

reflex leads to bradycardia and hypotension. Tachycardia and respiratory arrhythmia also result from it. No further details. IIT 91:26 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Lauening, L., ed. Die Tuberkulose. Ein Handbuch in fünf Bänden. Bd. I: Allgemeine Biologie und Pathologie der Tuberkulose. Leipzig, Georg Thieme, 1943. p. 972, Pl. 99 (ab.), Pl. 102 (bd.). Review: This volume on the general biology and pathology of tuberculosis is the first published volume of an important and valuable manual in five volumes. Additional details. IIT 91:22 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Skermakis, C.M. "New drug for alleviation of labor pains and for shortening delivery period." (From: Zentralbl. f. Gynäk. no. 36, 1943). A new Bayer product, "analgeticum 440, which stands, pharmacologically, between atropine and papaverine, is a very satisfactory analgesic in delivery, when used in combination with the posterior pituitary hormone. The patient is given castor oil, and then the drug is injected (2 c.c. combined with 15 ovian units of hypophysin) at intervals of 30, 45 and 60 minutes. As the pains become well-established, the intervals may be made longer. No further details. IIT 91:25 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Cyory, G. von and Lorbatz, A. "Importance of percutaneous administration of follicular hormone to new-born." (From: Zentralbl. f. Gynäk. no. 36, 1943). Author gives progynon I (15 mg. estradiol in 20 c.c. alcohol) by percutaneous route to new-born infants as a regular measure, to insure their growth. The hormone is rubbed into the skin with a rubber finger, 10 drops being applied 3 times a day, until the infant reaches its normal weight. No further details. IIT 91:25 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Schulte, Walter. "Effect of unaccustomed lack of sleep on development of epileptic and syncopal attacks." Author discusses the appearance of attacks of syncope and of epilepsy after periods of unaccustomed lack of sleep, particularly in soldiers on active duty. He regards the abnormal situation in respect to the sleep obtained after a period of sleeplessness, rather than the lack of sleep itself, as responsible for such attacks. The pathogenic link between periods of sleeplessness and subsequent syncopal and epileptic seizures is, he thinks, to be found mainly in existing peripheral circulatory disorders. Additional details. IIT 91: 1-5 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Lisen, K. "New method of perforating cranium and reducing size of cranium." (From: Zentralbl. f. Gynäk. no. 36, 1943). Describes 5 cases in which a new instrument, the perforatorium, was used to perforate the cranium of infants whose delivery was made difficult because of the size of the skull, and the fluid content drawn off, thus reducing the size of the head. No further details. ITW 91:25 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Sturm, P. "Treatment of peritonitis following appendicitis by intraperitoneal use of defibrinated blood and prontalbin-marfanil powder." (From: Zentralbl. f. Chir. no. 34, 1943). Author finds suspension of 8-12 gm. of prontalbin-marfanil powder in 40-50 c.c. of defibrinated blood, introduced into abdominal cavity through rubber tube, useful in treatment of diffuse peritonitis originating in appendix. No further details. ITW 91:25 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Flörcken, H. and Storcksdieck, K. "Results of surgical anastomosis between bile ducts and gastro-intestinal canal, exclusive of choledochoduodenostomy." (From: Zentralbl. f. Chir. no. 34, 1943) Reports results of 38 anastomosis operations for treatment of biliary stasis. Of 31 gallbladder anastomoses, 16 proved fatal. Recommends preoperative administration of vitamin K to prevent postoperative hemorrhages. Early operation is also advised, in the interest of more favorable results. No further details. ITW 91:25 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Londry, P. "Care of fistulating craniocerebral gunshot wounds." (From: Zentralbl. f. Chir. no. 33, 1934) Author recommends that old, fistulating craniocerebral gunshot wounds should be treated by removal of sequestrum, drainage, and the application of several layers of adhesive cut in strips the size of the wound. Thus, he says, will prevent prolapse. No further details. ITW 91:25 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Janson, W.H. and Laas, H. Schule und Atlas der Elektrokardiographie für die Praxis. München, J.P. Lehmann, 1943, p 194. R# 12.20
Review: Collection of lectures given by authors on electrocardiography. Additional details. ITW 91:21 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Bodochtel, G. and Krautzun, K. Grundriss der peripheren Nervenschussverletzungen Von neurologischen Standpunkt aus (erlesen). Leipzig, C. F. C. Thieme, 1943, p.75 R# 10.40. Review: Brief, concise

discussion of the treatment of gunshot injuries of peripheral nerves of the extremities. Designed for use of physician who is not a neurologist. Additional details. ITW
91:21 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Leinert, Hans. Biologische Grundlagen für Rassenkunde und Rassenhygiene. 2. umgearb. Aufl. Stuttgart, F. Enke, 1943 p.174 R. 9.50 (pb.); R. 19.70 (bound). Review: Survey of the basic features of our knowledge regarding the origin and development of man, racial origins, cell studies and theories of heredity. The chapters that deal with racial problems are the ones on which the author lays most stress. Additional details. ITW 91:22 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Ruhe, Ernst, ed. Schriftenreihe über Sonderfürsorge für Schwerverwundete. Nos. 1-2. Stuttgart, J. Neumann, p. 86, 1943, R. 5.75. Review: Series of articles by various authors on different problems involved in treatment and care of severely wounded patients. Additional details. ITW
91:22 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Kienle, Franz. Praktische Elektrokardiographie. Leipzig, Georg Thieme, p.359, 1943 R. 24 (pb.); R. 26 (bd.)
Review: A consideration, somewhat in textbook style, of the author's experiences with electrocardiography. Additional details. ITW 91:23 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Forst, A.. "The sulfonamides and their forerunners; chemotherapy of bacterial diseases." A brief but comprehensive review of the history of the development of the sulfonamides, their pharmacology and therapeutic use, particularly in local therapy of wounds. Additional details. ITW 91:9-15 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Donthin, Walter. "Experiences with varon, a new nonhormonal oebolic" Author reports favorable results with varon, a new synthetic, nonhormonal oebolic, closely related to suprarenin, which he has used in over 150 cases of childbirth. Injected intramuscularly this new drug is he thinks, a worthy substitute for the usual hormonal preparations isolated from animal organs. Additional details. ITW 91:16 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Krais, W. "Methods and dangers of withdrawing spinal fluid." On the basis of personal experience with 6 to 7000 suboccipital punctures, the author concludes that the dangers of this method

are very slight. As a diagnostic method both suboccipital puncture and suboccipital encephalography are superior, he thinks to lumbar puncture. Additional details.

ITW 91: 17-19 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Straub, Walter. "Pharmacologic and toxicologic study of copper sulfate." In connection with his earlier studies on the treatment of phosphorus burns, for which he recommended, in part, copper sulfate, the author discusses the basis for the widespread misconception regarding the toxic properties of this drug. Additional details. ITW

91: 8-9 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Volhagen, Carl. Schorgan und innere Sekretion in Augenheilkunde der Gegenwart. Bd. 2. Berlin, Springer, 1943 p.248

ITW 36. Review: This book offers important information for the ophthalmologist, internist and general practitioner, on the relation between endocrinologic conditions and diseases of the eye. Additional details. ITW 91:23

14 Jan 44 R4363.

Tuller, V. "Treatment of typhus with convalescent blood." In the winter of 1942-43 author treated typhus patients with convalescent blood, giving them 50 c.c. twice, at intervals of one to two days. The blood used was taken from donors whose febrile symptoms had abated within the past few days (3 weeks at the most). Transfusions were given, for the most part, between the fifth and seventh day of the onset of the disease. Improvement was noted, in general, within two or three days. Additional details. ITW 91: 5-6 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Kloosattel, H. "Experiences with oil plugs in pulmonary tuberculosis." (From: Beitr. z. Klin. d. Tuberk. v. 99, no. 4-5, p.446 1943.) On the basis of his success with use of oil plugs in the treatment of 200 cases the author has completely abandoned the practice of giving extrapleural pneumothorax. Mixed paraffin plugs were used only in special cases, e.g., for processes in the lower lobe. Partial thoracoplasty gave place in 90 per cent of cases to oil plug treatment. No further details. ITW 91: 28 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Hasselbach, F. and Kersch, K. H. "Results of treatment of so-called perihilar caverns by phrenico-exeresis." (From: Ztschr. f. Tuberk. v. 90, no. 4, p.176, 1943.) So-called "perihilar" caverns, the author says, are usually not really near the hilus, but in the apex of the lower lobe. They can be diagnosed by frontal

roentgenograms. Phrenic exeresis gives immediate and lasting results even in the most severe cases. Pneumothorax is contra-indicated in these cases. No further details. ITW
91:28 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Bollinger, H. "Experiences with renewal of pneumothorax." (From: Deutr. z. Klin. d. Tuberk. v. 99, no. 6, 1943 p.495). Reports on 46 patients with tuberculosis whose pneumothorax had expired. In 14 of these cases he was able to introduce a new effective pneumothorax. Author thinks a second pneumothorax should always be given as soon as possible, and before recourse is had to any other method. No further details. ITW
91:28 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Vosskuhler, P. "Torpid, sclerotic tuberculosis" (From: Deutr. z. Klin. d. Tuberk. v. 99, no. 4-5, 1943 p.349). Describes 2 cases he observed, one of torpid, sclerosing tuberculosis of the mediastinal and cervical lymph nodes, associated with crisis, in which extensive amounts of granulation tissue were found in a piece of fatty tissue removed by exploratory excision. In the other case there was a bilateral pulmonary process, which was diagnosed by exploratory excision of a tonsil. Both patients showed a change from slight to average or high sensitivity to tuberculin during the course of their clinical treatment. No further details. ITW
91:28 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Hauer, A. "Short (5-day) cure of malaria". (From: Deutsche med. Wchnschr., no. 41-42, 1943). Report of a new 5-day treatment of malaria with atabrine and plasmochin, in the course of which the patient is given 1 dose of plasmochin 3 times daily for the first 3 days, as well as 2 atabrine tablets 3 times a day for the same time. On the 4th and 5th days plasmochin is withdrawn, and only one atabrine tablet is given three times a day for the two days. Curative results are good, but no information is available regarding recurrences. No further details. ITW
91:27 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Zdansky, E. "Enlarged heart syndrome in rycodera aduitorum." (From: Deutsche med. Wchnschr. no. 46-47, 1943). His own observations, and those of others, leads author to conclude that the so-called "enlarged heart syndrome" of Dalla Volta is not a muscular dilatation following a specific rycodermatous injury of the muscle, but is, in the main, due to pericardial accumulation of fluid, i.e., a rycodermatous hydropericardium. No further details. ITW
91:27 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Sone, Egon. Behandlung rheumatischer Erkrankungen durch Anästhesie. 2. verb. und ergänzte Aufl. Dresden, Theodor Steinkopff, 1943, p.101. R. G. Reviews: Useful treatise on technic of use of anesthetics in treatment of rheumatic diseases. Additional details. IIV 91:23 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Karitzky, D. "Dystrophy and atrophy of war injuries." (From: Zentralbl. f. Chir., no.33, 1943) The best means of preventing dystrophy after war injuries is to prevent wound infection. Instead of secondary wound suture the author recommends plastic covering of the freshly granulated wound, and instead of permanent wire traction he suggests a well-padded plaster of paris distraction bandage. No further details. IIV 91:25 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Borning, H. "Clinical study of oedematous conditions in resorptive disorders and under ill-balanced diets." (From: Ztschr. f. klin. Med., v. 143, no. 1, 1943). Clinical and experimental studies show that nutritional edema, which manifests itself in the face, lower limbs, abdomen, scrotum and hands, and, in severe cases, in a universal dropsy, is a symptom of protein deficiency which appears in the presence of normal cardiac and renal function, when the diet, even though calorically satisfactory is deficient in protein. Additional details. IIV 91:23 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Schneiderbauer, A. "Critical evaluation of Takata reaction." (From: Ztschr. f. klin. Med. v. 143, no. 1, 1943) From his own experimental material, as well as from opinions expressed in the literature on the mechanism of the Takata reaction, the author concludes that there is no parallelism between liver disease and the outcome of the reaction, since it is repeatedly found to be negative even in the presence of liver cirrhosis. His findings lead him to conclude that the Takata reaction is influenced more by "hepatic fibrosis" than by liver cell damage. No further details. IIV 91: 24 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Hanks, H. "Myositis ossificans circumscripta neurotica in paraplegia following vertebral fractures." (From: Deutsche Ztschr. f. Chir., v. 258, nos. 3-5, 1943) Reports case of extensive, symmetrical myositis ossificans on the inner sides of both thighs in a paraplegic following compression fracture of the first lumbar vertebra. The etiology of the neuropathic ossification process in the muscle is unknown. Treatment is without avail. No further details. IIV 91: 24 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Wagoner, L. and Busing, K.H. "Bactericidal properties of the blood in tuberculosis." (From: Deutsche Ztschr. f. Chir., n. 258, nos. 3-5, 1943). In 21 patients with tuberculosis the bactericidal index of the blood lay between 1.20 and 1.50, while in 12 healthy persons it was between 1.50 and 2.00. Hence it was apparent that in tuberculosis the bactericidal power of the blood is greatly reduced. Additional details.
 MW 91:24 14 Jan 44 R4363.

Explanatory article on the effects of air shocks through bomb explosions on the human body, especially the lungs. Full details.
 DAZ(R) 4 Nr 45 2-3f.

Dauer, H. "Unusual sclerosis of spongiosa." (From: Weitr. z. klin. Chir. v. 175, no. 1). The causes of sclerosis of the spongiosa are discussed, and the results of roontgen examination of author's own case examined. The three classic forms of osteopoikilosis (reticulated, striated and mixed) are discussed. Additional details. MW 91:24 14 Jan 44 R4363.

An institute for experimental medicine and research on virus was founded at the University of Kiel. The institute will do its work on viruses and hitherto unclarified pathogenic symptoms in close collaboration with the clinics. Andreas Lombke, doctor habil of philosophy and of medicine, will be the director. No further details. PH 19 F 45 2-3.

JAPAN

The atom smasher in the Research Laboratory at Tokyo is one of the largest in the world. Additional details. Yum 8:249 10 41.

-BIOLOGY Article by professor Adachi discusses the physical structure of the Japanese as compared with that of western people. Full details. Nippon 32:15-17 1943.

-DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS Japanese scientists claim to have developed a new bomb-sight apparatus which is better than the one used in the USA air force. No further details. SUB 6 Dec 44 2-7 R5659.

Dr. Hiroshi Tanaka has developed a new method to make light retails from natural resources obtainable in Japan proper. This method

has passed the experimental stage and one factory is already turning out light metals on an industrial scale. This method is better than the old process since it requires less material and its output is more than four times that of the old process. No further details. IJN 27 Jun 44 3-1 R5073.

A special insulator made from a mixture of Japanese paper and glass fibers has recently been invented by Hooji Futaba, chemists of the Ogawa Paper Manufacturing Laboratory of Saitama Prefecture. The insulator is made of 20% paper fiber manufactured from mulberry leaves and 80% glass fibers. In view of its nullifying effect upon radio detectors it is hailed as a great contribution to the protection of aircraft and other arms. Although the problem as to what kind of adhesive should be used to prevent the glass fibers from falling off in case of friction, the solution is expected to be found in the near future. No further details. IJN 30 July 44 5-5 R5229.

Brief article introduces the successful and new experiment of the pulley lathe (V型旋盤) which would speed up the manufacture of machine parts for aircraft and other weapons. Additional details. IJN 20 July 44 R5690. 2123:13

Article discusses the new special steel: the "Flat stove" (平炉) and electric stove combination methods, the K.S. steel, the new K.S. steel, the "plane line" and zirconium iron. Additional details. IJN 1944:9:15 R5589 p 9-11.

Article describes in general terms "electric wave weapon" and "sound wave weapon". Additional details. IJN 1944:9:15 12-13 R5589.

Tokyo radio claims that the following scientific discoveries have been made: a B-29 superfortress able to carry pilotless planes loaded with explosives; a special chemical that can be blown in the air and make gasoline so sticky enemy planes cannot operate; a mystery ray which could wipe out all the world but the Japanese. No further details. SEP 14 Ja 45 7-4.

The science of inventing new weapons now depends on experimentation with rare metals never before used. Japan has been experimenting in this field for some time. The expedition of the Natural Resource Expedition party, led by Dr. Totagoro Tanahashi, discovered abundant material in Yalapa and Burma. Experiments with tantalum have accelerated the development of the super short wave which has

made surprising progress in Japan. No further details.
 TW 6:9 16 S 43 R3172.

The following are six electric communications inventions of which Japan is justly proud; 1) non-loaded carrier telephone system by Shigeyoshi Iatsumo, chief of the engineering bureau of the Communications Ministry and Noboru Shinohara, head of the investigation section; 2) cycloprinter by Tojiro Kurosawa, proprietor of Kurosawa Co.; 3) all-directional radio beacon by Takashi Tsunashima, an engineer at the engineering bureau of the Communications Ministry and Minoru Okada of the same department; 4) phototography by Yasujiro Tanba of Sumitomo communication industry department; 5) duplex feed-back amplifier by Susumu Okamura, Yutaka Hirayama, an engineer at the engineering bureau of Communications Ministry, and Mitsuo Oizumi of Adachi Electric Co. Ltd., 6) the high frequency coaxial cable by Sukeji Kirura, Minoru Maki and Isoshi Yasuoka of Fujikura Electric Cable Co., Ltd. No further details. TW 16:57 16 S 43.

-ENGINEERING The Home Office has established the Yura river construction office in Hashihara, Kyoto Prefecture, to start a five-year program to generate electric power through the utilization of the abundant water resources. The work will begin with an expenditure of 8,400,000. It is expected to be beneficial in the prevention of floods hitherto occurrent in the district. The Yura river is 148 km. long, originates in the Mikuni mountain and flows into Yura port. The districts around the upper reaches of the river have an annual maximum rainfall of 2,800 mm. Power stations will be erected in Chi-Yura, Hirao-Yura, Kanivachi-Yura, and Yaraga -Yura. A huge dam will be constructed near Hashihara. Dam construction will be started by the Home Office. Construction of power generating facilities will be in charge of the Japan Power Generation & Transmission Co. (Jippatsu). No further details. Mainichi 7 1y 43 3-7.

-RESEARCH Report including statistics are given on the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research. Problems taken up by the institute concern those dealing with fundamental physics, applied physics, inorganic and theoretical chemistry, and organic and biologic chemistry. A list of the principal items investigated is included. Additional details. OEc
 9:421-485 0 42 R2910.

Lt. Col. Koikichi Tada discusses the amazing strides the scientific technique has taken in Japan, particularly in the utilization of native raw materials, scientific weapons, and chemical sciences. Additional details. ITW
 16:3 6 S 43 R5172.

-RESEARCH-INDUSTRIAL Article discusses alum shale and the different methods of treatment. Additional details. III
 1944:9:15 R5589 p. 3-7.

Article discusses present condition of bauxite in Japan: its contents and research on it. Additional details.
 ITW 1944:9:15 R5589 p.7-9.

-RESEARCH-INSTITUTIONS Twelve persons are appointed as special members on the Scientific Technique Investigation Committee. Names and titles given. Kan 12 C 44 143-1.

Article criticizes ^{the} Technique Institute (技術院) for not thoroughly carrying out "Technique Mobilization". The administration of scientific technique lacks concentration. The management of colleges and technical research organizations are under different heads, such as the Ministries of Education, Munitions, Agriculture and Commerce, Army, and Navy. Old views of politicians, administrators, and scientists should be abolished. Administration should be unified. Production, carrying on of the war, and research should be put together. Research scholars should contribute directly to the war effort. The power of the Technique Institute should be strengthened, controlling special appointments of scientists and their registration. Already established research organizations should be fully utilized. No further details. ITW 1944:9:15 R5589
 p 14-15.

-RESEARCH-MEDICAL According to Dr. Kyosuki Tsuda, professor on the faculty of medicine at the University of Tokyo, "morsoline", a quinine substitute now being used by the United States has long been used in Japan and was put up by Bayer. No further details.
 JSH 6 iy 43 2-5.

-RESEARCH-ORGANIZATION

Mihonken Saikon Kenkyusho (日本犬研究所) -Japan Dogs & Saikon Research Institute). The institute recommends the following Japanese dogs: Saikon (柴犬), Choken (柴犬), Akidakon (秋田犬) and Kokon (仔犬). They are watch and hunting dogs. The location of the institute is in Tokyo Shibuyaku Sentagaya 3-549 (東京渋谷区千駄ヶ谷3-549). Dog's photograph given. No further details.
 SH:W 37:23-3 17 8 44 R5590.

Mitsunobi Soisoku Kenkyusho (光伸精測研究所) -Mitsunobi Pine Leasures Research Institute). The location is Tokyo, Oreriku Unagore-no Mishi 4 Chome 3013 (東京大森区馬込4丁目3013). The telephone is Orori (66) (?) 2604:0023. No further details. Sez 14: cover 1 Ja 44 R5590.

Katoei Seikatsu Kenkyukai (家庭生活研究会) -Domestic Life Research Society). The location is Tokyo, Asakusaku Shichikoncho 2 Chome (東京都浅草区七軒町2丁目). No further details. Sez 14:40 1 Ja 44 R5590.

Mihon Gakujutsu Shinkokai (東洋浅草区七軒町二丁目) -Japan Sciences and Arts Promotion Society) plans to establish 15 more committees to promote research on more technical and scientific material for the war effort. 336,000 yen will be spent on research for 1944 as of 1 April 1944. Additional details.
 NSK 3 Apr 44. 2-1 R5327:2374.

USSR

Plans for 1945 were mapped out at the first session of the Council of Scientists of the Lhakassian Institute of Language, Literature and History. Expenditures will make a study of the dialects of the Lhakassian language. The literature section will collect material on folklore. The history section will work on separate periods of history. Additional details. Pr 31 Jan 45 2-3.

B. Dunitzki, Director of Arctic Institute, describes at length the observations conducted by ice-cutter "Sodov", which lasted 812 days, starting on 23 Oct. 1937, from the Laptev Sea, and concluded on 13 Jan 1940, in the ice of the Sea of Greenland. Tolls of three other expeditions which tried to penetrate the Arctic Ocean. Additional details. Pr 13 Jan 45 3-lff.

638 Soviet scientists, engineers, and inventors have received awards during the two first years of war. 1200 scientific works completed in 1944 will be presented at the competition for obtaining Stalin's premium. Covering the period of three war years approximately 2,000 scientific workers have earned doctor's degree and approximately 9,000 the degree of candidates of sciences. Iz 4 P 45 1-1f.

The University of Leningrad will mark its 126th anniversary by a scientific session. The anniversary program contains a review of the important role the University played in the development of Russian science in the past 125 years. Additional details. Pr 25 II 44 2-3,4.

A general survey of the development of scientific work in the physico-mathematical section of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Full details. IISo 3 P 45 4-1f.

-ASTRONOMY One of the year's biggest undertakings by the Armenian Academy of Sciences is the establishment of an astronomical observatory in the settlement of Dzurakan in the foothills of Mount Aragatz, where observations can be conducted almost all the year around. Work on the observatory has begun. No further details. III 21 Mar 45 4-1.

-CHEMISTRY Report on conference held at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which was called by the Commission of Analytical Chemistry, for the purpose of discussing the polarographic method of analysis. This method formerly used in the analysis of metals has recently been introduced in agrochemistry and medicine. It makes possible analysis of blood to determine the presence of cancer, hormone content and other substances, which formerly could not be done or was extremely difficult. A small instrument- a polarograph - is used for the purpose, which registers the results of the analysis automatically. Experiences were exchanged at the conference, also the construction of new, improved instruments was discussed. Iz 22 II 44 3-3.

-DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS A new-type of emergency brake for mine hoists has been invented by Prof. Pavel Pavlov, and is now being installed in rehabilitated Lonbas collieries. Additional details. IISo 13 P 45 4-6.

Prof. Konstantin Khronov and his laboratory at a Moscow research institute developed a semi-automatic under water welding method. All the driver has to do is to strike the arc, and the welding proceeds by itself. Warships and merchant vessels are now frequently repaired while cruising. Additional details.
Izvestiya 25 I 44 4-5.

Prof. Konstantin Khronov contributed a method of submarine cutting of metal. In the first test of the method, girders 6 cm. thick and weighing hundreds of tons were cut into small sections under 12 meters of water in repairing a railway bridge that had been wrecked by the Germans. So effective were the results that a mobile submarine electric cutting squad was organized. No further details.
Izvestiya 25 I 44 4-5.

-ENGINEERING The automatic welding process developed by Academician Paton will be widely used in the construction of a gas pipeline from Saratov to Moscow. Huge gasholders will be built in Moscow, which will be welded, instead of riveted. This will be the first time that welding is used on gas tanks. Pr 13 Jan 45
1-4f.

