation, industries, etc.

### ARTICLE I

Japanese subjects shall be free within the territories of Manchoukuo to reside and travel and engage in agriculture, commerce and industry, and to pursue callings and professions, whether public or private, and shall also enjoy all the rights relating to land.

Japanese subjects shall not, in respect of the enjoyment of all rights and interests with the territories of Manchoukuo, be accorded less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to the subjects of Manchoukuo.

### ARTICLE II

Subject to the stipulations of the supplementary agreement to the present treaty, Japanese subjects shall be governed within the territories of Manchoukuo by the provisions of the administrative laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo concerning taxation, industries, etc.

The Japanese Government agree that, subject to the stipulations of the aforesaid agreement, the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be in force with the South Manchuria Railway Zone on the principle of *statutus realia*.

In respect of the application of present Article, Japanese subjects shall not, under any circumstances, be accorded less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to the subjects of Manchoukuo.

### ARTICLE III

The stipulations of the preceding two Articles shall, in so far as they are applicable to juridical persons, apply to Japanese juridical persons.

### ARTICLE IV

The stipulations of the present treaty shall not prejudice the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions of particular Japanese subjects or juridical persons based on special engagements entered into between Japan and Manchoukuo.

### ARTICLE V

The present treaty shall come into force on July 1, the 11th Year of Showa, corresponding to the July 1, the 3rd Year of Kangtê.

### ARTICLE VI

The present treaty has been drawn up in the Japanese and Chinese texts, and, should any difference in interpretation arise between the two texts, the Japanese text shall prevail.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present treaty and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Hsinking, in duplicate, this 10th day of the sixth month of the 11th Year of Showa, corresponding to the 10th day of the sixth month of the 3rd Year of Kangtê.

(L.S.) Kenkichi Ueda,

Ambassador Extraordinary  
and Plenipotentiary of Japan  
to Manchoukuo.

(L.S.) Chang Yen-ching,

Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of Manchoukuo.

Appended to the treaty is the following supplementary agreement:

Supplementary Agreement to the Treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the Residence of Japanese Subjects, Taxation, Etc., Manchoukuo:

In signing today the treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the residence of Japanese subjects, taxation, etc., in Manchoukuo, the respective plenipotentiaries of the two countries have agreed as follows:

### ARTICLE I

The Government of Manchoukuo shall speedily take necessary steps in order that the rights of lease by negotiation hitherto possessed by Japanese subjects shall, in accordance with the different natures of such rights, be converted into landownership or other rights relating to land, as the case may be.

### ARTICLE II

The scope of the administrative laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo concerning taxation, industries, etc., which govern Japanese subjects under Article 2 of the treaty and the manner of application thereof, shall previously be decided upon by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo.

In case the Government of Manchoukuo intend to make any important alterations in respect of the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo which govern Japanese sub-



jects under the stipulations of the preceding paragraph, they shall, until such time as Japanese subjects come within the jurisdiction of the law courts of Manchoukuo, obtain the previous approval of the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo.

The laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo, whereon a decision by consultation shall be made immediately after the coming into force of the treaty in accordance with the stipulations of the first paragraph of this Article, shall in the main be confined to laws and ordinances relating to the land tax, immovable-property contract tax, business tax, juridical person's business tax, crop-output tax, timber tax, mining registration tax, alcoholic drinks tax, cigarette tax, consolidated taxes, commercial registration tax, patent registration tax, utility-model registration tax and local taxes; and to administrative laws and ordinances relating to industrial property, weights and measures, measurement, mining, markets, stock-farming, finance and monopoly.

In levying upon Japanese subjects the business tax and juridical person's business tax of the various taxes enumerated in the preceding paragraph and the house tax and household income tax in the category of local taxes, the Government of Manchoukuo shall, for the time being after the coming into force of the treaty, apply reduced rates in accordance with a decision to be previously made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo; and, of local taxes, the additional business tax shall be based on the amount of tax assessed at such reduced rates. It is provided that the reduced rates to be applied immediately after the coming into force of the treaty shall be one-fourth the original rates in respect of the business tax, household income tax and the house tax levied on individuals, and one-third of the original rates in respect of the juridical person's business tax and the house tax levied on juridical persons.

#### ARTICLE III

The application and execution, in respect of Japanese subjects, of the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo, which govern Japanese subjects under Article 2 of the treaty, shall, in so far as such application and execution require judicial procedure, be effected by Japanese consular officers

until such time as Japanese subjects come within the jurisdiction of the law courts of Manchoukuo.

In case referred to in the preceding paragraph, Japanese consular officers shall, subject to the general rules and principles of consular jurisdiction, apply the relevant laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo. It is provided that, of the punishments provided for in such laws and ordinances, 'yu-chi-tu-hsing' shall be regarded and applied as 'choeki' (imprisonment with hard labour) or 'kinko' (imprisonment without hard labour); 'chu-i' as 'cho-eki' (imprisonment with hard labour) 'kinko' (imprisonment without hard labour) or 'koryu' (detention), 'fa-chin' as 'bakkin' (fine) or 'karyo' (administrative penalty), and 'kuo-tai-chi' as 'ka-ryo' (negligence penalty).

In case a fine, administrative penalty or negligence penalty is imposed or an article is confiscated, in accordance with the stipulations of this Article, the proceeds of such fine, administrative penalty and negligence penalty and the confiscated article shall come into the possession of the Treasury of the Government of Manchoukuo.

#### ARTICLE IV

In accordance with an agreement with the Government of Manchoukuo to be made separately from the present treaty, the Government of Japan shall abolish or transfer, not later than December 31, the 12th Year of Showa, corresponding to December 31, the 4th Year of Kang'ei, the administrative police existing within the territories of Manchoukuo; and, of the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo mentioned in Article 2 of the treaty, those which concern taxation and those which have a special bearing upon administrative police within the South Manchuria Railway Zone shall not, until the aforesaid abolish or transfer of administrative police within the territories of Manchoukuo is effected, be put in force within the said zone. The scope of those laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo which, as above referred to, have a special bearing upon administrative police within the South Manchuria Railway Zone shall previously be decided upon by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo.

The Government of Manchoukuo shall, in view of the stipulations of the preced-

ing paragraph, perfect their police system and make the preparations necessary for taking over the Japanese institutions and staffs concerned.

Until the transfer of administrative police within the South Manchuria Railway Zone is effected and, in order to ensure the equality of the incidence of taxation upon Japanese subjects residing within and without the said zone the Japanese Government shall levy within this zone, from the date of the coming into force of the treaty, taxes which are as far as possible the same as the national taxes imposed by Manchoukuo upon Japanese subjects.

The Government of Manchoukuo shall not levy local taxes within the South Manchuria Railway Zone until after the institutions of the South Manchuria Railway Company concerning public works, education, sanitation, etc., existing within the said zone shall have been disposed of in accordance with an agreement to be reached between the Government of Japan and Manchoukuo apart from the present treaty.

#### ARTICLE V

Simultaneously with the coming into force within the South Manchuria Railway Zone of the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo under Article 2 of the treaty, the Government of Manchoukuo shall take over, in the condition then existing, the Japanese institutions and staffs concerned, in accordance with a decision to be previously made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo.

#### ARTICLE VI

If any Japanese subject makes a complaint against the administrative measures taken by the competent authorities of Manchoukuo with reference to the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo which govern Japanese subjects under Article 2 of the treaty, the Government of Manchoukuo shall take appropriate steps to redress the grievance.

#### ARTICLE VII

Matters which have been decided upon by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Minis-

ter for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo, and also matters in respect of which the approval of the said Japanese Ambassador has been obtained by the Government of Manchoukuo, in accordance with the stipulations of the present agreement, shall each be made known in the Official Gazettes of Japan and Manchoukuo.

#### ARTICLE VIII

The present agreement shall come into force simultaneously with the treaty.

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of Japan and of Manchoukuo have signed this agreement and affixed their seals thereto.

Attached is also the following:

Agreed Terms of Understanding between the Plenipotentiaries of Japan and of Manchoukuo, with Reference to the Treaty Between the Two Countries concerning the Residence of Japanese Subjects, Taxation, Etc., in Manchoukuo, also to the Supplementary Agreement to that Treaty:

I. Ad Article 1 of the treaty:

In case a Japanese subject desires to acquire any right concerning land in an unopened Mongol region, he shall be required to obtain the permission of the competent authorities of Manchoukuo.

II. Ad Article 2 of the treaty:

1. In view of the fact that within the territories of Manchoukuo Japanese communities are carrying on educational work for Japanese subjects, the Government of Manchoukuo shall, in accordance with a decision to be made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo, pay each year a share of the expenses of educational work for Japanese subjects within the territories of Manchoukuo.

2. The Government of Manchoukuo shall further improve the existing system of taxation.

3. The Government of Manchoukuo shall, in applying the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo which govern Japanese subjects under Article 2 of the treaty, take the steps necessary for the protection of the rights or interests which Japanese subjects now enjoy under the laws and ordinances of Japan, or by usage.

III. Ad Article 4 of the supplementary agreement to the treaty:

The imposition and collection of consumption tax on articles produced within and consumed without the South Man-



churia Railway Zone, and also on articles produced without and consumed within the said zone, shall be decided upon by

consultation between the competent authorities of Japan and of Manchoukuo.

## TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND MANCHOUKUO CONCERNING THE ABOLITION OF EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN MANCHOUKUO

Signed at Hsinking on November 5, 1937

1. Treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the Abolition of Extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo and the Transfer of the Administrative Rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone.

Whereas the Government of Japan, in accordance with the principle of the preamble to the treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the residence of Japanese subjects, taxation, et cetera, in Manchoukuo signed on the 10th day of the sixth month of the 11th Year of Showa, corresponding to the 10th day of the sixth month of the Third Year of Kangte, and having regard to the results of the operation of the said treaty and also to the improvements introduced into the laws and ordinances and the various systems of Manchoukuo, have decided to abolish completely the right of extraterritoriality at present enjoyed in Manchoukuo by Japan and to transfer entirely the administrative right over the South Manchuria Railway Zone; and

Whereas the Government of Manchoukuo, in response to this decision by the Government of Japan, are now in a position to afford, in the spirit in which their Empire was founded, all the necessary guarantees for further ensuring and enhancing the well-being and prosperity of Japanese subjects in Manchoukuo;

Now, therefore, with reference to abolition of the right of extraterritoriality at present enjoyed in Manchoukuo by Japan and to the transfer of the administrative rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone, the Governments of Japan and of Manchoukuo have agreed as follows to regulate the relations between the two countries:

### ARTICLE I

The Government of Japan shall, in accordance with the stipulations of the supplementary agreements to the present treaty, abolish the right of extraterritoriality at present enjoyed in Manchoukuo by Japan.

### ARTICLE II

The Government of Japan shall, in accordance with the stipulations of the supplementary agreement to the present transfer to the Government of Manchoukuo the administrative rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone.

### ARTICLE III

Subject to the stipulations of the supplementary agreement to the present treaty, Japanese subjects shall be governed within the territories of Manchoukuo by the provision of the laws and ordinances of that country.

With regard to the application on the stipulations of the preceding paragraph, Japanese subjects shall not, under any circumstances, be accorded less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to the nationals of Manchoukuo.

The stipulations of the preceding two paragraphs shall, in so far as they are applicable to juridical persons, apply to Japanese juridical persons.

### ARTICLE IV

Companies and other juridical persons which have been established under the laws and ordinances of Japan and which have, at the time of the coming into force of the present treaty, head or principal offices within the territories of Manchoukuo shall, simultaneously with the coming into force of the present treaty, be recognized as companies or other juridical persons of a nature similar to or most closely analogous with those established under the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo.

The Government of Manchoukuo shall recognize the establishment of companies and other juridical persons which have been established under the laws and ordinances of Japan and which have, at the time of the coming into force of the present treaty, branch or subordinate offices within the territories of Manchoukuo.

### ARTICLE V

The stipulations of the present treaty shall not prejudice the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions of particular Japanese subjects or juridical persons based on the special engagements entered into between Japan and Manchoukuo.

### ARTICLE VI

The present treaty shall come into force on the first of December, the 12th Year of Showa, corresponding to the first of December, the Fourth Year of Kangte.

### ARTICLE VII

The present treaty has been drawn up in Japanese and Chinese texts, and, should any difference in interpretation arise between the two texts, the Japanese text shall prevail.

### SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT (A)

In signing to-day the treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the abolition of extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo and the transfer of the administrative rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone, the respective plenipotentiaries of the two countries have agreed as follows;

### CHAPTER I

#### JURISDICTION

##### ARTICLE I

The system of consular courts existing for Japanese subjects in Manchoukuo shall, simultaneously with the coming into force of the treaty, cease to be in force, and thereafter Japanese subjects shall come within the jurisdiction of the law courts of Manchoukuo.

##### ARTICLE II

The Government of Manchoukuo engage to guarantee to the lives and property of Japanese such judicial protection as conforms to international law and the general principles of law.

##### ARTICLE III

Contentious cases, civil and penal, and non-contentious cases which remain pending at the consular courts of Japan at the time of the coming into force of the treaty,

shall continue to be disposed of in pursuance of the procedure hitherto followed, and, for the purposes of that disposal, the jurisdiction of the consular courts of Japan shall continue to be in full force.

In all matters that relate to the cases to be disposed of under the preceding paragraph, the competent authorities of Manchoukuo shall afford aid on request by the competent authorities of Japan.

### ARTICLE IV

With regard to criminal acts committed by Japanese subjects before the coming into force of the treaty, the law courts of Manchoukuo are competent to try and decide concerning the said acts, only when such acts either contravene the penal laws and regulations of Japan in force at the time they were committed and also constitute punishable offences under the penal laws and regulations of Manchoukuo, or contravene those penal laws and regulations of Manchoukuo the application of which to Japanese subjects has been approved by Japan.

The Government of Manchoukuo engage not to punish more severely than under the laws and ordinances of Japan the criminal acts of Japanese subjects referred to in the preceding paragraph.

### ARTICLE V

With regard to any of the offences under Articles LXXIII to LXXIX, LXXXI to LXXXIX and CXC VII of the Criminal Code of Japan, or under the Japanese Law for the Preservation of the Public Peace, which were committed by Japanese subjects within the territories of Manchoukuo before the coming into force of the treaty, the Government of Manchoukuo shall deliver the offenders, together with the relevant evidence, to the Government of Japan.

### ARTICLE VI

Those criminal cases in which searches are being made by Japanese consular officers at the time of the coming into force of the treaty and which can be punished under the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo shall, together with the relevant documents and evidence, be taken over by the competent authorities of Manchoukuo.

With regard to the cases taken over under the preceding paragraph, the Government of Manchoukuo shall recognize the



procedure which was, before they were so taken over, fulfilled under the laws and ordinances of Japan in respect of accusation, prosecution, self-surrender and search, as having the same validity as if it were fulfilled under the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo.

#### ARTICLE VII

The Government of Manchoukuo shall recognize the validity of the titles of debt drawn up under the laws and ordinances of Japan before the coming into force of the treaty. The same shall apply to the titles of debt drawn up in respect of cases to be disposed of under the first paragraph of Article III of the present agreement.

#### ARTICLE VIII

The Government of Manchoukuo shall recognize the registrations effected before the coming into force of the treaty by Japanese consular officers under the laws and ordinances of Japan as having the same validity as if they were effected by the competent authorities of Manchoukuo under the laws and ordinances of that country.

#### CHAPTER II

Administration over the South Manchuria Railway Zone

#### ARTICLE IX

The Government of Japan shall, simultaneously with the coming into force of the treaty, transfer to the Government of Manchoukuo administration relating to taxation, police, communications, et cetera, over the South Manchuria Railway Zone.

#### ARTICLE X

The Government of Manchoukuo engage, after the transfer of administration under the preceding article, to take appropriate steps, in administering the South Manchuria Railway Zone, to prevent interference with the advancement of general culture, the development of industries, et cetera.

#### ARTICLE XI

The taxes, the imposition of which is within the rights of the Government of Japan at the time of the transfer of the administration over the South Manchuria

Railway Zone, shall be levied and collected by the Government of Manchoukuo in accordance with a decision to be made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country.

In connection with the stipulations of the preceding paragraph, the Government of Manchoukuo shall deliver to the Government of Japan funds of an amount to be decided upon by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country.

#### CHAPTER III POLICE AND OTHER ADMINISTRATION

#### ARTICLE XII

Within the territories of Manchoukuo, the Government of Japan shall, simultaneously with the coming into force of the treaty, cease to exercise police and other administration in respect of Japanese subjects, and thereafter they shall come within the jurisdiction of Manchoukuo in regard to such administration.

The Government of Manchoukuo engage, in exercising police and other administration in respect of Japanese subjects, to afford all possible guarantees for the protection of their lives and property.

#### ARTICLE XIII

Cases concerning police and other matters, which are being dealt with at the time of the coming into force of the treaty by the competent authorities of Japan, shall, as a general principle, be taken over, together with the relevant documents, by the competent authorities of Manchoukuo.

#### CHAPTER IV ADMINISTRATION CONCERNING SHRINES, EDUCATION AND MILITARY MATTERS

#### ARTICLE XIV

The Government of Manchoukuo agree that, within their territories after the coming into force of the treaty, Japan or her subjects shall establish shrines under her

#### ARTICLE XVIII

The Government of Manchoukuo engage to afford aid in the application, under the present chapter, of the laws and ordinances of Japan, and, for the purposes of affording that aid, to take the necessary steps in accordance with a decision to be made by consultation between the competent authorities of Japan and of Manchoukuo.

#### CHAPTER V THE TAKING OVER OF INSTI- TUTIONS AND STAFFS

#### ARTICLE XIX

Along with the abolition of extraterritoriality and the transfer of the administration over the South Manchuria Railway Zone, the Government of Manchoukuo shall take over, as general principle in the condition existing at the time of the coming into force of the treaty, the Japanese institutions (including lands, buildings and necessary equipments) and staffs concerned, in accordance with a decision to be made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country.

#### CHAPTER VI MISCELLANEOUS STIPULATIONS

#### ARTICLE XX

The Government of Manchoukuo shall recognize the approval, premission, licence and similar other administrative actions effected before the coming into force of the treaty by the competent authorities of Japan under her laws and ordinances, as having the same validity as if they were effected by the competent authorities of Manchoukuo under her laws and ordinances.

In case there is a difference between the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo and those of Japan in the conditions required for the administrative actions referred to in the preceding paragraph the Government of Manchoukuo may cause the persons who have obtained such administrative actions to conform, within a specified period of time, to the conditions prescribed by the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo.

own laws and ordinances and her Government shall administer matters relating to such shrines.

#### ARTICLE XV

The Government of Manchoukuo, with regard to important matters connected with the educational administration to be exercised by them in respect of Japanese subjects, engage, for the time being, to act in accordance with a decision to be previously made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country.

The Government of Manchoukuo agree that, within their territories for the time being after the coming into force of the treaty, Japan or her subjects shall, under her own laws and ordinances, open, conduct or control schools and other educational matters concerning her subjects, in accordance with a decision to be made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country.

Within the territories of Manchoukuo, the Government of Japan may, under her own laws and ordinances, establish school associations, and the federations of such associations, with the status of public juridical persons, in order to cause them to open, conduct or control the schools and other educational institutions referred to in the preceding paragraph. The Government of Manchoukuo shall recognize the establishment of such associations and federations.

