

**RESTRICTED**

PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN MANCHUKUO

WITH BIOGRAPHIES

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**RESTRICTED**



# THE PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN MANCHUKUO

## POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

### FIVE YEAR PLANS

Hsinking: The Manchukuoan Government, upon welcoming the third year of the second Five Year Development Plan, has firmly established a plan to bolster adjustment on an over-all basis of the Manchukuoan Administrative Development Plan in accordance with the (progress) of decisive wartime measures. The Government of Manchukuo, in order to plan for the swift propulsion of Development Planning Committee within the Development General Bureau, to concentrate the entire strength of organs affiliated with development (in one place) and thus plan for and deliberate upon various concrete measures. This Manchukuoan Government Established Committee will cover, firstly, the Agricultural Development Ministry, the various Manchukuoan organs, and the various Japanese organs in Manchukuo (such as) the Japanese Embassy ... The Manchukuoan Government will establish sub-committees in the following fields on an over-all basis. They will include (structures) in connection with development, guidance for the construction of agricultural villages, the currency system, ... agriculture), adjustment of education, youth volunteer corps, contributive development persons, and (cabinet) development persons. This Committee will gather together the results of the deliberations of the sub-committees in connection with the various fields mentioned. Various governmental officials will investigate these reports. They then will become proposals of the Manchukuoan Government, and in turn, they will be handed over to the Japanese Government. Thus generalized propulsive measures will be established in connection with the administrative policies of development, which measures will concern both Japan and Manchukuo.

(Tok. Jap. 4/9/44)

### COUNCILS

#### GEA Service Federation Deliberation Council

The GEA Service Federation Deliberation Council (Toda Hookoo Renmei Kyooryoku Kaigi--ed), which is a deliberation council for Kwantung Province, will meet for 2 days on October 28 and 29, at the official residence of the Administrator of Kwantung. The emphasis of the discussions will be placed on four points, namely, the increase of fighting strength, enhancement of fighting spirit in decisive war and secure establishment of civilian defense structure, application of decisive wartime livelihood, and solidification of structure of the Service Federation. Leading men in business and working places were selected as members of the Deliberation Council.

(Tok. Jap. 10/7/44)

#### Nation-Wide Deliberative Council

The 12th Nation-Wide Deliberation Council, that is to say, the Zen-Ren of this year, will be held for four days, beginning September 2 and ending on September 5, at the Concordia Hall in Hsinking. As you know well, the Nation-Wide Deliberation Council is a national political conference in the form of a regular assembly of the government officials and the representatives of the people in one hall for discussions. ... In this respect, the Nation-Wide Deliberation Council this year is different from that of previous conferences in its procedure, in its emphasis of importance, and in the number of deliberation councillors, and it has a special characteristic that the government officials and the councillors will deliberate upon problems with determination, ... deeply realize the significance and responsibilities of the conference; we probably will concentrate our attention on the progress of this Nation-Wide Deliberation Council. First of all, upon looking at the policy in regards



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to the procedure of the conference, we see an earnest effort of the government and council for a positive collaboration. That is to say, the policy for the procedure of the conference emphasized the enhancement of a total effort on two points, namely: 1. To stipulate the activities of each individual councillor in "Yootatsu" and 2. to enhance the planning efficiency of the conference by the Concordia Society itself playing a main role in the organization of guidance forces. "Yootatsu," as expressed in the first point means to strive for the instillment of determination for the successful accomplishment of the war. That is to say, to instill the confidence that ultimate victory is in our hands, but further solidifying the spiritual unity of races in our country. ... To enhance the planning efficiency of the conference by the Concordia Society itself playing a main role in the organization of guidance forces means, in short, that the government and the Concordia Society will show us, the people, definite guidance and hopes so that we may march straight toward the successful accomplishment of the war and ultimate victory. As you well know, the Central Headquarters of the Concordia Society has been reorganized so that the cooperation of the members will be harmonized, and the society is also about to make a new stride by returning to its original mission. In short, the Concordia Society has been calling for collaboration of the people, an organization which would emphasize the practice of measures, such as savings and increase of production in accordance with the policies of the government. However, it was decided that the society will concentrate its fullest effort on the guidance of thoughts of the people, which is the real responsibility placed upon the society. Studying a new stride made towards the Concordia Movement, as has been mentioned in the foregoing, and this Nation-Wide Deliberation Council, the characteristic of the Nation-Wide Deliberation Council will most clearly be understood that it plays a role abroad as an ideal (organ) in the GEA and it plays within the country a part in waging thorough warfare for an increase of fighting strength. To tell this in further details, its characteristics are manifested in the program for the first day of the conference in the two discussion subjects, namely, that concerning the renovation of the Concordia Society, and that concerning the enhancement of the GEA declaration. The former is concerned with matters within the country, while the latter is concerned with matter abroad. This is an expression of the determination of Manchukuo to speedily forward the Concordia concept toward victory and simultaneously to cope with thorough warfare both within and abroad. In this manner, we the people are given opportunity to determine the objective toward which Manchukuo should march forward. After the objective has been decided upon, the deliberation on the second day of the conference is scheduled to be made upon important measures, namely, matters concerning the increase of fighting strength and matters concerning defense. The main discussion topic in this year's conference are matters concerning the total rise for increase of production and agricultural problems concerning shipment of produce and labor affairs. Discussion subjects in the conference will not be presented by the government by force, but the main interest of the conference is aimed at the over-flowing expression of the people, of their own ideas toward the accomplishment of the war and toward the construction of ... This idea, is also signified in "Yootatsu", and in the foundation of the Concordia Society in its original concordia concept. Therefore, the policy of procedure will be determined by the guidance of the government and the Concordia Society, and the willingness of the people to cooperate with them. In short, there are two outstanding charac-