-METEOROLOGY Over 6,000 meteorological stations and posts operate day and night in the territory of the USSR, sending over 40,000 telegrams every 24 hours. The information deals with conditions of rivers, lakes, seas, temperatures, moisture, precipitation, wind, ice floes, opening and freezing of rivers, high flood, etc. Meteorologists and hydrologists work in the Arctic, in the Pamir mountains, in the Caucasus, in the depth of the taiga, in deserts and on islands. Their work calls for heroism. Engineer-major Korzun is the chief of the administration of meteorological stations and posts.
Izvestiya 14 Jan 45 4-5f.

In February of 1944 it became necessary to establish a meteorological station on the upper stretches of Kanchina river on Kamchatka. The entire area is uninhabited. The meteorologists and radio operators were brought here by airplane. No further details.
Izvestiya 14 Jan 45 4-5.

-PHYSICS V. Arkadyev, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, describes a new property of the magnet, discovered by Russian scientists. A magnetized ferro-nickel bar (one centimeter long), thrown upon a lead saucer which had been cooled to 269 degrees below zero Centigrade, bounced up and remained suspended in space.

When the temperature of the lead saucer rose to 266 degrees, the bar again settled on its surface. Additional details.

Is 31 Ja 45 3-1f.
SEI 8 F 45 8-1.

The Alikhanyan brothers, who have already made a big contribution to cosmic ray research, will lead their fourth wartime expedition up the slopes of Mount Aragatz. No further details. Moscow
21 Mar 45 4-1.

-RESEARCH Activities for 1945 for all branches of the Academy of Science are traced; at present the institution has seven branches, three bases, and one experimental station; they consist of 38 institutes, 43 independent sectors and laboratories, two astronomical observatory, three preserves; there are approximately 1200 employees including national scientists from various republics.
Is 3 F 45 1-5f.

The experimental station for subterranean gasification of coal wrecked by the Germans has been fully restored. The problem of subterranean coal gasification without the usual pits or galleries has been successfully solved at this station, thus eliminating underground labor. Preparation for ignition and gasification is carried out from the surface through shafts with only a small crew of workers required to operate the machinery.

SEI 31 O 44 8-1.

The Georgian Academy of Sciences is extending the scope of its activities and is adding 5 new scientific research institutions to the 26 now functioning. This will increase the number of researches to be handled in the course of 1945 from 535 to over 600, and Academy personnel from 900 to 1340. Additional details.

Moscow 13 Ja 45 4-1.

An entirely new branch of organotherapy has been established during the war by the Peoples Commissariat of Meat and Dairy Industries; approximately 100 plants are now producing rare and costly drugs such as insulin, adrenalin, spermin, etc.; meat enterprises are manufacturing 42 different compounds, production of which will considerably be increased this year. Fr 11 Ja 45
3-1f.

Chemists working under Academician V. Isagulyan of the Armenian Academy of Sciences are completing a number of research projects

for obtaining certain light rotals from local raw materials.
 No further details. Iltew 21 Mar 45
 4-1.

-RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

The staff of the Pulkovo Observatory near Leningrad, which was evacuated to Tashkent nearly 3 years ago, is now preparing to return home. Part of the instruments are expected to be back in place next year. Additional details. Iltew 27 Ja 45 4-3.

Restoration work has begun at the Radium Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Leningrad. Power equipment, measuring instruments, complex apparatus and the heating system and water mains are being put into commission. Much valuable equipment, including a 36 ton cyclotron, was saved during the siege. The evacuated equipment, as well as a new apparatus for determining atomic masses are scheduled to return to Leningrad shortly. No further details. Iltew 3 Jo 44 3-5.

RESEARCH MEDICAL Prof. L. Zilber, of Central Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, describes various scientific experiments to determine the cause of cancer. Iz 17 Jan 45 3-1f.

L. Aratyan, members of the Academy of Sciences, writes on his experiments to neutralize the harmful changes in preserved blood by the use of a solution combining calcium chloride, sodium bromide, and sodium chloride. Additional details. Iltew 15 E 44 4-4ff.

I. Boritoff of the Academies of Sciences of the USSR and Georgian SSR directed experiments at the Georgian Academy of Sciences on the effects of blast waves on the human body and on ways to protect the body from these waves. Additional details. Iltew 21 O 44 3-2ff.

Brief account of botanical expedition organized by the USSR Scientific Research Institute of medicinal plants. The expedition was under leadership of P. Massagetov, botanist and it was dispatched to Kirgizia for the purpose of detecting new medicinal herbs among them "ternoptic". The work was crowned with success and the expedition returned to Moscow with a large herbarium. There are many regions in the USSR - in Tian-Shan, Caucasus, Siberia, Turkestan, etc., abundant in medicinal herbs and plants. Tru 17 Nov 44 3-5f.

ST -27

Under German occupation a group of scientists of the bacteriological institute of Lvov headed by Dr. Posing, has kept the cultures of typhus bacteria alive by feeding them their own blood in order to be able to produce anti-typhus serum. A student of the Medical Institute has constructed an apparatus for extraction of shell fragments from wounds and has donated it to Soviet hospital on the first day of liberation. Additional details. Iz
22 D 44 2-6.

Promising research on the revival of heart activity in electrocuted animals by means of a high-tension counter-shock is now under way at the Institute of Physiology headed by Academician Lina Stern. Additional details. Illev
3 F 45 4-

Far East: China-January - March 1945
May-September 1944

China(Occupied)-February-April 1943

C H I N A

AGRICULTURE

Since 1942 the Central Government has subsidised more than 200,000,000 yuan to the Kansu Water Conservancy, Forestry and Animal Husbandry Company for the development of irrigation projects. Under the Company's program four canals have been completed watering 100,000 mou of land and seven more are to be constructed. No further details.

TKW 29 Ja 45 1-8.

COMMUNICATIONS

-LAND

Chinese Government planned to construct 20,000 km of railroad and 253,000 km of highway within 10 years after the war is over. No further details. JCJ 2 Jo 44 2-5 R5080:1939.

The Central Government has recently appropriated 150,000,000 yuan for constructing the Yafu Highway (from Yaan, Szechwan to Fulin, Sikang). Liu, Wei-chan (刘韦昌), deputy chief of the Szechwan-Sikang Highway Bureau, has been named as engineering director. No further details.

TKW 29 Ja 45 1-4.

-LAND - RAILROADS

Kao Pu-wei and Hsu Lip-san, civil engineers; Kuo Cheng-chu and Chen Man-ning, bridge engineers; Chang Ke-cheng and Cheng Chang-yuan, operating engineers; and Sheng Tsu-si, Signal engineer and transport official, were sent by the China Defense Supplies Incorporated to study American railroad operations by working with the Union Pacific Railroad. No further details.

NHe 7 Mr 45 3-5.

From June to November 1944, the Kweichow-Kwangsi Railway carried a total of 843,271 passengers and troops and also 275,503 tons of freight, including military supplies and commercial commodities. The Railway has recently been suspended because of the Japanese invasion. No further details.

TKW 15 Ja 45 1-7.

ECONOMICS

-COMMERCE Statistics are given on Chinese exports and imports by countries. Some of the countries included are Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Germany, Italy and Sweden. The report covers September and October 1941 and January to October inclusive of 1940 and 1941. Additional details. OEs 9:357 J1 40 R2910.

-FINANCE Statistics show inland exchange rates in 13 leading cities of China in August 1944. Additional details. Chung-nung ching-chi t'ung-chi, Chungking S 44 4:9:18
In May 1944 the official rate of the American dollar in Chungking was set at 20 yuan but was selling for 220 to 230 yuan. This necessarily has had a very disturbing effect on the economy of persons employed by the Americans and those employed by the local authorities. No further details.

HKN 16 My 44 4-2f R5073.

The 1945 budget of the Szechwan Economic Reconstruction Commission has been set at 3,000,000,000 yuan. No further details. TKW 30 Ja 45 1-5.

It has been estimated that the Government profit from the institution of monopoly enterprises for 1946 will reach 5,800,000,000 yuan of which 3,000,000,000 yuan will be from the regional bureau in Szechwan-Sikang area. No further details. TKW 16 Ja 45 1-6.

Added land taxes, taxes in kind, and credit purchases will inevitably add to the confusion of Chungking farmers and lead to their ruin. The Minister of Food has announced that the bean and wheat crop in the Chungking area has more than doubled this year and that is why the taxes were imposed. However, this is not true, as it is well known that crops have dwindled in this area. No further details.

HKN 8 My 44 3-4f R5073.

-FINANCE - GOVERNMENT LOANS Up to October 1943, the amount of farm loans made by the Joint Board of the Four Government Banks in 1943 was more than 1,800,000,000 yuan. No further details. Chung-pao 14 Ap 44 4-4 R5080:1990.
4,200,000,000 yuan was loaned by the Joint Board of the Four Government Banks in 1943 for mining, industrial and agricultural purposes. No further details.
Chung-pao 14 Ap 44 4-4 R5080:1990

-FINANCE - NATIONAL BUDGET The 1944 appropriation for subsidizing various war industries amounted to 200,000,000 yuan. The Government will continually aid all productive enterprises, especially the mining industry. No further details.

TKW 18 Ja 45 1-6.

The National Government has recently appropriated 150,000,000 yuan for the improvement of six old highways in the suburban areas of Chungking. Names of highways and measures of improvement are given. Additional details.

TKW 20 Ja 45 1-6.

The Central Government has recently appropriated 60,000,000 yuan to aid the Municipal Government of Chungking to repair its streets. No further details. ST 2 F 45 3-12.

-FINANCE - SUBSIDIES AND LOANS Since 1942 the Central Government has subsidized more than 200,000,000 yuan to the Kansu Water Conservancy Forestry and Animal Husbandry Company for the development of irrigation projects. Under the Company's program four canals have been completed watering 100,000 mou of land and seven more are to be constructed. No further details. TKW 29 Ja 45 1-8.

The Central Government has recently subsidized 50,000,000 yuan to the Postal Administration and plans to improve its employees' living conditions. It has been estimated that the minimum salary of postal clerks should be set at 8,000 yuan per month. No further details.

TKW 25 Ja 45 1-8.

The total agricultural loans for 1944 in Honan Province amounts to 74,226,000 yuan of which 20,000,000 yuan is for production; 4,000,000 yuan for distribution; 1,000,000 yuan for by-products and 49,526,000 yuan for irrigation. No further details. YSH 20 Me 44 1-5 R5118:2145.

-PRICE MOVEMENTS Statistics given on commodity prices in Manchoukuo and China for April 1942 show an index of 261. as compared to 100, in 1933 in the former and 641.7 for April as compared with 100 in 1926, indicating far greater price increases in Northern China than in Manchoukuo. Additional details. OEs 9:318 J1 42 R2910.

EDUCATION

Figures show an increasing number of schools and students in China. Additional details. SHK 9 My 44 1-5 R5080:1987.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

- JAPAN** The treaty signed between Japan and China on 30 November 1940 recognizing the National Government of the Republic of China. Full details. TGA 4: Ja 41 272f.
- SWITZERLAND** On 6 March a Chinese-Swiss Society was founded in Luzern to promote cultural and scientific collaboration. Additional details. BNe 8 Mr 45 (PM) 4-1.

GOVERNMENT

Regulations governing the organization of the Chinese Central Weather Bureau. Additional details.
 SHK 16 Ap 44 4-2 R5080:1987.
 The Fuel Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs has recently been annexed to the newly set up War Production Board. Tseng, Fu-Hsing (曾復生), deputy chief of the Bureau, in a press interview was three schemes for the increase of coal production. Additional details.
 TKW 12 Ja 45 1-5.

INDUSTRY

-FUEL

Article describes briefly the production, transportation and labor shortage of various coal mines in Chia-ling-chiang area, Szechwan Province. The newly set up War Production Board has paid utmost attention to the increase of coal production and the improvement of transportation in this coal mine area. Additional details. TKW 28 Ja 45 1-7

LAND

The total acreage of cultivated land under the Communist Party's control amounts to 12,500,000 mou (1 mou - 733½ sq. yards). No further details. CFJP 2 Ap 44 4-1.
 Reclamation of waste land has been stressed in Ch'un-yao-tung district, Shensi under direction of the Yenai Government. From January to March 1944 more than 2,500 mou of land were under cultivation. No further details.
 CFJP 1 Ap 44 2-6.

MANPOWER

In order to strengthen the organization supervisors, directors and clerks of various labor unions and commercial associations of Szechwan are to be trained by the provincial government. No further details. J CJ 12 My 44 2-5. R5080:1989.

POLITICS AND PARTIES

The deep rooted animosity between Chungking and Communist armies presents insurmountable obstacles to any effective counter offensive against the Japanese forces in Honan. Account of an enemy officer captured by a Japanese unit given. Additional details. HKN 13 My 44 2-3f. R5073.

Reasons for Chungking Chinese-Communist differences are discussed editorially. It has been and still is the policy of Chungking to suppress the Communists. It demands unquestioned obedience from the Reds but every order Chungking issues is looked on with suspicion by the Reds who see an ulterior motive even when none exists. Additional details. HKN 13 My 44 2-1 R5073.

POPULATION

The relief authorities at Kweiyang have organized a committee to aid the stream of refugees pouring in from Kweichow. Out of 300,000 refugees, 31,887 have already reached Kweiyang. Additional details. NHs 26 Ja 45 2-3.

PRESS

A daily newspaper called Chun-wen chien-pao (軍文簡報) under sponsorship of the Political Department of the National Military Council was inaugurated on 5 February 1945. No further details. ST 7 F 45 3-12. 76 leading writers in China signed a request asking the Chungking government for freedom of press and speech without investigation. On 28 May 1944, following the above request, several newspapers criticized the restrictions on the freedom of speech by the government. Names of some of the leading authors, journalists and newspapers are given. Additional details. SMa: 38:21-1 24 S 44 R5590

PUBLIC HEALTH

The fight against opium has been resumed with new vigor in National China. The laws have been made more stringent, and attempts are being made, by means of pamphlets and demonstrations, to teach the youth the evils of opium smoking. No further details. MMW 91:50 14Jan 44 R6363

PUBLIC OPINION

Ministry of Economic Affairs during its sixth anniversary awards the first prize of 40,000 yuan to Wang, I-Gh'eng (王集臣) and the second prize of 25,000 yuan to Cheng, Kuang-Pi (沈光平) for they have contributed outstanding efforts to the mining industry in recent years. No further details. TKN 12 Ja 45 1-4.

-VIEWS AND INTERPRETATIONS Editorial briefly discusses the improvement of farmers' living conditions in China by reforming the political structure. Additional details.

ST 4 F 45 2-7.

Editorial urges 1,500,000 people under supervision of the Communist party to struggle in order to reach the economic aim of self-sufficiency and also praises people's production record during the past year. Additional details.

CPJP 4 Ap 44 1-1.

Article asserts that Japan must be brought under the control of the United States after the war. Additional details.

TK 11 Ja 45 2-5.

Article points out reasons which hinder the increase of production. It says that economic democracy is a necessary remedy. Additional details. HH 20 Ja 45 2-1.

Editorial asserts that China needs foreign aid for economic reconstruction. This will enable China to maintain her internal peace and order. Additional details.

ST 25 Ja 45 2-1.

Article says that in order to speed the victory the Japanese Imperial Palace must be bombed, because there is no reason to exempt it from being bombed. Shimonoseki and Moji must also be completely destroyed in order to prevent Japan from moving her heavy industries to Manchuria. Additional details. ST 7 Ja 45 3-1.

Article contains comments of Chinese officials on postwar foreign investments in China, the necessity of attracting such capital for the reconstruction, economically and politically. Full details. H He 5 Mr 45 1-2f.

Editorial asserts that China is a military base from which to defeat Japan. In order to accelerate the victory the undemocratic and inactive resistance policy of the Chungking Government must be eliminated. Additional details.

CPJP 22 Ap 44 1-2.

FE-7

Editorial criticizes the freedom of speech as permitted by the Chungking Government, saying it exists in name only. Additional details. CPJP 12 S 44 1-5.

Editorial discusses briefly the cultural and economic accomplishments of the Chinese Communists. Additional details. CPJP 15 S 44 1-5

Editorial points out the different policies adopted in Yen-an and Chungking. It also criticizes the insincereness on the part of the Chungking Government. Additional details. CPJP 21 Ag 44 1-2.

Article points out 10 principles in handling mining and industry in Formosa after the war. Additional details. Hsin ohng-ohi, Chungking, 16 O 44 11:1 6-7.

Last week 7,000 copies of the Dies Committee report on Communists were reported lost. The seven-volume document contained the names of 20,000 persons allegedly members of Communist front Organizations. The copies were delivered to the Dies Committee on 2 January, the day before it expired, and the new committee replacing the former one reported that it had not seen the Communist report. No further details. SEP 4 Jr 45 1-5.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS The Central Government has recently subsidized 50,000,000 yuan to the Postal Administration and plans to improve its employee's living conditions. It has been estimated that the minimum salary of postal clerks should be set at 8,000 yuan per month. No further details. TKW 25 Ja 45 1-8.

C H I N A (O C C U P I E D)AGRICULTURE

The rice crop, Hainan staple food, is not expected to reach 9,000,000 bushels this year. About 30 various organizations for the promotion of the agricultural industry have been conducting experiments during the past 3 years, to improve the production of rice, sugar and other agricultural crops. The Taiwan Development Company, for instance, maintains an extensive experimental station, where 5 times more rice has been produced, with the aid of commercial fertilizers, from an equal area as that of the native farmer; the company has succeeded in harvesting 6,000 to 8,000 kin as compared to the 1,500 kin from 2.5 acres. Only 10% of the Chinese farmers raise 2 crops a year, but the double-crop a year idea is spreading rapidly. No further details.

JTW 10 D 42 13-3 R 3800.

AIR RAIDS

Japanese night attack bomber plane units set ablaze or damaged 56 enemy planes in attacks on the enemy's foremost bases in southwestern China from 28 August to 1 September. The Japanese air units bombed Liuchow six times; Kweilin once; Kanchow, three times; Tanchuk, twice; and a point on the Hunan-Kwangai railway, once. No further details.

NTin 18 S 44 1-6.

ARMED FORCES

The National Government has now under its control 42 Divisions, five Independence Brigades and 13 Independence Army Corps, while in North China there are 12 Group Army Corps and eight Independence Army Corps, all of which are equipped with modern weapons. Additional details.

NTW 25 F 43 4-1ff R3870.

The army educational machinery of the National Government of China consists of the Central Military Academy in Nanking and the Officers' Training School. The Central Military Academy is divided into two divisions the Training Department which attends to recruiting and training of lower rank officers and the Educational Department, which attends to the education of the higher rank officers. The Officers' Training School attends to the re-education and re-training of officers, and has already graduate three classes of new officers. No further details.

NTW 25 F 43 4-3f R3870.

FE-10

140 promising students to be trained for executive leadership will be recruited in four cities of China, Tainan, Peiping, Huai-yang, and Shang-ch'iu, by the military affairs educational corps of the Nanking's Second Group Army.

Additional details. HPHP 12 J1 44 4-2 R5387:2337

-AIRFORCE The National Government has mapped out a three-year program for reconstructing the Army Air Force. The first year would be devoted mostly to the reinforcement of the aviation administration structure, the construction of air bases, establishment of aviation schools, construction of aviation repair shops and organization of the aviation instructor force. The second-year program is aimed at increasing air dromes, the establishment of aviation machinery and aerial navigation schools. The third-year program calls for organization of the military air force, expansion of plane repair shops, plane manufacturing plants, and the establishment of an Aviation Research Institute. Satisfactory progress is now being made toward realization of these programs. Aviation schools and air fields are being constructed and training planes are being imported from Nippon. No further details. NTW 25 F 43 5-1f R3870
A fully-equipped military aviation school has been established in Kiangsu Province. Among the instructors is the veteran air officer Tan Yeh-chang. No further details.
NTW 25 F 43 5-1 R3870.

-NAVY In 1939 Wusih and Menhang parts were retrocessed to the National Government, and were subsequently made naval stations. In 1941 the port of Kiangyin was also transferred to the National Government and made a naval base. In the following year Weihaiwei, Tsingtao, Chihfu, Shihkiuso, Lienyunohiang, Shihatao, Lungmen, Chukiang, and Paichiao parts also were returned to China, and all have been made into naval base. No further details. NTW 25 F 43 5-3f Re870
The National Government has established the Central Navy School in Shanghai where navy officers are educated. The school has a special department for the training of effectives and over 1,000 students are now being given the necessary training. No further details. NTW 25 F 43 32-1 R3870.

FE-11

The National Government of China, in the three years since its establishment, has built up a naval fleet consisting of more than 16 warships, 36 gunboats and six geodetic survey ships. Additional details. NTW 25 F 43
4-13 5-2ff R3870.

CITIES AND PLACES Ansiang on the Hunan front has been captured by the Japanese forces. It has a population of 350,000 and is well known as a center for rice supplies and marine products. It is bordered on the south by Lake Chibing. Additional details. Mainichi 9 My 43 2-6.

COMMUNICATIONS Wireless telephone service will be available even for civilian use between Formosa and Central China on 16 January 1944. Such service will be extended to South China and North China in future. Additional details. KTH 15 Jan 44 1-6 R4632:1678.

-LAND - ROAD AND TRAILS Ching-yin Highway is under repair. This highway goes from Ching-yuan (清遠) to Yin-Chan-ao (銀灘), a distance of 34 km. No further details. KTH 25 Oct 44 4-2 R5704:2656.
For strengthening transportation facilities in North China two new bus lines have been added in Shansi: 1) Chang-ts'un line (常村線), 24 km., from Chang-tzu (長子) to T'un-liu (屯留); 2, Wan-chuan line (萬泉線), 40 km., from Hou-ma-chen (候馬鎮) to Ho-tsin (河津). No further details. SHH 9 J1 44 2-5 R5506:2399
Highway between Kaifeng (開封) and Chengchow (鄭州) was opened for transportation services 15 July 1944. No further details. SHH 20 J1 44 1-10 R5506:2399

-WATER - INLAND For transportation purposes, the Grand Canal between Peking and Hangchow is under repair. Additional details. KJP 22 Apr 44 1-7 R4632:1684.
Reconstruction work on Grand Canal was begun 1 April 1944. Additional details. SHH 20 J1 44 1-12 R5506:2399.

ECONOMICS

37 additional enemy factories and business firms, placed under the management of the China Affairs Board by the military authorities, have been transferred to civilian management in Shanghai. This is in addition to the 175 concerns recently transferred in the same manner. No further details. PC 6 S 42 5-6 R3800.

The official rate of opium has been increased from 250 to 280 yuan per tael. This applies to both A and B ration coupons. It is understood that since the last increase in the price of opium on 1 May 1945, many opium addicts have entered the Anti-Opium Clinic sponsored by the Tung Wah Hospital. No further details.

HKN 25 Je 44 2-5 R5073.

-COMMERCE - FOREIGN TRADE Table shows materials to be imported to and exported from Kwangtung and Hong Kong. Additional details. CSJ 2 Dec 43 3-5 R4632:1679.

Table shows materials exported from Kwangtung to Hong Kong and Macao in December 1943. Additional details.

KTH 18 Jan 44 3-4 R4632:1678

Table of China's foreign trade of merchandise, gold, and silver from 1938-1941. Additional details.

OEO 9:119 F 42 R 3773.

China's import and export trade, by countries, in 1941. Additional details. OEO 9:119 F 42 R 3773.

China's net imports and exports of products during 1940 and 1941. Additional details. OEO 9:120 F 42 R4773.

-FINANCE Regulations governing the issuing of reconstruction bonds in Occupied China. Additional details.

KTH 27 Jan 44 1-9 R4632:1678.

An agreement was concluded by the Shanghai branch of the National Reserve Bank of China and the Shanghai branches of the Yokohama Bank, the Taiwan Bank and the Teikoku Bank on the foreign exchange rates in the Southern areas.

Full details. DRPS 19 Ja 44 (P4) 2-1f R5688.

The North China Postal Headquarters, which comprises the post offices in Peiping, Tainan, Tientsin, Taiyuan and Kaifeng, stated that statistics had shown that postal savings exceeded 25,479,995 yuan at the end of April 1944, and show an increase of 113,853 yuan compared with the end of March. No further details. HPHP 14 Je 44 4-4 R5387:2337.

Currencies issued in Japan, Manchukuo and China from April 1942 to November, 1942 are listed according to banks of emission. Full details. OEO F 43 99-1.

-FINANCE - BANKS According to Viscount Shibusawa the Central Reserve Bank in Occupied China has the full support of Japanese financial circles. It is trying to maintain financial enterprise in China. Shibusawa is making a tour of industries and financial enterprises in Central and South China. No further details. JSh 27 Ap 43 4-1.