#### ARTICLE XVI

The Government of Manchoukuo agree that, within the territories of Manchoukuo after the coming into force of the treaty, administration concerning military enlistment, service, muster, and other military matters in respect of Japanese subjects shall be exercised by the Government of Japan.

#### ARTICLE XVII

Of the laws and ordinance of Japan to be applied under the present chapter, those which are applicable through judicial procedure shall be applied by the judicial authorities of Japan.



## ARTICLE XXI

The Government of Japan shall deliver to the Government of Manchoukuo records, registers, drawings, papers and other things concerning the administration of justice, police, taxation, communications, et cetera, which are necessary for the operation of the present agreement.

## ARTICLE XXII

Details concerning the operation of the present agreement shall, as occasion arises, be decided upon by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country.

## ARTICLE XXIII

The present agreement shall come into force simultaneously with the treaty.

Agreed Terms of Understanding between the Plenipotentiaries of Japan and of Manchoukuo, with Reference to the Treaty between the Two Countries concerning the Abolition of Extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo and the Transfer of the Administrative Rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone, and also to the Supplementary Agreement (A) to that Treaty.

I. Ad Article III of the treaty and Article I of the supplementary agreement:

1. In matters relating to the personal status of Japanese subjects, the law courts of Manchoukuo shall conform to the laws and ordinances of Japan.

2. The Government of Manchoukuo shall take the steps necessary for the rights and interests which, at the time of the coming into force of the treaty, Japanese subjects enjoy under the laws and ordinances of Japan or by usage.

II. Ad Article IV of the treaty.

1. The Government of Manchoukuo shall levy no charge whatever in recognizing the establishment of juridical persons under the present article.

2. The Government of Manchoukuo shall safeguard the benefit of reduced rates of tax at present enjoyed by the juridical persons whose establishment has been recognized by them under the present article.

III. Ad Article III of the supplementary agreement:

1. The cases to be disposed of under the first paragraph of the present article include the subsequent procedure that occurs in connection with the cases dealt with by

Japanese consular officers before the coming into force of the treaty, or with the cases to be dealt with by Japanese consular officers under the first paragraph of the present article.

2. The criminal cases that occur in connection with the judicial procedure to be fulfilled by Japanese consular officers under the first paragraph of the present article shall be disposed of in the same way as the cases under the said paragraph.

IV. Ad Article VIII of the supplementary agreement:

With regard to registrations made under the laws and ordinances of Japan, the Government of Manchoukuo shall regard rights pertaining to immovable property as the similar or analogous rights, and trade marks and managers as such respectively, under the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo.

V. Ad Article IX of the supplementary agreement:

1. The Government of Manchoukuo shall, as a general principle, establish advisory bodies in places where local committees have hitherto existed, in order that the local authorities of that country can ascertain the opinions of residents within the South Manchuria Railway Zone in respect of such local administration as directly affects the welfare and interests of such residents.

2. The public imposts at present collected by the South Manchuria Railway Company within the Railway Zone shall be abolished simultaneously with the transfer of the administration over the said zone.

VI. Ad Article XV of the supplementary agreement:

1. The education mentioned in the first paragraph of the present article refers, as a general principle, to that concerning primary education.

2. The Government of Manchoukuo shall as far as possible improve and replenish the system of primary education for Japanese subjects: as occasion arises, the Government of Manchoukuo shall grant a reasonable amount of subsidy to bodies conducting such educational work, and the Government of Japan shall also afford them financial assistance.

3. The Government of Manchoukuo shall, in accordance with a decision to be made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country, pay each year a share of the expenses of the educational work for Japanese subjects conducted by

Japanese within the territories of Manchoukuo.

VII. Ad Article XVII of the supplementary agreement:

The judicial authorities of Japan referred to in the present article are, for the time being, her consular officers.

VIII. Ad Article XIX of the supplementary agreement:

The Government of Manchoukuo shall, with regard to the institutions and staffs concerned, taken over by them under the present treaty, take appropriate steps with a view to facilitating the disposal of business relating to the organization of the said institutions, the assignment of the said staffs, et cetera.

IX. Ad Article XX of the supplementary agreement:

The Government of Manchoukuo may cause Japanese subjects to have renewed by that Government the certificates of approval, of permission, of licence, et cetera, issued by the competent authorities of Japan before the coming into force of the treaty, provided that the said Government shall levy no charge in connection therewith.

## SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT (B)

In signing to-day the Treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the abolition of extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo and the transfer of the administrative rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone, the respective plenipotentiaries of the two countries have agreed as follows with reference to communication and related business in Manchoukuo:

## ARTICLE I

Of the communication business within the South Manchuria Railway Zone, that which relates to third countries shall be conducted and controlled by the Japanese administrations until the time to be decided upon by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country.

## ARTICLE II

The Government of Japan may entrust to the Government of Manchoukuo the conduct of business of a kind which exists under the internal system of Japan but which does not exist under the internal system of Manchoukuo, and of other kind of business which is considered to be of

special necessity. The kind and the scope of the business to be so entrusted shall be provided for in a business agreement to be concluded between the competent authorities of Japan and of Manchoukuo.

The Government of Manchoukuo shall with all the attention required of a bona fide trustee, dispose of the business entrusted to them under the preceding paragraph, on behalf of the Government of Japan, in accordance with the provisions of its laws and ordinances.

The Government of Japan shall pay to the Government of Manchoukuo fees for the disposal of the business entrusted to the latter.

## ARTICLE III

The currency to be used in connection with the business entrusted under the preceding article shall be Manchoukuo currency.

The rate of exchange between Japanese and Manchoukuo currencies shall be decided upon by consultation between the competent authorities of Japan and of Manchoukuo.

## ARTICLE IV

Matters relating to the operation of the present agreement shall be provided for in a business agreement to be concluded between the competent authorities of Japan and of Manchoukuo.

## ARTICLE V

The protocol of signature attached to the treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning postal business signed at Hsinking on the 26th of December, the 10th Year of Showa, corresponding to the 26th of December, the Second Year of Kangle, shall cease to be in force.

## ARTICLE VI

The present agreement shall come into force simultaneously with the treaty.

In witness whereof, the plenipotentiaries of Japan and of Manchoukuo have signed this agreement and affixed their seals thereto.

Agreed Terms of Understanding between the Plenipotentiaries of Japan and of Manchoukuo concerning Communication and Allied Business in Manchoukuo.

I. The Government of Manchoukuo shall recognize the use of Japanese currency



## ARTICLE XXI

The Government of Japan shall deliver to the Government of Manchoukuo records, registers, drawings, papers and other things concerning the administration of justice, police, taxation, communications, et cetera, which are necessary for the operation of the present agreement.

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II. Ad Article IV of the treaty.

1. The Government of Manchoukuo shall levy no charge whatever in recognizing the establishment of juridical persons under the present article.

2. The Government of Manchoukuo shall safeguard the benefit of reduced rates of tax at present enjoyed by the juridical persons whose establishment has been recognized by them under the present article.

III. Ad Article III of the supplementary agreement:

1. The cases to be disposed of under the first paragraph of the present article include the subsequent procedure that occurs in connection with the cases dealt with by

Japanese consular officers before the coming into force of the treaty, or with the cases to be dealt with by Japanese consular officers under the first paragraph of the present article.

2. The criminal cases that occur in connection with the judicial procedure to be fulfilled by Japanese consular officers under the first paragraph of the present article shall be disposed of in the same way as the cases under the said paragraph.

IV. Ad Article VIII of the supplementary agreement:

With regard to registrations made under the laws and ordinances of Japan, the Government of Manchoukuo shall regard rights pertaining to immovable property as the similar or analogous rights, and trade marks and managers as such respectively, under the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo.

V. Ad Article IX of the supplementary agreement:

1. The Government of Manchoukuo shall, as a general principle, establish advisory bodies in places where local committees have hitherto existed, in order that the local authorities of that country can ascertain the opinions of residents within the South Manchuria Railway Zone in respect of such local administration as directly affects the welfare and interests of such residents.

2. The public imposts at present collected by the South Manchuria Railway Company within the Railway Zone shall be abolished simultaneously with the transfer of the administration over the said zone.

VI. Ad Article XV of the supplementary agreement:

1. The education mentioned in the first paragraph of the present article refers, as a general principle, to that concerning primary education.

2. The Government of Manchoukuo shall as far as possible improve and replenish the system of primary education for Japanese subjects: as occasion arises, the Government of Manchoukuo shall grant a reasonable amount of subsidy to bodies conducting such educational work, and the Government of Japan shall also afford them financial assistance.

3. The Government of Manchoukuo shall, in accordance with a decision to be made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country, pay each year a share of the expenses of the educational work for Japanese subjects conducted by

Japanese within the territories of Manchoukuo.

VII. Ad Article XVII of the supplementary agreement:

The judicial authorities of Japan referred to in the present article are, for the time being, her consular officers.

VIII. Ad Article XIX of the supplementary agreement:

The Government of Manchoukuo shall, with regard to the institutions and staffs concerned, taken over by them under the present treaty, take appropriate steps with a view to facilitating the disposal of business relating to the organization of the said institutions, the assignment of the said staffs, et cetera.

IX. Ad Article XX of the supplementary agreement:

The Government of Manchoukuo may cause Japanese subjects to have renewed by that Government the certificates of approval, of permission, of licence, et cetera, issued by the competent authorities of Japan before the coming into force of the treaty, provided that the said Government shall levy no charge in connection therewith.

## SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT (B)

In signing to-day the Treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the abolition of extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo and the transfer of the administrative rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone, the respective plenipotentiaries of the two countries have agreed as follows with reference to communication and related business in Manchoukuo:

## ARTICLE I

Of the communication business within the South Manchuria Railway Zone, that which relates to third countries shall be conducted and controlled by the Japanese administrations until the time to be decided upon by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of that country.

## ARTICLE II

The Government of Japan may entrust to the Government of Manchoukuo the conduct of business of a kind which exists under the internal system of Japan but which does not exist under the internal system of Manchoukuo, and of other kind of business which is considered to be of

special necessity. The kind and the scope of the business to be so entrusted shall be provided for in a business agreement to be concluded between the competent authorities of Japan and of Manchoukuo.

The Government of Manchoukuo shall with all the attention required of a bona fide trustee, dispose of the business entrusted to them under the preceding paragraph, on behalf of the Government of Japan, in accordance with the provisions of its laws and ordinances.

The Government of Japan shall pay to the Government of Manchoukuo fees for the disposal of the business entrusted to the latter.

## ARTICLE III

The currency to be used in connection with the business entrusted under the preceding article shall be Manchoukuo currency.

The rate of exchange between Japanese and Manchoukuo currencies shall be decided upon by consultation between the competent authorities of Japan and of Manchoukuo.

## ARTICLE IV

Matters relating to the operation of the present agreement shall be provided for in a business agreement to be concluded between the competent authorities of Japan and of Manchoukuo.

## ARTICLE V

The protocol of signature attached to the treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning postal business signed at Hsinking on the 26th of December, the 10th Year of Showa, corresponding to the 26th of December, the Second Year of Kangle, shall cease to be in force.

## ARTICLE VI

The present agreement shall come into force simultaneously with the treaty.

In witness whereof, the plenipotentiaries of Japan and of Manchoukuo have signed this agreement and affixed their seals thereto.

Agreed Terms of Understanding between the Plenipotentiaries of Japan and of Manchoukuo concerning Communication and Allied Business in Manchoukuo.

I. The Government of Manchoukuo shall recognize the use of Japanese currency



until the time to be decided upon by consultation between the competent authorities of Japan and of Manchoukuo.

II. The competent authorities of Manchoukuo shall keep in close contact with the competent authorities of Japan with reference to the improvement and opera-

tion of the system and equipment concerning the business entrusted.

III. With regard to the business entrusted, the Government of Manchoukuo shall levy no public imposts or fees which are not at present imposed in Japan.

## AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE TRANSFER OF THE NORTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Signed at Tokyo, March 23, 1935

### ARTICLE I

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall cede to the Government of Manchoukuo all the rights they possess concerning the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), in consideration of which the Government of Manchoukuo shall pay to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the sum of one hundred and forty million (140,000,000) yen in Japanese currency.

### ARTICLE II

All the rights of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) shall pass to the Government of Manchoukuo upon the coming into force of the present Agreement, and at the same time the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) shall be placed under the complete occupation and the sole management of the Government of Manchoukuo.

### ARTICLE III

1. Upon the coming into force of the present Agreement, the senior members of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall be released from their duties. The said senior members of the administration of the Railway shall hand over all the archives, records, papers and documents of whatever description in their charge to their respective successors in the new administration of the Railway.

It is understood that the term the "senior members of the administration of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway)" employed in the present Article indicates:

(A) All the members of the Board of Directors and of the Audit committee.

(B) The general manager and assistant manager of the Administration.

(C) The assistant chief controller.

(D) All the managers and submanagers of the Departments of the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, the Control and the Administration. All agents for commission, engineers for commission. All the senior agents, advisers and chiefs of the sections and sub-sections.

2. With the aim of ensuring the normal functioning of the Railway, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agree to place at the disposal of the new administration the following persons from among the senior members of the administration of the Railway who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as advisers for one month from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement:

(A) The general manager of the Administration.

(B) The manager of General Affairs Office of the Administration.

(C) The manager of the Motive Power Department of the Administration.

(D) The chief of the Financial Department of the Administration.

(E) The manager of the Commercial Department of the Administration.

3. At any time after the coming into force of the present Agreement, the Government of Manchoukuo may dismiss any or all of the following persons:

(A) All the chiefs of railway sections, stations and depots.

(B) The chiefs of all the following auxiliary enterprises of the Railway:

a. Forest concession and lumbering.

b. Coal mines.

c. Power stations.

d. Printing plant.

e. Auxiliary enterprises of the Commercial Department.

f. Nursery and green-houses in Harbin.

g. Main workshops of the Ways Department.

h. Wool-washing works and hydro-loading works.

i. Water works in Harbin.

j. Soft-drinks factory.

k. Saw-mill.

l. Gradations of beans.

m. Waste-cleaning works.

n. Grand Hotel.

o. Health resorts and sanatoria.

p. Hospitals and clinics.

q. Library.

r. Economic Bureau.

4. The persons referred to in Section 1 of the present Article shall have the right to remain in Manchoukuo and to retain their railway lodgings for one month after the coming into force of the present Agreement.

The persons referred to in Section 2 of the present Article shall have the right to remain in Manchoukuo and to retain their railway lodgings for two months after the coming into force of the present Agreement.

Those persons who have been dismissed by virtue of Section 3 of the present Article shall have the right to receive their regular salary for one month from the date of their dismissal. They shall have the right to remain in Manchoukuo and to retain railway lodgings for two months from the date of their dismissal.

### ARTICLE IV

The Government of Manchoukuo shall succeed to the assets and liabilities of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in accordance with the list of assets and liabilities of the Railway as on December 31st, 1933, presented by the Delegation of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on March 22nd, 1934, to the Delegation of the Government of Manchoukuo through the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, as supplemented by the lists which were made on March 17th and March 21st, 1935, in order to show the changes sustained by the assets and liabilities included in the first list from the date of the first list up to the date of the last list and also to show the new assets and liabilities which have arisen on and after January 1st, 1934.

It is agreed that the provisions of Section 4, Article IX of the Agreement on General Principles for the Settlement of the Questions between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of China signed at Peking on May 31st, 1924,

and those of Section 3, Article I of the Agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government as the Autonomous Three Eastern Provinces of the Republic of China signed at Mukden on September 20th, 1924, shall remain in force.

### ARTICLE V

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall have the right to maintain the following property for the use of their Consulate General in Harbin in the form of a permanent and rent-free lease:

a. The land and buildings now occupied by the said Consulate General:

Locality: Yio-Ching-Kai, Chin-Chia-Kang.

Area: 14,873.68 square metres.

Buildings:

Office, No. 1049; 2,174.90 square metres.  
Residence, No. 1047; 685.37 square metres.

Residence, No. 1040; 1,447.61 square metres.

Garage and its annex, No. 1051; 245.88 square metres.

Guard-room, No. 1052; 38.90 square metres.

b. The land and building now occupied by the officials of the said Consulate General:

Locality: Hai-Cheng-Kai, Chin-Chia-Kang.

Area: 2,530 square metres.

Building: No. 934; 258.51 square metres.

The following property shall be leased rent-free and sine die to the Consul General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Harbin on the day of the coming into force of the present Agreement, and shall immediately thereafter be placed and remain under the occupation and management of the community of the citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Harbin to be used solely for the purposes prescribed hereunder:

a. The IVth School of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), situated at No. 35, Shang-Wu-Kai, Tao-Li, Harbin, with all the buildings and property to be found there, to be used for the elementary and secondary education of the said community.

b. The land known under No. 949, at the corner of Kao-Shi-Kai and Ching-Cha-Kai, Tao-Li, Harbin, with all the buildings on it, which are to be used in the future as a hospital.

Within one month from the date of the coming into force of the present Agree-



ment, a library shall be selected, for the use of the above-mentioned IVth School, from the books of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) Library in Harbin, by mutual agreement between the local authorities of Manchoukuo and the Consul General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Harbin. The books so selected shall be transferred to the said School.

#### ARTICLE VI

The properties occupied by the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) which are claimed by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as belonging to them and not to the Railway, and the properties existing in the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which are claimed by the Government of Manchoukuo as belonging to the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), are regarded as having been mutually renounced by respective Governments in favour of the other Government, and neither Government shall in future raise against the other Government any demand concerning the said properties.

The above provisions shall not apply to the properties (buildings and their sites and other railway properties) of the Transbaikal Railway now existing at Manchuli, and the properties of the Ussuri Railway now existing at Suifenho, which are actually occupied respectively by the said two Railways and shall remain their property under their management.

#### ARTICLE VII

Out of the sum of one hundred and forty million (140,000,000) yen in Japanese currency referred to in Article I of the present Agreement, the sum of forty-six million seven hundred thousand (46,700,000) yen shall be paid in cash in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII of the present Agreement, and the settlement for the remaining sum of ninety-three million three hundred thousand (93,300,000) yen shall be effected in the form of payments made by the Government of Manchoukuo for goods delivered to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the provisions of Article IX of the present Agreement.

#### ARTICLE VIII

Out of the sum of forty-six million seven hundred thousand (46,700,000) yen to be paid in cash in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of the present Agreement, the sum of twenty-three million three hundred thousand (23,300,000) yen shall be paid simultaneously with the signing of the present Agreement.

The remaining sum of twenty-three million four hundred thousand (23,400,000) yen as well as the simple interest at the rate of three per cent per annum is to be paid by the Government of Manchoukuo to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the form of the Treasury Bonds of the Government of Manchoukuo. The said Treasury Bonds are to be issued of the following amounts and mature on the dates indicated hereunder: six million three hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred (6,376,500) yen maturing on December 23rd, 1935; six million two hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (6,244,875) yen maturing on September 23rd, 1936; six million one hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty (6,113,250) yen maturing on June 23rd, 1937; five million nine hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-five (5,981,625) yen maturing on March 23rd, 1938. The Treasury Bonds of the Government of Manchoukuo mentioned above are to be issued in favour of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and are to be delivered by the Representative of the Government of Manchoukuo to the Representative of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics simultaneously with the signing of the present Agreement, and shall be paid at the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.

In case the exchange rate of the yen in terms of the Swiss franc calculated on the basis of the respective exchange rates of the yen and the Swiss franc in London on the day before the date of payment of any of the second and subsequent instalments provided for in the present Article should be lower or higher by eight per cent or more in comparison with exchange rate of the yen in terms of the Swiss franc as calculated on the basis of the respective exchange rates of the yen and the Swiss franc in London of the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, the amount of the said instalment shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, so that the value in Swiss francs of the instalment shall be the same as it is on the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

In case the present gold parity of the Swiss franc (one Swiss franc being equivalent to nine thirty-firsts of one gramme of fine gold) should be altered or in case the convertibility of the Swiss franc into gold should be suspended, the following method shall be adopted in place of the method provided for in the preceding

paragraph.

In case the weight of fine gold whose value, when calculated on the basis of the price of gold and the exchange rate of the yen in London on the day before the date of payment of any of the second and subsequent instalments provided for in the present Article, is equal to the instalment, should be less or more by eight per cent or more in comparison with the weight of fine gold whose value, when calculated on the basis of the price of gold and the exchange rate of the yen in London on the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, is equal to the said instalment, the amount of the instalment shall be increased or reduced, as the case may be, so that the value in fine gold of the instalment shall be the same as it is on the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

#### ARTICLE IX

The settlement for the sum of ninety-three million three hundred thousand (93,300,000) yen, to be effected in the form of payments made by the Government of Manchoukuo for the goods delivered to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as provided for in Article VII of the present Agreement, shall be executed in the following manner:

1 The Trade Representation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Japan will make contracts for the purchase of goods produced or manufactured in Manchoukuo or Japan, with the subjects or juridical persons of either of these two countries, up to the sum of ninety-three million three hundred thousand (93,300,000) yen indicated in Article VII within the period of six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement. The delivery of the goods thus purchased shall be effected to the Trade Representation in Japan by the above-mentioned subjects or juridical persons within the period of three years from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement in accordance with the terms of the contracts concerned, it being understood that the goods so delivered in the course of each of the six equal periods of six months constituting the said three years shall not exceed in value the sum of thirty-one million one hundred thousand (31,100,000) yen and that the total amount of the goods delivered in the course of each of the three equal periods of the year constituting the said

three years shall not exceed in value the sum of thirty-one million one hundred thousand (31,100,000) yen.

2 The terms of payment for the goods shall be arranged in such a way that for each such period of six months in the course of the said three years the Government of Manchoukuo shall make payment not exceeding the sum of fifteen million five hundred and fifty thousand (15,550,000) yen for the delivery of the goods mentioned in the foregoing Section and in case any balance of that sum shall for any reason remain unpaid at the end of any such period of six months, such balance shall be paid off during the next six months and so on, so that the whole sum of ninety-three million three hundred thousand (93,300,000) yen shall be paid off by the end of the said three years.

3 It is agreed that should the above-mentioned contracts not be concluded within the period of six months after the coming into force of the present Agreement, the Trade Representation shall have the right to make such contracts after the expiration of the said period of six months, and further that, should any of the parties other than the Trade Representation to the contracts concluded in accordance with the foregoing provisions of the present Article fail to carry out such contracts or to fulfil such contracts in a proper manner for which reason these contracts are abrogated, the Trade Representation shall in each case have the right to conclude fresh contracts with other subjects or juridical persons of Manchoukuo or Japan, in which case the latter contracts may provide for the payment for and the delivery of the goods to be effected after the three years' term above mentioned.

4 The contracts in the present Article shall be concluded either c.i.f. or f.o.b. at the choice of the Trade Representation and shall provide for payments in case for goods by the Government of Manchoukuo.

5 When the Trade Representation have concluded a contract for the purchase of goods with the subjects or juridical persons of Manchoukuo or Japan, the Trade Representation shall give the Financial Attaché to the Legation of Manchoukuo in Japan a résumé of the contract, mentioning the names of the parties to the contract, the description, place of origin and quantity of the goods, to be paid, the date and place of delivery of the goods and of the payment therefor, as well as any other terms of the payment and delivery, including any provisions for payment in advance. The said résumé



shall be attested by both parties to the contract. Besides this, so far as circumstance permit, certificates of origin issued by any chamber of commerce and industry in Manchoukuo or Japan in respect of the goods, or by any other organization authorized to issue such certificates by the Government of either of these two countries, shall be presented to the Financial Attaché by the seller of the goods.

The Financial Attaché, upon receipt of the résumé of the contract, provided its contents do not conflict with the provisions of the present Article, shall notify, not later than within seven days thereafter, the Trade Representation and the seller of the goods concerned to the effect that the Government of Manchoukuo undertake to effect payment for the goods in conformity with the said résumé of the contract.

For the purpose of obtaining a settlement of his accounts the seller of the goods shall hand to the Trade Representation the document entitling the Trade Representation to dispose of the said goods (bill of lading, invoice etc.).

The Financial Attaché, upon receipt of the notification given by the Trade Representation to the effect that the delivery of the goods referred to in the résumé of the contract has been accomplished, shall issue a cheque to order drawn with the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd. as payer, the seller of the goods as payee and the price of the goods as its face amount, and shall deliver it to the seller on the date of payment, and, in case the presentation of the certificates of origin of the goods above referred to shall have been prevented at the time of presentation of the résumé of the contract, against such certificates. The seller of the goods shall give a receipt for the said cheque. Payment in advance to the seller of the goods may be effected in a similar manner by the Financial Attaché in conformity with the résumé of the contract against the advice of the Trade Representation to the effect that such payment shall be made.

6 It is understood that in the present Article the term "goods manufactured in Manchoukuo or Japan" indicates goods manufactured within either of the said two countries from raw materials imported from any other countries as well as from raw materials produced in either and that the term "juridical persons of Manchoukuo or Japan" indicates the juridical persons which are or may be incorporated in accordance with the law of Manchoukuo or Japan respectively.

## ARTICLE X

1 Three month's notice shall be given to each of the employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), other than those included in the provisions of Article III of the present Agreement, who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and whom Government of Manchoukuo may desire to dismiss from reasons of convenience on the part of the Government of Manchoukuo after the coming into force of the present Agreement.

2 Employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and who may be dismissed shall have the right to remain in Manchoukuo for two months after their dismissal in order to dispose of their personal affairs.

3 Employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall continue in the full enjoyment of their rights in movable and immovable property in accordance with the laws of Manchoukuo.

4 Employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall enjoy the full right to dispose of their property in accordance with the laws of Manchoukuo and to carry their property out of Manchoukuo either in its original form or in its money equivalent in any foreign currency.

5 Employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and who have retired through dismissal or of their own accord and who leave for the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics within two months after their retirement, shall be granted the privilege of free transport over the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) for themselves, their families, and their personal and household effects either to the station of Manchuli or to the station of Suihenho, at their own option.

## ARTICLE XI

1 The various descriptions of retiring allowances and payments—(discharge allowances and other sums due to employees in respect of service on the Railway, employees' savings in the Relief Savings Association and the payments

additional thereto on the part of the Railway including interest, pensions and block grants in accordance with the regulations of the Relief Savings Association, as well as pensions and compensations for personal injuries according to the "Regulations of 1912 relating to the indemnification of persons who have met with accidents"—to employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and who may be dismissed or may retire of their own accord after the coming into force of the present Agreement, so far as such allowances and payments are in respect of the period before the coming into force of the present Agreement, shall be individually reckoned and paid out in accordance with the regulations of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in force up to the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, as modified by the provisions of the present Article.

Note. Discharge allowances for the period up to November 11th, 1930, are to be paid according to the rates existing up to November 11th, 1930.

2 Employees who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and who are dismissed or retire of their own accord after the coming into force of the present Agreement shall be considered as employees who have been dismissed as the result of the abolition of offices, so far as concerns the calculation of the various descriptions of retiring allowances and payments.

3 Discharge allowances and other payments relative to service concerning the Railway, and compensations for injuries sustained in such service, as well as savings and the prescribed interest thereon, shall be paid within a fortnight from the day of dismissal or retirement, provided that in respect of persons who shall be dismissed, half the amount of such savings shall be paid within two months from the date of the notice of such dismissal.

The block grants to persons who have been in the service of the Railway for less than ten years as well as payments additional to savings together with the prescribed interest thereon shall be paid in four equal instalments within two years from the date of dismissal or retirement. The first instalment shall be paid within a fortnight, and the second instalment at the end of a year after the date of dismissal or retirement, and the third and the fourth instalments shall be paid at the

end respectively of six and twelve months after the payment of the second instalment. As regards the last three of these instalments, the Government of Manchoukuo shall issue bonds for the amounts due drawn up in the name of the respective persons and maturing on the dates prescribed above. These bonds shall be delivered to the respective recipients simultaneously with the payment of the first instalment above referred to and shall not be transferred thereafter to any other person.

Persons who have been in the service of the Railway for ten years or more shall be deemed entitled to pensions without undergoing the examination of their working efficiency, and the said pensions, instead of being paid annually, shall be paid in a block grant, that is to say, a sum eight and a half times the sum payable annually in respect of a pension shall be paid to the recipient in four equal instalments in the course of two years, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Note. 1 The examination of the working efficiency of employees who have been in the service of the Railway for less than ten years will be effected according to the regulations of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in force up to the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

Note. 2 Pensions for personal injuries, instead of being paid annually, shall be paid in block grants, that is to say, a sum eight and a half times the sum payable annually shall be paid to the recipients in the same manner as for persons who have been in the service of the Railway for ten years or more.

4 Employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are in debt to the Railway shall have the sum of their indebtedness deducted from the various descriptions of retiring allowances and other payments due to them.

5 The various descriptions of retiring allowances and payments shall be paid in the currency of Manchoukuo at the exchange rate against the rouble of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) existing at the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement and applied by the said Railway for settlements with their employees. The recipients of these retiring allowances and payments shall be allowed to remit the money they have received to other countries after having converted it into foreign currency.



6 The various descriptions of retiring allowances and payments and the bonds of the Government of Manchoukuo shall be paid or delivered to the legal recipients direct, but persons who have returned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics can empower the Consul General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Harbin or any other person to receive them. Persons who have given such authority shall at the same time inform the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) to that effect.

7 Those persons who have retired before the coming into force of the present Agreement and are now being paid pensions shall continue to receive the pensions as previously in accordance with the regulations of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in force up to the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, irrespective of whether the said regulations shall remain in force, be modified or abrogated thereafter. In this case Section 5 of the present Article shall be applied as regards the exchange rate against the rouble of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), and, in case the legal recipients should be returning or should have returned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as regards remittances to other countries.

8 The sums which are to be paid out by the Administration or the Relief Savings Association of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) to employees who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of which neither the legal recipients nor their proxies or successors have demanded payment up to the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, shall be disposed of in accordance with the regulations of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in force up to the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

9 Employees who have been dismissed or have retired after the coming into force of the present Agreement shall, during a period of one month from the date of their dismissal or retirement, retain their full rights with regard to their railway lodgings under the same conditions as before.

#### ARTICLE XII

It is understood that the term "North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway)" includes all the rights, enterprises and properties appurtenant thereto.

#### ARTICLE XIII

The Governments of Manchoukuo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with a view to promote and facilitate the intercourse and traffic between the two countries, shall conclude, within three months from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, a separate agreement, which will provide for the settlement of questions concerning the conveyance of passengers, luggage and goods in transit, direct service for passengers, luggage and goods between railway stations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and those of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), and also, technical conditions permitting, direct services without reloading of goods between the Ussuri Railway and the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) via the station of Sulfenho.

Within the period of the said three months, the two Governments shall conclude another separate agreement which will provide for telegraphic connection between the telegraphic lines hitherto operated by the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) and those of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

#### ARTICLE XIV

The present Agreement shall come into force on the date of its signature.

#### NOTE GIVEN BY KOKI HIROTA, JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER, TO CONSTANTIN YOURENEFF, THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

Tokyo, March 23, 10 Showa (1935)  
Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

As the result of the guarantee given this day by the Japanese Government to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding the fulfilment by the Government of Manchoukuo of all the obligations of payment which the latter are under in favour of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement for the Cession to Manchoukuo of the Rights of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), signed this day by the Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Manchoukuo, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency as follows:

In case any difficulties should arise in connection with the execution of payments on the part of the Government of Manchoukuo, the Japanese Government will make every effort necessary under the given circumstances in order that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may receive all the payments due to them from the Government of Manchoukuo wholly and within

the respective limits of time prescribed by the said Agreement, so that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may suffer absolutely no loss in connection with the said difficulties.

I avail myself, etc.

Koki Hirota  
His Excellency Monsieur Constantin  
Youreneff.

### ABKOMMEN GEGEN DIE KOMMUNISTISCHE INTERNATIONALE ZUWISCHEN JAPAN UND DEUTSCHLAND

(November 25, 1936)

Die Regierung des Deutschen Reiches und die Kaiserlich-Japanische Regierung.

In der Erkenntnis, dass das Ziel der Kommunistischen Internationale, Komintern genannt, die Zersetzung und Vergewaltigung der bestehenden Staaten mit allen zu Gebote stehenden Mitteln ist,

In der Überzeugung, dass die Duldung einer Einmischung der Kommunistischen Internationale in die inneren Verhältnisse der Nationen nicht nur deren inneren Frieden und soziales Wohlbefinden gefährdet, sondern auch den Weltfrieden überhaupt bedroht,

Sind in dem Wunsche, gemeinsam zur Abwehr gegen die kommunistische Zersetzung zusammenzuarbeiten, in folgendem übereingekommen:

ARTIKEL I Die Hohen Vertragsschliessenden Staaten kommen überein, sich gegenseitig über die Tätigkeit der Kommunistischen Internationale zu unterrichten, über die notwendigen Abwehrmassnahmen zu beraten und diese in enger Zusammenarbeit durchzuführen.

ARTIKEL II Die Hohen Vertragsschliessenden Staaten werden dritte Staaten, deren innerer Friede durch die Zersetzungsarbeit der Kommunistischen Internationale bedroht wird, gemeinsam einladen, Abwehrmassnahmen im Geiste dieses Abkommens zu ergreifen oder an diesem Abkommen teilzunehmen.

ARTIKEL III Für dieses Abkommen gelten sowohl der deutsche wie auch der japanische Text als Urschrift. Es tritt am Tage der Unterzeichnung in Kraft und gilt für die Dauer von fünf Jahren. Die Hohen Vertragsschliessenden Staaten werden sich rechtzeitig vor Ablauf dieser Frist über die

weitere Gestaltung ihrer Zusammenarbeit verständigen.

#### ZUSATZPROTOKOLL ZUM ABKOMMEN GEGEN DIE KOMMUNISTISCHE INTERNATIONALE.

Anlässlich der heutigen Unterzeichnung des Abkommens gegen die Kommunistische Internationale sind die Bevollmächtigten in folgendem übereingekommen:

(a) Die zuständigen Behörden der beiden Hohen Vertragsschliessenden Staaten werden in bezug auf den Nachrichtenaustausch über die Tätigkeit der Kommunistischen Internationale sowie auf die Aufklärungs- und Abwehrmassnahmen gegen die Kommunistische Internationale in enger Weise zusammenarbeiten.

(b) Die zuständigen Behörden der beiden Hohen Vertragsschliessenden Staaten werden im Rahmen der bestehenden Gesetze strenge Massnahmen gegen diejenigen ergreifen, die sich im Inland oder Ausland direkt oder indirekt im Dienste der Kommunistischen Internationale betätigen oder deren Zersetzungsarbeit Vorschub leisten.

(c) Um die in (a) festgelegte Zusammenarbeit der zuständigen Behörden der beiden Hohen Vertragsschliessenden Staaten zu erleichtern, wird eine ständige Kommission errichtet werden. In dieser Kommission werden die weiteren zur Bekämpfung der Zersetzungsarbeit der Kommunistischen Internationale notwendigen Abwehrmassnahmen erwogen und beraten.



## THE ITALIAN TEXT OF THE TRIPARTITE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

(Signed at Rome on November 6, 1937)

### Protocollo

IL GOVERNO ITALIANO,  
IL GOVERNO DEL REICH GERMANICO e  
IL GOVERNO IMPERIALE DEL GIAPPONE,

Considerando che l'Internazionale Comunista continua a mettere costantemente in pericolo il mondo civile in Occidente e in Oriente turbandovi e distruggendovi la pace e l'ordine.

Convinti che soltanto una stretta collaborazione fra tutti gli Stati interessati al mantenimento della pace e dell'ordine può limitare e rimuovere tale pericolo.

Considerando che l'Italia—che coll'avvento del Regime Fascista ha combattuto con inflessibile determinazione tale pericolo ed ha eliminato l'Internazionale Comunista dal suo territorio—ha deciso di schierarsi contro il nemico comune insieme con la Germania e col Giappone, che da parte loro sono animati dalla stessa volontà di difendersi contro l'Internazionale Comunista.

Hanno, in conformità dell'Articolo 2 dell'Accordo contro l'Internazionale Comunista concluso a Berlino il 25 Novembre 1936 fra la Germania ed il Giappone, convenuto quanto segue:

### ARRANGEMENT FOR MANCHOUKUO-GERMAN TRADE

Signed at Tokyo, April 30, 1936

The representatives of the competent authorities of Manchoukuo and Germany, having duly authenticated their powers, have, for the purpose of promoting the trade relations between the two countries, agreed as follows:

#### ARTICLE I

The German Administration of Foreign Exchange shall admit the importation of products of Manchoukuo to the amount of

100 million Yuan in value, calculated on the basis of c.i.f. prices, into Germany during the period of one year.

#### ARTICLE II

The payments in respect of the importation referred to in Article 1 shall be made as to three-fourths (75 million Yuan) in foreign exchange and as to one-fourth (25 million Yuan) in Reichsmarks, the latter to a special account at a bank designated by

#### ARTICOLO I

L'Italia entra a far parte dell'Accordo contro l'Internazionale Comunista e del Protocollo supplementare conclusi il 25 Novembre 1936 fra la Germania ed il Giappone, il cui testo è allegato nell'annesso al presente Protocollo.

#### ARTICOLO II

Le tre Potenze firmatarie del presente Protocollo convengono che l'Italia sarà considerata come firmataria originaria dell'Accordo e del Protocollo supplementare menzionati all'Articolo precedente, la firma del presente Protocollo essendo equivalente alla firma del testo originale dell'Accordo e del Protocollo supplementare predetti.

#### ARTICOLO III

Il presente Protocollo costituirà parte integrante dell'Accordo e del Protocollo supplementare sopramenzionati.

#### ARTICOLO IV

Il presente Protocollo è redatto in italiano, giapponese e tedesco, ciascun testo essendo considerato come autentico. Esso entrerà in vigore il giorno della firma.

IN FEDE DI CHE, i sottoscritti, debitamente autorizzati dai loro rispettivi Governi, hanno firmato il presente Protocollo e vi hanno apposto i loro sigilli.

the authorities of Manchoukuo and to be utilized for the payments to be made in respect of products of Germany imported into Manchoukuo.

#### ARTICLE III

If, owing to unforeseen circumstances, the exchange situation in Germany should render it impossible for the German Administration of Foreign Exchange to make available foreign exchange to the amount of 75 million Yuan as provided for in Article 2 during the period of one year, the amount of importation provided for in Article 1 may be reduced to not less than 65 million Yuan in value, the payment of which shall be made as to three-fourths in foreign exchange and as to one-fourth in Reichsmarks.