The Hopei Bank, with its main office in Tientsin, formerly the Hopei Provincial Bank before the Sino-Japanese hostilities, was purchased by the United China Reserve Bank and the North China Political Council at a cost of 3,000,000 yuan in June 1942. Since then the Bank has reorganized the management completely as a general bank and has opened 25 branches along the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow Railroads as the centers of concentration of financial business. Total savings of the Bank and its branches up to the end of June 1944 has exceeded 150,000,000 yuan, which is four times the total savings of June 1942 of 40,000,000 yuan. No further details.

HPPH 15 J1 44 2-10 R5387:2337.

Hung-te Banking Shop in Peiping has increased its working capital 2,000,000 yuan and changed its name to Hung-te Bank (). No further details.

HPPH 15 J1 44 2-11 R5387:2337.

The Bank of Huai-hai (), Huachow, Huai-hai Province, has been authorized to open by the Finance Ministry. It is now busy reconditioning the building and will be open for business in the middle part of July 1944. Sun Tzu-ohi (), commissioner of finance of Huachow, will become executive president, and Yu Ch'i-ming (), vice manager of the Huai-hai Commercial Bank, will become manager of the Bank. No further details.

HPPH 9 J1 44 4-12 R5387:2337.

The Bank of Huai-hai () is soon to be organized in Huai-hai Province to assist the development of industry and commerce. The governor of that province will become chairman of the board of directors of the designated bank. No further details. HPPH 23 Jc 44 2-8 R5387:2337.

Union Immobiliere. Headquarters in Shanghai; capital; 3,950,000 yuan dollars; correspondents in France, London, and New York. No further details. JSh 22 J1 43 3-5.

-FINANCE - MONETARY POLICIES AND CONTROL New 500-yuan bank notes will be issued by the Central Reserve Bank in Nanking. Descriptions of the new bank notes briefly stated. Additional details. HPHP 30 Je 44 2-5 R5387:2337.

Replacement of the military scrip, which has served as legal tender in Occupied China, by Central Reserve Bank notes, or by South Development Bank notes, raised the question of the relative value of the yen against these new currencies. Additional details. JEc 10:131-32 Mar 43 R2909.

A New Currency Act was introduced by the Inner Mongolia Government at the end of May 1944. The Act includes 24 articles and 6 supplementary items. Article 1 to 12 of the Act specifically refers to the variety of the denominations and explains the character and extent of the currency. Articles 13 to 24 deals with the stabilized value of the currency and the standard. No further details. HPHP 20 Je 44 2-8 R5387:2337.

*FINANCE - TAXATION 14 temporary revised regulations affecting the levying of income tax in North China were passed with unanimity before the 50th regular session of the North China Political Council on 11 May 1944. Full details. HPHP 28 My 44 1-2 R5387:2377.

There is to be a tax placed on all beer and aerated water sold in Shanghai. Merchants are to affix the necessary stamps before sale. No further details. JSh 24 Ap 43 4-3.

-FOREIGN PROPERTY CONTROL 637 organization properties and 9 new factories and hotels belonging to the enemy in North China were turned over to the Nanking government. Among the properties were the English Municipal buildings of Tientsin, McMullen and Company of Tsingtao, The Astor House Hotel at Chefoo, a part of the Yenching University, the Hopkins Memorial Hospital at Peking, and the Hui Wen Academy at Tientsin. Enemy property in Central China was turned over to the Nanking Government by the Japanese Ambassador 30 March 1943. No further details. JSh 3 My 43 4-5.

Japan announces the transfer to the National Government of China of 52 additional items of enemy property, including 31 cultural and 21 business enterprises, at the Astor House in Shanghai 20 October 1943. The first such transfer was effected 29 March 1943, when 84 cultural and 26 business firms were turned over to the Chinese government. No further details. WT. 28 O 43 3-2 R3528.

All Chungking properties in the Shanghai area were transferred to the National Government of China by 15 April 1944. The Shanghai Enemy Property Disposal Committee will withdraw permits for the use of leased Chungking properties both land and buildings, which had been issued by the Japanese authorities. New permits and all other matters concerning former Chungking properties will be handled by the Shanghai Special Municipality. No further details. HKN 25 Jo 44 4-1 R5073.

-PRICE MOVEMENTS Hsinking wholesale prices and cost of living index from November 1941 to November 1942, is given with comparison of averages of three previous years. Full details. OEc F 43 98.

Wholesale prices prevailing in Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan and Shanghai are tabulated for the years 1941 and 1942. Full details. OEc F 43 99-1

Table shows the prices of various kinds of rice in Canton on 24 October 1944. Additional details.

KTH 25 Oct 44 4-3 R5704:2656.

Measures adopted to stabilize the prices of daily necessities in Kwangtung are given. Additional details.

KTH 22 Nov 44 4-1 R5704:2656.

Chart shows the different prices of essential daily necessities in different months in 1944 in Kwangtung.

Additional details. KTh 22 Nov 44 4-1 R5704:2656

Table tabulated by the United China Reserve Bank in Peiping shows the index number of commodities for the middle part of June 1944 in that city as follows:

Items	June 1944	(100 in 1936)	
		1st part of June 1944	June 1943
Total average	2,191.37	+3.77	+9.37
Rice, food and necessities	2,294.20		+6.29

Items	June 1944	1st part of June 1944	June 1943
Luxuries	2,159.22	↓5.80	↓26.14
Clothing materials	1,698.80	-2.46	↓159.92
Gold metal	6,662.20		↓45.79
Fuels	1,615.68		↓189.24
Construction materials	2,424.68	↓14.70	↓175.99
Miscellaneous	1,777.01		↓188.10

No further details. HPHP 9 J1 44 4-10 R5387:2337.
 List of current prices of various kinds of fish in Peiping.
 Additional details. HPHP 9 J1 44 4-12 R5387:2337
 List of current prices of daily necessities, such as rice
 and vegetables, in Peiping. Additional details.
 HPHP 15 Je 44 2-10 R5387:2337.

Table shows the index numbers of retail prices in Peiping
 for the first and second parts of May 1944 as compiled by
 the Bureau of Social Welfare of the Peiping Special
 Municipality. (The index number for 1937 was 100).

	Middle part, May	First part, May
Total index	1,731.42	1,723.12
(1) Eatables	2,318.51	2,2519.98
a. Foodstuffs	2,975.92	1,975.12
b. Vegetables	2,547.28	2,414.97
c. Fish & Meat	3,803.97	4,060.20
d. Spices & Flavors	950.93	950.83
(2) Fuels	1,405.36	1,405.36
(3) Cotton Clothes	788.38	788.38
(4) Miscellaneous Items	997.74	993.59

No further details. HPHP 7 Je 44 2-10 R5387:2337
 Shanghai Japanese retail prices of beverages, seasoning,
 dried food, rice, clothing, coal, and articles of daily use
 for 1938-1941. Additional details.
 OEc 9: 118 F 42 R3773.

Table of Peking wholesale prices (based on 100 for 1936)
 of food and table delicacies, clothing and materials, metals
 fuel, building materials, and other products. Additional
 details. OEc 9:118 F42 R3773.

Index of wage earners' cost of living in Peking for 1938-1941
 (based on 100 for 1936). Additional details.

OEc 9:118 F 42 R3773.

Index of wage earners' cost of living in Shanghai for 1938-1941 (based on 100 for 1936). Additional details.

OEO 9:118 F 42 R3773.

Table of Tientsin wholesale prices (based on 100 for 1926) for 1938-1941 of food, clothing^{and} materials, metals, building materials, fuel, and other products. Additional details. OEO 9:118 F 42 R 3773.

EDUCATION

In order to perform a unique function in educational synthesis for the second generation Chinese, the North China Transportation Company in Peiping has established 41 Rotary (club) Schools (扶輪學校) in the major localities of the traveling route with a total enrollment of 15,000 pupils. Preparations are underway to construct 16 more of the Rotary Schools in the following cities: Cheng-hsien (程縣), Ting-hsien (定縣), Fang-tzu (坊子), Yun-cheng (運城) and Shang-ch'au (商邱). Another Lu-an Rotary School (潞安扶輪學校) is said to be inaugurated on 30 May 1944 in Tai-p'ing-shan (太平山) on the eastern line of the Company. This school is located in an isolated and rugged mountainous terrain where education is extremely backward. Inhabitants in that place, as well as officials of the Company, are heartedly welcome for the opening of the school. No further details. HPHP 27 My 44 4-10 R5387:2337.

Students above the senior high school level in Shansi, Shantung, and Honan provinces have undergone a rigid summer training beginning 1 July 1944. Additional details. HPHP 9 J1 44 4-2 R5387:2337.

Training for sound physical fitness and building a national spirit under a decisive phase of wartime measures, some 500 teachers and students in the high schools of four hsien in the first administrative area of North China Political Council have taken a mass summer training course on 16 July 1944. No further details. HPHP 18 J1 44 4-4 R5387:2337.

FOOD

8,032,737 piculs of grain are expected in the second half year in 1944 in various places in Kwangtung. No further details. BTJ 3 Dec 44 2-6 R570472653.

FOREIGN RELATIONS-MANCHURIA

The second China-Manchukuo Electric Cooperation Conference, which originally was scheduled to be held in Hsinking the first part of July 1944, was cancelled due to undetermined reasons of the Manchukuan authorities. Later, the Manchukuo Government notified the Chinese authorities to take the initiative in calling the conference, and the latter has formally acceded to the request made by the Manchukuo Government. The Chinese authorities have set the forthcoming conference at Hsinking for 31 July, with the North China Electric Industry Company and the North China Development Company as representatives from China. Two issues will be raised by the Chinese delegation at the conference: 1) the importation of capital and materials to China from Manchukuo, and 2) the exchange of personnel between the two nations. No further details. HPHP 15 J1 44 2-12 R5387:2337

GOVERNMENT-CENTRAL

Concerning 1 July 1944 salaries for government officials of the Nanking Regime have been increased from 7 to 14 times, plus a rice subsidy. Regulations enumerated. Full details. HPHP 19 J1 44 4-7 R5387:2337.

-LOCAL

List of 18 persons appointed administrators of the 8th district of Shanghai (formerly the French concession). Additional details. JSh 1 Ag 43 4-3.

One of the major problems which confronted the North China Political Council is the suppressing of "bandits" (technically, Communists) in order to ensure peace and order in Eastern Hopei Province. The Council has specifically drawn up an Eastern Hopei Special Administrative Area. The Area will be governed by an office which is known as Office of the Special Administrative Area, to be directly subordinate to the Council. Maj. Gen. Chiang Feng-fei (姜鳳飛), acting field commander in T'ang-shan (唐山) of the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of the North China Pacification Army, has been appointed as the first administrator of the Eastern Hopei Special Administrative Area. No further details. HPHP 27 Jc 44 1-7 R5387:2337.

•PUBLIC ORDER Detailed information of the Central Police Academy in Inner Mongolia, the highest institution for the training of constabulary officers. Additional details.
HPPH 9 J1 44 4-1 R5387:2337.

INDUSTRY

Loyang at present has 15 factories engaged in the manufacturing of machinery, 17 mining factories and 10 factories of daily necessities. No further detail. HPPH 11 J1 44
2-5 R5387:2337.

-ORGANIZATION Six subsidiary companies of the North China Development Company (北平公司) called stockholders' meetings on 28 June 1944. The subsidiaries are North China Electrical Industry Company (北平电业公司), North China Fiber Company, (北平纤维公司), North China Communications Company (北平通讯公司), North China Alum Mining Company (北平铝矿公司), Liu-ch'uan Coal Mines Company (柳川煤矿公司), and Shanai Coal Mines Company (山西煤矿公司). Additional details.
HPPH 1 J1 44 2-5 R5387:2337.

-SHIPBUILDING T'ieh Kung Ch'ang of Kwangtung Wu-tien Taao-ch'uang-so (广东铁工所 Ironworks Factory of Kwangtung Wu-tien Shipbuilding Company) is located on Chien-kou (整口) in Honan (河南) opposite Canton. No further details. KTH - 8 Nov 44 1-8 R6704:2656.

LAND

There are 172,466 mou of waste land in Chekiang Province. One mou 733 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yards. No further details.

CSJ 6 Dec 43 1-4 R4632:1679

There are 1,192,852 mou of waste land in Anhwei Province.

One mou -733 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yards. No further details.

CSJ 6 Dec 43 1-4 R4632:1679

There are 2,427,719 mou of waste land in Kiangsu Province

One mou 733 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yards. No further details.

CSJ 6 Dec 43 1-3 R4632:1679.

MANPOWER-LABOR

300 laborers representing various cities of North and Central China have been honored by the North China Labour

Association in Peiping for distinction in length of service diligence, and capability. Additional details.

HPPH 19 J1 44 4-5 R5387:2337.

The higher examinations for the selection of government personnel which was scheduled to be given in Nanking on 17 July 1944 has been postponed until 4 September due to delayed announcements being given by Nanking. It is believed that many students will not be able to arrive in the capital promptly from the other cities. Additional details. HPPH 18 J1 44 2-11 R5387:2337.

Inner Mongolia and North China signed a labor agreement in the first part of June 1944, by which the latter supplied an unspecified number of workers to work in the mines of the former. Additional details. HPPH 9 J1 44 4-8 R5387:2337C

Chinese and Japanese coal miners in Peiping have proposed to create a Men-t'ou-kou Coal Increased Promotion Association (門頭溝煤礦協會) for the reduction of the prices of coal and the enhancement of the people's betterment. Additional details. HPPH 19 J1 44 4-2 R5387:2337.

In view of the raising of the living standard in China day by day, the Nanking Government has decided to increase the salary of the police force and members of the peace preservation corps in Central China. Such an increase will be adjusted according to the living costs of the particular localities, and will put into effect shortly.

No further details. HPPH 2 J1 44 2-2 R5387:2337

POLITICS AND PARTIES List of the 17 provisions for the creation of the Heimin General Association in the Eastern Hopei Special Administrative Area. Additional details.

HPPH 13 J1 44 1-4 R5387:2337.

Nanking reports the Concordia Association of Manchoukuo will strengthen its activities by a reorganization of the headquarters of the association into five departments, namely, general affairs, executive, cultural, youths' and investigation departments. No further details.

Mainichi 25 My 43 3-3.

POPULATION

According to the reports of the local police bureaus, the total Chinese population of Tientsin in April 1943 was 1,584,184 persons. Among these there were 724 men still wearing queues, and no less than 64,102 foot-bound women. No further details. Mainichi 9 My 43 2-4.
The Japanese Army and Navy Supreme Commanders in the Shanghai Region issue a joint proclamation restricting living quarters and places of business to refugees who arrived in Shanghai after the outbreak of the present European war. No further details. NTW 25 F 43 1-3 R3870.

PRESS

In order to meet the wartime need all new papers in Peking and Tientsin will not be allowed to publish after 1 May 1944. Only Hua-pei Hsin-pao will be published in the aforesaid places. No further details.
SSJ 29 Apr 44 4-8 R4632:1681.

PRISONERS OF WAR

950 Americans and 890 British are interned within six kilometres of the station at Weihsien, on the Tsingtao-Tsinan railway. They live in 61 European style houses, have a hospital and a library. Missionaries teach the children, the food is prepared by professional cooks who formerly worked in Peking and other North China towns. They have 15 doctors, ample food, particularly meat and eggs. They manage their own affairs, have organized sports and attend Chapel. The Japanese have been particularly careful of the sanitation facilities in the camp and have had several experts from Tsingtao to arrange for all possible facilities. The director of the camp said that many of the internees were apprehensive at first but soon realized that the Japanese were treating them fairly. Some have been given the opportunity to study Japanese. No further details. JSh 27 Ap 43 4-7

PUBLIC HEALTH

Finance Ministry announced that in 1944 the Government has appropriated 2,420,000 yen for aiding Occupied China in public health. No further details. Kam 26 Sep 44 302-1.

FE-22

About 1,300,000 inhabitants in Peiping have been vaccinated against diseases. When vaccination is discontinued on 9 July 1944, inhabitants are advised to carry certificates of vaccination with them, awaiting inspection if they walk on streets. Otherwise they will be considered as having had no vaccinations. No further details. HPHP 9 JI 44 4-2 R5387:2337.

The Peiping Medical Association headquarters and 50 other places in Peiping will assist the city's population to take inoculations against cholera starting 1 June 1944. Additional details. HPHP 30 May 44 4-1 R5387:2337

PUBLIC OPINION The Mainichi Shimbun Publishing Company publishes a semi monthly magazine Wenwu, in Chinese, on cultural and current topics, for mass-appeal in Occupied China. No further details. Mainichi 23 My 43 3-5.

-CLAIMS OF ALLIED LOSSES Sato, the Japanese staff correspondent, reports the annihilation of the Chinese 24th Army Group on the Linchi battle front, Honan Province. No further details. Mainichi 27 Ap 43 1-1
On the Honan Front, 25 April 1943, Wu Jui-Ting, deputy Commander of the Chinese 4th Division and many other leaders capitulated together with Sun Tien-ying, 5th Army Chief, in the vicinity of Lichishan. Additional details. Mainichi 27 Ap 43 1-1.

-VIEWS AND INTERPRETATIONS Editorial stresses three essential elements for the increase of administrative efficiency in wartime China: 1) enforcement of examination system, 2) establishment of planning organizations, and 3) use of a control system for preventing fraud and graft. Additional details. HPHP 30 My 44 1-3 R5387:2337.
Civil Magistrate Li (李) of Ning-ohin district (寧晉縣) Hopei, summoned his public servants and admonished them to have confidence in a sure victory and unified thought and action to serve the nation with tireless efforts regardless of personal sacrifices. No further details. HPHP 14 Je 44 2-11 R5387:2337.
Article discusses the situation in East Asia and the future of China. Additional details. WH 5 O 44 1-2 R5571:2569.

In an article entitled "U.S. Admission of Japan's Impregnable Position" the Chungking military spokesman, Gen. Pao Kai, is quoted as ridiculing Anglo-American claims that Japan is suffering from shortages of steel, shipping facilities and gasoline. He states that Japan's present shipping facilities are more than sufficient to meet demands, while the production of steel and gasoline from the occupied territories and Japan proper permits Japan to carry out the greatest armament program of her entire history. No further details. NTW 2 S 43 23-1 R3528.

Extracts of an interview on the problems of establishing enduring Sino-Japanese friendliness and peace were given by the chief of the intelligence bureau of the North China Political Council and Professor Fujisawa (藤沢) of Tokyo Imperial University, who arrived in Peiping recently. Full details. HPHP 23 J1 44 4-1 R5387:2337.

RATIONING

-ADMINISTRATION Notice that the ninth issue of flour and rice ration tickets and the second issue of sugar tickets is in order. Because there has been so much theft of tickets it is announced that in the future lost and stolen tickets will not be replaced. No further details. JSh 27 Mr 43 4-6,

-OBSERVANCE AND VIOLATIONS The National Government of China takes measures to abolish black market dealings in Shanghai. Closer supervision of cotton and staple goods factories has been requested by economic circles. Additional details. Mainichi 12 My 43 3-1.

-ELECTRICITY The use of electricity in Canton has been restricted from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. instead of until midnight as formerly. The allowance for each residence per month has been fixed at two units. No further details. HKN 29 Je 44 2-4 R5073.

RAW MATERIALS

In Northern China, from the Caolin mines to Tientsin, there are about 8 million tons of aluminous slate containing more than 60% aluminum, and 17 million tons containing 50 to 60%. It is also estimated that there are several hundred million tons in the Shantung province, 70 to 80% pure, with little iron and 12% silicic acid of good quality. Very little is being mined and production is low. No further details. DZN 25 Ja 45 4-4.

FE-24

Article briefly describes the coal, iron, and phosphorus ore in Suhuai area in Occupied China. Additional details. CSJ 3 Dec 43 2-7 R4632:1679.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS The progress being made along the line of economic reconstruction for the first ten months since the founding in Huai-hai Province is briefly stated. Additional details. HPHP 11 J1 44 2-4 R5387:2337

A special insurance to increase allowances for the disabled and for funeral expenses of public officials has been promulgated by the Nanking Regime and became effective on 1 July 1944. Additional details. HPHP 9 J1 44 2-10 R5387:2337.

Starting January 1944, the North China Political Council has appropriated a fund of 4,050 yuan as a monthly grant-in-aid to Tainan and several districts in Shantung Province for public health and relief purposes including leprosy hospitals and orphanages. No further details. HPHP 7 Je 44 2-6 R5387:2337.

The North China Athletic Association will establish a branch association at the East Hopei Administrative Area and has named Chiang Feng-fei (蔣鳳飛), chief administrator of the Area, as its first president. No further details. HPHP 11 J1 44 4-8 R5387:2337

List of the Sino-Japanese officials to serve at the 4th North China Athletic Meet to be held in Tientsin 9-11 June 1944. Some 388 athletes from seven principal cities in North China will take part in the sporting events. Additional details. HPHP 30 May 44 4-8 R5387:2337

Article gives a general description of China after a year of reconstruction. Additional details. KTH 1 Ja 44 6-1 R5321.

-CULTURAL LIFE The Cultural News Theatre, formerly the Capital Theatre, has reopened and only actual news and cultural films will be shown. As the audiences are primarily Japanese and Chinese the subtitles will be in these languages. No further details. JSh 27 Mr 43 4-7.

Commencement exercises for the 20th indoctrinated class of staff members of the Central Headquarters of the Main Association was held in Peiping on 20 May 1944. Additional details. HPHP 21 My 44 4-5 R5387:2337.

-FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS Ceremony of the unveiling of a memorial tablet to the late Chang Te-lin (張德麟), martyr of the Russo-Japanese War, was held in the Japanese consulate in Peiping on 1 July 1944. The unique ceremony was presided over by Hishida (西田), chief of Residential Corps in Peiping, who eulogized the late martyr. Among those attending were Okamura, (岡村), ranking officer of the Japanese high command in North China, who represented the army. Sato (佐藤) naval attachee, who represented the navy, Shiozawa (塩澤), Japanese Resident Minister in Peiping, who represented the official circles, Wang Ko-min (王克明), chairman of the North China Political Council, who represented China, and Tokumitsu (徳光), director of the East Asia News, who represented the Reconstruction Commission. Photographs of the elaborate ceremony, of Chang Hsi-san (張錫三), a direct descendant of the martyr, and of Okamura, Shiozawa, and Wang Ko-min. No further details. HPHP 2 J1 44 4-1 R5387:2337.

500 persons attended the commemorative ceremony of the 4th anniversary of the founding of North China Broadcasting Association in Peiping, a propaganda organ of North China. Those present included Chou Ta-wen (周太文), president, and Jimura (吉村), director of special affairs of the Association, and many members of the Sino-Japanese staff. No further details. HPHP 2 J1 44 4-4 R5387:2337.

Every phase of military, political, economic and cultural enterprise in Shensi has made magnificent strides through the assistance of Japan since the founding of the Shensi Provincial Government six years ago. On 25 June 1944, the provincial government celebrated the sixth anniversary of its establishment in a mass meeting held at the New Citizen's Park in Taiyuan. The Publicity Office of the Taiyuan Municipal Government is also presiding at a big demonstration meeting on 27 June in the outskirts of the city. No further details. HPHP 27 J 44 2-7 R5387:2337. The General Association of the Hsin-min Association in Peiping and the Office of Publicity of the Peiping Special Municipality will hold a joint commemoration and celebration of the first anniversary of the retrocession of the French Concessions in Tientsin on 5 June 1944. No further details. HPHP 31 My 44 3-5 R5387:2337.