In so far as the annual surplus of foreign exchange accruing to the Reichsbank from German trade with Japan during the period of one year exceeds the amount of 63,750,000 Yuan, such excess shall be made available for additional German importation from Manchoukuo payable in foreign exchange beyond the amount provided for in the preceding paragraph and the importation against payment in Reichsmarks shall be increased by one-third of such excess.

#### ARTICLE IV

The competent authorities of Manchoukuo shall take the necessary measures to ensure sufficient importation, calculated on the basis of c.i.f. prices, into Manchoukuo of products of Germany during the period of one year, to utilize the whole amount of Reichsmarks paid into a special account in accordance with Article 2 during the same period, which amount may be modified in accordance with Article 3.

#### ARTICLE V

Products of Germany shipped to Manchoukuo shall be accompanied by a copy of the invoice bearing a statement by the exporter to the effect that they are products of Germany and by a copy of the Export-Declaration through which the Reichsbank is notified by the exporter of the amount of the products invoiced in accordance with the German regulations for the control of foreign exchange. These documents shall be presented to the customs authorities of Manchoukuo. If the latter find any product of Germany unaccompanied by a copy of the Export-Declaration, they shall notify the authorities of Germany of the

name of the exporter, the description of the products and the invoiced amount. The term "customs authorities of Manchoukuo" comprises the customs authorities of Manchoukuo at Dairen, Seishin Rashin and Yuki.

#### ARTICLE VI

Products of Manchoukuo imported into Germany through a third country shall not fall under the present Arrangement, if the payments for such products are effected under a clearing or compensation agreement between Germany and such third country.

#### ARTICLE VII

Under the present Arrangement private clearing transactions in trade between Manchoukuo and Germany require the approval of the authorities of the two countries.

#### ARTICLE VIII

The amount of trade effected between Manchoukuo and Germany shall be ascertained quarterly at Berlin by the competent representatives of the contracting parties. On such occasions questions arising out of the operation of Article 3 may be settled by consultation between the said representatives.

#### ARTICLE IX

If, at the end of the period of one year the present Arrangement is renewed and there exists in the total amount of imports from Manchoukuo to Germany or from Germany to Manchoukuo a deficit in or an excess over the amounts provided for in the present Arrangement, the amounts to be fixed for the following year shall be increased or decreased by the amount of such deficit or excess.

#### ARTICLE X

The organization of the special account in Reichsmarks referred to in Article 2 and the conditions of utilizing such account shall be determined by an agreement between the Reichsbank and the bank referred to in Article 2, which agreement shall be subject to the approval of the contracting parties.

#### ARTICLE XI

In so far as German exports to Manchoukuo are financed by banks, the competent



authorities of Manchoukuo shall not take measures to prevent at least 25% of such financing from being handled by other banks than the bank referred to in Article 2.

#### ARTICLE XII

The amount of all transactions in the trade between Manchoukuo and Germany entered into prior to the coming into force of the present Arrangement shall be respectively included in the yearly amounts referred to in Articles 1 and 4, so far as payments resulting from such transactions are effected during the period of the present Arrangement.

#### ARTICLE XIII

For the purpose of the present Arrangement:

- a. the term "period of one year" means one year beginning on the date of coming into force of the present Arrangement,
- b. the term "products of Germany" means products either exclusively pro-

duced in Germany or subjected therein to an essential transformation effected in the course of an ultimate process which has an economic justification,

c. the term "products of Manchoukuo" means products either exclusively produced in Manchoukuo or subjected therein to an essential transformation effected as aforesaid, and,

d. products of the Leased Territory of Kwantung are regarded as products of Manchoukuo.

#### ARTICLE XIV

The present Arrangement shall come into force on the 1st June, 1936 and shall remain in force for one year from that date.

For the purpose of renewing the present Arrangement the contracting parties shall enter into negotiations not later than two months prior to the expiration thereof.

Done in Tokyo in duplicate, this 30th day of the fourth month of the 3rd year of Kangiê, corresponding to the 30th day of April, 1936.

### CUSTOMS TARIFF LAW

**ARTICLE I** Customs duties shall be levied upon articles imported from foreign countries in accordance with the annexed Tariff.

**ARTICLE II** Duties upon articles charged with ad valorem duty shall be levied on the value on arrival at the time of importation.

**ARTICLE III** With regard to articles, the produce or manufacture of territories not enjoying the benefit of a conventional arrangement, a benefit not exceeding the limits stipulated in such arrangement may, if necessary, be extended to such articles by means of Imperial Ordinance, specifying the territory and articles concerned.

**ARTICLE IV** With regard to the produce or manufactures or exports of, or articles passing through a country where Japanese vessels, produce or manufactures, or articles passing through Japanese territory are subject to a less favourable treatment than the vessels, produce or manufactures of, or articles passing through other countries, such articles may be designated by Imperial Ordinance so that special duties, not exceeding in amount their value, may be imposed upon them. In addition to the duties enumerated in the annexed Tariff.

**ARTICLE V** With regard to articles benefitting from export bounties in foreign countries, duties corresponding in amount to such bounties may be levied on them by Imperial Ordinance, in addition to the duties enumerated in the annexed Tariff.

**ARTICLE V-2** When any important industry in this country is in danger of being injuriously affected by the importation of articles for the purpose of dumping or by the dumping of imported articles, such articles may be designated in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinance after investigation by the Dumping Investigation Committee, and on such articles may be imposed during a specified period of time duties not exceeding in amount their proper value, in addition to the duties enumerated in the annexed Tariff.

In case the articles designated according to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph have already been imported and are owned by or in the possession of a dumper or his agent, the additional duty mentioned in the said paragraph may be collected from such dumper or agent.

The additional duty stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall be collected in the same way as a national tax.

**ARTICLE VI** The import duty on rice, hulled or unhulled, may in case of a famine

be reduced by Imperial Ordinance for a specified period to a rate not lower than forty sen per hundred kin.

**ARTICLE VII** The following articles shall be exempt from import duties:—

- 1 Articles for the use of the Imperial Household.
- 2 Articles belonging to a foreign ruler and his family and suite, visiting Japan.
- 3 Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Army or the Navy.
- 4 Mineral oils for fuel imported by the Government.
- 5 Warships.
- 6 Articles for the personal use of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and other envoys of similar standing accredited to Japan, and articles for the official use of foreign Embassies and Legations in Japan, with the exception of those belonging to countries which enforce restrictions upon the free entry of articles for the personal use of the Japanese Ambassador, Minister or such other envoy, or of articles for the official use of the Japanese Embassy or Legation. In the case of such countries a reciprocal arrangement shall be applied.
- 7 Articles for the personal use of the staff of the Embassies or Legations in Japan of countries where similar courtesy is extended to the staff of the Japanese Embassy or Legation, and articles for the official use of the Consulates in Japan of countries where similar courtesy is extended to the Japanese Consulates.
- 8 Decorations, medals and badges presented to persons resident in this country.
- 9 Records and other documents.
- 10 Articles that are imported for use as specimens or objects of reference in the schools, museums, commercial museums and other institutions maintained by the Government or a municipality, or in private schools designated by Ordinance, and for the importation of which permission of the Minister of Finance has been obtained.
- 11 Supplies contributed for the purpose of charity or relief, or articles contributed to orphan asylums, asylums for the old, charity hospitals and such other charity institutions and which are used for the direct purpose of charity.
- 11-b Articles of use for ceremony or worship contributed to a shrine,

temple, church or chapel.

- 12 Articles of Government monopoly imported by the Government.
- 13 Samples of merchandise only fit for use as such.
- 14 Personal effects of travellers, and their professional tools and implements, which the Customs authorities consider proper in view of the personal status of such travellers.
- 15 Articles sent home by the Imperial military forces, warships, or official missions abroad.
- 16 Personal effects and household articles in transportation on account of the change of residence, provided such effects and articles have already been used.
- 17 Exported articles which are reimported within five years unaltered in character and form from what they were at the time of exportation, excepting alcohol, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and those articles which had been exempted from import duty or granted a rebate under the provisions of Article VIII or Article IX.
- 18 Receptacles specified by Ordinance for containing exports and which are reimported, excepting such as had been exempted from import duty under the provisions of Article VIII.
- 19 Fish, shell-fish, mollusca, sea animals, sea weeds and other aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out from Japan, and manufactures thereof of a simple process, provided they are imported by such vessels or vessels attached thereto.
- 20 Articles for ship's use delivered to warships and mercantile vessels bound for foreign countries, except those mentioned in Article X.
- 21 Wreckage and fittings of shipwrecked Japanese vessels.
- 22 Articles exported on vessels clearing from Japan but which are brought back owing to the wreckage of such vessels, except those articles which had been exempted from import duty or granted a rebate under the provisions of Article VIII or Article IX.
- 23 Animals for breeding and protective serum or vaccine against animal plague, imported by the State, Do, Fu, Ken or other public bodies, by industrial juridical persons designated by the Government, or by persons under permission of the Government.



24 Aircrafts, or motors or propellers for aircrafts imported with Government permission in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance.

ARTICLE VIII The following articles are exempted from import duty in case they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of their importation, but the deposit of security corresponding to the amount of duty may be required at the time of importation:—

- 1 Articles designated by Ordinance and which are imported to have work done upon them.
- 2 Receptacles of imported articles, designated by Ordinance.
- 2-b Articles to be used as receptacles of export goods and designated by Ordinance.
- 3 Articles imported for repair.
- 4 Articles imported for the purpose of scientific research.
- 5 Articles imported for trial.
- 6 Samples imported for the purpose of procuring orders.
- 6-b Articles imported as samples of workmanship.
- 7 Articles for use in public performances imported by travelling public entertainers visiting Japan.
- 8 Articles imported for exhibiting at an exposition competition or prize show, etc.

ARTICLE IX Import duties on materials to be used for manufacturing export articles designated by Ordinance, may be exempted or refunded, wholly or partly, according to the provisions of the Ordinance.

Import duties on materials to be used for manufacturing lead foil for packing tea, zinc sheet not exceeding 0.17 millimetre, or oil or oil-cake designated by Ordinance may be exempted or refunded wholly or partly, according to the provisions of the Ordinance.

In case import duties are exempted according to the provisions of the foregoing two paragraphs, the deposit of security corresponding to the amount of duties may be required at the time of importation.

Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain by fraud or other illegal means the refundment mentioned in the first or second paragraph of this Article, shall be dealt with according to the provisions of Article LXXV of the Customs Law.

ARTICLE X Iron or steel materials, equipments, parts of equipments, engines or parts of engines, which are to be used for shipbuilding or repair, and which are designated by Ordinance, may be exempted from import duties according to the provisions of the Ordinance.

ARTICLE XI The importation of the articles mentioned below is prohibited:—

- 1 Opium and utensils for smoking opium, excepting those imported by the Government.
- 2 Counterfeit, altered or imitation coins, paper money, bank-notes and negotiable papers.
- 3 Books, pictures, carvings and other articles, liable to injure public security or morals.
- 4 Articles which infringe rights in patents, utility-models, designs and trademarks, and copyrights.

### IMPORT TARIFF OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES<sup>1</sup>

Where the duty number is marked \*, it means that the articles in question are subject to the provisions of the Luxury Tariff Law.

The extra column for "Specific Duty etc." is due to the fact that on June, 16, 1932, a law was passed providing that, with certain exceptions, "Specific duties . . . shall for the time being be assessed at the rate of 135 per cent."; the law was amended in 1933, 1935, 1936 and 1937. The figures in this extra column are calculated on this basis.

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
<b>GROUP I</b>				
Plants and Animals (living)				
1	Plants, twigs, stems, stalks and roots (for planting or grafting)		free	
2	Fungi for culture:			
	1. Saccharifying fungi, known as "Koji"	ad val.	20%	

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
<b>GROUP II</b>				
Grains, Flours, Starches and Seeds				
2	Other		free	
3	Horses	ad val.	5%	
4	Bulls, oxen and cows	"	10%	
5	Sheep	"	free	
6	Goats	"	free	
7	Swine	"	20%	
8	Poultry	"	free	
9	Fish, shellfish and mollusca:			
	1. Fry; shellfish or mollusca, seed and breeding, and roe		free	
	2. Other	"	20%	
10	Bees	"	free	
10-2	Silkworms' eggs	"	free	
11	Animals, not otherwise provided for	"	20%	

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
<b>GROUP II</b>				
Grains, Flours, Starches and Seeds				
12	Rice and paddy <sup>1</sup>	100 kin	1.00	1.35
13	Barley	"	0.60	0.81
16	Wheat	"	2.50	
17	Oats	"	0.65	0.87
17-2	Millet, (Setaria italica or Setaria italica var. germanica, Panicum Crus galli var. Frumentaceum)	"	0.50	0.67
18	Millet, "Kao-liang" (Andropogon vulgaris)	"	1.00	
19	Indian corn	"	1.70	
20	Buckwheat	"	0.50	0.67
21	Beans and pease:			
	1. Soy beans	"	0.70	0.94
	2. Red or white beans, small (Phaseolus subtrilobata)	"	0.55	0.74
	6. Ground nuts:			
	A. Unshelled	"	1.25	1.68
	B. Other	"	1.80	2.48
22	Flours, meals or groats of grains, and starches:			
	1. Wheat flour	"	4.30	
	2. Oatmeal	"	9.55	12.89
	5. Corn starch	"	2.30	3.10
23	Sesame seed	"	0.50	0.67
25	Rapeseed and mustardseed	"	0.85	1.14
26	Linseed	"	free	
27	Cotton seed	"	free	
29	Seeds of clover and other pasture grasses	"	free	

1 The rates are variable by order of the Government subject to the Commerce Adjustment and Safeguarding Law, for which see p. 437.

2 According to the provisions of Article II of the Rice Law, the import duty on rice and paddy shall be 2 yen per 100 kin up to December 31st, 1933 (Amended by Imperial Ordinance No. 378 of 1932).

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
<b>GROUP III</b>				
Beverages, Comestibles and Tobacco				
*31	Vegetables, fruits and nuts:			
	1. Preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup or honey	100 kin including receptacles	12.70	17.14



Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
2.	Other:			
	A. Vegetables			
	A-1. preserved in tin	..	7.90	10.66
	A-2. preserved in bottle	..	7.60	10.26
	A-3. preserved in jar	..	1.95	2.63
	A-4. Other	ad val.	30%	
	B. Other:			
	B-1. preserved in tin	100 kin including receptacles	7.25	9.78
	Convention:—			
	Fruits preserved in tin			
	B-2. preserved in bottle	..	8.50	11.47
	B-3. preserved in jar	..	3.20	4.32
	B-4. Other:			
	a. Fresh fruits	100 kin	4.00	5.40
	Convention:—			
	Citrons			
	b. Dried fruits	..	6.90	9.31
	c. Nuts	..	7.85	10.59
	d. Other.	ad val.	30%	
31-2	Cocoanuts	100 kin	2.10	2.83
32	Tea:			
	1. Black tea	..	88.10	118.93
	2. Black dust tea	..	29.50	39.82
	3. Pouchong tea	..	6.00	8.10
	4. Other	..	10.60	14.31
34	Coffee:			
	1. In the bean	..	15.10	20.38
	2. Other.	..	25.10	33.88
35	Chicory and other coffee substitutes	ad val.	35%	
36	Cocoa (not sugared):			
	1. In the bean	100 kin	6.00	8.10
	2. Other	100 kin including receptacles	26.00	35.10
37	Pepper:			
	1. In the seed	100 kin	7.30	9.85
	2. Other	..	24.60	33.21
38	Curry:			
	1. In powder	..	25.20	34.02
	2. Other	ad val.	30%	
39	Mustard:			
	1. In powder	100 kin including receptacles	23.30	36.45
	2. Other	ad val.	30%	
40	Sugar: <sup>1</sup>			
	1. Under No. 11 Dutch standard	100 kin	2.50	3.37
	2. Under No. 22 Dutch standard	..	3.95	
	3. Other	..	5.30	
	Rock candy sugar, cube sugar, loaf sugar, and similar sugar	..	7.40	
42	Molasses: <sup>1</sup>			
	1. Containing not more than 60% by weight of sugar calculated as cane sugar	..	1.30	1.75
	2. Other	..	2.50	3.37

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
*45	Confectioneries and cakes	100 kin including receptacles	32.00	43.20
46	Jams, fruit jellies and the like	..	26.30	35.50
47	Biscuits (not sugared)	..	20.40	27.54
48	Macaroni, vermicelli and the like	100 kin	8.80	11.88
*49	Fruit-juices and syrups:			
	1. Fruits-juices (sugared) and syrups:			
	A. In bottle or tin	100 kin including receptacles	15.30	20.65
	B. Other	100 kin	10.70	14.44
	2. Other	100 kin including receptacles	11.00	14.85
50	Sauces:			
	1. In cask	100 kin	11.80	15.93
	2. Other	100 kin including receptacles	10.80	14.58
51	Vinegar	100 litres	18.00	24.30
52	Meats, poultry and game:			
	Preserved in tin, bottle or jar	ad val.	25%	
52-2	Fish, shellfish and mollusca:		10-20%	
	Sardines in oil	100 kin	28.20	38.07
	Other	ad val.	20%	
53	Butter, artificial butter and ghee	100 kin	50.00	
54	Cheese	..	39.30	53.05
55	Condensed milk:			
	1. Dried	100 kin including receptacles	25.00	
	2. Other	..	15.70	
56	Infant foods	..	24.30	32.80
57	Meat extract	..	86.80	117.18
*60	Mineral waters, soda water, and similar beverages, not containing sugar or alcohol	100 litres	16.00	21.60
*63	Beer, ale, porter and stout	..	16.40	22.14
64	Wines, including port, sherry, vermouth, madeira, marsala, St. Raphael, etc.:			
	In bottle	..	81.90	110.56
65	Champagne and other sparkling wines	..	170.00	229.50
66-2	Salt	..	free	
68	Tobacco:			
	Cigars, cigarettes and cut tobacco	ad val.	355%	

## GROUP IV

Skins, Hairs, Bones, Horns, Teeth, Tusks, Shells and Manufactures thereof

*70	Fur manufactures, not otherwise provided for	ad val.	50%	
*72	Leather:			
	1. A. Lacquered, japanned or enamelled:			
	a. Plain and black, tannin tanned	..	40%	



Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	b. Other	ad val.	20%	
	B. Dyed or coloured, excluding roller leather	100 kin	145.00	195.75
	C-1, a. Sole leather: Back, bend, butt, strip	"	27.10	36.58
	2. Of chamois including imitation chamois leather	"	74.40	100.44
*73	Leather manufactures, not otherwise provided for: Belts, belting and hoses, for machinery	"	37.20	50.22
79	Bones, animal, excluding those for medicinal use	"	free	
86	Shell of mollusca	"	free	
87	Tortoise shells	"	free	
*91	Pearls	ad val.	5%	
92	Sponges	"	20%	

## GROUP V

## Oils, Fats, Waxes, and Manufactures thereof

100	Ground nut oil	100 kin	4.60	6.21
101	Soy bean oil	"	2.50	3.37
102	Cotton seed oil	"	4.45	6.00
106	Cod-liver oil	ad val.	20%	
108	Animal fats:			
	1. Lard	100 kin	9.00	12.15
	2. Beef tallow	"	1.20	1.62
112	Mineral oils:			
	1. Manufactured from coal or oil shale		Free	
	2. Other			
	A. Crude oil and heavy oil (residual):			
	The specific gravity at 15° C.:			
	a. Exceeding 0.943	1 kilolitre	6.75	
	b. Exceeding 0.904	"	10.30	
	c. Exceeding 0.860	"	18.30	
	d. Other	"	23.40	
	Note. — Those containing more than 40%			
	B. Other, including those containing animal and vegetable oils or fats, soap, alcohol etc.: The specific gravity at 15° C.:			
	B-1. Not exceeding 0.8017	"	46.20	
	B-2. Not exceeding 0.8498	"	41.00	
	B-3. Other	"	71.30	
113	Vaseline:			
	1. Each weighing not more than 1 kilogramme including receptacles	"	15.90	21.46

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	2. Other	1 kilolitre	3.50	4.72
114	Paraffin wax:			
	1. Having melting point up to 45° C.:			
	A. In crude form, separated from shale oil		free	
	B. Other	"	6.00	
	2. Other	"	12.00	16.20
*117	Soaps:			
	1. Perfumed	100 kin including inner packings	28.60	38.61
	2. Other	100 kin	5.70	7.69

## GROUP VI

## Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Compounds or Preparations thereof, and Explosives

143	Crude india-rubber, crude guttapercha and substitutes thereof		free	
144	Gum arabic, shellac, rosin, and other gums and gum resins, not otherwise provided for excluding those for medicinal use		free	
164	Caustic soda and caustic potash:			
	1. Refined	100 kin	12.80	17.28
	2. Other	"	1.50	2.02
165	Soda ash and natural soda	"	0.35	0.47
168	Nitrate of soda (Chili saltpetre):			
	1. Refined	ad val.	20%	
	2. Other	"	free	
174	Nitrate of potash (saltpetre)	100 kin	3.05	4.11
175	Chloride of and sulphate of potash:			
	1. Refined	ad val.	20%	
	2. Other	"	free	
176	Chlorate of potash	100 kin	4.20	
177	Bichromate of potash and bichromate of soda	"	5.10	6.88
189	Sulphate of ammonium:			
	1. Refined	ad val.	20%	
	2. Other	"	free	
190	Carbonate of ammonium and bicarbonate of ammonium	100 kin	3.45	4.65
193	Acetate of calcium	"	0.41	0.55
195	Formalin	"	5.10	6.88
196	Wood spirit or methyl alcohol	"	free	
197	Alcohol	1 litre	1.20	1.62
197-2	Denatured alcohol	"	1.20	1.62
198	Glycerin	100 kin	18.00	24.30
200	Rongalite, blankit, decrolin and similar reducing agents		23.70	31.99
202	Milk sugar		11.20	15.12
204	Naphthalin		free	



Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
208	Chemical products derived from coal-tar distillates (excluding carbolic acid, salicylic acid, bakelite, medicines and flavours other than benzaldehyde, nitrobenzol and nitrotoluol):			
	1. Aniline and aniline-salt	100 kin	14.50	19.57
	2. Beta-naphthol	"	18.70	25.24
	3. Oxynaphthoic acid and its derivatives	"	100.00	135.00
	4. Other	ad val.	35%	
209-2	Antipyrin	100 kin.	258.00	
209-3	Dimethylaminoantipyrine	"	487.00	
212	Hydrochlorate of quinine	"	135.00	182.25
212-2	Sulphate of quinine	"	60.00	81.00
217	Casein	"	free	
*222	Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders, and other prepared perfumeries, not otherwise provided for	"	50%	
228	Gelatin capsules	100 kin including inner packings	90.20	121.77
		ad val.	30%	
228-2	Wafers	"	20%	
229	Drugs, chemicals and medicines, not otherwise provided for	"	20%	
230	Compounds or preparations of drugs, chemicals and medicines, not otherwise provided for	"	30%	
231	Explosives:			
	1. Gunpowder	100 kin	29.50	39.82
	2. Dynamite	"	11.00	14.85
	3. Detonators	100 kin including inner packings	37.00	49.95
	4. Fuses	100 kin	37.40	50.49
	5. Other	ad val.	30%	
232	Cartridges, loaded with explosives:			
	1. With bullets or shots:			
	A. Of metal shells	100 kin including inner packings	48.80	65.88
	B. Other	"	27.10	36.58
	2. Other	ad val.	30%	
233	Projectiles, loaded with explosives	"	30%	

## GROUP VII

Dyes, Pigments, Coatings, and Filling matters

236	Indigo, natural:			
	1. Dry	100 kin	33.70	45.49
	2. In liquid or paste	ad val.	20%	
240	Logwood extract	100 kin	1.85	2.49
242	Artificial indigo	"	40.00	54.00

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
243	Synthetic colours, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. Basic colours	100 kin	155.00	209.25
	2. Direct cotton colours	"	107.00	144.45
	3. Acid colours	"	135.00	182.25
	4. Mordant colours and acid mordant colours	"	108.00	145.80
	5. Sulphide colours	"	78.00	105.30
	6. Vat colours	"	188.00	253.80
	7. Oil soluble colours	"	100.00	135.00
	8. Other	ad val.	35%	
249	White lead, red lead and litharge	100 kin	2.80	3.78
255	Carbon black	"	3.40	
256	Lacquer	"	6.80	9.18
257	Varnishes	"	19.40	26.19
258-2	Coal-tar	"	free	
259	Pitch and asphalt	"	0.40	
259-2	Manufactures of coal-tar, of pitch or of asphalt for construction or repair of road	"	0.40	
260	Shoe polishes	100 kin including receptacles	13.60	18.36
261	Pencils:			
	1. Not cased (slender strips of graphite or of colours)	ad val.	20%	
	2. Other, excluding those with metal sheaths:			
	A. Cased with wood or paper	1 gross	1.45	1.95
	B. Other	ad val.	25%	
262	Inks:			
	1. For copying or writing	100 kin including receptacles	8.35	11.27
	2. For printing:			
	A. In liquid or paste:			
	A-1. In barrel:			
	a. Black	100 kin	3.45	4.65
	b. Other	ad val.	25%	
	A-2. Other	100 kin including receptacles	21.50	29.02
	B. Solid	100 kin	111.00	149.85
	3. Other	ad val.	25%	
266	Paints:			
	1. Copper paints, international compositions, anticorrosive paints, and similar ship's bottom paints	100 kin	7.45	10.05

## GROUP VIII

Yarns, Threads, Twines, Cordages, and Materials thereof

271	Cotton in the seed or ginned, including carded or combed cotton			free
272	Cotton yarns (excluding special cotton yarns, otherwise pro-			



Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	vided for):			
	1. Single or two fold:			
	A. Gray, including gassed yarns:			
	a. Not exceeding No. 24 English	100 kin	3.75	
	b. Not exceeding No. 42 English	"	4.15	
	c. Not exceeding No. 60 English	"	6.15	
	d. Not exceeding No. 80 English	"	7.15	
	e. Other	"	7.35	
	B. Bleached simply	Duty on gray yarn with an addition of 1 yen per 100 kin*		
	C. Other	Duty on gray yarn with an addition of 3 yen per 100 kin**		
	2. Other:			
	A. Gray, including gassed yarns	100 kin	39.20	
	B. Other	"	41.20	
272-2	Special cotton yarns:			
	1. Unusually twisted yarns, including voile yarns, crape yarns exceeding No. 42 English, etc.		free	
	2. Mule cop yarns, single		free	
	3. Yarns exceeding No. 100 English		free	
273	Cotton twines not exceeding 3 grammes per 10 metres, and cotton threads:			
	1. In skein, gray	100 kin	39.20	52.92
	2. Reeled on wooden spool	100 kin including spools	70.10	94.63
	3. Other	ad val.	30%	
274	Flax, China-grass, ramie, hemp, jute, and other vegetable fibres not otherwise provided for		free	
375	Linen yarns:			
	1. Single:			
	A. Gray	100 kin	10.75	14.51
	B. Other	"	11.40	15.39
	2. Other:			
	A. Gray	"	40.90	55.21
	B. Other	"	44.90	60.61
279	Hemp yarns	ad val.	10%	
280	Jute yarns	"	10%	
282	Sheep's wool, goat's hair and camel's hair:			
	1. Carded or combed	100 kin	14.50	19.57
	2. Other:		free	

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
283	Woollen or worsted yarns:			
	1. Undyed or unprinted:			
	A. Yarns made by twisting woollen and worsted yarns together	"	33.10	
	B. Yarns made by twisting those of different number together and loop yarns	"	33.10	
	C. Other:			
	C-1. Worsted:			
	a. Not exceeding No. 32 metric	"	27.70	
	b. Other	"	32.43	
	C-2. Woollen	"	22.50	
	2. Other	Duty on undyed or unprinted yarns with an addition of 2.50 yen per 100 kin		
284	Mixed yarns of cotton and wool:			
	1. Undyed or unprinted	100 kin	17.50	
	2. Other	Duty on undyed or unprinted yarns with an addition of 3.00 yen per 100 kin		
287	Raw silk, including thrown silk:			
	1. Wild silk		free	
	2. Other	ad val.	25%	
288	Spun silk yarns:			
	1. Of wild silk		free	
	2. Other	ad val.	30%	
289	Silk threads	"	30%	
290	Artificial silk	100 kin	75.00	

## GROUP IX

## Tissues and Manufactures thereof

298	Tissues of cotton:			
	1. Velvets, plushes and other pile tissues, piles cut or uncut	100 kin	83.10	112.18
	2. Tissues woven with chenille threads	ad val.	20%	
	3. Flannels and other raised tissues	100 kin	29.50	39.82
	4. Crêpes	ad val.	20%	
	5. Gauze tissues	"	20%	
	6. Tissues interwoven with laces	"	20%	
*301	Tissues of wool, and mixed tissues of wool and cotton, of wool and silk, or of wool, cotton and silk:			
	1. Velvets, plushes and other pile tissues, with piles, cut or uncut:			



Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	A. Partly of silk	100 kin	180.00	243.00
	B. Other	"	50.00	67.50
	2. Other			
	A. Of wool			
	b. Weighing not more than 200 grammes per square metre	"	97.50	131.62
	c. Weighing not more than 500 grammes per square metre	"	90.00	121.50
	B. Of wool and cotton:			
	b. Weighing not more than 200 grammes per square metre	"	52.50	70.87
	c. Weighing not more than 500 grammes per square metre	"	60.40	81.54
*303	Silk tissues, and silk mixed tissues: 1-A Of silk	"	520.00	702.00
*305	Stockinet and similar knitted tissues, raised or not:			
	1. Wholly or partly of silk	ad val.	45%	
307	Felts:			
	1. Of wool, or wool and cotton	100 kin	90.50	122.17
	2. Other	ad val.	25%	
*308	Embroidered tissues	"	40%	
309	Bookbinders' cloth	100 kin	34.00	45.90
314	Leather cloth or oil cloth	"	44.00	59.40
315	Oil cloth for floor, or linoleum	"	11.40	15.39
318	Emery cloth, including glass cloth	"	7.85	10.59
*319	Waterproof tissues coated or inserted with india rubber:			
	1. Wholly or partly of silk	ad val.	40%	
	2. Other	100 kin	58.20	78.57
323	Typewriter ribbons	ad val.	25%	
*324	Handkerchiefs, single:			
	1. Of cotton	100 doz.	48.70	65.74
	2. Of flax	"	83.70	112.99
	3. Of flax and cotton	ad val.	25%	
	4. Wholly or partly of silk	"	50%	
	5. Other	"	25%	
325	Towels, single:			
	1. Of cotton	100 kin	78.10	105.43
	2. Other	ad val.	25%	
326	Blankets, single	100 kin	49.20	66.42
*327	Travelling rugs, single:			
	1. Wholly or partly of silk	"	232.00	313.20
	2. Other	"	139.00	187.65
332	Mosquito nets	ad val.	35%	
337	Woven belting for machinery and woven hoses:			
	1. Of cotton	100 kin	47.50	64.12
	2. Other	ad val.	20%	
339	Gunny bags	100 kin	2.55	3.44
341	Rags		free	

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
GROUP X				
Clothing and Accessories thereof				
*344	Raincoats:			
	1. Wholly or partly of silk	ad val.	50%	
	2. Other	100 kin	312.00	421.20
*345	Shirts, fronts, collars and cuffs	"	134.00	180.90
*346	Undershirts and drawers:			
	1. Knitted:		166.00	224.10
	A. Of cotton	ad val.	25%	
	B. Of wool, or wool and cotton	"	50%	
	C. Wholly or partly of silk	"		
	D. Other	"	25%	
	2. Other:			
	A. Wholly or partly of silk	"	50%	
	B. Other	"	35%	
*347	Gloves:			
	1. Of leather	100 kin	450.00	607.50
	2. Of leather and other materials except silk	"	179.00	241.65
	3. Of cotton, of flax, of cotton and flax, of wool or of wool and cotton	"	226.00	305.10
	4. Wholly or partly of silk	"	949.00	1,281.15
	5. Of india rubber	ad val.	25%	
	6. Other	"	40%	
*348	Stockings and socks:			
	1. Of cotton, of wool or of wool and cotton	100 kin	232.00	313.20
	2. Of flax or of cotton and flax	"	138.00	186.30
	3. Wholly or partly of silk	ad val.	50%	
	4. Other	"	40%	
*349	Shawls, comforters and mufflers:			
	1. Mufflers:			
	A. Of silk	100 kin	853.00	1,151.55
	B. Partly of silk	"	530.00	715.50
	C. Other	ad val.	40%	
	2. Other:			
	A. Of cotton, of flax, of China grass, of wool or of wool and cotton	100 kin	159.00	214.65
	B. Of silk	"	750.00	1,012.50
	C. Partly of silk excluding those combined with furs or feathers	"	400.00	540.00
	D. Wholly or partly of furs or feathers	ad val.	50%	
	E. Other	"	40%	
*350	Neckties:			
	1. Wholly or partly of silk	1 kin	11.40	15.39
	2. Other	"	3.55	4.79
*354	Hats and hat bodies, caps, bonnets and hoods:			
	2. Other:			
	A-a. Silk hats and opera hats	1 doz.	28.80	38.88
	B-1. felt hats			
	a. Of sheep's wool	"	7.50	10.12



Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	b. Other	1 doz.	15.80	21.33
*355	Boots, shoes, slippers, sandals, clogs, and the like:			
	1. Boots:			
	A. Of leather	100 kin	134.00	180.90
	B. Of india-rubber	"	65.70	88.69
	C. Other	ad val.	40%	
	2. Shoes:			
	A. Of leather	100 kin	135.00	182.25
	B. Of canvas or duck:			
	a. With leather sole	"	86.70	117.04
	b. Other	"	57.80	78.03
	C. Wholly or partly of silk	ad val.	50%	
	D. Other	"	40%	
	5. Slippers:			
	A. Of leather	"	119.00	160.65
	B. Of tissues:			
	B-1. Wholly or partly of silk	"	50%	
	B-2. Of felt:			
	a. With leather sole	100 kin	76.40	103.14
	b. Other	ad val.	40%	
	B-3. Other	"	40%	
	C. Other	"	40%	
357	Buttons, excluding those made of or combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, corals, elephant's ivory or tortoise shells:			
	1. Buttons for cuffs or shirts	"	35%	
	2. Other:			
	A. Covered	100 kin including inner packings	137.00	184.95
	B. Of metal	"	54.50	73.57
	C. Of porcelain or glass	ad val.	35%	
	D. Of ivory nut, including imitations	"	35%	
	E. Of bone or horn	"	35%	
	F. Other	"	35%	
*359	Jewellery for personal adornment	ad val.	50%	

## GROUP XI

Pulp for paper making, Papers, Paper manufactures, Books, and Pictures

361	Pulp for paper making:			
	1. Mechanical pulp	100 kin	0.22	
	2. Other	"	0.27	
362	Printing paper:			
	1. Art paper	"	6.60	8.91
	2. Other:			
	A. Coloured in the paste	"	1.55	2.09
	B. Other:	"		

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	a. Weighing not more than 58 grammes per square metre	100 kin	free	
	b. Other	"	2.20	
363	Writing paper	"	4.55	6.14
364	Drawing paper	"	7.50	10.12
365	Blotting paper	"	4.90	6.61
367	Packing paper and match paper, excluding tissue paper	"	2.40	
370	Pasteboard or cardboard	"	1.75	2.36
372	Imitation Japanese paper and tissue paper	"	3.25	4.38
*373	Imitation parchment, paraffin paper and wax paper			
	1. Covered with, or with application of metal foil or metal powder, embossed or printed	"	3.85	5.19
	2. Other	"	3.20	4.32
382	Note paper in box	100 kin including boxes	30.30	40.90
383	Envelopes:			
	1. In box, including those accompanying note paper	100 kin including boxes	31.60	42.66
	2. Other	ad val.	30%	
386	Baryta paper albuminized paper and sensitized papers for photograph:			
	1. Baryta paper	100 kin including inner packings	8.55	11.54
	2. Albuminized paper	"	85.60	115.56
	3. Bromide paper and platinum paper	"	134.00	180.90
	4. Other	ad val.	40%	
387	Carbon paper	100 kin	27.30	36.85
*390	Playing cards	"	113.00	152.55
391	Photographs	ad val.	50%	
393	Card calendars and block calendars	"	50%	
*394	Picture post-cards	100 kin	52.40	70.74
*395	Christmas cards and the like	ad val.	50%	

## GROUP XII

Minerals and Manufactures thereof

405-2	Carborundum, alundum and similar artificial mineral substances for grinding or polishing	100 kin	2.10	2.83
408	Grindstones or whetstones:			
	1. Artificial	"	21.50	29.02
	2-B. Other	ad val.	10%	
*412	Precious stones (amended by			



Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	Law No. 37, 1935)			
	1. Precious stones specifically shaped for use in machines or for engineering purposes	ad val.	5%	
	2. Others	"	10%	
*413	Semi-precious stones, and manufactures thereof not otherwise provided for:	"	5-50%	
418	Asbestos, and manufactures thereof not otherwise provided for:			
	1. In lump, powder or fibre		free	
	2. Yarn	100 kin	15.00	
	3. Board:			
	A. Mixed with india-rubber	"	15.00	
	B. Other	"	4.05	5.46
	4. Other	"	30.00	
429	Coal		free	
430	Cokes	10,000 kin	5.65	7.62
432	Portland cement, Roman cement, puzzolana cement, and similar hydraulic cements	100 kin	0.15	0.20
433	Manufactures of cement:			
	1. Board, for roofing or wall (including tiles)	ad val.	30%	
	2. Other			
	A. Unpolished, uncoated or uncoloured	"	30%	
	B. Other	"	35%	

## GROUP XIII

## Potteries, Glass and Glass Manufactures

436	Bricks, excluding cement bricks:			
	1. Fire bricks	100 kin	0.45	0.60
	2. Other:			
	A. Glazed or coloured	ad val.	20%	
	B. Other:			
	a. Perforated	"	15%	
	b. Other	"	15%	
437-2	Alundum tiles and the like	"	20%	
443	Glass rods and glass tubes:			
	1. Of fused silica	"	15%	
	2. Other	100 kin	18.00	24.30
444	Plate or sheet glass:	100 sq. metres	11.80-220.00	15.93-297.00
445	Plate glass having inlaid metal wire or net	"	55.20	74.52
448	Spectacle glass, cast or cut	ad val.	30%	
449	Optical lenses or prisms, without frames or handles:			
	1. Unpolished	"	20%	
	2. Other	"	30%	
452	Dry plates for photographs:			
	1. Undeveloped	100 kin including inner pack-		