Far East: Formosa-March 1945
January - October 1944

Manchuria-April-October 1944
February 1945

F O R M O S A

AGRICULTURE

The first rice crop on Formosa produced 19.5 million bushels, $\frac{1}{2}$ million more than last year. The second crop also seems satisfactory. No further details. NA 14 Oct 44 5-2 R5528

ARMED FORCES

Japan has proclaimed a conscription system in Formosa to be enforced on 1 September 1944. An amazing result has been obtained in the Army Special Volunteer's System of April 1942 and the Navy Special Volunteer's System of August 1939, and other service personnel and translators are fighting side by side with the armed forces. A rally sponsored by the Youth Corps of Formosa was held to express the grim determination for the total mobilization of youths. Similar rallies were also held in shrines and public schools. On 10 September a joint rally will be held in Taihoku City under the auspices of all prefectures in Formosa to demonstrate the gratification of Formosans to Japan for proclaiming the conscription. No further details. KTH 2 Sept 44 2-3 R5449,2385

CITIES AND PLACES

Harbors have been built in Formosa at Hsienko and other places in addition to those at Makung, Kachsiung, Keelung, Tansui, Anpin and Hwalienkang. Those at Makung, Kachsiung, Keelung and Hwalienkang are important naval harbors. No further details. NHe 2 Mar 45 2-2

COMMUNICATIONS

-AIR

Formosa now has airfields at Sungshan, Pingtung, Makung, Hachsiung, Tainan, Taichung (Taichu), Hsinchu, Keelung, Kangshan, Taoyuan, Chiayi, Taitung (Taito), Hwalienkang, Yilan and Tansui. Most of them are fortified and the rest may be assigned to military or civilian use as the situation demands. No further details. NHe 2 Mar 45 2-2

List showing passenger's fees for air lines between China, Manchuria and Formosa is published. Locations of ticket offices are given. Additional details. Koku jikan-hyo, Tokyo, 1944 p. 103 R5390,2347

An aviation time table dated from 1 April to 30 September 1945 for Central China, South China and Formosa is published. Additional details. Koku Jikan-hyo, Tokyo, 1944 p. 105 R5390,2347

-LAND

The north-south highway known as the Formosan Military Highway has been extended and improved for trafficking trucks and tanks. Automobile roads have been constructed in the northern, southern and central parts of the island. No further details. NHe 2 Mar 45 2-2

Installation of double tracks has doubled railways running north and south in Formosa. When the Pacific War broke out there was a total of 10,400 kilometers of state railroad in Formosa. Formosa has 2,610 kilometers of privately owned roads for transporting raw materials. No further details. NHe 2 Mar 45 2-2

-WIRELESS

Wireless telephone service will be available even for civilian use between Formosa and Central China on 16 January 1944. Such service will be extended to South China and North China in future. Additional details. KTH 15 Jan 44 1-6
R4632,1678

GOVERNMENT**-CENTRAL**

An organizational chart shows the administrative structure of Formosa's central and local governments. Additional details. Taiwan, Chungking Oct 44 p. 34

ECONOMICS

Taisei Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., Taihoku. Capital: 5,000,000 yen; president: Shigekuro Monno. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16,172 1940

Korean, Formosan and Hsinking price statistics for the months of October 1941 to December 1942 are given. Full details. OSc 10,150 Mar 43 R2909

-COMMERCE

In Taiwan the main trading company used to be the Taiwan Commercial Association which controlled the Taiwan Commerce Promotion Co. and others. Now all these are controlled by the Company for Important Goods of Taiwan. This company is also in charge of storage and shipbuilding, of incompleting or closing enterprises, and of the liquidation of companies within its sphere of activity. No further details. NA 21 Oct 44 1-3 R5521

Sugihara Industry Ltd., Taihoku. Capital, 5 million yen; handles fertilizers, grease and oils, farm products, canned goods, chemicals and paper. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16,105 1940

-FINANCE

Statistics are given on Formosa finances and prices (in thousands of yen) for 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, December 1940 and each month of 1941. Additional details. OEc 9,212
Apr 42 R2910

Table of Formosa financial and price statistics includes amounts of Bank of Taiwan notes issued, subsidiary money in circulation, combined bank deposits, combined banking loans and discounts, postal savings, bill clearings, and Taihoku

wholesale prices for 1937-1941. Additional details.
OEs 9:116 Feb 42 RS773

In addition to the 15 kinds of peacetime taxes on Formosa, the enemy has levied 20 additional ones. Government bonds constitute 20% of the annual revenue. In 1935 the revenue was 156,652,000 yen; in 1943, 208,652,000 yen and in 1944, 446,675,000 yen. No further details. NMs 2 Mar 45 2-3

-FINANCE - BANKS The amount of Formosa Bank notes was 545,597,632 yen. This was issued by the Formosa Bank Stock Co. from 30 July to 5 August 1944. No further details. Kam 11 Aug 44 152-5

Branches and agents are listed for the Bank of Taiwan, Limited, in Japan, China and Pacific islands. Officers are named. Full details. NTin 20 Sept 44 2-3

Taiwan Ginko (台灣銀行 - Formosa Bank). Location of the bank is Formosa Taihoku city Sakae-machi 2 Chome, 1 (台灣台北). Midzutsu Yakichi (水津英吉) is the President of the Board of Directors of the bank. No further details. DSS 6 May 44 44-1 RS590

Taiwan Kogyo K.K. (Taiwan Industrial Co.), Taihoku, Capital: 8,000,000 yen; president: Shimpei Matsumotu. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:172 1940

INDUSTRY

Limited by capital and personnel, rice, sugar and tea industries are first to be developed in Formosa in the first five years after the war. Various industries in Formosa are generally described. Additional details. Hsin ching-chi, Chungking. 16 Oct 44 1-7f

-CEMENT Taiwan Cement Company, Taihoku. Capital: 5 million yen branch of the Asano Cement Company. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:105 1940

-CHEMICAL Minami-Nippon Chemical Industry, Ltd., Takao. Capital: 15,000,000 yen; president: Yurei Nakano. No further details. Present Day Nippon. 16:172 1940

-FISHING The Taiwan Government-general has decided to establish the Southern Nippon Fishing Control Co. based on the Taiwan fishery control ordinance with a capital of 50 million and investment in kind. No further details. Mainichi 7 Mar 43 3-7

-POWER As a result of industrialization the supply of electricity on Formosa has reached 300,000 H.P. and continues to increase. No further details. NMs 2 Mar 45 2-2

Inaugural ceremonies were held 5 May 1943 for the development of power resources in Daikokai, Taiwan, through the joint investment of the Government and the Taiwan Power Co. No further details. Mainichi 7 May 43 3-7.

Formosa Electric Power Stock Co. (電力株式会社) in Taihoku City, Shoin Machi, will hold its stock holders' meeting on 26 August 1944 to discuss the incorporation with the East Formosa Electric Power Co.; to elect the directors and inspectors of the former company and offering pensions to the retired staffs of the company. The President of the former company is Masuda Jiro (増田大郎). No further details. MSh 4 Aug 44 2-15

Higashi Taiwan Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha (東台湾電力株式会社) -East Formosa Electric Power Co. Inc.) will be merged with the Taiwan Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha (台湾電力株式会社) -Formosa Electric Power Co. Inc.) with a capital of 30,000,000 yen as of 25 May 1944. No further details. NSE 1 Apr 44 1-12 R5327,2274

Taiwan Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha (台湾電力株式会社) -Formosa Electric Power Co. Inc.). Period: 2nd quarter 1944; change in capital: 30,000,000 yen from Higashi Taiwan Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha (東台湾電力株式会社) -Eastern Formosa Electric Power Co. Inc.) will be added to the original capital of 154,800,000 yen as of 25 May 1944. No further details. NSK 1 Apr 44 1-12 R5327,2274

-SUGAR

Dai-Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Tokyo. Capital: 74,420,000 yen; president: Akihiro Fujiyama. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:172 1940

Ensuiko Sugar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Tainan. Capital: 60,000,000; president: Kozaburo Ukada. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:172 1940

Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co., Ltd., Tainan. Capital: 58,000,000 yen; president: Hanji Some. No further details.

Present Day Nippon 16:172 1940

Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Heito. Capital: 63,000,000 yen; president: Daomichi Takechi. No further details.

Present Day Nippon 16:172 1940

POLITICS AND PARTIES

The Formosan Patriotic Corps was established last October by the Youth Corps of the "Loyal to the Emperor" movement and by Japanese garrisons on the island. People were forced to donate funds for shipbuilding and to increase their production. No further details. NHs 4 Mar 45 2-3

POPULATION

The Japanese have failed to win over the 5,500,000 Chinese who make up the great bulk of the population of Formosa. The Formosan Chinese have always remained closely in touch with China's Fukien Province, from whence they originated and whose dialect they speak. Of the 150,000 equally

disatisfied aborigines notable among them being the "head hunters" --100,000 of them have never been subdued, and they are capable of wreaking the most terrible vengeance on their Japanese oppressors. Japanese colonization of the island has failed, the Japanese population numbering 300,000. No further details. NHe 21 Jan 45 2-5

RATIONING

The daily rice ration for each Formosan is 8 ounces while the Japanese receive twice the amount. Meat ration is 2 ounces per week. The Japanese get more of other commodities also. No further details. NHe 2 Mar 45 2-3

Foods are controlled strictly on Formosa. The rice production which used to total 10,000,000 piculs per year has been reduced to 80% the above amount as cattle used for farming were slaughtered for food for the soldiers. No further details. NHe 2 Mar 45 2-3

RESISTANCE MANIFESTATIONS

A Formosa revolutionary leader, Tai-shan Ke, emphasized the necessity of destroying all airfields at Kangshan (Kosan.), Pingtung (Heito), Kaohsiung (Takso), Hualienkaog (Kwarok) Chiayi (Kagi), Tooyuan (Toyen) and Makung (Make) as part of the strategy for the capture of Formosa. A simultaneous landing on Formosa and Hainan would also be effective. To control the Formosa plain, landing should begin on the southwestern coast and Kaohsiung and Makung harbors should be destroyed. No further details. NHe 2 Mar 45 2-1

M A N C H U R I A

AGRICULTURE

Breeding of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and chickens was over 100% of the expected number set by the Manchukuan Five-Year Plan. No further details. TGA 4:73 Aug 40
 By the end of June 1944 more than 58 per cent of the reclamation work planned for Manchukuo and North China has been carried out. No further details. ST1 15 July 44
 4-4 R5348

A reclamation project in the Genghis Khan district of the Hsingan region is to be completed July 1943. It will transform 5000 hectares into rich agricultural land to be distributed to young volunteers and other settlers from Japan. 4000 hectares have already been converted for paddy rice. Experiments show that this region is able to produce about the same amount of rice per hectare as in Japan and when fully developed this area will produce an estimated 20,000 bushels of rice annually. The General Settlement Affairs bureau earmarked 1,000,000 yuan for the project and began work in 1932. The area is situated between the Harbin Manchouli railway line, extending from the Genghis Khan district to Chalantun and the Yalu river. No further details. HKN 13 June 44 2-3 R5073

-FIELD CROPS An unprecedented agricultural crop is foreseen in Manchukuo and North China this year. The settler groups have planted 92 per cent of the areas allotted to them. An effort is being made for a 100 per cent increase over last year. No further details. ST1 15 July 44 4-4 R5348
 Despite serious damage suffered in various agricultural districts of Manchukuo, the crops of cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, flax, hemp, rice, kaoliang, millet, and paozi attained from 90 to 100% of the predetermined yield, while crops of beans, sunzu, wheat, barley, and oats realized from 70 to 80% of the goal set by the Five-Year Plan. No further details. TGA 4:73 Ag 40
 Government purchasing of the wheat crop in North China province and Manchukuo has begun. Danger of bandits looting the crops promoted the organization of foodstuff societies for the wholesale purchase of crops. In Shantung province 38 per cent of the expected crop was purchased within three weeks. The attitude of the Chinese farmer toward the Japanese has become more friendly due to the success with which the Japanese government fought the bandits who rob the farmers every year. No further details. ST1 15 July 44
 4-4 R5348

CITIES AND PLACES Harbin, Manchukuo, becomes more and more the center of light industry which supplies Northern Manchuria with consumer goods and foodstuff. During the first six months of 1944 about 40 new factories were created in Harbin and vicinity. They produce also agricultural equipment, machinery, etc. No further details. NA 18 Sept 44 3-2

Development of the Tatung port project, which will cost 114,600,000 yen, is described. Additional details. TGA 4:75-76 Aug 40

COMMUNICATIONS The Manchukuo Telegraph and Telephone Co. Ltd. Hsinking. Capital: 100 million yen; Jusuke Hirose, president, San To, vice president. This company was organized in 1933 for the purpose of placing Manchukuo's Telephone, telegraph, and radio communication under one controlling head. The company has appropriated 4 to 5 million yen a year for improvements. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:10-1 1940

Investigation made in 1942 showed that there were 26,000 km. of highways in Manchuria. No further details. Hsin Ching-chi, Chungking, 16 Oct 44 1-11

Communications Office Announcement #451 gives new postal rates for mail from Manchuria to Japan, to be effective 1 October 1944. Additional details. Kam 30 Sep 44 367-2

Well-equipped transport facilities are found on the Liao, the Yalu, the Sungari, the Amur and the Nonni rivers in Manchukuo. No further details. NTW 21 Jan 43 15-1 R3870

-AIR Passenger services connecting the leading cities for the total distance of 2,000 km. have already been installed by the Manchukuoan Aviation Company. No further details. NTW 21 Jan 43 15-1 R3870

An aviation time table dates from 1 April to 30 September 1943 for various leading cities in China and Manchuria is published. Additional details. Koku jikan-hyo, Tokyo, 1944 p. 104 R5390:2347

List showing passenger's fees for air lines between China, Manchuria and Formosa is published. Locations of ticket offices are given. Additional details. Koku jikan-hyo, Tokyo, 1944 p. 103 R5390:2347

Chung-Hua Air Navigation Company, Ltd. Capital: 50 million yen. Regular air routes cover 6,440 kilometers. Short history of development of organization. Tsunao Kodama, president. Additional details. Present Day Nippon 16:14-1f 1940

Manchu Air-Navigation Co., Ltd., Mukden. Controls all air routes in Manchuria with 55 airdromes. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:13-2 1940

-LAND - RAILROADS There are about 12,500 km. of railroads in Manchuria. No further details. Hain Ching-chi, Chungking 16 Oct 44 2-11
 South Manchuria Railway Corporation asks for loans for its 104th corporation debt. Total amount: 35,000,000 yen. Price: 10 yen for face value of 100 yen. Interest: 4.3% per year. Period: thirteen years. Last day of payment: 5 June 1944. No further details. MSh 21 May 44 3-15
 The 1945 budget estimate of the South Manchurian Railway Companies provides for a total of 951.7 million yuan for expenditures, that is, an increase of more than 206 million yuan as compared to the previous year. This increase will be used to expand the transportation capacity as well as to improve the mines and enterprises of the companies. No further details. MNN 23 Mar 45 2-5

ECONOMICS

-COMMERCE - FIRMS All companies in Manchuria affiliated with the Japanese Mitsubishi interests were established following the establishment of the Empire: the companies are: Manchuria Machine Apparatus Co. (capital, 10 million yen); the Manchuria Optical Industry Co. established in June 1938; Mischan Coal Mine; The Manchuria Pulp Co., Shoko Glass Co.; Manchuria Glass Co.; in Dairen and Mukden respectively; Manchuria Salt Industry Co. Manchuria Soda Co. and the Nitto Flour Co. No further details. Mainichi 1 May 44 3-3
 Kwantung Province Trade Promotion Co., Ltd., Dairen. Paid up capital, 6 million yen. All shares are owned by the League, Associations, Association Members and others. The capital may be increased when necessary. This firm engages in accomodating funds, advancing payments and providing warehousing facilities in order to promote enterprises of members of the League and others engaged in commerce and industry in Kwantung Province. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:5-1 1940
 Nichi-Man Trading Co., Ltd., Hainking. Capital: 30 million yen. Itsuro Ogawa, managing director. This firm deals in iron, steel and coal and manages firms in connection with these articles. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:13-2 1940
 Tokiwa Department Store. Capital: 500,000 yen. Firm is under direction of Shinada and Miyako. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:13-3 1940

-COMMERCE - FOREIGN TRADE Table of Manchoukuo foreign trade in merchandise for 1936-1940 shows amount of exports, imports, and amount of exports in excess of imports. Additional details. OEO 9:117 Feb 42 R3773

Table of the value and volume of imports and exports of the principal articles of Manchoukuo foreign trade for 1939-1940. Additional details. OEc 9:117 Feb 42 R3773
 Table of demand and supply of principal merchandise in the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere for 1935 through 1937. Products are itemized. Additional details. OEc 9:77 Feb 42 R3773

Table of trade within the Co-prosperity Sphere (Manchoukuo, Japan, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, Dutch Indies, Malay, and Philippines) shows amount of export and import trade carried on from 1935 through 1937. Additional details. OEc 9:75 Feb 42 R3773

Table of average foreign trade for principal merchandise of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. Products are itemized. Additional details. OEc 9:79 Feb 42 R3773

The total value of Manchuria's foreign trade for 1939 was 2,000,000,000 Manchurian yen of which exports amounted to 726,000,000 Manchurian yen; and imports, 1,274,000,000 Manchurian yen. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:9-2 1940

-COMMERCE - JAPAN To unify the economy of Japan and Manchuria, customs duty between the two countries will be abolished from 1 May 1944 to one year after the war. Outline of measures and outline of application procedure given. Additional details. MSh 30 Apr 44 1-11

-COMMERCE - GOVERNMENT CONTROL The Kwantung Province Traders Association League Controlling Exports and Imports was organized 15 April 1940 under the Mobilization Plan in order to eliminate free trade. Full details. Present Day Nippon 16:5-1 1940

Manchuria Cereal Company, Ltd., Hsinking. Capital: 10 million yen; capital paid up, 5 million yen. The government holds 130,000 shares and is the largest shareholder. Company organized 21 February 1938. As of 26 December 1939, the capital was increased to 30 million yen with the Government taking the entire increase. The firm has branches wherever cereals are collected or distributed. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:7-2 1940

Company for Daily Necessities. Hsinking. Capital: 50 million yen; managing director, Shinada. About 8000 kinds of articles are handled yearly, amounting to 600 million yen. Has monopoly over importation, control and distribution of sugar, Kyowa uniforms, rubber shoes, sports goods, teas, starch, salted salmon, salted salmon trout and "jikatabi". Soap, canned goods, marine products, dairy products, silk textiles, some European goods, porcelains and enamelled ware

are under the control of the Importers' League of Daily Necessities whose center is the company for Daily necessities. This firm is working under a 3 year plan. The five Central Market Companies at Hsinking, Muleden, Harbin, Mutanchiang and Kirin are to be merged into the market department of the above firm and the distribution system will be a monopolistic control. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:7-2 1940

-FINANCE From 1932 to 1942 the amount of taxes collected in Manchuria increased from 335 to 384 million yen; receipts from taxes increased from 52 to 170 million yen. Japan's investments in Manchurian industry increased from 1,350 million yen in 1941 to 7,750 million in 1942. No further details. DRPS 9 Oct 43 3-2 R2843.

As a means of acquiring funds, the Manchurian Industrial Development Corporation has increased the debenture share limit from three times the paid up capital to five times, (about 1,560,000,000 yen). When the corporation's capital of 673,000,000 yen is fully paid up the debenture issue limit will increase to 3,373,000,000 yen. Additional details. Mainichi 13 May 43 3-7

Table showing outstanding bonds and notes including internal and external loans, government bonds, government rice purchase notes, silk bills, local bonds, bank and corporation bonds, and bonds and debentures issued in Manchukuo and China, for 1940, 1941, and monthly for 1943. Full details. OEc 11:187 Apr 44 R5073

Manchoukuo financial and business statistics are given in millions of yen for 1940, 1941, April and May 1941 and February, March, April and May 1942. Included are notes issued, Hsinking wholesale commodity prices and cost of living index. Additional details. OEc 9:312 July 42 R2910
The total amounts of Manchurian national savings were 1,600,000,000 yen in 1943 and 3,000,000,000 yen in 1944. No further details. The 4 Mar 44 11-4 R5590

-FINANCE - BANKS List of 14 member banks of the Dairen Suiyokai Association. Additional details. Present Day Nippon 16:5-3 1940

Statistics are given on deposits and advances of the various banks in Manchoukuo for 1938, 1939, 1940 and September to December inclusive of 1940 and each month except the last three of 1941. Additional details. OEc 9:213 Apr 42 R2910
Statistics are given on deposits and advances in Manchoukuo for 1938, 1939, 1940, December 1940 and each month of 1941
Deposits and advances of Manchurian banks, general banks, Japanese banks, Chinese and foreign banks are included. Additional details. OEc 9:355 July 45 R2910

To promote reconstruction of North China, 8 major banks of Tokyo plan to open a joint bank in the region of Northern China. Originally the banks planned their own branches in the principal cities of the area but decided to merge interests. The 8 banks are the Mitsui Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Daiichi Bank, Yasuda Bank, Daibyaku Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Sanwa Bank, and the Nomura Bank. No further details.

FC 4 Sep 42 1-4 R3800

Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo, Hsinking. Kutaro Tomita, Esq., president; Maokeng, Esq., Vice-president. This bank makes loans for developing enterprise. No further details.

Present Day Nippon 16:13-1 1940

Manchuria Kogyo Ginko (滿洲興業銀行 - Manchuria Industrial Prosperity Bank). Location of main office is Hsianching Ta-tung Te-chieh (新京大同大街二〇二). Branch office is located in Tokyo, Kojimachiki Marunouchi (東京麹町区丸の内). Period: 1944; capital: 100,000,000 yen. No further details. OSS 6 May 44 44-1 R5590

Man-Sen Colonization Company, Ltd. Capital: 15 million yen. This company was initiated by the Manchoukuo Government in order to assist Korean immigrants. It manages, procures, disposes of and builds on land as well as makes loans to individual farmers. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:7-2 1940

-FINANCE - BUSINESS LOANS Some of the Manchuria Industrial Development Bonds will be redeemed at Japan Industrial Development Bank and its branches in Japan on 25 October 1944. The total amount of the bonds which will be redeemed is 300,000 yen. Their serial number is given. Additional details.

Kan 10 Oct 44 120-2

South Manchuria Railroad Stock Co. (南滿洲鉄道株式會社) issued company loan bonds amounting to 35,000,000 yen. The interest is 4.3%. The term is 13 years. No further details.

MSH 13 July 44 2-15

-PRICE MOVEMENTS Korean, Formosan and Hsinking price statistics for the months of October 1941 to December 1942 are given.

Full details. OEc 10:150 Mar 43 R2909

Wholesale commodity prices in Hsinking, based on 100 for 1933.