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	2. Other	ings	33.00	44.55
*453	Spectacles and eyeglasses:	ad val.	30%	
*454	Looking glasses or mirrors:		35-50%	

## GROUP XIV

## Ores and Metals

458	Ores (including those calcined), matte, bottom and slag		free	
459	Platinum, iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, indium and ruthenium		free	
460	Gold:			
	1. Ingots, slabs, grains, plates, sheets and bands		free	
	2. Tubes and wire	ad val.	20%	
	3. Foils	"	25%	
	4. Waste or old, fit only for re-manufacturing		free	
461	Silver:			
	1. Ingots, slabs, plates, sheets and bands		free	
	2. Tubes and wire	"	20%	
	3. Foils	"	25%	
	4. Waste or old, fit only for re-manufacturing		free	
462	Iron (excluding special steel, otherwise provided for):			
	1. In lumps, ingots, blooms, billets and slabs:			
	A. Pig iron	100 kin	0.36	
	B. Spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese and other non-malleable iron alloys	ad val.	10%	
	C. Other:			
	C-1. Sheet bars, including tinplate bars	100 kin	0.50	0.67
	C-2. Other	ad val.	15%	
	2. Bars or rods, including those having such a shape, as T. angle, etc.	100 kin	1.10	1.48
	3. Rails (including fish-plates)	"	0.95	1.28
	4. Wire rods, in coils	"	1.30	
	5. Plates and sheets:			
	A. Not coated with metals:			
	A-1. Not exceeding 0.7 millimetre in thickness:			
	a. Silicon steel sheets, containing not less than 1% by weight of silicon	"	0.30	0.40
	b. Other	"	1.95	2.63
	A-2. Not exceeding 3 millimetres in thickness	"	1.40	1.89



Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	A-3. Other	100 kin	1.10	1.48
	B. Coated with base metals:			
	B-1. Tinned (tinned iron sheets and tinned steel sheets)	"	0.70	0.94
	B-2. Galvanized	"	2.85	3.84
	B-3. Other	ad val.	20%	
	6. Wires, coated or not with base metals	"	25%	
	11. Wire ropes and twisted wires, coated or not with base metals	100 kin	5.50	7.42
	13. Pipes and tubes, not otherwise provided for:			
	A. Not coated with metals:			
	A-1. Elbows and joints	ad val.	18%	
	A-2. Other:			
	a. Cast	100 kin	1.00	1.35
	b. Other:			
	b-1. Not exceeding 150 millimetres in inner diameter	ad val.	18%	
	b-2. Other	"	15%	
	B. Coated with base metals	"	20%	
	14. Waste or old, fit only for re-manufacturing	"	free	
462-2	Special steel:	"	18%	
462-3	Pipes and tubes, of iron	"	free	
463	Aluminium and aluminium alloys			
	1. Ingots, slabs and grains	100 kin	17.70	
	2. Bars or rods, plates and sheets	"	38.30	
	3. Wires and tubes	ad val.	25%	
	4. Folds	"	55.80	
	5. Waste or old, fit only for re-manufacturing	100 kin	17.70	
463-2	Magnesium and magnesium alloy	"	49.50	
464	Copper	"	7.00-21.20	
465	Lead:			
	Ingots and slabs	"	0.40	
466	Tin:			
	Ingots and slabs	"	0.40	
467	Zinc:			
	Ingots, slabs and grains	"	3.75	
468	Nickel:			
	Ingots and grains	"	3.00	
471	Brass and bronze:			
	Ingots and slabs	"	7.00	

## GROUP XV

## Metal Manufactures

477 Nails, wood screws, bolts, nuts, rivets, and the like, excluding

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	those made of, or combined or coated with precious metals:			
	1. Iron nails:			
	Not coated with metals	100 kin	2.40	3.24
	3. Iron wood screws	"	5.85	7.89
	4. Brass wood screws and bronze wood screws	"	31.80	42.93
	5. Iron bolts, iron nuts and iron washers	"	3.70	4.99
	6. Iron rivets	"	3.65	4.92
479	Metal nets or nettings	"	5.85-74.90	7.89-101.11
482	Materials for railway construction, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. Tie-plates and sleepers	ad val.	2.15	2.90
	2. Other	"	25%	
483	Posts and other materials for suspending electric lines, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. Posts and parts thereof	ad val.	18%	
	2. Other:			
	A. Of iron	100 kin	12.40	16.74
	B. Other	"	29.20	39.42
484	Materials for construction of buildings, bridges, vessels, docks, etc., not otherwise provided for:			
	1. Solely of iron including those coated with base metals	ad val.	3.60	4.86
	2. Other	"	25%	
485-2	Iron cylinders for filling compressed gases	100 kin	4.25	5.73
*491	Chains for watches, spectacles, eyeglasses or other personal adornment:			
	1. Of gold or platinum	"	50%	
	2. Gilt	1 kin	18.00	24.30
	3. Other	ad val.	50%	
496	Mechanics' tools, agricultural implements and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for:	100 kin	4.75-44.30	6.41-59.80
497	Drills, bits, reamers and screw taps, not having handles or frames	ad val.	24%	
*499	Cutlery, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. Made of, or combined or coated with precious metals	"	50%	
	2. Other:			
	A. Pocket knives:			
	a. With handles made of or combined with elephant's ivory, mother of pearl or tortoise shells, or enamelled	100 pieces	20.90	28.21
	b. Other	"	15.10	20.38
	B. Table knives:			



Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	a. With handles made of or combined with elephant's ivory, mother of pearl or tortoise shells, or enamelled	"	47.40	63.99
	b. Other	"	15.20	20.52
	C. Razors:			
	a. With handles	"	40.40	54.54
	b. Other:			
	b-1. Safety-razor blades	"	1.00	
	b-2. Other	ad val.	35%	
	D. Other	"	35%	
*500	Table forks or spoons:			
	1. Made of, or combined or coated with precious metals	"	50%	
	2. Other:			
	A. Forks	100 pieces	12.90	17.41
	B. Spoons	100 kin	158.00	213.30
505	Sewing or knitting needles, and pins, excluding those for personal adornment:			
	1. Hand-sewing needles	"	191.00	257.85
	2. Sewing machine needles	"	464.00	626.40
	3. Knitting machine needles	"	249.00	336.15
	4. Other	ad val.	30%	
506	Pens:			
	1. Of gold	1 doz.	6.70	9.04
	2. Other	1 gross	0.25	0.33
515	Electric stoves, electric smoothing iron and similar electric heaters	ad val.	35%	
517	Bedsteads and parts thereof	100 kin	15.80	21.33
518	Safes and cash boxes	ad val.	35%	
522	Manufactures of copper, brass or bronze, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. Coated with base metals	"	35%	
	2. Other	100 kin	127.00	171.45
524	Iron manufactures, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. Enamelled	"	23.00	31.05
	2. Coated with base metals	ad val.	35%	
	3. Other:			
	A. Cast:			
	a. Each weighing not more than 5 kilogrammes	100 kin	19.60	26.46
	b. Each weighing not more than 50 kilogrammes	"	10.20	13.77
	c. Other	"	7.80	10.53
	B. Other:			
	a. Each weighing not more than 5 kilogrammes	"	45.10	60.88
	b. Each weighing not more than 50 kilo-			

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	grammes	"	20.70	27.94
	c. Other	"	14.00	18.90

## GROUP XVI

## Clocks, Watches, Scientific instruments, Fire arms, Vehicles, Vessels and Machinery

*526	Watches	1 piece	1.05-15.90	1.75-21.46
*527	Parts of watches			
	1. Cases, including those having glasses	"	0.40-15.00	0.54-20.25
*533	Binoculars and monoculars	1 kin	15.00-3.00	20.25-4.05
534	Telescopes	"	3.10	4.18
		ad val.	20%	
535	Microscopes and parts thereof		20%	
537	Balances, with weights or not:			
	1. Platform balances	"	15%	
	2. Other	"	20%	
541	Thermometers			
	1. Clinical thermometers, in case or not:			
	A. With enclosed scale	1 kin including cases	2.30	3.10
	B. Other	"	6.60	8.91
	2. Other	ad val.	20%	
542	Barometers:			
	1. Barographs	"	20%	
	2. Aneroid barometers	100 kin	107.00	144.45
	3. Other	ad val.	20%	
550-3	Typewriters and parts thereof	100 kin	94.00	126.90
551	Philosophical instruments and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for	ad val.	20%	
552	Magic lanterns, cinematograph projectors and parts thereof	"	40%	
*553	Photographic instruments:			
	1. For cinematographs	"	40%	
	2. For microscopes or aircraft	"	20%	
	3. Other	"	50%	
*554	Parts of photographic instruments:			
	1. Lenses	"	30%	
	2. Cameras:			
	A. For cinematographs	"	40%	
	B. For microscopes or aircraft	"	20%	
	C. Other	"	50%	
	3. Screens for half-tone process	"	20%	
	4. Other	"	50%	
*555	Phonographs, gramophones and other talking machines	"	50%	
*556	Parts and accessories of phonographs, gramophones and other talking machines:			



Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	1. Discs or cylinders for music:			
	A. With music record thereon	100 kin	74.30	100.30
	B. Other	"	57.40	77.49
	2. Other	ad val.	50%	
557	Musical instruments:			
	1. Pianos:			
	A. Grand	100 kin	86.70	117.04
	B. Other	"	60.90	82.21
	2. Organs	"	57.40	77.49
	3. Harmonicas	100 pieces	25.00	33.75
	4. Other	ad val.	40%	
559	Telegraphic or telephonic instruments and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. Radio receiving sets and parts thereof	"	40%	
	2. Other	"	20%	
560	Fire-arms and parts thereof:			
	1. Rifles and sporting guns	ad val.	40%	
	2. Pistols or revolvers	1 piece	5.35	7.22
	3. Other	ad val.	40%	
561	Railway carriages and other vehicles, running on rails, not otherwise provided for	"	30%	
563	Automobiles.	"	70%	
565	Cycles:			
	1. Motor-cycles:			
	A. With motive machinery	1 piece	93.60	126.36
	B. Other	"	77.63	104.76
	2. Other	"	25.80	34.83
567	Vehicles and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for	ad val.	35%	
568	Vessels:			
	1. Propelled by mechanical power or sails, excluding those whose capacity is not to be measured by tonnage:			
	A. Not exceeding 20 years of ship's age	1 gross ton	15.00	20.25
	B: Other	"	20.00	27.00
	2. Other	ad val.	15%	
569	Steam boilers (mechanical stokers are subject to the rate under No. 571):			
	1. Of cast iron	100 kin	5.00	6.75
	2. Other	"	8.00	10.80
571	Mechanical stokers	"	6.10	8.23
571-2	Fuel economizers	"	3.35	4.52
573	Locomotives and tenders, running on rails:			
	1. Locomotives:			
	A. Propelled by steam power	"	12.00	16.20
	B. Other	"	15.90	1.462

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	2. Tenders	ad val.	20%	
574	Steam locomotives not running on rails and portable steam engines	100 kin	10.40	14.04
577	Internal combustion engines: For cycles	ad val.	35%	
579	Dynamos, electric motors, rotary converters, frequency changers, rotary phase converters and armatures	100 kin	15.80-42.40	21.33-57.24
579-2	Transformers	"	7.00-26.00	9.45-35.10
588	Sewing machines:			
	1. Without stands, including tops of sewing machines	"	16.30	22.00
	2. Other	"	11.10	14.98
591	Pumps, not otherwise provided for:	"	10.10-18.70	13.63-25.24
596	Metal or wood working machinery, not otherwise provided for, including rolling machines, drawing machines, nail-making machines, moulding machines, flanging machines, revetting machines, etc.	"	8.00-84.40	10.80-113.94
597	Spinning machines, preparatory machines for spinning or weaving, and yarn finishing or twisting machines, including ginning machines, scouring machines, bundling machines, etc.	"	6.90	9.31
598	Weaving looms:			
	1. Of metal	"	5.85	7.89
	2. Other	ad val.	15%	
599	Tissue finishing machines	100 kin	10.70	14.44
600	Knitting machines:			
	1. Each weighing not more than 500 kilogrammes	"	43.80	59.13
	2. Other	"	25.60	34.56
602	Paper making machines and preparatory machines for paper making	ad val.	20%	
603	Printing machines:			
	1. Each weighing not more than 250 kilogrammes	"	20%	
	2. Other	100 kin	16.50	22.27
GROUP XVII				
Miscellaneous Articles				
*612	Wood:			
	A-2. Tagayasan ( <i>Baryxylum rufum</i> , Lour), red or rose wood, red sandal wood and ebony wood (excluding ebony wood with white streaks)	100 kin	0.50	0.67



Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	D. Mahogany	ad val.	5%	
	E. Oak	"	5%	
	F. Pine, fir, cedar, and other conifers:			
	F-2. <i>Chamaecyparis</i> (white cedar, yellow cedar, etc.)	1 cubic metre	5.40-9.85	7.29-13.29
	F-3. <i>Thuja</i> (red cedar, etc.) and <i>Tsuga</i> (hemlock, etc.)	"	3.30-6.25	4.45-8.43
	F-4. <i>Abies</i> ( <i>todomatsu</i> , etc.), <i>Picea</i> ( <i>ezomatsu</i> , spruce, etc.), <i>Pinus</i> ( <i>benimatsu</i> , etc.), and <i>Larix</i> ( <i>karamatsu</i> , etc.)	"	2.70-4.45	3.64-6.00
	F-5. Other (Douglas fir, etc.)	"	6.90-free	
619	Carbon for electrical use, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. In powder or granule	100 kin	8.30	11.20
	2. Other:			
	A. Each weighing not more than 300 grammes	ad val.	20%	
	B. Other	100 kin	8.30	11.20
*624	Umbrella sticks, walking sticks, whips and their handles	ad val.	40-50%	
*625	Umbrellas and parasols:			
	1. Wholly or partly of silk	"	50%	
	2. Of paper	100 pieces	12.20	16.47
	3. Other	ad val.	35%	
630	Waste or old india-rubber and gutta-percha, fit only for re-manufacturing		free	
632	Celluloid and manufactures thereof, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. In lumps, bands, bars, or rods, plates, sheets, tubes, etc.	100 kin	56.00	75.60
	2. Combs	100 kin including inner packings	355.00	479.25
	3. Other	ad val.	35%	
632-2	Waste or old celluloid, fit only for re-manufacturing	100 kin	56.00	
*634	Brushes and brooms:	ad val.	50-35%	
635	Lamps, lanterns and parts thereof	"	40-20%	
*636	Films for photographs:			
	1. Sensitized	1 kin including inner packings	1.00	1.35
	2. Developed	"	8.25	11.13
	3. Other	ad val.	40%	
*640	Articles for billiards, tennis, cricket, chess and other games, and accessories thereof:			
	1. Articles for tennis, base-			

Nos.	Articles	Units	General Tariff	
			Rates of Duty	Specific Duty by Law No. 4, 1932
	ball, football and other outdoor exercises and accessories thereof	"	25%	
	2. Other	"	50%	
*641	Toys	"	50%	
643	Fodder	"	free	
644	Wheat bran	"	free	
646	Manures, including oil cakes, unestable dried fish, bone dust, dried blood, guano, superphosphate of lime, calcium cyanamide, etc.		free	
*647	Articles, not otherwise provided for:			
	1. Raw	"	10%	
	2. Other			
	A.	"	50%	
	B.	"	35%	



## LIST OF CLUBS, SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

## POLITICAL AND MILITARY

**DAI ASIA KYOKAI** (The Great Asia Association) General Sekkon Matsui and others are directors. The society works for the unification of Asiatic countries. Issues "Dai Asia Shugi" (Great Asianism). Address: Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAIBOGIKAI** (The Coastal Defence Volunteers' Association). Established in 1922; Otojiro Ito, president; membership 3,164. The object of the association is to study matters in connection with the coastal defence of Japan. Address: Shisei Kaikan, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAIGUN KYOKAI** (The Navy Association). Established in 1917; Chuichi Ariyoshi, M. H. P. president; The Association is trying to spread a knowledge of the navy of Japan. Address: Yusen Building Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAIKOSHA** (Military Club). Established in 1877; General Hisaichi Terauchi, president. The purpose is to keep friendly relations among army officers as well as to cultivate the spirit of patriotism. Address: Idamachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOKUMIN BOKU KYOKAI** (The National Aerial Defence Association). Kumataro Uyama, president. Address: 775 Sendagaya, 4-chome Tokyo.

**OSAKA TOSHI KYOKAI** (The Association for the Study of Municipal Problems of Osaka). Established in 1925; Takéo Kagami, president; membership 3,000. The aim is to study every problem pertaining to cities. Address: Osaka City Hall, Nakanojima, Kitaku, Osaka.

**SUIKOSHA** (The Naval Club). Established in 1876; Admiral Mitsumasa Yonal, president; membership 11,500. The purpose of the club is to study marine affairs and keep mutual friendship among members. Address: 13 Sakacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU ZAIGO GUNJINKAI** (The Ex-service Men Association). Established in 1910; General Ikutaro Inouye, president; membership 3,000,000. The purpose is to keep up the spirit of the Japanese soldiery. Address: 5 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO SHISEI CHOSAKAI** (The Tokyo Institute for Municipal Research). Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president. Address: 2 Hibiya Park, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOSHI KYOKAI** (The Association for the Study of Municipal Problems). Established in 1917; Shigenosuké Ushio, presi-

dent; membership about 5,000. Address: 1 Otemachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**YOYOKAI** Established in 1923; Saburo Momotaké, director. Social friendship among naval officers is the aim of the society. Address: Care of Usagawa, 22 Kasumicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**YUSHUKAI** Established in 1913; Admiral Isamu Takeshita, president. The purpose of the Society is to study various problems of the Japanese navy. Issues "Yushu". Address: Care of the Suikosha, Sakacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU CHOSONCHO KAI** (The All-Japan Town and Village Masters' Society). Tsutomu Okazaki, president. The aim of the society is to study every problem concerning town and village administration. Address: 8 Sankochō, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

## INTERNATIONAL AND DIPLOMATIC

**BERUGI KYOKAI** (La Société Belgo-Japonaise). Established in 1912; Baron Surazo Otera, president; membership 200. The purpose is to keep friendship between Japan and Belgium. Address: 60 Nagatacho 2-chome, Kojimachi Tokyo.

**KAIGAI JU KUMAI RENGOKAI** (The Federation of Emigration Associations). Established in 1927; membership 32 local associations; Hatsusaburo Hirao, president. The aim is to serve as a means of connection among member associations, giving aids to promote their aspiration. Address: 7 Otemachi 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAIGAI JIJO KENKYUKAI** (The Overseas Affairs Research Association). Established in 1927; Masao Kanda, president; membership 2,500. Address: Care of the Faculty of Medicine of the Keio University, Shinanomachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**KAIGAI KYOKAI CHUOKAI** (The Central Board of Overseas Associations). Established in 1923; Gosuké Imai, president; membership 27 local associations. The object is to encourage emigration. Address: The Sanshi Kaikan, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KANSAINICHI-FUTSU KAIKAN** (L'Institut Franco-Japonaise du Kansai). H. E. the Ambassador of France, president. Address: 8, Izumidono-cho, Yoshida, Kyoto.