1939	1940	1940		1941		
		Oct.	Nov.	Aug.	Sept.	
181.3	250.7	236.6	232.6	247.7	249.0	
					250.1	
						255.8

No further details. OEc 9:11 Jan 42 R3773

Table of notes issued in Manchoukuo, wholesale commodity prices in Hsinking, and cost of living index in Hsinking, from 1939 through 1941. Additional details. OEc 9:72 Feb 42 R3773

Statistics given on commodity prices in Manchoukuo and China for April 1942 show an index of 261 as compared to 100 in 1933 in the former and 641.7 for April as compared with 100 in 1926, indicating far greater price increases in Northern China than in Manchoukuo. Additional details. OEc 9:318 July 42 R2910

Financial statistics are given for Manchoukuo as of 1940 and 1941, July and August 1941 and May, June, July and August, 1942. Notes issued, Hsinking wholesale commodity prices and the cost of living index in Hsinking are included. Additional details. OEc 9:460 Oct 42 R2910

Manchuokuo financial report for 1940, 1941, and 1942 gives (in millions of yen) notes issued, Hsinking wholesale commodity prices, and cost of living index in Hsinking. Additional details. OEc 9:170 Apr 42 R2910

- REAL ESTATE Manchou Bosen Co., Hsinking. Capital: 30 million yen; managing director, Che kai Shek, vice manager, Shigehi Yamada. The Manchoukuo Government, the Manchuria Industrial Bank and the Toyo Colonization Co. have each invested 10 million yen, half paid up in this company. This firm is engaged in renting, managing, selling and other transactions in real estate. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:10-3 1940

Manchuria Colonization Company. Capital: 50 million yen with privilege of issuing debentures up to ten times the paid up capital. This is a Sino-Japanese Company which has as its object putting the land under cultivation, making loans to farmers and managing training centers for young volunteers. The president is Teiji Tsubokami. Branch offices are at Chiamussu, Mutangchiang, Harbin, Mitsuzan, Dairen, Seishin, Chichibar, Kirin and Tokyo. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:7-1 1940

-SURVEYS "Manchoukuo Today" compares the situation in Manchoukuo in 1932 with that of the present time. Statistics are given on railroads, highways, consumption of table salt, postal savings deposits, education, paper notes in circulation, national budget, and the Five-Year Plan. Additional details. TGA 4:71-72 Aug 40

FOREIGN RELATIONS

-CHINA (OCCUPIED) Manchukuo representatives to the Greater East Asia Youth Conference, led by T'ang Shih-yao (), deputy chief of the Central Advancement Headquarters of the Concordia Association, arrived in Nanking on 7 October 1944. The Filipino delegates also arrived in the same evening. No further details. KTH 9 Oct 44 2-5 R5516,2453

The second China-Manchukuo Electric Power Cooperation Conference, which originally was scheduled to be held in Hsinking the first part of July 1944, was cancelled due to undetermined reasons of the Manchukuan authorities. Later the Manchukuo Government notified the Chinese authorities to take the initiative in calling the conference, and the latter has formally acceded to the request made by the Manchukuo Government. The Chinese authorities have set the forthcoming conference in Hsinking for 31 July, with the North China Electric Industry Company and the North China Development Company as representatives from China. Two issues will be raised by the Chinese delegation at the conference: 1) the importation of capital and materials to China from Manchukuo, and 2) the exchange of personnel between the two nations. No further details. HPHP
15 July 44 2-12 R5387:2337

-KOREA

At a Manchurian-Korea economic meeting it was decided to take steps leading to closer collaboration between the two countries. In view of the increasing importance of Korea's railroads, rolling materials, especially locomotives, are to be sent to Korea to supply a connecting link between Manchuria and Korea. No further details. NA 8 Sep 44
1-2 R5443

GOVERNMENT

Chart shows the organization of Manchukuo Puppet Government. Full details. Wei-man-chou-kuo-cheng-fu-tsu-chih-piao (Chi-chi-ha-er) Jan 44 R5507:2425
In order to insure a perfect police service in Manchuria, 40 high police officials met in Hsinking for the first national police inspectors conference. 700 sub-inspectors will be put under the direction of the 40 officials and will leave for various parts of Manchuria 1 April 1943 to collaborate with the local authorities. No further details. JSh 27 Mar 45 4-4

INDUSTRY

The Japanese Ministries of Finance and Justice Announcement #41 gives names of industrial and other companies in Manchuria as mentioned in the Application Procedure of Corporation Bonds Registration Regulation. Additional details. Kam 12 Oct 44 139-1
With the inauguration of the second five-year plan in 1942, the Manchukuo Government put into effect a plan of rationally and systematically distributing important industries over the extensive territories which are to be well equipped with electric power. It has already selected

various points of vantage for the establishment of electric power generating plants on a grand scale, realizing the inadvisability of depending upon the labor of Shantung Chinese workers and Japanese capital and technical skill. The River Sungari will first be harnessed for electrifying the industrial zones with Kirin as the center of activity. The next undertaking is the establishment of another industrial zone with Erhtaokiang and Tunghua as the centers of the iron and steel industry. Antung is to be made the third industrial zone when the River Yalu is harnessed and the Daito port is opened to service. As these industrial zones will have an abundant supply of cheap electric power, they will have no difficulty in overcoming the shortage of labor and are bound to abstract all kinds of industrial enterprises including coal mining, iron and steel works, chemical industry, machine and apparatus manufacture, etc. No further details. NTW 25 Feb 43 S-2f R3870

The liquefaction of coal is being carried on in Saupinkai, Fowsin, Chinchow, Fushun, and other places. With the completion of the Five Year Plan these plants should yield a considerable amount of oil. The production of pig iron and steel, too, will by that time be developed to such an extent that Manchoukuo will be self-sufficient in these materials. The country does not produce rubber, but plans have been made to manufacture synthetic rubber, making use of the abundant supply of electric power, coal and limestone. No further details. TGA 4:74 Aug 40

Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation has a subscribed capital of 506,250,000 and a paid up capital of 506,250,000. Its head office is in Hsinking, Manchoukuo; its branch office in Tokyo, Yoshisuke Aikawa is president principal affiliated companies in Manchoukuo and Japan are listed. Additional details. NTW 18 Feb 43 V R3870
 Tohondo Development Co., Ltd., (Tohondo Kaihatsu K.K.)
 Established 1938; capital subscribed, 140,000,000; capital paid, 91,250,000; head office, Hsinking, Manchoukuo; affiliate of Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. No further details. NTW 18 Feb 43 V R3870

-GOVERNMENT CONTROL In the past, the advanced industry was concentrated in Fentien and the zone is still being expanded though it is considered unwise from the viewpoint of national defense. It is true that Fentien has an abundance of underground water, is located on the route which the Shantung Chinese workers take in entering the country, is so situated that the coal at the Fushun coal mine and the

iron ore at Anshan are easily accessible. Nevertheless, it is not advantageous to allow the unlimited development of Fentien as the machine and apparatus manufacturing center at the expense of the national economic defense system. No further details. NTW 25 Feb 43 9-1 R3870

In 1941 the Manchoukuo Government, as a result of investigation began in 1937, announced its policy for the national and effective utilization of land by systematizing industrial, cultural and social equipments in all sections of the country for the benefit of the people as a whole. With this ideal, the Manchoukuo Government launched the second five-year plan in 1942, whereby the important industries are to be controlled by the Government for a synthetic development of all economic aspects of the country. The central point of the program is the systematic and rational localization of mining, manufacturing, and agricultural industries and labor. NTW 25 Feb 43 6-1ff R3870

-AIRCRAFT Manchuria Airplane Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Manshu Hikoki Seizo K.K.). Established 1938; capital subscribed, 100,000,000; capital paid, 50,000,000; head office, Mukden, Manchoukuo; affiliate of Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. No further details. NTW 18 Feb 43 V R3870

-AUTOMOBILE Dowa Automobile Co., Ltd. (Dowa Jidosha Kogyo K.K.). Established 1934; capital subscribed, 30,000,000; capital paid up, 30,000,000; head office Mukden, Manchoukuo; affiliated with Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. No further details. NTW 18 Feb 43 V R3870

Manchuria Automobile Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Manshu Jidosha Seizo K.K.). Established 1939; capital subscribed, 100,000,000; capital paid, 25,000,000; head office, Hsinking, Manchoukuo; affiliate of Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. No further details. NTW 18 Feb 43 V R3870

-FUEL During the first five-year plan beginning in 1937, a number of important industries were decentralized to some extent with a view toward strengthening the national defense economy. An example is the liquid fuel manufacturing industry at the Fushun coal mine of the South Manchuria Railway Company. Instead of expanding the industry right on the spot, the company established new plants at Sauping-kai, Kirin and Chinchow, taking into consideration the availability of raw material, coal fuel, transportation and labor. No further details. NTW 25 Feb 43 8-18 R3870

There are rich oil-bearing fields in Fowsin (South Manchukuo). In April, 1940, gas was found escaping out of the ground at a point in an anticlinal axis which extended from east to west for 100 kilometres. The gas rose to a height of 20 metres above the surface of the earth from a depth of about 100 metres. The first oil stratum was 12 metres in thickness, and from it the Manchuria Petroleum Company succeeded in obtaining a large amount of crude oil. Further prospecting in this locality has confirmed the existence of many oil strata of varying thicknesses lying several thousand metres below the surface. These discoveries have led the Company to undertake drilling on a large scale. No further details. TGA 4,73-74 Aug 40

-HEAVY INDUSTRY Manchuria Heavy Machine Co., Ltd. (Manshu Juki K.K.). Established 1940; capital subscribed, 50,000,000; capital paid up, 50,000,000; head office, Hsinking, Manchoukuo; affiliate of Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. No further details. NTW 18 Feb 43
V R3870

-METAL It is estimated that the steel production in Manchuria in 1942 was 3,000,000 tons. No further details. Hsin Ching, chi, Chungking 16 Oct 44 1-11

Manchuria Light Metals Co., Ltd. (Manshu Keikinzoku Seiso K.K.). Established 1936; capital subscribed, 80,000,000; capital paid, 80,000,000; head office, Fushun, Manchoukuo. affiliate of Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. No further details. NTW 18 Feb 43 V R3870

Manchuria Lead Co., Ltd. (Manshu Enko K.K.). Established 1935; capital subscribed, 30,000,000; capital paid, 10,500,000 head office, Mukden, Manchoukuo; affiliate of Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. No further details. NTW 18 Feb 43 V R3870

Showa Steel Works, Ltd. (K.K. Showa Seiko Sho). Established 1929; capital subscribed, 200,000,000; capital paid, 200,000,000; head office, Anshan, Manchoukuo; affiliate of Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. No further details. NTW 18 Feb 43 V R3870

Manchuria Magnesium Industry Co., Ltd. (Manshu Magnesium Kogyo K.K.). Established 1938; capital subscribed, 10,000,000; capital paid, 10,000,000; head office, Hsinking, Manchoukuo; affiliate of Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. No further details. NTW 18 Feb 43 V R3870

-MINING Manchuria Mining Co., Ltd. (Manshu Kozan K.K.). Established 1938; capital subscribed, 100,000,000; capital paid, 90,000,000; head office, Hsinking, Manchoukuo; affiliate of Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. No further details. NTW 18 Feb 43 V R3870

Penhsihu Coal and Iron Co., Ltd. (K.K. Honkeiko Baitetsu Koshi). Established 1910; capital subscribed, 100,000,000; capital paid, 100,000,000; head office, Penhsihu, Manchoukuo; affiliate of Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. No further details. NTW 18 Feb 43 V R3870

It is estimated that Manchukuo has the following mineral resources; 19,300,000,000 metric tons of coal deposits; 3,000,000,000 metric tons of iron; 5,600,000,000 metric tons of oil-shale; and 5,000,000,000 metric tons of magnesite. Deposits of gold ore were estimated to be worth 6,000,000,000 yen; placer gold, 5,000,000,000 yen. Tin, zinc, copper, magnesium, tungsten, and molybdenum resources have been discovered from time to time, and their refining plants have been industrialized in various parts of the country. No further details. TGA 4:73 Aug 40

In the third year of Manchukuo's Five-Year Plan (1939) the main stress was laid upon increasing the output of coal, iron, non-ferrous metals, and development of electric power. 80% of the goal set was realized in the production of iron and steel, which was 20% more than that of the previous year. The output of coal was 99.8% of the quantity expected, which was 33% more than that of the year before. The production of aluminum at Fushun reached the goal set for 1939. Equipment for the production of other metals has almost been completed, and the country will soon be self-sufficient in such metals as lead and zinc. No further details. TGA 4:72 Aug 40

Manchuria Colliery Co., Ltd. (Manchu Tanko K.K.). Established 1934; capital subscribed, 300,000,000; capital paid up, 275,000,000; head office, Hsinking, Manchoukuo; affiliated with Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. No further details. NTW 18 Feb 43 V R3870

Since the adoption of the first five-year plan in 1937 demanding an increased production of liquid fuel and iron as a part of the plan of national defense, the coal mining industry at Fushun and the iron works at Penhsihu have had an unprecedented development. No further details. NTW 25 Feb 43 7-2f R3870

The mining of coal itself at the Fushun coal mine is not on a paying basis. The South Manchuria Railway Company has been making both ends meet by producing coke, pitch, ammonium sulphate, creosote and oil-shale right on the coal field. No further details. NTW 25 Feb 43 9-1f R3870

Production of coal in Manchuria in 1941 was 25,795,000 tons; in 1942, about 30,000,000 tons. No further details.

Hsin Ching-Chi, Chungking, 16 Oct 44 1-11

P'ang-yen T'ieh-kuang Kung-szu (*廣煙礦公司*)
-P'ang-yen Iron Mine Company). Capital: 20,000,000 yen.

No further details. KJP 14 July 44 1-4 R5073,2054

The iron production in Manchuria in the year 1936 was 19,040,000 tons. No further details. KJP 14 July 44

1-4 R5073,2054

Iron production in Manchuria in 1942 was about 5,000,000 tons. No further details. Hsin Ching-chi, Chungking

16 Oct 44 1-11

-POWER The production of power in Manchukuo by thermal generation has reached 97% of the goal set by the Five-Year Plan. This is 30% more than that of 1938. The production of energy by hydraulic generation called for the construction of dams at the Sungari and Yalu Rivers. The Government completed the work of impounding the waters of these rivers before the end of 1939. The construction of the dams is scheduled for completion before the end of 1941. No further details.
TGA 4,72-73 Aug 40

-PRECISION INSTRUMENTS The Nippon Optical Industry Company established the Manchuria Optical Company in June 1938. No further details. Mainichi 1 May 43 3-3

-TOBACCO The number of cigarette wrapping machines (*捲上机*) in Manchuria, operated by Japanese is 126, by Manchurians, 30, and by old British and American Trusts, 101. All the tobacco companies are controlled by the Manchurian Government. One machine produces 100,000,000 cigarettes a year. Names and locations of tobacco companies, and number of cigarette machines of each company are given. Additional details.
Dia 1 Jan 44 23 R5590

Manchuria Tobacco Kabushiki Kaisha (*滿洲煙草株式會社*)
-Manchuria Tobacco Stock Co.). The company combined East Asia Tobacco and Manchuria Tobacco companies in 1943. Period: last term of 1943; capital: 50,000,000 yen; dividends: 8%. Additional details. Dia 11 Jan 44 27-3f R5590

MANPOWER

-LABOR

There are about 700,000 women working in various agricultural areas in Manchuria to help increase production. No further details. WH 3 Oct 44 4-6 R5571,2569

To reinforce the nationalistic spirit of Manchukuo, the Concordia Association has instituted a so-called

"Wartime Working Outline" to meet the situation adequately. The Outline will go into effect immediately. No further details. TYWP 2 Sep 44 1-8 R5516,2464

POPULATION

From 1932 to 1942 the population of Manchuria increased from 30 to 43 million. No further details. DRPE 9 Oct 43 3-2 R2843

The population of Manchukuo is roughly estimated at 37,000,000 or 27 persons per square kilometre. There are 1,600,000 Manchus, 700,000 Mongols, 31,000,000 Chinese, 560,000 Japanese, 900,000 Koreans and 50,000 Russians. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:8-3 1940

At the time the State of Manchukuo was established, the population was estimated at 30,000,000, but since then it has increased by five or six million. Additional details. TGA 4:76-77 Aug 40

RAW MATERIALS

In Manchoukuo there are about 1,600,000,000 tons of iron ore and about 130,000,000 tons of rich ores, but they are mostly in the southern part of the country, while 90% of the coal resources necessary for the iron industry are in the northern section. The coal deposits at Fushun are no more than 10% of the entire coal resources of the country. If the iron industry in South Manchoukuo cannot be operated on a paying basis by transporting the coal from the northern to the southern part of the country, some kind of industrial enterprise must be encouraged to industrialize the coal region in the north. At the Fushun coal mine, the mining of coal itself is not on a paying basis but the South Manchuria Railway Company has been making both ends meet by producing coke, pitch, ammonium sulphate, arsenate and oil-shale right at the scene of the coal field. No further details. NTN 25 Feb 43 9-11 R3870

According to an investigation of Manchurian Coal, Mine Stock Limited Co. (), the amount of unearthened coal in Manchuria is 19,500,000,000 tons. No further details. Hsin shing-chi, Chungking, 16 Oct 44 1-10 The amount of unearthened iron in Manchuria is about 4,000,088,000 tons. No further details. CPJP 27 Sep 44 4-3 In the province of Jehol, Manchuria, new deposits have been found of Asbestos and mica, as well as tungsten and manganese. Also, the Mitsui-concern will start the production of mercury in an old mine in Jehol called Chouchangtau. No further details. CI 13 Nov 42 490 R5339

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

For better understanding of the culture of East Asia, the Manchukuo Editing and Translation Institute is established in Hsinking to deal with materials in Japanese, Manchurian and Mongolian languages. No further details. MSh 29 Apr 44 2-9

The Japan-Manchoukuo Cultural Society is expected to soon complete the compilation of a comprehensive Japanese dictionary to facilitate studies in the Japanese language by Manchoukuo students. The Society is also working on the compilation of historical data on Manchoukuo and Mongolia during the Ming dynasty, the translation into Chinese of the history of Manchoukuo during the ten years since its founding and the printing of a Mongolian-Japanese dictionary. No further details. NTim 20 Sept 44 3-1

One billion yen will be spent in developing seven northern border provinces in Manchukuo. The program includes road improvement, construction of motor highways, establishment of service stations at points of vantage, extension of railway lines, electrification of seven provinces, establishment of radio stations, and popularization of radio reception, as well as the establishment of various sanitary and medical institutions such as hospitals, medical consultation stations, etc., for the prevention of epidemics. Additional details. TGA 4:74-75 Aug 40

100-14

Japan Industry: April - May 1944
May 1943

J A P A N: I N D U S T R Y

A planned program to increase production in the five key industries, namely iron and steel, coal mining, light metal, shipbuilding and aircraft, is announced. Mobilization power and manpower will be put into effect in support of the program. A total utilization of equipment and materials and full use of electric power is called for. All labor sources will be tapped to meet the increased demand for manpower.

Additional details. Mainichi 5 May 43 1-6

A report is given of a survey published in Toyo Keizai on the development of Japan's war economy in 1944, and the output in the airplane industry and in other related industries.

The raw materials industries have shifted their emphasis from the South Seas to Japan and Manchuria; increasing efforts have been made to develop natural mineral resources in Japan. The reorganization of Industrial Groups I and III, which was begun in 1943, was completed in 1944; the problem of transportation has assumed an increasingly important place, as a result of the growth of domestic industry and the increase of inland trade.

Additional details. NZe(R) 27 Feb 45 3-4

The names and addresses of eight dissolved industrial companies are given. Additional details. Kam 10 Oct 44 118-119

Names and addresses of nine dissolved industrial companies are given. Additional details. Kam 6 Oct 44 70-71

Goshi Kaisha Shioze (合資会社塩瀬 -Shioze Co., Ltd.).

Its address is Tokyo Eojinbichiku Yurakucho 1 Chome 3

(東京(麹町)区有楽町一丁目三番地). Period: first term of 1944; capital: 50,000 yen. No further details. Kam

6 Oct 44 72-1

Kabushiki Kaisha Shimazu Seisakusho (株式会社島津製作所 -

Shimazu Manufacturing Co., Inc.) at Kyoto-Shi Naka-Kyo-ku

Nishino Kyo-Kawahara-cho 18 (京都市中京区西京原町十八番地)

announces the new stock exchange statement on the increasing of capital. No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 3-14

R5327:2274

Manchukuo-Nippon Flax Company, a subsidiary of Nippon Manchukuo Flax Co., established the Manchuria Pig Bristle Industry Co., November 1938 in cooperation with the Manchuria Livestock Co., a "Semi-special" corporation. No further details. Mainichi 1 May 43 18-3

Nissen Nohrin Kogyo K.K. Established 1934; capital subscribed; ¥20,600,000; capital paid; ¥17,400,000; head office: Tokyo (2, Tamura-cho 1-Chome, Shiba-ku); affiliate of Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. No further details. NTW 16 Feb 43 V R3870

Shioze Co. Ltd. Period: last term of 1944; capital: 12,000 yen. No further details. Kam 6 Oct 44 72-1
 Tohoku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (東北興業株式会社 - Tohoku Industrial Development Stock Co.). The company combined with Tohoku Shinko Tochi Kabushiki Kaisha (東北振興土地株式会社 - Tohoku Land Development Stock Co.). The address of the former company is Sentai city Uraomi-chi 1-1 (仙台市隈小路一丁目). Kawagoe Takeo (川越大雄) is the president of the company. No further details. Kam 10 Oct 44 120-3

Tokai Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (東海工業株式会社 - Eastern Sea Industry Co., Inc.) announces the 13th statement of accounts of 31 January 1944. A contrasting list of the company's loans and debts is given. Additional details. NSK 5 Apr 44 5-13 R5327,2274

-AIRCRAFT Lt. General Endo, in charge of Japanese airplane production declared that the latter was doubled since the previous year. No further details. BRu(K) 8 Sept 45 2-5 R5442

Aichi Tokei Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (愛知時計電機株式会社 - Aichi Watch Electric Machines Co., Ltd.). The company has one head office, three factories, and two airfields. Locations of office, factories, and airfields. Names of administrators given; lists of aircraft, airships, aero-motors, parts, etc. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 30,000,000 yen. Additional details. KNe, 1941-42 1943:400 R5571

Aichi Tokei Denki Kabushiki Kaisha Aeromotor Factory is located at Nagoya City Atsuta-ku Ichiban-cho 6-chome (名古屋市中区一丁目). Engineering specialty: aircraft, airships, aeromotors, all kinds of aeroplane parts, all kinds of machines, watches, water meters. No further details. KNe, 1941-42 1943:400 R5571

Akashi Aero-motor Factory is located at Hyogo Prefecture Akashi City Wasaka Aza Otsubo 100 (兵庫県洲本市和坂字大坪一〇〇) The factory belongs to the Kawasaki Kokuki Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering specialty: aircraft, aeromotors, machine parts. No further details. KNe, 1941-42 1943: 398 R5571

Akashi Aircraft Frame Factory is located at Hyogo Prefecture Akashi City Wasaka Aza Otsubo 100 (兵庫県洲本市和坂字大坪一〇〇) Engineering specialty: aircraft, aeromotors, equipment, machine parts. The factory belongs to the Kawasaki Kokuki Kabushiki Kaisha. No further details. KNe, 1941-42 1943:398 R5571

Chiang-nan (江南) Shipyard is located at Shanghai Kukiang Road 36 (上海九江路三六). The shipyard belongs to Mitsubishi Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering specialty: all kinds of aircraft, aeromotors, aircraft accessories, and aircraft essential materials manufacturing and repairing. No further details.

KNo, 1941-42 1943:400 R5571

Ch'ungchin (清津) Factory is located at Korea Ch'ungchin-bu Pohang-chung (朝鮮清津浦項町). The factory belongs to Maeda Koken Kogyo. Engineering specialty: all kinds of glider designs, etc. No further details.

KNo, 1941-42 1943: 399 R5571

Fukuda Kei Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha (福田輕飛行機株式會社 - Fukuda Light Aeroplane Co., Ltd.). The company has one office and one factory. Location of the office and the factory given; names of administrators given; lists of aircraft parts manufactured. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 1,000,000 yen. Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:399 R5571

Fukuda Kei Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha factory is located at Osaka City Nishi Yodogawa-ku Owada-machi 1572 (大阪市西淀川區大和田町一五七二). Engineering specialty: light aeroplanes, glider designs, repairing, aeroplane veneers. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:399 R5571

Fuji Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha (富士飛行機株式會社 - Fuji Aeroplans Co., Ltd.). The company has one head office and three factories. Locations of office and factories given; names of administrators given; lists of aircraft parts manufactured. Period: 1941-42 1943; capital: 8,500,000 yen. Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943: 399 R5571

Fuji Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha factory is located at Tokyo City Kamada-ku Naka Rokugo 4-chome 1 (東京市葛飾區仲文郷四丁目一). Engineering specialty: gliders, aeroplanes parts, all kinds of essential materials for planes, frame work, repairing. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943: 399 R5571

Fujikura Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (藤倉工業株式會社 - Fujikura Industries Co. Ltd.). The company has one head office and three factories. Locations of office and factories given; names of administrators given; lists of manufactured goods. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 3,000,000 yen. Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:403 R5571

Gomei Kaisha Kawai Gakki Seisaku-sho factory is located at Yokohama City Terajima-machi 200 (横浜市寺島町二〇〇). Engineering specialty: light aeroplanes, glider designs, repairing, aeroplane veneers. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:400 R5571

Gifu Factory is located at Gifu Prefecture Inaba-gun Sowaramura (岐阜縣, 利澤郡, 蘇原村). The factory belongs to Kawasaki Kokuki Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering specialty: aircraft, aeromotor and machine parts, etc. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943,398 R5571

Hikoshima (彦島) Shipyard is located at Shimonoseki City Hikoshima 1-chome 130 (下関彦島一丁目一三〇). The shipyard belongs to Mitsubishi Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering specialty: all kinds of aircraft, aeromotors, aircraft accessories, aircraft essential materials manufacturing; and repairing. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943,400 R5571

Hiratsuka Factory is located at Hiratsuka City Uranyu Aza Amanuma 700 (平塚市馬入字天沼七〇〇). The factory belongs to Nippon Kokusai Koku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering specialty: aircraft frames, frame works, aero-engines, propellers, etc. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943, 396 R4299

Hitachi Kokuki Kabushiki Kaisha (日立航空機株式會社 - Hitachi Aircraft Co., Ltd.). The company has one head office and factories given; names of administrators given; lists of aircraft parts manufactured. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 30,000,000 yen. Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943,402-03 R5571

Ishikawa-jima Koku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (石川島航空工業株式會社 - Ishikawa-jima Aircraft Manufacturing Co., Ltd.). Has one head office and one factory; location of office and factory given; names of administrators given; lists of aircraft parts manufactured given. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 25,000,000 yen. Additional details. KNo 1941-42 1943, 395 R4299

Ishikawa-jima Koku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha factory is located at Yokohama City Isokoku Tomioka-machi Aza Showa-cho 3174 (横浜市磯子區扇町新字昭和町三一七四) Engineering speciality: aero-engines, aircraft parts, designing and repairing. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943,395 R4299
Kabushiki Kaisha Kikyū Seisaku-sho (株式會社氣球製作所 - Balloon Factory, Ltd.). The company has one head office, location given; names of administrators given; lists of airships manufactured. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 500,000 yen. Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943,403 R5571

Kabushiki Kaisha Tokyo Hikoki Seisaku-sho (株式會社東京飛行機製作所 - Tokyo Aeroplane Factory, Ltd.). Has one office and one factory; location of the office and the factory given; names of administrators given; list of aircraft manufactured. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 3,500,000 yen. Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943,397 R4299

Kabushiki Kaisha Tokyo Hikoki Seisaku-sho factory is located at Tokyo City Kamada-ku Hata Edomi-cho 1, 592.23 (東京市蒲田区江段町一丁目二番三). Engineering specialty: aircraft manufacturing and repairing. No further details.

KNo, 1941-42 1943;397 R4299

Kabushiki Kaisha Watanabe Tekko-sho (株式会社渡辺鐵工所 - Watanabe Ironworks, Ltd.). Has one head office and one factory; location of the office and the factory given; names of administrators given; lists of aircraft manufactured.

Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 30,000,000 yen.

Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943; 397 R4299

Kabushiki Kaisha Watanabe Tekko-sho factory is located at

Fukuoka City Suburb Zasshonokama (福岡市外灘洞隈)

Engineering specialty: all kinds of machines and machine parts, aeroplane frames, plane wheels, aircraft parts,

Asakawa-type charcoal gas generators. No further details.

KNo, 1941-42 1943; 397 R5571

Kanda (神田) Factory is located at Kokura City Tomino

(小倉市富町). The factory belongs to Maeda Koken

Kogyo. Engineering specialty: all kinds of glider designs,

etc. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943;399 R5571

Kawanishi Kokuki Kabushiki Kaisha (川西航空株式会社 -

Kawanishi Aircraft Co., Ltd.). Has one head office; location

of the office given, but location of factory not given; names of administrators given; lists of aircraft parts manufactured.

Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 30,000,000 yen.

Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943 397 R5571

Kawanishi Kokuki Kabushiki Kaisha is located at Hyogo

Prefecture Muko-gun Naruomura Naruo Daitoichi (兵庫県武庫

郡尾村尾大東一) Engineering specialty of the

company: aircraft frames, aircraft parts, aeromotors, aero-

motor parts. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943; 397 R5571

Kawasaki Kokuki Kabushiki Kaisha (川崎航空機株式会社 -

Kawasaki Aircraft Co., Ltd.). Has one head office and four

factories; locations of the office and factories given;

names of administrators given; list of aircraft parts manu-

factured. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 50,000,000

yen. Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943;398 R5571

Kobe (神戸) Shipyard is located at Kobe City Hyogo-ku

Wadasaki-cho 3-cho-me (神戸市兵庫区和田町一丁目)

The factory belongs to Mitsubishi Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha.

Engineering specialty: all kinds of aircraft, aeromotors,

aircraft accessories, aircraft essential materials manu-

facturing and repairing. No further details. KNo, 1941-42

1943;400 R5571

Koizumi (小泉) Factory is located at Gumma Prefecture Yuraku-gun Okawa Mura Oaza Sakata Aza Daiten 28

(群馬縣邑樂郡大川村大字坂田段大店二八)。 The factory belongs to Nakajima Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha.

Engineering specialty: aeroplane frames, aero-engines.

No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:398 R5571

Komei Kaisha Kawai Gakki Seisakusho (合名會社河合樂器製作所) Unlimited Partnership Kawai Musical Instruments Factory). The company has one head office and one factory.

Location of the office and the factory given; names of representative given; lists of aircraft parts manufactured.

Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 500,000 yen.

Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:400 R5571

Kyoto Factory is located at Kyoto-fu Kuse-gun Okubo-mura

(京都府久世郡大久保村) The factory belongs to Nippon Kokusai Koku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering

specialty: aircraft frames, frame works, aero-engines, propellers, etc. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:

396 R4299

Maeda Koken Kogyo (前田航空工業 - Maeda Aeroplane Research Industry). Its old name was Kyushu Kokukai

(九州航空會). The company has one head office and six factories. Locations of offices and factories, name of

chief, and lists of aircraft parts given. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943. Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:399 R5571

Maeda Koken Kogyo Production Factory is located at Fukuoka City Itoshima-gun-Shusenji Tokunaga (福岡市特島郡周船

寺村徳永). Engineering specialty: all kinds of glider designs, etc. No further details. KNo, 1941-42

1943:399 R5571

Maruyama (丸山) Factory is located at Kumamoto City

Hanabata-machi (熊本市花畑町). The factory belongs to Maeda Koken Kogyo. Engineering specialty: all

kinds of glider designs, etc. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:399 R5571

Masada Hikoki Seisaku-sho (正田飛行機製作所 -

Masada Aeroplane Factory). The company has one office and one factory. Location of the office and the factory given; name of president given; list of aircraft parts manufactured.

Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 4,000,000 yen. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:402 R5571

Mitaka Koku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (三鷹航空工業株式會社 -

Mitaka Aircraft Manufacturing Co., Ltd.) The company has one office and one factory. Location of the office and the

factory given; names of administrators given; list of aircraft manufactured. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital:

6,000,000 yen. Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:400 R5571

Mitaka Koku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha factory is located at
Tokyo-fu Kita Tama-gun Mitaka-machi Kamirenjaku 990

(東京府北多摩郡三鷹町上連雀九九〇)。
Engineering speciality: aircraft. No further details.
KNo, 1941-42 1943,400 R5571

Mitsubishi Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (三菱重工業株式会社 -
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.) The company has one
head office and ten factories. Locations of offices and
factories given; names of administrators given; lists of
aircraft and aeromotors and accessories manufactured.

Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 480,000,000 yen.
Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943,400 R5571

Mitsuno Curida Seisaku-sho (美津濃グライダー製作所 -
Mitsuno Glider Factory). The factory has one head office
and two factories. Locations of office and factories given;
names of administrators given; list of aircraft parts manu-
factured. Period: 1941-1st of 1943; capital: 2,000,000
yen. Additional details. KNo 1941-42 1943,402 R5571

Misaho (瑞穂) Factory is located at Nagoya City
Showa-ku Horida-dori 3-chome-3 (名古屋市昭和区堀田通三番地)
The factory belongs to Aichi Tokai Denki Kabushiki Kaisha.
Engineering speciality: aeroplanes, airships, all kinds of
aeroplane parts, all kinds of machines, watches, water meters.

No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943,400 R5571

Mizukami (水上) Airfield is located at Nagoya City
Minato-ku Tsukichi-cho 8 (名古屋市長浜区築地町八)
The airfield belongs to Aichi Tokai Denki Kabushiki Kaisha.
No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943,400 R5571

Musashino (武蔵野) Factory is located at Tokyo-fu
Shimo Musashino-cho Nishi Kubo 650 (東京府下武蔵野町西窪六五〇)
The factory belongs to Nakajima Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha.
Engineering speciality: aeroplane frames, aero-engines.

No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943,398 R5571

Mutsukami (陸上) Airfield is located at Aichi Pre-
fecture Nishi Kano-gun Homi Mura (愛知県西加茂郡伴
見村)。
The airfield belongs to the Aichi Tokai
Denki Kabushiki Kaisha. No further details. KNo, 1941-42
1943,600 R5571

Nagasaki Arms (長崎) Works is located at Nagasaki
City Obashi-cho 200 (長崎市大橋町二〇〇)。
The factory belongs to Mitsubishi Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha.
Engineering speciality: all kinds of aircraft, aeromotors,
aircraft accessories, and aircraft essential materials manu-
facturing and repairing. No further details. KNo, 1941-42
1943,400 R5571

Nagasaki (長崎) Shipyard is located at Nagasaki City
 Akuura-machi 1-chome (長崎市包浦町一丁目).
 Engineering specialty: all kinds of aircraft manufacturing
 and repairing; all kinds of aeromotors manufacturing and
 repairing; all kinds of aircraft accessories manufacturing
 and repairing. The factory belongs to Mitsubishi Jukogyo
 Kabushiki Kaisha. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943,400
 R5571

Nagatoku (永徳) Aircraft Factory is located at Nagoya
 City Minato-ku Inanaga Shinden "1" chome 48 (名古屋市港区
 大津東新町一丁目48番). The factory belongs to Aichi Tokai Denki
 Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering specialty: aeroplanes, airships,
 aeromotors, all kinds of aeroplane parts, all kinds of machines,
 watches, water meters. No further details. KNo, 1941-42
 1943,400 R5571

Nakajima Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha (中島飛行機株式会社 -
 Nakajima Aeroplane Co., Ltd.). Has one head office and five
 factories; locations of office and factories given; names
 of administrators given; lists of aircraft parts manufactured.
 Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 50,000,000 yen.
 Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943,398 R5571

Nagoya (名古屋) Aeromotors Factory is located at Nagoya
 City Higashi-ku Dazai-cho Aza Emuko 998 (名古屋市東区大塚町
 字江向九八). The factory belongs to Mitsubishi Jukogyo
 Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering speciality: all kinds of
 aircraft, aeromotors, aircraft accessories, and aircraft
 essential materials manufacturing and repairing. No further
 details. KNo, 1941-42 1943,400 R5571

Nagoya (名古屋) Aircraft Factory is located at Nagoya
 City Minato-ku Os-machi (名古屋市港区大江西七).
 The factory belongs to Mitsubishi Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha.
 Engineering speciality: all kinds of aircraft, aeromotors,
 aircraft accessories, aircraft essential materials manufactur-
 ing and repairing. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943,400
 R5571

Nagoya (名古屋) Metal Factory is located at Nagoya City
 Higashi-ku Dazai-machi Aza Emuko 998 (名古屋市東区大塚町
 字江向九八). The factory belongs to Mitsubishi Jukogyo
 Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering speciality: all kinds of
 aircraft aeromotors, aircraft accessories and aircraft
 essential materials manufacturing and repairing. No further
 details. KNo, 1941-42 1943,400 R5571

Nihon Kokuki Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (日本航空機工業株式会社 -
 Nihon Aircraft Industry Co., Ltd.). Its old name was
 Ito Aeroplane Co., Ltd. Has one head office and one factory;
 location of the office and the factory given; names of ad-
 ministrators given; list of manufactured parts given.
 Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 7,500,000 yen.
 Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943; 395 R4299

Nihon Kokuki Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha factory is located at Chiba Prefecture Chiba-gun Tsudanuma-cho Saginuma 1440 (千葉縣千葉郡津田町菅沼一四四〇) Engineering speciality: all kinds of aircraft-frame designs, aircraft parts, wooden propellers, and glider designs. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:395 R4299

Nippon Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha (日本飛行機株式会社) Nippon Aeroplane Co., Ltd.). Has two offices and two factories; locations of offices and factories given; names of administrators given; lists of aircraft parts manufactured. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 15,000,000 yen. Additional details KNo, 1941-42 1943:396 R4299

Nippon Kokusai Koku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (日本國際航空工業株式會社) Nippon International Aircraft Manufacturing Co., Ltd.). Has two offices and three factories; locations of offices and factories given; names of administrators given; lists of aircraft parts manufactured. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 36,000,000 yen. Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943: 396 R4299

Nippon Shokei Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha (日本小型飛行機株式會社) Nippon Small Type Aeroplane Co., Ltd.). Has one head office and one factory; location of the office and the factory given; names of administrators given; lists of aircraft parts manufactured given. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 500,000 yen. Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:395 R4299

Nippon Shokei Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha factory is located at Tokyo City Kamata-ku Haginaka-cho 94 (東京市蒲田區萩中町九四) Engineering speciality: glider designs, glider and aircraft motors, small type aeroplanes designs, etc. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:395 R4299

Nozawa Koku Kenkyu-sho (野澤航空研究所) Nozawa Aircraft Research Institute). The Research Institute is located at Tokyo City Kojimachi-ku Yuraku-cho 1-chome 7 (東京市麹町區有樂町一七). Name of administrator given. The institute manufactures light aeroplanes and aero-motors. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:399 R5571

Ofuna (大船) Factory is located at Kanagawa Prefecture Kamakura-gun Fukazawa Mura Yamazaki Aza Machibenne 110 (神奈川縣鎌倉郡深澤村山崎字八八一一). The factory belongs to Fuji Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering speciality: gliders, aeroplanes parts, all materials for planes, frame works and parts, repairing. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:399 R5571

Osaka Factory is located at Hyogo Prefecture Kawanobe-gun Sonoda Muradonouchi (兵庫縣川辺郡岡村之内). The factory belongs to Nippon Kokusai Koku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering speciality: aircraft frames, frame works, aero-engines, propellers, etc. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943: 396 R4299

Ota (太田) Factory is located at Gunma Prefecture Nitta-gun Ota-machi (群馬縣新田郡太田町).

The factory belongs to Nakajima Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha.

Engineering speciality: aeroplane frames, aero-engines.

No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:398 R5571

Showa Hikoki Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (昭和飛行機工業株式会社) Showa Aeroplane Manufacturing Co., Ltd.). The company has

one head office and one factory. Location of the office and the factory given; names of administrators given; lists of aircraft and aircraft parts manufactured. Period: 1941-1st of 1943; capital: 30,000,000 yen. Additional details.

KNo, 1941-42 1943:402 R5571

Tachikawa Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha (立川飛行機株式会社) Tachikawa Aeroplane Co., Ltd.). The company has one head

office and two factories; locations of the office and factories given; names of administrators given; lists of aircraft parts manufactured. Period: 1941-1st term of

1943; capital: 25,000,000 yen. Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943 398 R5571

Tachikawa Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha factories are located at Tokyo-fu Tachikawa City 3628 (東京都立川市三文三八) and at Tokyo-fu Sunakawa Mura Eshima (東京都砂川村江島)

Engineering speciality: aircraft frames, aircraft accessories and parts, etc. No further details.

KNo, 1941-42 1943:398 R5571

Tama (多摩) Factory is located at Tokyo-fu Shimo Masashino-machi Sokimas 10 (東京都下武蔵野市前一二).

The factory belongs to Nakajima Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha.

Engineering speciality: aeroplane frames, aero-engines.

No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:398 R5571

Tokyo Factory is located at Tokyo City Suginami-ku Yato-machi 88 (東京市杉並区宿河八八).

The factory belongs to Nakajima Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering speciality aeroplane frames, aero-engines. No further details. KNo,

1941-42 1943:398 R5571

Tokyo Koku Kabushiki Kaisha (東京航空株式会社) Tokyo Aircraft Co., Ltd.). Has one head office and two

factories; locations of the office and factories given; names of administrators given; lists of aircraft and aircraft

parts and accessories manufactured. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 2,650,000 yen. Additional details.

KNo 1941-42 1943:396 R4299

Tokyo Koku Kabushiki Kaisha factory is located at Tokyo City Kamata-ku Naka Kamata 3-chome 1 (東京市蒲田区仲蒲田三ノ一)

Engineering speciality: designs, aeroplanes, plane parts, meters, repairing, aircraft accessories,

Aiba-type training planes, passenger planes, etc. No

further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:396 R4299

Tokyo Koku Kabushiki Kaisha branch factory is located at Hata Tokyo Airfield (羽田東京飛行場). Engineering speciality: designs, aeroplanes, plane parts, meters, repairs, aircraft accessories, Aiba-type training planes, passenger planes, etc. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:396 R4299

Tokyo Machines Factory is located at Tokyo Kamada-ku Shimo Maruko-cho 321 (東京市蒲田區下丸子町三二一). The factory belongs to Mitsubishi Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering speciality: all kinds of aircraft aeromotors, aircraft accessories and aircraft essential materials manufacturing and repairing. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:400 R5571

Tomioka Factory is located at Yokohama City Isoko-ku Tomioka-machi 3,175 (横浜市磯子區宮岡町三,一七五). The factory belongs to Nippon Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering speciality: plane frames, plane parts and repairing, etc. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:396 R4299

Tomoi Kokuki Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (巴特空機工業株式会社) Tomoi Aircraft Manufacturing Co., Ltd.). Has one head office and one factory; location of the office and the factory given; names of administrators given; lists of aircraft parts manufactured. Period: 1941-1st term of 1943; capital: 160,000 yen. Additional details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:396-397 R4299

Tomoi Kokuki Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha factory is located at Hofu City Oaza Nishi Sabaryo 2,536 (防府市大字西佐波令二,五三六). Engineering speciality: glider and light aeroplane designs and model aircraft, etc. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:396-397 R4299

Uchiyama (内山) Factory is located at Fukuoka City Aiiwa Shimo (福岡市荻原下). The factory belongs to Maeda Kokon Kogyo. Engineering speciality: all kinds of glider designs, etc. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943: 399 R5571

Yamagata Factory is located at Yamagata City Koshirokawa-cho 80 (山形市小石川町八〇). The factory belongs to Nippon Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering speciality: plane frames, plane parts and repairing, etc. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:396 R4299

Yokohama (横浜) Factory is located at Yokohama City Kanagawa-ku Minami Sengen-cho 22 (横浜市中区南仙伝町二二). The factory belongs to Fuji Hikoki Kabushiki Kaisha. Engineering speciality: gliders, aeroplanes parts all kinds of essential materials for planes, frame work and parts, repairing. No further details. KNo, 1941-42 1943:399 R5571

-ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS Ministry of Munitions announced on 30 March 1944 that the Diet has amended the regulations for the use of the adjustment fund for firms that are being converted to other types of businesses. No further details. NSK 1 Apr 44
1-14 R5327;2274

-AUTOMOTIVE Hokuriku Kabutsu Jitsha Kabushiki Kaisha (北陸貨物自動車株式會社 -Hokuriku Truck Stock Co.). Its address is Kanazawa city Minamicho 2 (金澤市南町二丁目). Torihada Tokujiro (鳥田徳次郎) is the president and the president of the board of directors of the company. No further details. Kam 6 Oct 44 72-1

-CHEMICAL In order to conduct the large-scale production of metallic magnesium through the utilization of the Suiho water power station, preparations for the construction of the Mitsubishi Kwantung Provincial Metallic Magnesium Industry Co. (tentative name) are now being pushed. The entire sum of the company's capital will be invested by the Mitsubishi Honsha, Ltd. The company is expected to commence operations toward the end of next year. No further details. Mainichi 14 May 43 3-4

Nissan Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd. (Nissan Kagaku Kogyo K.K.). Established 1934; capital subscribed; ¥124,000,000; capital paid; ¥93,000,000; head office: Tokyo (2, Tanura-cho 1-chome, Shiba-ku); affiliate of Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. No further details. NH 18 Feb 43
V R3870

Osaka Keisan Soda Kabushiki Kaisha (大阪石炭酸製造株式會社 -Osaka Silicic Acid Soda Stock Co.). The company combined on 30 September 1944 with Tokyo Silicic Acid Soda Stock Co. which was dissolved automatically. The address of the former company is Osaka Minamishiku Kitahama 2 Chome 90 (大阪東區北濱二丁目九〇). No further details. Kam 6 Oct 44 72-3

Advertisment of the Shinetsu Chemical Work; capital: 10,000,000 yen. Additional details. Nippon 32,64 1943

Sumitomo Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (住友化學工業株式會社 -Sumitomo Chemical Industry Stock Co.). The company will redeem some of its bonds on 25 October 1944 at Sumitomo's financial organizations in Japan. The total amount of the bonds which will be redeemed is 200,000 yen. No further details. Kam 9 Oct 44 112-3

Suzuki Kyozo (鈴木京三). Liquidator of Eiyo Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (栄養化學工業株式會社 -Nutrition Chemical Industry Co., Inc.) in Tokyo announces on 1 April 1944 that the company was dissolved on 25 March 1944 in accordance with the Central Government Order. No further details. NSX 4 Apr 44 2-14 R5327;2274

- COMMUNICATION** Oki Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (沖電氣株式會社 - Oki Electric Co., Inc.) in the Marunouchi building in Tokyo advertises electric communication machines for sale. No further details. NSK 1 Apr 44 1-14 R5327,2274
- CONSTRUCTION** Bulletin No. 615 of the Munitions Ministry issued on 21 September 1944 announced control regulation governing the Nippon Thick Slate (roofing construction) Industrial Control Association. Additional details. Kan 21 Sep 44 254-5
Nihon Senyohin Tosei Kaisha (日本船用鐵線鋼會社 - Japan Ship Goods Control Co.) announces that the company enlarged the business organization and increased personnel as of 1 April 1944. No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 2-12 R5327,2274
- ELECTRIC** Abo Denzai Kabushiki Kaisha (阿部電材株式會社 - Abo Electric Material Co., Inc.) in Tokyo advertises that the company manufactures electric insulated materials. No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 2-13 R5327,2274
Oki Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (沖電氣株式會社 - Oki Electric Co., Inc.) at Tokyo-To Kojimachiku Marunouchi 1 Chome 6 (東京市麹町區丸の内一丁目六番地) advertises sound and electric communication machines. No further details. FSK 8:65 1 May 44 R5591
Showa Denko Kabushiki Kaisha (昭和電工株式會社 - Showa Electric Industry Co., Inc.) at Tokyo-To Kyobashi-Ku (東京市京橋區) advertises new stock in increasing capital. The price of one stock is \$12.50 and the date of application is 15 April 1944. No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 3-14 R5327, 2274
- FISHING** Article states that the Japanese Government plans to utilize all water in rice fields, rivers, and lakes in order to increase the fish production in 1944. Announced total production mark in 1944 is 130,000,000 kan (1 kan = 3.28 lbs). No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 4-2 R5327,2274
The Japanese Government has appropriated 839,000 yen in 1944 in order to provide substitute liquid oil for maintaining the development of the fishing industry. No further details. Kan 26 Sep 44 302-1
- FOOD** Table of beer production assessment in Japan for 1939-1941. Additional details. OEc 9:115 Feb 42 R3773
Biwazima Seika Kabushiki Kaisha (枇杷島青果株式會社 - Biwazima Fresh Fruit Stock Col). The company is located in Nagoya. Period: 1944; capital: 2,000,000 yen. No further details. DSS 6 May 44 20-3 R5590

Chuo Ichiba Kabushiki Kaisha (中央市場株式會社 - Central Market Stock Co.). Period: 1944; capital: 300,000 yen.

No further details. DSS 6 May 44 26-3 R5590

Great East Asia Bakery Co., Ltd. Period: last term of 1944; capital: 105,000 yen. No further details.

Kan 6 Oct 44 70-4

Hyogoken Tobu Seikabutsu Tossi Kabushiki Kaisha (兵庫東都青果物株式會社 - East Hyogoken Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Control Stock Co.). Period: 1944; capital:

5,000,000 yen. No further details. DSS 6 May 44 26-3

R5590

Kabushiki Kaisha Yokosuka Shokuhin Ichiba (横浜食品市場株式會社 - Yokosuka Food Market Stock Co.).

Period: 1944; capital: 195,000 yen. No further details.