**KINTO HOEKI KYOKAI** (The Near-

East Trade Association). Established in 1925; Heibel Mori, president; membership 130. The society aims at the development of trade between Japan and Turkey. Address: The Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Dōjima, Kitaku, Osaka.

**KOBE NICHIBEI KYOKAI** (The Kobe Japano-American Association). Established in 1920; Setsuro Miyagawa, director; membership about 220. The aim is to bring the Japanese and the Americans into closer relations. Address: 1 Akazakadori, 8-chome, Nadaku, Kohé.

**KOKUSAI BUNKA SHINKOKAI** (The Society for International Cultural Relations). Established in 1934; Prince Fumimaro Konoyé, president. The aim is to introduce Japanese and Oriental culture to foreign countries. Address: Meiji-Seimeikan, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**MANSHU BUNKA KYOKAI** (The Manchurian Culture Society). Established in 1920; Kingo Kaise, president; membership 2,500. Publishes "Mammo" (Manchuria and Mongolia) and others. Address: 91 Kitamachi, Dairen.

**NANYO-KYOKAI** (The South Sea Association). Established in 1915; Prince Fumimaro Konoyé, president; membership 1,400. The Society makes a study of the South Sea Islands and gives information about it. Address: 10 Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-BEI KYOKAI** (The America-Japan Society). Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president. The Society aims at the promotion of friendly relations between the peoples of Japan and of the United States of America. Address: Imperial Hotel, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-BOKU KYOKAI** (La Sociedad Mexico Japonesa). Established in 1924; Admiral Keizaburo Moriyama, president; Takemaro Kobayashi, director general; membership 280. Address: 80 Yochomachi, Ushigomé, Tokyo.

**NICHI-DOKU BUNKA KYOKAI** (Das Japan-Deutsche Kultur-Institut). Established in 1927; Marquis Toshitaké Okubo, president; membership 100. Address: The Shisei Kaikan, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

**NICHI-DOKU KYOKAI** (Der Deutsch-Japanische Verein). Established in 1921; Dr. Ahiiko Sata, president; membership 510. The Association aims at contributing towards promotion of culture and industries in both countries. Address: 3 Hamadori, Dojima, Kitaku, Osaka.

**NICHI-EI KYOKAI** (The Japan-British Society). H. E. the British Ambassador, president; membership 307. Ad-

dress: Care of Mr. John Gadsby, 12 Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-FUTSU GAKKAN** (La Maison Franco-Japonaise). Established in 1927; French Ambassador, president; membership 107. The object is to bring the cultures of both countries into a closer touch. Address: 8 Izumidonocho, Yoshida, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

**NICHI-FUTSU KAIKAN** (La Maison Franco-Japonaise). Established in 1924; Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, president; membership 495. The Institute aims at the development of the Japanese and the French cultures. Address: 3 Surugadai 2-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NICHI-FUTSU KYOKAI** (La Société Franco-Japonaise). Viscount Sukekuni Soga, president; membership 885. Address: 3 Surugadai 2-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NICHI-GO KYOKAI** (The Australia-Japan Society). Established in 1928; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership 120. The object is the promotion of the friendly relations and welfare of the two countries. Address: The Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-IAKU KYOKAI** (Associação Nippon-Brazileira de Kobé) Established in 1926; Shuzo Okada, Governor of Hyogo prefecture, president; membership 503. The Association serves to promote friendship between the two countries and acts as go-between in the matter of mutual understanding. Address: Kaigan-dori 1-chome, Kohé.

**NICHI-I BUNKA KYOKAI** (The Japano-Italian Culture Association). Established in 1931; membership 382. The aim is the exchange of Japanese and Italian cultures. Address: 29 Fujimicho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-IN KYOKAI** (The Indo-Japanese Association). Established in 1903; Marquis Nobutsuné Okuma, president; membership 1,000. The object is to promote the friendship between Japan and British India, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, Siam, French Indo-China and the Philippines. Address: 1 Uchisaiwaicho 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-RO KYOKAI** (The Japan Soviet Society). Established in 1906; Admiral Hiroharu Kato, acting president; membership 330. The object is to promote friendship and learning of the two countries. Issues reports. Address: 17 Uchisaiwaicho, 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIKKA GAKKAI** (The Japanese and Chinese Educational Association). Established in 1918; Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, president. The purpose is to help



the Chinese students in their studies in Japan. Address: 31 Nakazarugakucho, 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIKKA KYOKAI** (The Japan-Canada Society). Established in 1930; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership 100. Address: The Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON IMIN KYOKAI** (The Japan Emigration Society). Established in 1914; Sotaro Kato, director; membership 700. The object is to make general researches about matters concerning emigration and give such informations as may be needed by people. Address: 30 Maruyamacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOKUSAI KYOKAI** (The International Association of Japan). Established in 1920; Viscount Kokujiro Ishii, president; membership 12,000. Issues "Kokusai Chishiki" (International Knowledge) and "Sekai to Warera" (World and We.) Address: 12 Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON LATIN-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION** (La Société Japonaise en Amérique Latine). Established in 1910; Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, president; membership 275. The purpose is to study the conditions of the North, Central, and South American countries. Address: 2 Nakadori 3-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON-SWEDEN KYOKAI** (The Japan-Sweden Society). Established in 1929; Ginjiro Fujiwara, president; membership 222. Address: The Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-RO TSUSHINSHA** (The Japan-Soviet Trading Agency). Established in 1918; Moriji Uyeda, director. Publication, "Nichi-ro Tsushin" (Japano-Russian Correspondence). Address: Nijuichi-go Kan of Mitsubishi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NISSO BUNKA KYOKAI** (The Japano-Soviet Culture Association). Mantaro Hasegawa, director. Address: Sanma Building, Ginza, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**OSAKA HAN TAHEIYO CLUB** (The Osaka Pan-Pacific Club). Established in 1927; the Governor of Osaka-fu, president; membership 100. The purpose is to cultivate international friendships among the countries around the Pacific.

**OSAKA NICHI-RO BOEKI KYOKAI** (The Osaka Japano-Russian Trading Association). Katsutaro Inahata, president. Address: The Osaka Municipal Office, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka.

**SHAMU KYOKAI** (The Siam Society). Established in 1913; Prince Fumimaro

Konoye, president; membership 188. Address: 1 Sanneneho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO HAN TAHEIYO CLUB** (The Tokyo Pan-Pacific Club). Established in 1923; Viscount Tadashi Inouye, president; membership 400. Promotion of friendship and goodwill among Pacific nations. Address: The House of Peers, Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOYO KYOKAI** (The Oriental Society). Rentaro Mizuno, president; membership 3,000. Address: The Osaka Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

#### LEGAL

**AIKOKU HOSO BENMEI** (The Patriotic Lawyers' Association). Established in 1932; Tomoyoshi Tsunoda, director. Address: The Taisho Building, 6 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**HOSOKAI** (The Association of Legal Circles). Established in 1891; Raishaburo Hayashi, president; membership 15,000. Issues a journal. Address: Nishihibiya, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**JIYU HOSO DAN** (The Free-Legal Circles). Kesaya Yamazaki, director; membership 60. The purpose is to safeguard the rights of lower class peoples by dint of their cooperative actions. Address: 18 Shinsakurada, Shiba, Tokyo.

**NIPPON BENGOSHI KYOKAI** (The Japan Lawyers' Association). Established in 1921; 50 directors in charge of presidency; membership 4,000. The object is to facilitate cooperative work of lawyers. Address: 1 Nishi-Hibiya, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU BENGOSHIKAI** (The Imperial Lawyers' Association). Dr. Senichiro Horiye, director; membership 1,000. Address: Nishi-Hibiya, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO BENGOSHI KAI** (The Tokyo Lawyers' Association). Koitsu Sakuma, director. Address: 6 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

#### COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND AGRICULTURAL

**BOEKI SHOREI KAI** (The Trade Promotion Society). Established in 1927; Baron Takashi Masuda, president. Address: 1 Honcho 2-chome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

**CHUO CHIKUSAN KAI** (The Central Association of Animal Industry of Japan). Established in 1915; Shigemasa Sumada, director; membership 6,500. Issues "Chikusan" (Live-stock Breeding). Address: 1 Marunouchi 2-chome, Tokyo.

**CHUO DENKI CLUB** (The Central Electric Enterprisers' Club). Yonejiro

Hiratsuka, director. Address: The Department of Home Affairs, Otemachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON BEIKOKU KAI** (The Japan Rice Association). Established in 1907; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership 10,500. Issues "Beikoku" (Rice). Address: 30 Sagacho 1-chome, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON BOSEKI RENGOKAI** (The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association). Established in 1882; Otokichi Shoji, president; membership 72 companies. Address: Bingomachi 3-chome, Higashiku, Osaka.

**DAINIPPON KATSUDO SHASHIN KYOKAI** (The Japan Cinematographic Association). Kolchi Negishi, director. Address: The Department of Home Affairs, Otemachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON ORIMONO KYOKAI** (The Japan Textile Industry Association). Established in 1885; Saishiro Shibata, president; membership 2,500. The Association aims at the progress of dyeing and textile industry. Issues "Senshoku Jiho" (Dyeing and Weaving Times). Address: The Chiyoda-Shoken Building, 2 Kyobashi 1-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON RENGU KASAI HOKEN KYOKAI** (The Joint Fire Insurance Association of Japan). Seitei Shinjo, director; membership 70 companies. Address: 6 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON SANRIN KAI** (The Japan Forestry Association). Established in 1882; Kunjiro Wada, president; membership 6,000. The object is to improve forestry enterprises in Japan. Publishes "San Rin" (Forestry). Address: Sankaido, Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON SANSHI KAI** (The Japan Silk-Yarn Industry Association). Established in 1892; Count Yoritaga Matsudaira, president; membership 300,395. The object is to improve silk industry in Japan. Issues "Sanshi Kaiho" (Silk World Review). Address: 1 Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON SUISAN KAI** (The Japan Marine Products Association). Established in 1882; Yonematsu Mitsui, president; membership 5,000. Publishes "Suisan Kai" (Marine World). Address: Sankaido, Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON YOGYO KYOKAI** (The Japanese Ceramic Association). Established in 1891; Otagoro Umeda, president; membership 1,850. Publishes a journal. Address: 5 Nishi Ginza 4-chome, Tokyo.

**DENKI FUKYU KAI** (The Association for the Propagation of Electric Know-

ledge). Count Keigo Kiyoura, president. Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DENKI KYOKAI** (The Electric Enterprises Association). Yoshizo Ikee, director. Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**FUMIN KYOKAI** Established in 1927; Minoru Oka, president. The object is to improve agricultural methods and encourage farming. Publishes reports. Address: Magoromo, Takashi, in the suburbs of Osaka City.

**JIYU TSUSHO KYOKAI** (The Free-Trade Association). Tetsujiro Shidachi, director. The purpose is to advocate free trade. Address: 7 Nishi Ginza, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**KAGAKU KOGYO KYOKAI** (The Chemical Industry Association). Established in 1917; Morio Nakamatsu, president; membership 780. Publishes a magazine, "Kagaku Kogyo" (Chemical Industry). Address: 2 Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**KANTO SANGYO DANTAI RENGOKAI** (The National Confederation of Industrial Association of Japan). Established in 1931; Ginjiro Fujiwara, president; membership 39 associations. Address: Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**KASAI HOKEN CLUB** (The Fire Insurance Men's Club). Takashi Isaka, director. Address: 53 Takanawa-minamicho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**KOWAN KYOKAI** (The Port Problems Research Association). Rentaro Mizuno, director. Address: Care of Naimsho-Doboku-Kyoku, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOZAN KONWAKAI** (The Minerals Traders' Club). Ryuzo Tanaka, director. Address: Nippon Kogyo Club, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NANYO BOEKI SHINKOKAI** (The Society for the Promotion of South Seas Trade). Kamekichi Yamazaki, director. Address: The Tokyo Shokoshoreikan, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NIKKA JITSUGYO KYOKAI** (The Japan-Chinese Businessmen's Association). Established in 1920; Kenji Kodama, president; membership 200. Address: 3 Marunouchi 7-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON BOEKI KYOKAI** (The Japan Trade Association). Baron Ichizaemon Morimura, president. Address: 3 Nishi-Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON CHUO SANSHIKAI** (The Japan Central Sericultural Society). Established in 1932; Count Yoritaga Matsudaira, president; membership 8 organizations. Address: 7 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.



**NIPPON DORYOKU KYOKAI** (The Japan Metrological Society). Eitaro Okamoto president; membership 15,000. The purpose is to unify weights and measures available in Japan. Issues "Keiryokai" (Weights and Measures). Address: 17 Nishikubō-Mitsencho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**NIPPON JINKEN RENGOKAI** (The Japan Rayon Industry Association). Established in 1927; Asahiko Karashima, president; Address: The Daini Nomura Building, Bingshochō 2-chōme, Higashiku, Osaka.

**NIPPON KANZUME KYOKAI** (The Japan Packing Industry Association). Established in 1922; Yonematsu Mitsui president. Address: The Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KEIZAI RENMEIKAI** (The Federation of Japan Commercial Associations). Baron Seinosuké Go, president. Address: Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KENCHIKU KYOKAI** (The Japan Architecture Association). Established in 1917; Dr. Yasuichi Kataoka, president; membership 1,985. Issues "Kenchiku to Shaka" (Architecture and Society). Address: The Asahi Building, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka.

**NIPPON KOGYO KAI** (The Japan Mining Association). Established in 1885; Viscount Kyōshiro Inouyō, president; membership 1,667. Publishes a journal. Address: 7 Nishi-Ginza 3-chōme, Kyōbashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOZAN KYOKAI** (The Japan Mineral Industry Association). Established in 1927; Chokuyo Murase, president; membership 500. Issues reports. Address: Kōbikicho, 7-chōme, Kyōbashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON MENKA DOGYO KAI** (The Japan Cotton Dealers' Association). Established in 1898; Shichirobei Nosé, president. Address: Bugomachi, Higashiku, Osaka.

**NIPPON MEN-ORIMONO KOGYO KUMIAI** (The Association of Cotton Fabrics Export of Japan). Tsunejiro Miwa, president. Address: 2 Kyōbashi 1-chōme, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SANGYO KYOKAI** (The Japan Industrial Association). Established in 1921; Count Sanji Kuroki, president. The purpose is to inquire into various industrial subjects. Address: 1 Uchiyamashitachō 1-chōme, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SEISHI RENGOKAI** (The League of Paper Manufacturers of Japan). Kikujiro Takashima, president. Address: 10 Marunouchi 2-chōme, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SENSU KYOKAI** (The Japan Ship-Owner's Association). Established in 1894; Seizo Murata, president; member-

ship 136. Issues a monthly report. Address: 32 Akashimachi, Kobe.

**NIPPON SHIKKO KAI** (The Japan Lacquer Ware Industry Association). Established in 1890; Naohiko Masaki, president; membership 800. Issues "Urushi to Kogei" (Lacquer and Industrial Arts). Address: Kajicho 2-chōme, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SOKO KYOKAI** (The Japan Warehousing Association). Sinzo Mitahashi, president; membership, 162 companies. Address: The Mitsubishi Soko Kabushiki Kaisha, 1 Yodobashi 1-chōme, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON TERKO KYOKAI** (The Japan Iron and steel Industry Association). Yoshihiko Mizutani, president. The object is to make a scientific study of iron and steel as well as of working-up techniques of manufacturing. Address: 10 Marunouchi 2-chōme, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON YOMO KOGYOKAI** (The Japan Wool Industry Association). Established in 1920; Seibei Kawanishi, president. Address: 1 Marunouchi 2-chōme, Tokyo.

**NOJI DENKA KYOKAI** (The Association for the Electrification of Agriculture). Established in 1923; Viscount Dr. Masatoshi Okochi, president; membership 1,000. Issues "Noji Denka" (Electrification of Agriculture). Address: 3 Yurakucho, 1-chōme, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**OSAKA BOEKI DOMEIKAI** (The Federation of Osaka Foreign Trade Associations). Nisaburo Nikawa, president. Address: 54 Kanzakimachi, Higashiku, Osaka.

**OSAKA BOEKI KYOKAI** (The Osaka Foreign Trade Association). Yakichi Atake, president; membership 60. Address: the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka.

**OSAKA JITSUGYO KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The Federation of the Osaka Commercial Societies). Heibei Mori, director. Address: Jitsugyokankan, Higashiku, Osaka.

**OSAKA KASHO SHOKAI** (The Chinese Merchants' Association of Osaka). Masuzo Cho, director. Address: 211 Nibancho, Honda, Nishiku, Osaka.

**OSAKA SANGYO CHOSAKAI** (The Osaka Industrial Research Society). Eiji Yasui, director. Address: The Osaka Prefectural Office, Osaka.

**OSAKA YUSHUTSU KYOKAI** (The Osaka Exporters' Association). Muneji Sakama, president, membership 59. Address: Osaka Municipal Office, Kitaku, Osaka.

**RORYO SUISAN KUMIAI** (The Russian Waters Fishery Association). Established in 1908; Sukohide Kabayama, president; membership 26. Address: The Marunouchi

Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**SANGYO CHOSA KYOKAI** (The Industrial Research Society). Established in 1930; Usaburo Yanagitani, president; membership 28 organizations. The Association aims to investigate the business condition and management. Address: The Kaijo Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**SANGYO FUKURI KYOKAI** (The Industrial Welfare Association). Established in 1929; membership 900. Publishes "Sangyo Fukuri" (Industrial Welfare). Address: The Social Bureau, Department of Home Affairs, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**SEIMEI HOKEN KAISHA KYOKAI** (The Life Insurance Companies Association). Established in 1908; Tatsu Naruse, chairman of directors; membership 30 companies. Address: 4 Marunouchi, 3-chōme, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**SEKITAN KOGYO RENGOKAI** (The Federation of Coal Mining Associations). Established in 1921; Kenjiro Matsumoto, president; membership 36. Issues "Sekitan Jiho" (Coal Miner's Times). Address: care of the Nihon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU KAIJI KYOKAI** (The Imperial Marine Affairs Association). Established in 1899; Hanpei Fujishima, director. Issues a ship directory. Address: The Kaijo Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU BAHITSU KYOKAI** (The Imperial Horse-breeding Association). Established in 1926; Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, president; membership 353. Address: The Toyo Building, Uchiyamashitachō, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU GAS KYOKAI** (The Imperial Gas-Work Society). Established in 1912; Takematsu Osone, president; membership 900. Address: 2 Marunouchi 2-chōme, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU JIDOSHA KYOKAI** (The Imperial Automobile Association). Established in 1931; Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, president; membership 80. Address: The Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU NOKAI** (The Imperial Agricultural Association). Established in 1910; Count Tadamasu Sakai, president; membership 45 agricultural organizations. The object is to encourage agricultural pursuits. Address: 1 Marunouchi 3-chōme, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU SHINRINKAI** (The Imperial Forestry Association). Established in 1919; Dr. Seiroku Honda, president; membership 127. Address: 1 Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU SUISAN KAI** (The Imperial Aquatic Institute). Established in 1922; Viscount Masuzo Nomura, president; mem-

bership 42 organizations. Issues "Tetsui" (Imperial Fishery). Address: The Sankaido, Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU TETSUDO KYOKAI** (The Imperial Railway Association). Established in 1898; Dr. Sozaburo Sugiura, president; membership 2,500. Address: 4 Marunouchi 3-chōme, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TETSUDO DOSHIKAI** (The Railway Men's Association). Established in 1913; Katsuro Nezu, president; membership 310 organizations. Issues reports. Address: 4 Marunouchi 3-chōme, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOA KEIZAI CHOSA KYOKU** (The East-Asiatic Economic Investigation Bureau). Yoshiaki Hattai, president. Issues "Toa" (East Asia) and "Manchurian Year Book." Address: The Toyo Building, 1 Uchiyamashitachō, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKO KAI** (The Light House Keepers' Association). Established in 1923; Keiji Fukuhara, president; membership 569. Publishes "Toko" (Light). Address: Care of the Bureau of Light House, Yokohama.