DSS 6 May 44 26-3 R5590

Kawasaki Seika Kabushiki Kaisha (川崎青果株式會社 - Kawasaki Fresh Fruit Stock Co.). Period: 1944; capital:

500,000 yen. No further details. DSS 6 May 44 26-3 R5590

Kyoto Seika Kabushiki Kaisha (京都青果株式會社 - Kyoto Fresh Fruit Stock Co.). Period: 1944; capital:

2,700,000 yen. No further details. DSS 6 Mar 44 26-3 R5590

Nagoya Chuo Seika Kabushiki Kaisha (名古屋中央青果株式會社 - Nagoya Central Fresh Fruit Stock Co.). Period: 1944;

capital: 1,000,000 yen. No further details. DSS 6 May 44 26-3 R5590

Nagoya Mansaika Ichiba Kabushiki Kaisha (名古屋南青果市場株式會社 - Nagoya Fresh Fruit South Market Stock Co.). Period: 1944;

capital: 100,000 yen. No further details. DSS 6 May 44 26-3 R5590

Naohri Nambu Seika Yukan Kaisha (直入南都製菓有限會社 - Southern Naohri Cookies Manufacturing Co., Ltd.). The location

of the company, dissolved on 20 June 1944, is Oitakan Naohrikun Iritamura Oaza Kadoda 237 (大分縣直入郡入田村大字門

河二七七). Ueda Minoru (上田敏郎) is the liquidator. No further details. Kan 9 Oct 44 111-1

Osaka Seika Kabushiki Kaisha (大阪青果株式會社 - Osaka Fresh Fruit Stock Co.). Period: 1944; capital:

10,000,000 yen. No further details. DSS 6 May 44 26-3 R5590

Shimonoseki-shi Chuo Seikabutsu Kabushiki Kaisha (下関市中央青果物株式會社 - Shimonoseki City Central Fresh Fruit

& Vegetable Stock Co.). Period: 1944; capital: 850,000 yen. No further details. DSS 6 May 44 26-3 R5590

Shimoyuki Issiki Seika Kabushiki Kaisha (下関一色青果株式會社 - Shimoyuki Issiki Fresh Fruit Stock Co.). The company is

located in Nagoya. Period: 1944; capital: 500,000 yen. No further details. DSS 6 May 44 26-3 R5590

Taitoa Seika Yukan Kaisha (大東亞製菓有限公司 -
 Great East Asia Bakery Co. Ltd.). Its address is Nagoya
 city Hishiku Tonshinsancho 4 Chome 15 (名古屋市中区天神
 一丁目四番五号). Period: first term of 1944;
 capital: 117,500 yen. No further details. Kam 6 Oct 44 70-4

Toai Ichiba Kabushiki Kaisha (東愛市場株式會社 - Toai
 Market Stock Co.). Period: 1944; capital: 100,000 yen.
 No further details. DSS 6 May 44 26-3 R5590

Tobo Shokuhin Yukan Kaisha (東毛食品有限公司 -
 Tobo Food Co. Ltd.). The location of the company, dissolved
 on 10 September 1944, is Gurnaken Yurakugun Kanrincho Oaza
 Kanrin 1438 (群馬縣邑野郡利根町利根一四三八).
 Taracka Hitesaburo (寺岡啓三郎) is the liquidator.
 No further details. Kam 9 Oct 44 111-1

Tokyo Seikabutsu Haikyu Kabushiki Kaisha (東京青果物配給株式會社 -
 -Tokyo Fruit & Vegetable Distribution Stock Co.). Period:
 1944; capital: 18,700,000 yen. No further details.
 DSS 6 May 44 26-3 R5590

Yawata Seika Ichiba Kabushiki Kaisha (八幡青果市場株式會社 -
 Yawata Fresh Fruit Stock Co.). Period: 1944; capital:
 100,000 yen. No further details. DSS 6 May 44 26-3 R5590

Yokohama Seika Kabushiki Kaisha (横浜青果株式會社
 Yokohama Fresh Fruit Stock Co.). Period: 1944; capital:
 2,300,000 yen. No further details. DSS 6 May 44 26-3
 R5590

Yukan Kaisha Akutagawa Seipansho (有限會社芥川製パン所 -
 Akutagawa Bread Factory, Ltd.). The location of the factory,
 dissolved on 8 August 1944, is Ehimeken Imaji city Oaza
 Nakaharacho 203 (愛媛縣今治市大字中野). Akutagawa
 Kenichi (芥川啓一) is the liquidator. No further de-
 tails. Kam 9 Oct 44 111-1

-FUEL Charcoal production in Japan has increased 342%. Additional
 details. Mainichi 12 May 43 3-2

Mitsui interests are operating the Manchuria Gosei Fuel Co.
 in cooperation with the Manchukuo Government. Gosei Fuel
 Company is engaged in liquefying coal, mined in Fuhson,
 through the Fisher method. No further details. Mainichi
 1 May 43 3-3

Oshima Yoshikiyo (大島義清), professor emeritus of Tokyo
 Imperial University, discusses the following points of
 the counterplan for petroleum in the war: 1) Germany's
 petrol failure in World War I; 2) the value of petroleum
 of the South regions; 3) petroleum in the war effort;
 4) the counterplan for petroleum in the war; 5) the centralized
 administration for the increase of petroleum in Japan. A
 few figures on petroleum given. Full details. Dia
 11 Jun 44 6-7 R5590

Tokiwa Tanko Kabushiki Kaisha (常盤炭礦株式會社 - Tokiwa Coal Mine Co., Inc.) at Tokyo-To Kyobashi-ku Ginza Nishi 6-Chome (東京都千代田区銀座西之六) announces that Iriyama Saitan Kabushiki Kaisha (入山採炭株式會社 - Iriyama Coal Mine Co., Inc.) merged with the company on 31 March 1944. No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 6-12 R5327;2274

-GLASS Mitsubishi Kasei Kogyo Kaisha (三菱化成工業株式會社 - Mitsubishi Chemical Compound Industry Co.) combined with Japan Chemical Compound Industry Co. and Asahi Glass Co. on 31 January 1944 and plans to start enterprise from 1 April 1944. Expansion of enterprise may be started soon. The company is one of the first glass companies in Japan to manufacture soda and glass. Period: first term of 1944; capital; 12,790,000 yen. Additional details. Dia 21 Jan 44 18 R5590
Yugen Kaisha Irie Seisakusho (有限會社入江製作所 - Irie Manufacturing Co., Inc.) at Tokyo-To Nihombashi-ku Honmachi 4-Chome 5 (東京都日本橋區本町四丁目五) advertises that the company manufactures quartz-glass goods for the use of laboratories. No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 2-13 R5327;2274

-HEAVY INDUSTRY Mitsubishi Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.) is located at Tokyo City Kojinachi-ku Marunouchi 2-chome 4 (東京都丸の内区麹町二丁目四). No further details. KNS, 1941-42 1943;400 R5571

-LIGHT INDUSTRY Rigen Koki Kabushiki Kaisha (理研光器株式會社 - Science Researcher's Optical Tool Co., Inc.) at Tokyo-To Kyobashi-ku Kobiki-cho 5.2 (東京都千代田区小塚町五丁目二) advertises the best quality of near-sighted and far-sighted lens. KSK 8;4 1 May 44 R5591

-LOCOMOTIVE Progress of Japan's rolling stock construction is seen in the Kobe Works, where locomotives and 100-seat passenger cars were first built in 1891. Full details. OEc 10;72-73 Feb 43 R2909
The Railway Office has fixed scores of wartime gradings for substitutes of accessories of locomotives. 31 gradings already have been enforced, and 21 more gradings will be put into force shortly. As a result of these wartime gradings 90% of copper, 9% of lead and 20% of steel will be economized through use of substitutes and the simplification of organization; economy will be effected in electric wire, and in steel at car sheds and factories. No further details. Mainichi 7 May 43 3-3

Precision tool making in Japan has been speeded up by the war. Illustrations but no figures are appended. Additional details. NTH 16 Sep 43 49-51 R5322

Aritake Kikai Kabushiki Kaisha (有竹機械株式会社 - Aritake Machine Co., Inc.) at Tokyo-to Kyobashi-ku Ginza 1-Chome (東京都千代田区銀座一丁目) advertises that the company manufactures precise screw machines. No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 2-13 R5327,2274

Kabushiki Kaisha Chiba Soisakusho (株式会社千葉製作所 - Chiba Manufacturing Co., Inc.) at Tokyo-to Honjo-ku Kikugawa-cho 3-Chome 7 (東京都本郷区菊川三丁目七) advertises that the company manufactures shaving machines. No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 2-13 R5327,2274

Mitsubishi Shokai (三菱商会 - Mitsubishi Co.) at Tokyo-to Kyobashi-ku Kyobashi 2-Chome 11 (東京都千代田区千代田二丁目十一) advertises that the company manufactures trochometers. No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 2-13 R5327,2274

Nagashima Ika Kiki Kabushiki Kaisha (水島医科器械株式会社 - Nagashima Medical Apparatus Stock Co.). The company combined on 30 September 1944 with Shoin Medical Apparatus Manufactory Stock Co. (株式会社秀印医科器械製作所) which was dissolved automatically. The address of the former company is Tokyo Hongoku Hongo 4 Chome 12 (東京都本郷区本郷四丁目 - -). No further details. Kan 6 Oct 44 70-2

Nihon Kikai Hamono Kogyo Kumiai (日本機械及物工業組合 - Japan Cutting Machine Industry Association) announces that the Association is reorganized and renamed Nihon Kikai Hamono Kogyo Tosei Kumiai (日本機械及物工業統制組合 - Japan Cutting Machine Industry Control Association), in accordance with the Commercial and Industrial Law, as of 1 April 1944. No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 3-14 R5327,2274

Nikkura Denko Kabushiki Kaisha (新倉電工株式会社 - Nikkura Electric Industry Co., Inc.) at Tokyo-to Fuchu-ku Mizusakai-cho 3.9 (東京都深川區水塚町三九) advertises that the company manufactures the Matsunoto Motor. No further details. NSK 5 Apr 45 2-13 R5327,2274

Osaka Machine Manufacturers Association is a new company organized by the Kubota Iron Works and five other companies to turn out Diesel engines for wooden vessels. Business offices of the company are in Osaka. List of company officials given. Additional details. Mainichi 12 May 43 3-4

Teikoku Hyoshiki Kabushiki Kaisha (帝國表示機株式会社 - Imperial Indicator Stock Co.). Its address is Tokyo Shibuya-ku Shibauracho 3 Chome 1 (東京都渋谷区志保町三丁目一). No further details. Kan 6 Oct 44 72-1

-MACHINES AND TOOLS Tsukamoto Shoji Kikai Kabushiki Kaisha
 (塚本商店機械株式会社 - Tsukamoto Machine Commercial
 Co., Inc.) at Tokyo-to Kyobashi-ku Kyobashi 3-Chome 4
 (東京都千代田区橋本三丁目四番地) announces that the
 company is renamed Tsukamoto Kikai Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha
 (塚本機械工業株式会社 - Tsukamoto Machine Industry
 Co., Inc.). Agencies are located in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya,
 and Fukuoka (福岡). No further details. BSK
 5 Apr 44 6-12 R5327:2274

-METAL By the Bayer process, the manufacture of one metric ton
 of aluminum requires from 2,100 to 2,700 kg of bauxite,
 more than two metric tons of coal, from 100 to 120 kg. of
 caustic soda, 500 kw-hr of electric power, and 70 to 80
 metric tons of water. The great amount of heat required
 means heavy consumption of coal and electricity, but in
 Japan bauxite from Bintan Island and Johore is used which
 does not need roasting as do the ores used in America and
 Europe. The Japanese method requires no coal and no
 rotary kiln. Full details. OEC 108121 Mar 43 R2909
 Article discusses Japanese techniques of steel manufacture
 and her reconversion with the limited use of scrap iron.
 Additional details. NW 16 Sep 43 43 R3172
 The manufacture of steel in Japan, despite the lack of
 imported scrap iron, is envisaged. Full details. NW
 16 Sep 43 43-80 R5322
 Ido Tanko Kabushiki Kaisha (伊藤鋳造株式会社 -
 Ido Smith Stock Co.). The company combined on 26 April 1944
 with Ishikawa Stock Co. Ishikawa Iron Foundry Stock Co.
 which was dissolved automatically. The address of the former
 company is Tokyo Fukagawaku Kaginachi 2-45 (東京深川区力加町
 所二丁目五番地). No further details. Kan
 8 Oct 44 70-3
 Nihon Seitetsu Kabushiki Kaisha (日本製鐵株式会社 -
 Japan Iron-Steel Manufacturing Stock Co.). The company
 will issue the 35th bond loan to the amount of 40,000,000
 yen. Its interest is 4.3 yearly. The term is 20 years.
 The bond may be sold in various finance organizations in
 Japan proper as well as in Japanese territories. No
 further details. Kan 9 Oct 44 112-1
 Rigen Hatsujo Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (理研發條鋼材株式会社 -
 Science Researcher's Coil Industry Co., Inc.) at Tokyo-to
 Karata-ku Yaguchi-cho 7-1 (東京都港区六本木七丁目一
 番地) advertises its coils. No further details. BSK 1 May 44
 4 R5591

-MINING Munitions Ministry announced that in 1944 the Govern-
 ment has spent 20,275,470 yen for increasing the production
 of coal and light metals to meet the emergency need. No
 further details. Kan 26 Sep 44 302-2

Reports on tin mining in Japan and on the alluvial deposits in Malaya and the South Sea region are given with statistical tables and description of mining methods employed. Full details. NW 11 Feb 44 23-74 R5322

Procedures for the registration of the merger of the Teikoku Mining Development Company and the Nippon Sankin K.K. in connection with the adjustment of gold mines were completed on Saturday, 1 May 1943. Additional details. Mainichi 2 May 43 7-2

Chukoku Sekko Kabushiki Kaisha (中国石膏株式会社 - Chukoku Gypsum Co., Inc.) announces the 16th statement of accounts in March 1944. A contrasting list of the company's loans and debts is given. Additional details. NSK 5 Apr 44 5-13 R5327;2274

Nihon Kogyo Kaisha (日本工業株式会社 - Japan Mining Co.) announces that the company reformed the business and personnel organization in order to secure the plan for increased production in emergency. No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 2-11 R5327;2274

-MOVING PICTURE Nihon Katagoto Shashin Kabushiki Kaisha (日本台動寫真株式会社 - Japan Moving Picture Co., Inc.) announces the 63rd quarter statement of accounts at the end of January 1944. Contrasting list of the company loans and debts is given. Additional details. NSK 4-13 1 Apr 44 R5327;2274

-OFFICE EQUIPMENT Advertisement of office appliances and machines, Tokyo. Capital: 30,000,000 yen paid up. Additional details. Nippon 32:3 1943

-PAPER Japanese paper demand and supply statistics for November 1940 and May through November 1941. Additional details. OEc 9:115 Feb 42 R3773

-PHARMACEUTICS Goshi Kaisha Shionoi Seiyakusho (合資塩見製薬所 - Shionoi Drug Manufacturing Co., Inc. Osaka City Nishi Yotogawaku Himeshimacho 1775 (大阪市淀川区塩見町一七七五)) is the location of the company. The company has two agents, one in Osaka and the other in Tokyo. No further details. SM:w 17 Sep 44 18-5 R5590
Kabushiki Kaisha Torii Shoten (株式会社鳥居商店 - Torii Store Stock Co.) This company is one of the two agents of Shionoi Drug Manufacturing Co., Inc. in Osaka and is located in Tokyo Nihombashiku Horvach 3 Chome (東京日本橋區本町三丁目). This agent is responsible for the Kanto (関東) area. No further details. SM:w 17 Sep 44 18-5 R5590

Kasatora Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha (宝虎製薬株式会社 - Eastora Drug Manufacturing Stock Co.). Located in Osaka city Higashiku Awajimachi 4 (大阪市東區淡路町四). No further details. SMAW 17 Sep 44 19-5 R5590

Kobe Eisei Jikkensho (神戸衛生研究所 - Kobe Hygienic Experimental Station). This station produces drugs for sale. No further details. SMAW 17 Sep 44 23-3 R5590

Maruzen Yakuhin Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha (丸善薬品株式会社 - Maruzen Drug Industry Stock Co.). This company is the Kansai (関西) agent of Shiomi Drug Manufacturing Co., Inc. in Osaka and is located in Osaka city Higashiku Doshucho 2 Chome (大阪市東區道修町二丁目). No further details. SMAW 17 Sep 44 18-5 R5590

-POWER

Japanese Government announces the reorganization of Bureau of Electric Power as of 1 April 1944 in accordance with the order for an Urgent Management of Electric Power Movement. Reorganized departments are: administrative, enterprise, distribution and construction. No further details.

NSK 1 Apr 44 1-7 R5327:2274

The Kansai Regional Power Distribution Company has reduced the number of its officials and employees by about 6% and, as a result, more than 900 workmen out of a total of over 15,000 have been dismissed. The technical affairs department has taken over the defense section of the planning department and the technical research institutes have been abolished. Additional details. Mainichi 2 May 43 7-7

Teikoku Muryo Tosei Kaisha (帝國油糧統制株式会社 - Imperial Oil and Food Control Company) announces that the company established the Electric Power Administrative Committee (電力管理委員会) in order to save 10% of electricity for one year beginning 1 April 1944.

No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 3-6 R5327:2274

-PRECISION INSTRUMENTS Seiki Tosei-Kai Osaka Shibu (精機統制會大阪支部 - Osaka Branch Office of the Precise Machine Control Society) has changed its personnel and enlarged the organization. Names of changed personnel are given. Additional details. NSK 1 Apr 44 2-4 R5327:2274

-PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Guntai Kyoikuyo Toshu Kabushiki Kaisha (軍隊教育用圖書株式会社 - Troop Educational Books Stock Co.). The location of the company is Tokyo Kojimachiku Iidomachi 2 Chome 20 (東京麹町區飯町二丁目二〇). The company published the following regulation books: The Regulation of Troop Education (軍隊教育令); The Regulation of Troop Affairs of Interior (軍隊内務令). Kobayashi Matsushichi (小林又三) is the representative of the company. No further details. Kam 6 Oct 44 69-4

-REFRIGERATION

Hisume Seihyo Goshi Kaisha (日詰製氷合資會社
-Hisume Ice Manufacturing Co. Ltd.). The location of the
company dissolved on 3 July 1944, is Iwateken Shihakun
Akaishinura Oaza Kitahizume Taikyuchiwari 28-7 (岩手縣北秋田郡
赤石村大字北日詰第九地割二八七). Fujinuma Seishi
(藤沼清生) is the liquidator. No further de-
tails. Kam 79 Oct 44 111-1

-SHIPBUILDING

According to the statement made by the Japanese
Navy Minister, Admiral Shimada, the number of vessels built
in Japan in 1943 surpassed that of 1942 by 200%. He added
it might be possible to accomplish the same in the year 1944.
No further details. DRPS 3 F 44 (FM) 3-1 R5688
Yokohama Dock is located at Yokohama City Naka-ku Midori-
cho 3-chome 4,2 (横浜市中區緑町三,四,二). The
dock belongs to Mitsubishi Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. No
further details. KNe, 1941-42 1943:400 R5571

-SILK

1939-1941 table of raw silk production and domestic con-
sumption in Japan. Additional details. OEc 9,115
Feb 42 R3773
Nihon Sanshi Seizo Kaisha (日本蚕糸製造會社 -
Japan Silk-Thread Manufacturing Co.) announces the assisting
fund for silk thread manufacturers on 30 March 1944. The
amount of the fund is 150,000,000 yen, of which 100,000,000
yen will be loaned in 1944 to silk thread companies who
may receive 1,000,000 yen each but who must pay back the
whole amount within five years time. The fund shall be
distributed in accordance with the regulation for business
adjustment loans. No further details. NSK 1 Apr 44 3-7
R5327,2274

-SOAP

Yuse Sangyo Kasha (湯澤産業會社 -Yuse Industrial Co.).
The company produces washing powder soap. No further de-
tails. SAS:w 17 Sep 44 10-5 R5590

-STORAGE AND SHIPPING

Fiber Control Society (纖維統制會社) announces
the Handling Outline for the Shipping of Fiber Goods which
is to secure a complete shipping program, a practical
shipping report and a future plan on shipping. The shipping
program for fiber goods will be practized as of 1 April 1944.
Ministries of Munitions, Agriculture and Commerce and Trans-
portation and Communications will cooperate to achieve this
program. The Handling Outline is given. Full details.
NSK 2 Ap 44 3-1 R5327,2274

-SUGAR

Nihon Sato Tosei Kaisha (日本砂糖統制會社
-Japan Sugar Control Company) in Tokyo announces the new
personnel in the reorganized company and the branch offices
in Osaka, Nagoya, Shinonoseki, and Hokkaido as of 1 April 1944.
No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 3-2 R5327,2274

-TEXTILE

A detailed history of the utilization and chemistry of fibers applied to the needs of modern warfare is given. Possibility of producing fiber from by-products of rubber, wood, and Manila hemp is envisaged. Full details.

NTW 16 Sep 43 36-38 R5322

Problems connected with the increased production and weaving of short silk fibers are discussed. Full details.

OEc 10,81-83 Feb 43 R2909

Fiber Control Society (纖維統制會)

announces that artificial fiber companies in Fukui Prefecture and other localities will produce materials and other articles made from fiber thread. No further details. NSK 1 Apr 44

3-4 R5327,2274

Dai Nihon Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha (大日本紡績株式会社 - Japan Spinning Co., Inc.) at Osaka-Shi Higashi-ku

Azuchimachi 2-chome 30 (大阪市東區安土町二丁目三〇)

announces a public statement on the company stock payment on 5 April 1944. No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44

6-12 R5327,2274

Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., Ltd. Head office: Tokyo; capital: 132,200,000 yen; capital paid up: 87,200,000 yen; president: Shingo Tsuda. No further details. OEc 9:2 after 120

Feb 42 R3773

Nikka Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha (日華紡績株式会社

-Japan-China Spinning Co., Inc.) merged with Toka Boseki

Kabushiki Kaisha (東華紡績株式会社 - Eastern

China Spinning Co., Inc.) as of 1 April 1944. No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 2-12 R5327,2274

Toa Asa Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (東亞麻工業株式会社 - Oriental Hemp Industry Co., Inc.) at Tokyo-to Kojimachi-

ku Saiwai-cho 2-chome 1 (東京都麹町区西幸町二丁目一)

announces the 19th statement of accounts at the end of February 1944. No further details. NSK 5 Apr 44 6-13

R5327,2274

Toyo Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha (Toyo Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.); head office in Osaka. Capital authorized: 80,576,000 yen; capital paid up: 80,576,000 yen. No further details.

OEc 9: 2 after 120 Feb 42 R3773

-TOBACCO

The Japanese tobacco monopoly is one of the largest of its kind in the world. There are 34 factories located in various parts of the country operated by the Government Tobacco Monopoly Bureau which also controls machine plants and two printing plants. Additional details. NTW 16 Sep 43

68 R3172

10054
Far East: China (Occupied) - July - October 1944
April - May 1943

French Indo-China - January 1945
October 1944
September 1943

Korea - March 1945
May - October 1944

C H I N A (OCCUPIED)

AGRICULTURE

Members of the Central Agricultural Inspection Mission, headed by Huang Shuo (黄绍), have arrived in Shanghai from Nanking. 9 aims of the Mission outlined. Additional details. SPao 8 Oct 44 2-1 R5706:2676. The Chiangwei River in Northern Kiangsu Province has been dredged and widened and irrigation ditches have been built by the local government to increase the people's livelihood there. The 80-150 meter widening of the river greatly facilitates its power of transportation as well as the irrigation of farms, while the draining of Ching-i Lake will increase the rice lands of the district. No further details. PC 14 May 43 3-5 R5230.

-FIELD CROPS The wheat crop in the four North China provinces totaled 5,290,000 tons or an increase of 1,000,000 tons over last year. No further details. STi 15 July 44 4-4 R5348.

In addition to a previous decision to appropriate \$2,000,000 (yuan) for an increase in cotton production in North China this year, the Cotton Production Increase Association has decided to raise the raw cotton output to 2,500,000 piculs. Additional details. STi 28 July 44 2-2 R5348.

Under the eight-year plan, started in 1939, strenuous efforts are being made to increase production of raw cotton in North China, with the North China Raw Cotton Association and the National Agricultural Experimental Station as the center of activity. A goal of 10,000,000 piculs is set for 1946, but it is expected that the goal may be reached earlier depending on the proposed adjustment of the program with similar plans for other lines of agricultural products. No further details. NTN 1 Apr 43 32-1 R3870

ARMED FORCES

Gen. Pang Ping-hsun, commander-in-chief of the 24th Army Corps and the most important military leader of the Chungking forces operating in North China, with more than 70,000 troops under him, including the Sun Tien-ying forces, has cast his lot with the National Government of China. Additional details.

NTW 27 May 43 25-lff R3870.

Instructions have been received by office of the Pacification Headquarters in Kiukiang (九思) from the Military Affairs Council in Nanking urging the taking over and classification of the 6th Division temporarily beginning

1 October 1944. The office will establish a Po-an Training Corps (保安訓練團) and select all Po-an detachments in the respective districts to take part in mass training for a week. No further details. SPao 15 Oct 44

1-9 R5706:2676.

COMMUNICATIONS

To insure an adequate land transportation in China the Japanese Government appointed Yamashita Kamesaburo (山下 勘三郎), adviser to the Cabinet, as administrative inspector to China.

In April of 1944, he completed his seventh mission of a similar nature to China for the purpose of exploring the possibility of enhancing the transportation facilities between China and Japan. No further details. SPao

4 Oct 44 1-8 R5706:2676

The railway that joins Chekiang with Kiangsi was reopened in April 1943. This line will open the Kirwa region and will facilitate the transportation of minerals from the Wuyi district. Additional details. JSh 27 Apr 43 4-4.

ECONOMICS

The Central Political Council of Nanking on 6 July 1944 unanimously passed 11 revised provisions relating to the charter of the National Economic Council. Full details.

HPHP 23 July 44 2-9 R5387:2339.

The former British concession of Shameen is to be incorporated with the city of Canton. Since 26 March 1942 when the Japanese took over the concession it has been under a council independent of the municipal government of Canton.

No further details. JSh 7 Apr 43 3-2.

Ceiling Prices for essential food products as fixed by the Price Control division of the Section of Provisions of the Police service of the French Concession in Shanghai, between 25 April 1943 and 1 May 1943. Prices on beef, pork, mutton, fish, fruit, vegetables, etc. Full details. JSh 25 Apr 43 5-5ff.

Because of the increase in the cost of paper and materials used in newspaper printing the cost of the Journal de Shanghai will henceforward be .80 yuan C.R.B. (Central Reserve Bank). Price list for Shanghai, China and Japan, and Indo China given. Additional details. JSh 25 Apr 43 6-8.

-COMMERCE Notice is given in Shanghai that as of 4 May 1943 the following commodities may again be moved freely within the Shanghai Settlement: pharmaceutical drugs, sera vaccine and surgical instruments, alcohol, tar oil and benzole, diesel oil, lubricating oil and greases, crude oil, light oil, ethyl fluid and iso-octane gasoline. No further details. JSh 6 May 43 4-8.

Essential amendments on regulations governing custom duties are given. Additional details. HJ 2 Feb 44 3-1 R4633:1687.

Full regulations concerning the sale of cotton yarns and cotton fabrics in National China under government control. Full details. OLI 10 Aug 43 3-2f.

The Hopei Provincial Government urged the chambers of commerce throughout the province to orient the functional set-up. Those hsien which have no chambers of commerce or occupational unions ought to organize them promptly. No further details. HPHP 9 July 44 4-4 R5387:2337.

Seven additional supply routes have been opened with Canton as the trading center. The result has been a steady supply of foodstuffs and commodities and a decline in prices. Exports are even being made to nearby ports. Routes listed. Additional details. HKN 14 May 44 3-5 R5073.

A trade agreement amounting to 2 million yen annually has been concluded between Canton and the Philippines. According to the agreement, the Philippines will export sugar, lumber, and palm oil, while Canton will send rice, paper, paint, cotton blankets and printing ink to the Philippines. No further details. PC 15 May 43 1-4 R5230.

-COOPERATIVES Peking cooperatives are now organized into one central unit, the Cooperative Societies Union. All producers and consumers are members. No further details. STi 15 July 44 3-2 R5348.

-FINANCE The Japanese Government will issue 60,000,000 yen of Japanese national bonds in China, 21,000,000 yen of which are to be sold in 1943. 50,000,000 yen will be allotted to the Shanghai region, 3,700,000 yen to Nanking, 780,000 yen to Soochow, 670,000 yen to Hangchow, 680,000 yen to Woohow, 270,000 yen to Kiukiang and 250,000 yen to Taiyeh. The Japanese Neighborhood Associations raised 1,940,395 yen for bonds during the seven month period from September 1942 to March 1943. There are about 12,908 Neighborhood Associations. No further details. JSh 3 May 43 4-5.

The public is notified that in accordance with government instructions as of 6 May 1943 honey is to be exempt from duty on exportation abroad from Shanghai. No further details. JSh 6 May 43 4-7.

It is estimated that at the end of March 1944 the aggregate total of investment and loans by the Central China Development Corporation amounted to 338,915,000 yuan representing an increase of 94,600,000 yuan over the same period in 1943. Investments amounted to 83,915,000 yuan, or an increase of 2,847,000 yuan. Loans to subsidiary companies amounted to 255,000,000 yuan of which about 100,000,000 yuan were for the development of mining including iron, coal, copper, and fluorspar, as well as for the construction of railways and ships. No further details. HKN 14 May 44 4-4 R5073.

A group of the larger banks and financial institutions, notably the Central Reserve Bank, have formed a syndicate in order to encourage production of local products by making loans to industry and commercial firms. The group is planning on loans to small factories with capitals of 10,000 to 100,000 dollars which do not manufacture luxury articles. Loans will only be made for the promotion of essential goods. The amount of the loans shall not exceed three quarters of the capital investment of the firm. No further details. JSh 6 May 43 1-2.

-FINANCE-MONETARY POLICIES AND CONTROL The movements of idle funds in Shanghai are studied. A statistical table is given. Full details. OEc 10:127 Mar 43 R2909.

It was recently announced by the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs that fresh issues of military scrip will be discontinued in Central and South China from 1 April 1943. This step has become possible only a little over two months after the entry of China into the War of Greater East Asia, because of the rapid progress since

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then of preparations for a strong wartime monetary structure. Abolition of the military scrip system signifies completion of currency unification in Central and South China by means of the Central Reserve Bank note and the firm establishment of the foundations of the Central Reserve Bank and strengthening of the credit of its issues. No further details.
NTW 1 Apr 43 8-1 R3870.

The National Government of China issued a proclamation prohibiting the possession and use of the British pound sterling and the United States paper dollar as well as the Hong Kong dollar from 11 May 1943. The promulgation issued in the name of Finance Minister Chou Fo-hai also banned all trade transactions in bills or checks in the British or American currency. All exchange transactions in either of the enemy currencies were also embargoed. No further details. PC
12 May 43 1-5 R5230.

FOOD

The Minister of Provisions of Nanking has ordered all produce merchants to organize themselves into guilds or associations which will be directly dependent on the local bureau of the Minister of Provisions. In Shanghai the guilds shall be of the following order: flour guild, miscellaneous cereal guild, meat, chicken and fish guild, egg guild, sugar guild and edible oil guild. No further details. JSh
24 Apr 43 2-2.

A conference of taoyin and magistrates was opened by the North China Political Affairs Commission to discuss and find means to apply war time controlled economy in North China. Self-sufficiency of food for the North is planned. Offices for the purchase and transport of foodstuffs, similar to the Cooperative Societies, are being contemplated. These offices are to buy foodstuffs under official supervision at equitable prices which are to be standardized throughout North China for one year. Additional details. PC 12 May 43
3-2ff R5230.

FOREIGN RELATIONS-JAPAN

Nanking Regime and the Japanese Government concluded an agreement that all Japanese citizens residing in Nanking, Shanghai, and provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, and Huaihai are subject to pay commodity and amusement taxes to the Nanking Government beginning 1 October 1944. No further details. Kam 25 Sep 44 290-1.

The Japanese Ministry of Greater East Asia affairs has extended an invitation to Chiang Kuang-hu (江光復), president of the Examination Yuan, Nanking, to visit wartime Japan. Chiang and his party arrived in Shanghai awaiting for plane to leave for Japan. The party included the following members from the Examination Yuan: Hsu Yuan-hsing (), member of the selective committee; Shen Hsing-hsia (), special commissioner; Chen Ching-ch'i (), councillor; Yang Chung-ting () and Ha Erh-fang () secretaries. The Ministry of Greater East Asia affairs has appointed its advisor, Ysuke Kanaatsu () to greet the Chinese visitor. Additional details CPao 13 Oct 44 2-2 R5706:2676.

In 1941 the Bank of Japan aided the National Government of China with a loan of 300,000,000. In July 1942, the same bank extended credit to the Central Reserve Bank of China to the amount of 100,000,000 and in March 1943, a loan of 200,000,000 was extended to the Federal Reserve Bank of China. The trend definitely has been toward unification of currency, with the yen as the basic unit for the currencies prevailing in Greater East Asia. No further details. NTW 20 May 43 18-2 R3870.

GOVERNMENT

The Executive Yuan of the National Government of China is to approve a plan to simplify provincial administration. Various departments will be abolished or merged to centralize authority. However enforcement of important policies as well as supervision of provincial finances and appointment of officials will be placed under the control of the Central Government, and not the provincial government. The status of hsien which constitutes the backbone of provincial administration, will be raised and the power of hsien chiefs will be increased. Distinctions will be drawn between the finances of the provincial government and those of the hsien government in order to attain a sound provincial administration and economy. No further details. HKN 13 My 44 3-1 R5073.

The Supreme National Defense Council of the National Government of China decided to establish a joint Sino-Japanese Commodity Investigation Committee. There will be six Japanese representatives on the committee, including delegates of the government, army, and navy, and eight Chinese representatives headed by Mr. Chen Kung-po, president of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government and concurrently mayor of Shanghai. No further details. PC 14 May 43 3-6 R5230.

The special Japanese services in China will undergo important changes. From now on the special services will be called liaison bureaus. They will be in charge of all affairs that deal with strategy and the defense garrisons. The liaison officers in the prefectures are done away with. Additional details. JSh 27 Mar 43 4-6.
 C.C. Pan, chief of police in West Shanghai, has issued a communique declaring his determination to maintain the strictest discipline in the police force under his control. All infractions will be severely punished. The public is asked to please report any misbehavior on the part of the policemen. No further details. JSh 27 Apr 43 4-3.

INDUSTRY-FOOD

There are two edible oil manufacturing factories in Canton. The average production of each factory is about 3,000 catties a day. No further details. NHJ 22 Feb 44 3-6
 R4633:1687.

There are 15 wine factories in Canton. The average production of each factory is about 2,000 catties a day. No further details. NHJ 22 Feb 44 3-6 R4633:1687.

There are more than 20 food manufacturing factories in Canton. The monthly production of each is about 90,000 catties. The number of such factories before the war was more than 40. No further details. NHJ 22 Feb 44 3-6 R4633:1687.

-MACHINES AND TOOLS Tairiku Shimpō announces that the Japanese Motor Company which has recently bought plants on the Wayside Road will soon start the production of a new standard type of motors for substitute fuels. The motors will be particularly for the use of coal fuels. The new company had a capital of 1,000,000 yen and will be called Naozo Shoji. 24th July 1943 a branch offices of this company was opened in the Hamilton House. No further details. OLI 10 Aug 43 4-1.

-METAL

Hokushi Seitetsu Kabushiki Kaisha (北支製鉄株式会社 North China Iron Manufacturing Co. Inc.) in Peiping, China reorganized its business in order to carry out adequate operation in the Peiping area as of 1 April 1944. No further details. NSX 4 Apr 44 1-13 R5327:2274.

- MINING The coal mining industry in North China has been carried on by the Tatung, Tsingsing and Shantung coal mining companies, together with the Chungking, Tawenkow, Liuchuan, Tze-hsien, Tsiactso and Shansi mines which formed a syndicate under the commissioned management of the North China Development Company. However, these mines, with the exception of Tsiactso, became independent coal mining companies under Sino-Japanese joint control the day the National Government entered the war. The output of these companies already exceeds the allotments set to them, and in the future the supply to Manchukuo will be further increased in volume. No further details. NTW
1 Apr 43 5-2 R3870.
- MOVING PICTURE China Film Corporation. Change in capital from \$25,000,000 to \$75,000,000. No further details. OLI
12 Sep 43 7-2.
China Film Company, China United Film Production Company, and Shanghai United Theatres amalgamated to form China United Film Company on 12 May 43. Mr. Lin Cai-sheng, Nanking Minister of Publicity, was named president of the new company which has a capital of 50 million dollars. No further details.
PC 15 May 43 2-3 R6230.
- RUBBER There are six rubber goods manufacturing factories in Canton. The average production for each factory is 5,000 pairs of rubber shoes a month. There were 18 such factories before the war. No further details. NHJ 22 Feb 44
3-6 R4633:1687.
- SALT The North China Salt Manufacturing Company and the Shantung Salt Manufacturing Company are doing their utmost for increased production of Changlu and Shantung salt, as well as for the development of new salt fields. The results are highly satisfactory. The former already exceeds its production allotment for 1941 and it is expected that the latter will have exceeded by far the amount set under the five-year plan when the term expires in 1945. No further details. NTW 1 Apr 43
32-1 R3870.
- SHIPBUILDING Plans have been completed by the Maritime Bureau in Shanghai for the mass production of coastal vessels to be known as type "B" boats. They are to be made of material available in Shanghai or the environs. They will be used on the Pacific and in the co-prosperity sphere seas to transport

sugar from the Philippines, cotton from China, rubber from Malaya, iron from Manchuria and machines built in Japan. It is hoped that the navy yards at Shanghai will soon be as large as the ones at Shonan. These yards have been turned over to the Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial Company and the Mitsui Shipbuilding works. No further details. JSh
5 My 43 2-4.

-SOAP There are 11 soap manufacturing factories in Canton. The average production of each factory is 200 piculs a month. No further details. NHJ 22 Feb 44 3-5
R4633:1687.

-TOBACCO There are 15 tobacco factories in Canton. The average production for each factory is 400 catties a day. No further details. NHJ 22 Feb 44 3-6 R4633:1687.

PUBLIC HEALTH The authorities in Hsuechow have taken active measures to forestall the spreading of the meningitis epidemic of which there were ten cases that broke out 23 and 24 April 1943. No further details. JSh 27 Apr 43 1-7.
Reports on the number of cases of contagious diseases in the French concession and the Shanghai settlement. Additional details. JSh 4 May 43 4-5.

-PREVENTIVE MEASURES For the week of 16 April 1943 through 22 April 1943 there were 163,109 vaccinations against cholera in Chapei, Putung, Nant'ou and West Shanghai. No further details. JSh 25 Apr 43 2-3.
481,559 persons have been vaccinated against cholera in the region north of Soochow Creek in the recent campaign in April. However, large number of persons have not been inoculated and seven representatives of the Pao Chia met and decided to organize a larger campaign shortly. No further details. JSh 27 Apr 43 1-6.

All persons entering the French concession and Nantao are required to show their vaccination certificate as well as their identification cards. No further details. JSh
24 Apr 43 2-3.

Because two children recently died of tuberculosis all the amahs of Honkew are to undergo a medical examination with particular emphasis on tuberculosis, trachoma, skin disease and venereal diseases. 1000 amahs employed by families on North Szechuan Road will be examined 4 and 5 May 1943. No further details. JSh 3 May 43 2-3.

PUBLIC OPINION

-VIEWS AND INTERPRETATIONS Seibu Nippon is quoted as saying that the rumored revision of the discriminatory American immigration laws for the Chinese is just another gesture to court Chungking's favor and dupe the Chiang Kai-shek regime into intensifying its resistance against Japan. Additional details. PC 14 May 43 3-4 R5230.

The German press dealing extensively with the report of the Jewish News Agency is quoted to the effect that of the 50,000 Polish subjects who have been granted permission by the Soviet Government to leave the Soviet Union, 40,000 were Jews. This is viewed as confirmation of the Jewish influence in the Soviet Government. Stalin divided the Poles into two groups: 1) those who would be useful agents for the world revolution, and therefore were given instructions; (2) those who were not suitable for work as agents, and therefore were liquidated. No further details. PC 14 May 43 2-2 R5230;

Editorial from the Nippon Times is quoted citing cases of the lack of the necessary unity to win the war among the Allies. Additional details. PC 12 May 43 2-1 R5230.

RATIONING

-FOOD

Every effort is being made to steady public rations at Shanghai. Some firms are supplying their employees with rations at a percentage of their salary. It is hoped that the resumption of official rice rationing will stabilize prices. Additional details. ST1 28 July 44 2-3 R5348.

Preparations for the coming fifth general rationing of food, together with the special rationing of wheat flour to Chinese residents for the celebration of the Dragon Boat Festival, have been completed according to Chinese press reports. Mr. Liu Chung Chih, chief of the Peking Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs, has requested the co-operation of the municipal police in preventing the sale and purchase of ration tickets. No further details. PC 14 May 43 3-1 R5230.

-OBSERVANCE AND VIOLATION Police have investigated two companies and have found them guilty of black market operations. Su Wen-siang, president of both companies, has been notified that his affairs should be liquidated as of 10 May 1943. The companies are the Retailers Association of Cigarettes and Change in the French Concession in Shanghai (Association Patronale des Maisons de Ventes de Cigarettes et de Change

de la Concession Francaises de Shanghai) and the Mutual Aid Association of Cigarettes Merchants and Money Changers (Association Dentreaide des Marchands de cigarettes et des Changeurs. No further details.
JSh 5 May 43 4-8.

RAW MATERIALS

Japan discovered in North China a certain type of coal with special chemical properties which make it adaptable for use as a motor fuel. No further details. NTW
16 Sep 43 63 R3172.

The steel gates which define the precincts of the former International Settlement in Shanghai are to be dismantled and donated to the scrap metal drive. They are expected to yield 88 tons of steel and are valued at 100,000 yuan. In addition 808 steel street signs which have been dismantled and replaced by wooden ones bearing new names are to be donated to the Sino-Japanese Metal Recovery Office. No further details. HKN 14 May 44 4-2 R5073.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Extracts of an interview which took place in Peiping between Wu Kung (武公), reporter, and Wang Ko-min (王克敏), chairman of the North China Political Council, on the problems of economy and rural villages. Additional details.
SPao 6 Oct 44 2-8 R5706:2676.

The association for the Protection of Children is organizing a campaign to collect sufficient funds to maintain two orphanages for 400 refugees. No further details. JSh
25 Apr 43 2-3.

"The Spirit of Officers and Men of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China", written by Lt. Gen. Masakazu, formerly in China and now commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Burma, will be filmed by the Shochiku and Central China motion picture companies. No further details. FC
12 May 43 2-3 R5230.

F R E N C H I N D O - C H I N AAGRICULTURE

French Indo-China has an annual leaf tobacco production of 15,000 metric tons of which 5,000 metric tons is yellow tobacco and the remainder a native dark strong flavored type used for making cigars. No further details. OEc 9:322 July 42 R2910.

Between 1,600 and 1,700 hectares (4,000 to 4,200 acres) of land in French Indo-China have been planted with pepper trees. This area contains about 4,350,000 pepper trees. No further details. SEFI:P n.d. p-4

The total annual production of black pepper in French Indo-China is between four and five thousand metric tons. Cambodia supplies 90% of the crop and Cochin China the remainder. The local consumption being very small, the production figures represent approximately the quantities available for export. No further details. SEFI:P n.d. p-5

Table of raw cotton production in Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. Additional details. OEc 9:97 Feb 42 R3773.

To accelerate the economic program in Indo-China, Japan dispatched a large research party to the French colony in 1941, to make studies in every branch of the colony's resources, working for more than 6 months. The principal items Japan requires are rice, corn, coal and apatite, as well as tungsten, silica, rubber, salt, leather, lumber, bauxite, lead, chromium, antimony, pine-resin, jute, castor-oil, tung-oil, etc. No further details. NTW 2 S 43 7-3 R352..

Corn grown in Indo-China was exported principally to Europe, but these fields have been converted into peanut patches for peanut oil. No further details. NTW 2 S 43 8-2 R3528.

Societe Indochinoise de Plantations d'Heveas, Saigon. Change in capital: 100 million French francs. No further details. PZ 25 Nov 43 6-1.

ARMED FORCES

According to a Domei dispatch, Imperial headquarters in Japan announced that on account of the attitude of French authorities in French Indo-China, Japanese troops have disarmed all French police forces and French troops there. • Fig 10 May 45 2-4. No further details.

COMMUNICATIONS

Tramways de l'Indochine had receipts in 1943 totalling 47,786,870 French francs against 36,131,430 last year. On capital shares, a dividend of 91.01 French francs (against 69.60) will be paid and 60 French francs of the capital will be paid off. Interest bearing shares will receive a dividend of 67.25 French francs against 42.60. No further details. Aur 23 Feb 45 2-1.

War supplies over the Yunnan Railway destined to Chiang Kai-shek's armies are estimated to have averaged around 17,000 tons a month, or about 70% of the total munitions transported over all routes. A large part of these supplies consisted of gasoline and auto-trucks. No further details. TGA 4:67 Aug 40.

Table shows number of ships under French, British, American, and other flags, entering the port of Haiphong carrying munitions for Chungking during the six months from September 1939 to February 1940. Additional details. TGA 4:67 Aug 40.

ECONOMICS-COMMERCE

In 1944 Indo-China exported more than 1,400,000 tons of materials and food in return for which only 25,000 tons of commodities were furnished in payments. The exchange rate is controlled entirely by Japan. By means of a bogus exchange of commodities set-up, the Japanese have managed to obtain practically all important raw materials and foodstuffs in exchange for meagre quantities of cloth, toys, paper, metal utensils and other cheap manufactured goods. No further details. SEP 21 Jan 45 4-4f. Table of pepper export statistics for French Indo-China from 1933 through 1938. Additional details. SEFI&P n.d. p.6.

-COMMERCE-FRANCE Table indicates amount of munitions shipped from France to Haiphong during one month recently (1940). Additional details. TGA 4:68 Aug 40.

-COMMERCE-JAPAN According to the Japanese press the trade agreement between Japan and Indo-China concerning supplies of rice and other products from Indo-China to Japan has been prolonged for the year 1944. Prices of the products with regard to the needs of Indo-Chinese peasants and the general price tendencies prevailing in Indo-China have been issued. At the same time the agreement of 4 April 1943 concerning entrance and sojourn of Japanese subjects in Indo-China has been extended. No further details. DRPS 11 Jan 44 (PM) 2-3 83473.

French Indochina supplies Japan not only with rice, corn, Kapok and other agricultural products but with rice, corn, kapok and other agricultural products but with mineral products as coal, bauxite and antimony. The Hongay coal of Indo-China is the best anthracite of the entire East Asian area. Full details. DRPS 25 Aug 44 (PM) 2-3 and 3-1.

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-FINANCE

The issue of Indo-Chinese treasury bonds has been raised to 140,000,000 piastres. No further details.

JOI 18 Oct 44 1-2311 R5460.

The maximum credit allowance for unforeseen miscellaneous items in the 1945 budget for 8 communities is listed.

Additional details. JOI 18 Oct 44 2-2322 R5460.

In order to promote agriculture in Hué a local service has been instituted whereby money can be loaned to the farmers according to chapter 107, article 27 of the general budget for 1944. No further details. JOI 18 Oct 44 2-2330 R5460.

The cost of the circulation pass card on the Franco-Thailand frontier has been set at one piastre per card. The revenue from the sale of these cards shall be turned over to the provinces of Haut-Mekong of Luang-prabang and Vientiane and the local budget of Laos for the provinces of Cammon, Savanakhel, Saravane and Pakse. No further details. JOI 14 Oct 44 1-2292 R5460.

-PRICE CONTROL Prices listed for alcohols in Indo-China as of 5 October 1944. Additional details. JOI 18 Oct 44 2-2318 R5460.

Prices listed for leathers in Indo-China as of 5 October 1944. Additional details. JOI 18 Oct 44 2-2319 R5460.

Table listing prices of thread sold by the Fabrique Indochinoises de Fils Isolés in Cholon. Additional details. JOI 18 Oct 44 1-2330 R5460.

Prices for the rent of various means of transportation vehicles per day. Additional details. JOI 18 Oct 44 2-2338 R5460.

EDUCATION

The study of the Japanese language is now required in all primary and high schools and universities and every effort has been made to wipe out any nationalistic tendencies. No further details. SEP 21 Jan 45 4-5.

FOREIGN RELATIONS-CHINA

In June 1944 French Indo-China had withdrawn her diplomats from Chungking but had not yet fully recognized the National Government of China. No further details. HKN 11 June 44 5-2 R5073.

-JAPAN

It is reported from Saigon, Indo-China that Henri Cosme, new French Ambassador to Japan, arrived from his former Embassy at Nanking and held a lengthy conference with Gov. General Admiral Jean Decoux on problems of Franco-Japanese relations. No further details. PC 15 Mar 44 2-1 R79.

The French Indo-Chinese Government's representative communicated with the Nippon Embassy in French Indo-China pledging cooperation with Nippon in the project concerning the establishment of the Nippon Culture Hall in French Indo-China. Additional details. Mainichi 30 Apr 43 3-4.

GOVERNMENT

Two page list of appointments, changes in status etc. of minor government officials in Indo-China. Additional details JOI 14 Oct 44 1-2293f R5460.

Recent activities of French Indo-China are reviewed by a Domei correspondent in an article on the consolidation of defenses, bolstering of internal structure, problems of guerrilla fighting, and re-examination of the East Asia policy. Additional details. HKN 7 May 44 2-2ff R5073.

Regulations passed concerning budgets, hospitalization, public utilities and other municipal and local affairs by the Resident Superiors of Tonkin, Cochin China, Annam Cambodia and Laos. Additional details. JOI 18 Oct 44 1-2338ff R5460.

INDUSTRY-CHEMICAL

Societe Indochinoise de Produits Chimiques. capital: increased from 60,000 piastres to 80,000 piastres; owned by the shareholders Hoang-Kim-Quy, Dang-van-Bi and Mai-van-Ham. No further details. JOI 14 Oct 44 2-2306 R5460.

-FOOD Cultivation and production of pepper in French Indo-China. Phases discussed are: principal producing districts, cultivated area, cultivation, harvest, methods of treatment, production, export markets, export statistics, quality, conditions governing the export of pepper, packing, comparison of Indo-Chinese pepper with pepper of other origin, conditions of sale, and where to apply for purchases of Indo-Chinese pepper. Additional details. SEFI:P
n.d. p.9.

-MINING Coal produced in the northern portion of Indo-China is of the best quality anthracite not suitable for power generation, steam engines or locomotives unless mixed with poorer grades. The coal mining and transportation has been taken over entirely by the Japanese. No further details.
NTW 2 Sep 43 8-2 R3528.
It is reported that good quality crystal has been discovered in French Indo-China, welcome news to Japan, who has been forced to import its needs from Brazil. No further details.
NTW 2 Sep 43 8-2 R3528.

POPULATION

French Indo-China revised the high tax rate imposed on overseas Chinese. A special system for the distribution of sugar, matches, cotton piece goods and other daily necessities for the Chinese has been established in line with home defense measures. No further details. HKN 11 June 44 5-2
R5073.

The present population of Indo-China, reported as 23,000,000 is composed of Annamites, Cambodians, Tonkinese and Laotians, each with district characteristics. The northern part of the colony is so densely populated that, despite its extensive agriculture, it depends on the southern section for its food supply. No further details. NWS 2 Sep 43 7-2
R3528.

RATIONING

As of 1 April 1943 the consumption of electricity in Indo-China has been cut. The rate will be based on the average consumption for the three preceding months minus 10%. The only exceptions will be tramways and radiophones. No further details. JSh 7 Apr 43 1-2.

RESISTANCE MANIFESTATIONS

The Tokyo radio announced that Japanese forces occupied all the important buildings at Saigon in French Indo-China and also seized the port installations. French Indo-Chinese forces in Saigon resisted but they were disarmed. French troops in barracks are still resisting. No further details. Mond 11/12 Mar 45 4-3.