**TOKYO-FU SHOTENKAI RENMEI** (The League of Tokyo Merchants). Established in 1931; Hisomu Shimojima, president; membership 350 organizations. Address: Care of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, Tokyo Prefectural Office, Tokyo.

**TOKYO GINKO CLUB** (The Tokyo Bankers' Club). Established in 1899; Teruo Akashi, director; membership 500. The purpose is to exchange banking knowledge among members. Address: 8 Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO JITSUGYO KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The Federation of Tokyo Businessmen's Societies). Seiki Hoshino, director. Address: 2 Honcho 1-chōme, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO KOJO KONWAKAI** (The Friendly Association of Factories in Tokyo). Established in 1920; the Governor of Tokyo-Fu, president; membership 200. Address: Care of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the Tokyo Prefectural Office.

**TOKYO KOJO KYOKAI** (The Tokyo Factory Association). Established in 1930. The Superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police is in charge of presidency. Membership 14,000. The object is to improve factory administration. Address: care of the Bureau of Factories of the Metropolitan Police Office, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**YOKOHAMA BOEKI KYOKAI** (The Yokohama Foreign Trade Association). Established in 1905; Nobuhiro Jōko, president; membership 175 houses. The object is to promote foreign trade. Address: 1 Kaigandori, Nakaku, Yokohama.



**ZENKOKU BEIKOKU HANBAI KOBAN KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The All-Japan Federation of Sale and Purchase Association of Rice). Established in 1931; Yoshio Udo, president; membership 51 organizations. Issues a daily paper. Address: Care of the Central Board of the Federation of Industrial Associations, 21 Agebacho, Ushigomé, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU CHOCHIKU GINKO KYOKAI** (The Savings Banks' Association). Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, executive director. Address: 8 Marunouchi 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU KEIZAI CHOSAKIKAN RENGOKAI** (The All-Japan Federation of Economic Research Institutes). Established in 1920; Keizo Hirayama, president; membership 126 organizations. Issues reports. Address: The Toyo Building, Uchiyamashitacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU INSATSUGYO KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The All-Japan Federation Printers' Association). Established in 1921; Keiseki Hikima, president; membership 4,500. Address: 1 Kita-Jimbocho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**ZENKOKU YOSANGYO KUMIAI RENGOKAI** (The National Sericultural Society). Established in 1932; Baron Masatane Inada, president; membership 10,000 local guilds. Issues a journal. Address: 1 Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ZOSEN KYOKAI** (The Ship-building Industry Association). Established in 1897; Koshiro Shiba, president; membership 2,195. The object is to make researches of shipbuilding and technical arts thereof. Issues reports. Address: 8 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

#### MORAL AND EDUCATIONAL

**BUNGEIKA KYOKAI** (Literary Men's Association). Kan Kikuchi, president; membership 303. The purpose is to promote friendship among members and protect their rights. Address: 2 Tamuracho 5-chomé, Shiba, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON KISHO GAKKAI** (The Japan Meteorological Society). Established in 1882; Dr. Takematsu Okada, president; membership 531. Publishes weather reports. Address: the Chuo-Kishodal, Otemachi 7-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON KOKUSHI KAI** (The Japan Historical Association). Established in 1931; Ichiro (Soho) Tokutomi, president; membership 650. The purpose of the Association is to study Japanese history and guide the thoughts of the nation. Address: The Aoyama Kaikan, Aoyama, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON KYOFUKAI** (The Japan Temperance Society). The Society aims at the guidance and enlightenment of people in their thoughts and life. Issues "Kyofu" (Moral Reform). Hisakiehi Yamazaki, president; membership 1,000. Address: 31 Kikugawa 1-chomé, Honjo, Tokyo.

**DAINIPPON RENGU SEINENDAN** (The Japanese Young Men's Association). Established in 1924; Masayasu Kosaka, director; membership local associations. Issues "Seinen Shimbun" (Young men's News). Address: Kasumigaoka, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**DAITO BUNKA KYOKAI** (The Greater Oriental Culture Association). Established in 1923; Teijiro Yamamoto, vice-president. The purpose is to advance the Oriental culture and publishes "Nippon Shinron" (Neo-Review of Japan). Address: 7 Fujimicho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DENKI GAKKAI** (The Electrotechnical Society). Established in 1888; Dr. Takeshi Nishi, president; membership 3,982. Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**DENKI TUSHIN GAKKAI** (The Institute of Electrical Communicating Engineers of Japan). Established in 1917; Dr. Hidetsugu Yagi, president; membership 6,100. Issues a magazine. Address: The Kaizo Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**DOBOKU GAKKAI** (The Civil-Engineering Society). Established in 1913; Dr. Muneharu Okodo, president; membership 6,300. Issues "Doboku Gakkaï." Address: 6 Marunouchi 3-chomé, Tokyo.

**EISEI KOGYO KYOKAI** (The Sanitary Industry Association). Established in 1927; Ihei Sugimura, president; membership 1,126. The purpose of the Association is to make researches of foodstuffs. Issues "Eisei Kogyo" (Sanitary Industry). Address: Kenchiku Kaikan, 1 Ginza 3-chomé, Tokyo.

**GAKUSHI KAI** (The Alumni Association of the Imperial University) Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president. Address: 1 Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**GAN KENKYUKAI** (The Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research). Established in 1908; Dr. Mataro Nagaya, president; membership 1,200. The Association makes a study of cancer and issues a magazine "Gan" (Cancer). Address: 2615 Nishisugamo 2-chomé, Toshima, Tokyo.

**HOGAKU KYOKAI** (The Legal Research Society). Kotaro Tanaka, president. Address: the Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**HOKEN GAKKAI** (The Insurance Association). Established in 1906; Dr. Kyo-

suke Awazu, president; membership 450. The object is to study the theory and practice of insurance and publish "Hoken Gaku" (Insurance). Address: Care of the Life Insurance Companies Association, 3 Marunouchi 4-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**ISHIN SHIRYO HENSANKAI** (The Editorial Office of the Restoration Period Materials). Kentaro Kaneko, president. Address: Sannencho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAGAKU CHISHIKI FUKYUKAI** (The Association for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge). Established in 1921; Dr. Jinkichi Inouye, president. The Association issues "Kagaku Chishiki" (Scientific Knowledge). Address: 11 Nishikicho 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**KAHEI GAKKAI** (Seminary for Research on Fire Arms). Dr. Shozo Arisaka, president. Address: Zohelgaku Kyozhinan, the Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**KEIDAI KEIZAI GAKKAI** (The Economics Institute of the Kyoto Imperial University). Dr. Masao Kanbe, supervisor. Address: the Kyoto Imperial University, Kujoyama, Kyoto.

**KENCHIKU GAKKAI** (The Architecture Institute). Dr. Shozo Uchida, president; membership 5,000. Issues a magazine, "Kenchiku Zasshi" (Architecture). Address: 1 Ginza Nishi 3-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**KIKAI GAKKAI** (The Mechanics Research Institute). Established in 1897; Dr. Melchiro Uchimaru, president; membership 8,600. Issues "Kikai Gakkaï" (Mechanics). Address: The Marunouchi Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOGYO KAGAKUKAI** (The Industrial Chemistry Institute). Established in 1899; Dr. Katsumoto Atsuki, president; membership 4,000. Publishes "Kogyo Kagaku" (Industrial Chemistry). Address: The Yurakukan, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOKKA GAKKAI** (The Statecraft Society). Established in 1888; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership 2,000. Address: Seminary-room of the college of Law, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**KOKUGO KYOKAI** (The Japanese Language Research Society). Established in 1930; Prince Fumimaro Konoyé, president; membership 700. Address: The Dai Daijoseimeikan, 2 Kyobashi, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**KOKURITSUKOYEN KYOKAI** (The National Park Association). Established in 1927; Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, president. Issues "Kokuritsu Koyen" (National Parks). Address: Care of the Bureau of Public Health, the Department

of Home Affairs, Tokyo.

**KOKUSAIHO GAKKAI** (The Institute of International Law). Established in 1897; Dr. Saburo Yamada, president; membership 200. Address: the Seminary-room of the College of Law, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**KOKUSHI KAIKO KAI** (The National History Retrospection Society). Established in 1929; Marquis Nobutsuné Okuma, president; membership 210. Issues "Kokushi Kaiko" (National History Retrospection). Address: Care of Marquis Okuma, Aoyama 9-chomé, Tokyo.

**KOMIN KYOIKU KAI** (The Civil Education Society). Established in 1925; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership 25,000. Issues "Komin" (Civics). Address: Yurakukan, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**KOSEIKAI** (The Industrial Policy Association). Established in 1918; Viscount Dr. Tadashi Inoue, president; membership 3,500. Issues "Kosei" (Industrial Policy). Address: Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KOTEN KOKYUSHO** (The Institute for the Japanese Classic Literature). Established in 1882; Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, president; membership 1,300. Issues an organ paper. Address: 9 Wakagicho, Shibuya, Tokyo.

**MEIJI SEITOKU KINEN GAKKAI** (The Memorial Institute of the Emperor Meiji). Count Hiroto Hayashi, president. Address: 2 Maruyamacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

**MITSUBISHI KEIZAI KENKYUSHO** (The Mitsubishi Economics Research Institute). Kikuo Aoki, president. Issues reports. Address: 8 Marunouchi, 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NAKAYAMA BUNKA KENKYUSHO** (The Nakayama Cultural Research Institute). Dr. Yu Fujikawa, president. Address: The Toyo Building, Uchiyamashitacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NAWA KONCHU KENKYUSHO** (The Nawa Entomological Laboratory). Ume-kichi Nawa, president. Address: 2 Omiyamachi, Gifu prefecture.

**NENRYO KYOKAI** (The Fuel Association). Established in 1927. Baron Toshiatsu Sakamoto, president; membership 2,500. The Association aims at the progress of fuel-power industries in Japan. Issues "Nenryo Kyokai" association paper. Address: care of the Imperial Fuel Research Institute, Kawaguchimachi, Saitama prefecture.

**NIPPON BYORI GAKKAI** (The Japan Pathological Society). Masachi Fukushi, president. Address: the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.



**NIPPON CHIKUSAN GAKKAI** (The Japan Livestock Breeding Society). Ryoji Iwazumi, president. Address: the Seminary-room of Agriculture, the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.

**NIPPON CHIRI GAKKAI** (The Japan Geographical Society). Dr. Takeo Katô, president; membership, about 250. Address: the Seminary-room of Geography, the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.

**NIPPON DORYOKU KYOKAI** (The Japan Power Association). Established in 1927; Keizaburo Hashimoto, president; membership 120 organizations & 100 individuals. Issues "Doryoku" (Motive Power). Address: The Yurakukan, 3 Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON EISEIKAI** (The Japan Sanitation Society). Eichi Baba, president; membership 600. Address: 6 Otemachi, 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON ESPERANTO GAKKAI** (The Japan Esperanto Society). Established in 1919; Wasaburo Oishi, president; membership 1,350. Issues a magazine. Address: 13 Motomachi 1-chomé, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON GAKUJITSU KYOKAI** Established in 1924; Rokuzô Takebe, president; membership 2,000. The Association aims at the advancement of every branch of sciences in Japan. Issues reports. Address: Care of the College of Medicine, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON GAKUSEI KOKU RENMEI** (The Japan Students' Association of Aeronautics). Established in 1930; Kazuhiko Kawachi, acting-president; membership 350. Address: The Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo.

**NIPPON HAKUBUTSUKAN KYOKAI** (The Japanese Association of Museums). Naohiko Masaki, president; membership 198. Address: Shakai Kyoikuka, the Department of Education, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON INSATSU GAKKAI** (The Japanese Society of Printing Technology). Established in 1928 in Tokyo; Dr. Michiya Yano, president; membership 600. The institution has as its object study of printing technique, support the interest of printing industry by lectures and publications. Address: c/o The Tokyo Higher Industrial Art School, Nishi Shibaura, Shiba, Tokyo.

**NIPPON ISHIKAI** (The Japan Medical Association). Dr. Taichi Kitajima, president. Address: 5 Surugadai 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON JIDO GAKKAI** (The Japan Puericulture Association). Established in 1897; Dr. Yu Fujikawa, president; mem-

bership 1,000. Publishes "Jido Kenkyu" Study on Children). Address: 25 Muramatsuchô, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KAGAKU KAI** (The Chemical Society of Japan). Bennosuke Kubota, president; membership about 1,700. Address: Faculty of Science, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KAGAKU KENKYUKAI** (The Japan Chemistry Association). Established in 1926; Dr. Rikô Majima, president; membership 1,200. Issues "Nippon Kagaku" (Japanese Chemistry). Address: 10 Komagafukurocho, Sendai.

**NIPPON KAZAN GAKKAI** (The Japan Volcanological Society). Established in 1932; Takuji Ogawa, president; membership 1,200. Issues reports. Address: Jimbocho, 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KEKKAKUBYO GAKKAI** (The Japanese Association for Tuberculosis). Established in 1928; Dr. Kanji Tanji, president; membership 1,600. Issues a periodical "Kekkaku" (Tuberculosis). Address: The Tokyo Municipal Sanatorium, Egota, Nakano, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOGAKU KAI** (The Japanese Engineering Association). Established in 1881; Dr. Bunji Mano, president; membership 12 associations. Address: 2 Marunouchi 1-chomé, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOTSU KYOKAI** (The Japanese Traffic Association). Established in 1929; Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, president; membership 200 companies. The object is to provide means for the connection of traffic organs in Japan. Publishes Association reports. Address: The Yusen Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON MINZOKU GAKKAI** (The Institute for the Study of Ancient Customs and Manners). Dr. Kurakichi Shiratori, president. Address: 8 Surugadai 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

**NIPPON MINZOKU EISEI GAKKAI** (The Japan Race-Hygiene Society). Dr. Sen Nagai, president. Address: Medical Department, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON NOGEI KAGAKUKAI** (The Japan Agricultural Chemistry Association). Dr. Umetsuro Suzuki, president; membership 2,000. Address: Agricultural Department, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON RAJIO ASSOCIATION** (The Japanese Radio Association). Established in 1925; Tsuyoshi Kajii, president; membership 3,000. The purpose of the Association is to spread a knowledge of electric wave and that of the application of it. Its organ is "Rajio no Nippon" (Japanese Ra-

dio). Address: Care of Denkiyokai, 3 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON ROMAJIKAI** (The Japan Roman Letters Society). Established in 1921; Dr. Akitsu Tanakadate, president; membership 30,000. Publishes a periodical "Romaji Sekai" (Roman Letters World). Address: The Mitsugashi Building, 1 Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON RODO KAGAKU KENKYUSHO** (The Japanese Institute for Science of Labour). Established in 1937; Dr. Yoshihito Teruoka, president. Publishes "The Japanese Journal of Science of Labour." Address: Aoyama Kitamachi 5-chomé, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SAKUMOTSU GAKKAI** (The Japan Agricultural Products Society). Suketeru Kikkawa, president. Address: Faculty of Agriculture, the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SHAKAIGAKU KAI** (The Japan Sociological Society). Dr. Teizo Toda, president. Address: the Seminary-room of sociology, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SHASHIN GAKKAI** (The Society of Scientific Photography of Japan). Established in 1933; Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Omura, president; membership 318. The Society has its object study of the theory and practice of photography. Address: c/o The Tokyo Higher Industrial Art School, Nishi Shibaura, Shiba, Tokyo.

**NIPPON SUGAKU BUTSURI GAKKAI** (The Japan Mathematics and Physics Association). Established in 1877; Dr. Sakuhei Fujihara, president; membership 1,500. Publishes reports. Address: The Science Department, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NIPPON TOSHOKAN KYOKAI** (The Japan Library Association). Established in 1892; Kiichi Matsumoto, president; membership 1,555. Publishes "Toshokan" (Library). Address: the Department of Education, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON YAKUZAISHIKAI** (The Japan Pharmacologists' Society). Kametaro Kawai, president; membership 16,879. Address: The Kojunsha Building, 4 Ginza 6-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON ZOEN KYOKAI** (The Japan Gardening Society). Established in 1925; Dr. Tanyoshi Tamura, president; membership 200. Issues "Zoen Geijutsu" (Art of Garden Building). Address: 1 Sakaedori, Shibuya, Tokyo.

**NOGYO DOBOKU GAKKAI** (The Agricultural Engineering Society). Teiji Tanaka, president. Address: The Agricultural Department, the Tokyo Imperial Univer-

sity, Hongo, Tokyo.

**NOGYOKEIZAI GAKKAI** (The Agricultural Economics Society). Tadaatsu Ishiguro, president; membership 850. Address: The Agricultural Department, the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.

**NOJI DENKA GAKKAI** (The Agricultural Electrification Society). Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president. Address: The Denki Club, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**OHARA SHAKAI MONDAI KENKYUSHO** (The Ohara Institute for Research in Social Problems). Established in 1919; Dr. Iwasaburo Takano, president. Issues a journal. Address: Reijimachi, Tennoji, Osaka.

**RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO** (The Institute of Physics and Chemistry). Established in 1917; Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president; membership 1,061. Publishes bulletins. Address: Komagomé-Kamifujimayecho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**SHAKAI KEIZAI KENKYUSHO** (The Social and Economic Problems Institute). Dr. Iwasaburo Takano, president. Address: The Tameike Building, Akasaka, Tokyo.

**SHIGAKKAI** (The Historical Research Institute). Established in 1889; Dr. Sanji Mikami, president; membership 1,400. Publishes a magazine. Address: the Office of Historical Materials, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**SHOMEI GAKKAI** (The Illumination Research Institute). Established in 1916; Yoshijiro Ishikawa, president; membership 1,700. Publishes "Shomei Gakkai" a periodical. Address: 3 Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU KYOIKU KAI** (The Japanese Educational Association). Established in 1883; Hidejiro Nagata, president. Address: Hitotsubashidori, Kanda, Tokyo.

**TEIYU RINRI KAI** (The Society for the Study of Ethics). Established in 1897; Genyoshi Kuwaki and Masanori Oshima, directors, membership 50. Address: Care of the Dainippon Tosho Co., 1 Ginza, Tokyo.

**TETSUGAKU KAI** (The Philosophy Research Society). Dr. Tetsujiro Inoué, president; membership 800. Address: Care of the Department of Literature, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

**TOA DOBUNKAI** Established in 1898; Prince Fumimaro Konoye, president; membership 3,000. The purpose is to promote mutual friendship and culture between Japan and China. Address: Sannencho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**TOKYO TOKEI KYOKAI** (The Tokyo Statistics Association). Established in 1877;