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Nation-Wide Deliberative Council

teristics in this Nation-Wide Deliberation Council. The council will be composed of two councils, namely, the Nation-Wide Specialized Committees and the Round Table Conference. In the Specialized Committee Council, proposals will be forwarded to the government by their efficient functionings, and it is also an attempt to unite political power into one by dissolving formerly existing ..., Increase Production Committee and the Development Committee. Contrary to this, in the Round-Table Council, councillors will discard their formality and a thorough exchange of viewpoints will be made in a friendly manner, thus exchanges of views between the government and the people so that both may be united into one. ... By this method, the government will be able to learn the desires of the people, while the people will be able to learn the parental concern of the government over them. The previous method, in which the government and the delegates meet together for discussions, can be regarded, according to one's view, as a conference in which both sides are very much indifferent to the other. In this conference, 70 special audiences will participate (excepting few). These special audiences will be permitted to freely express their views. The matters which have been decided upon in this conference will be forwarded to the General Assembly, which can be regarded as the backbone of Manchukuo, and the matters approved in the assembly will be put into practice, thus becoming a powerful motivating force within the country.... As mentioned before, the main interest of discussions will be focused upon two problems, shipment and labor affairs. In regard to the shipment of produce, the matters concerning the winter shipment and ... shipment will become the center of discussions as well as the adjustment of prices between the general commodities and the agricultural products. In regards to labor affairs, it seems that the center of discussion will be focused upon the labor power program and the security of labor power program and the security of labor power source within the nation. Regarding shipment of produce, and regarding labor affairs, Premier Chang, and Chief Ikeda of the Labor Affairs Board, will deliver their instructional and encouragement addresses respectively. Finally, the things which we request of the Nation-Wide Deliberation Council are, that the government officials would listen sincerely and thoroughly to the opinions of the people with an attitude that they are leaders of the people, and that the councillors express their sincere views.

(Hsinking JH 8/31/44)

Manchukuo and Kwantung Liaison Deliberative Council

Hsinking: An administrative conference relative to Manchukuo and the Kwantung peninsula governments, which tries to unite all fields of administration, industrial and economical, between Manchukuo and the Kwantung Government, was held today at the official residence of the premier of Manchukuo. After the addresses, delivered by director of General Affairs, Takebe, and director ... of the Economic Affairs of Kwantung, discussions were held relative to ... for establishment and decisions on united administration of Manchukuo and Kwantung. It was decided that a Manchukuo and Kwantung Liaison Deliberative Council, as a liaison and control organ, would be newly established at Hsinking, to effect a strong structure for increase production inclusive of the government and the people, thereby to consolidate united collaboration between Manchukuo and Kwantung. Preliminary arrangements were held as to its (formation). (Tok. Jap. 3/3/44)



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Hsinking: The Manchukuoan government ... has resolutely carried out the simplification of the various activities and movements of the nation, and also the abolishment of rest days in accordance with the Wartime Structure of Essential Administration of Governmental Offices. Thus the Manchukuoan government has decided to strengthen on an over-all basis, the decisive wartime structure of the nation. (Tok. Jap. 3/20/44)

The Manchukuoan government recently decided to consolidate the (Munitions) Funds Control Law Council and the Industrial Control Law Council and establish a New Enterprise Control Council, which will soon make a fresh start. Inasmuch as there was much in common in examination of and decisions on matters to be approved by both councils heretofore, it was decided to consolidate and unify them. (Tok. Jap. 4/8/44)

##### Organization of the Central Government

The Emperor of Manchuria is but a figure-head. According to the Manchurian constitution, he has all legislative, judicial and executive authority and the right to enforce laws and emergency edicts, to declare war, to make peace, to conclude treaties, to command the navy, army and airforce and to decide on decorations and amnesties. By hereditary privilege, all male descendants of the Emperor may succeed to the throne.

##### Imperial Assisting and Consulting Organizations

1. Office of Worship is in charge of religious ceremonies and the building and repairing of shrines. In 1940, the National Memorial Shrine was erected in the Imperial Palace to commemorate the blessing bestowed upon the new nation by the Japanese Sun Goddess and the Japanese Emperor. In the same year, the Patriotic Souls Memorial Shrine was also built. Under the Chief of the Office, there are the General Affairs Section and the Worship Section.
2. Office of the Imperial Household takes care of all kinds of business except political affairs.
3. Office of the Secretariat guards the Imperial seals and sees that they are properly used.
4. Advisory Council is the Emperor's highest consulting agency. The Legislative Board is but a nominal organization, the functions of which are actually performed by the Advisory Council which makes decisions on laws, Imperial orders, edicts, budget of the Foreign Treasury, agreements and treaties with foreign countries and other important statements concerning affairs of the state.
5. Military Council is the consulting agency responsible for various kinds of important military activities.
6. Secretariat of the Legislative Board is at present carrying on the study on constitutional government and takes charge of all business pertaining to the organization of the Legislative Board.
7. Board of State Affairs is the central administrative agency which consists of a number of bureaus, departments and academic institutions.



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Imperial Assisting and Consulting Organizations

The General Affairs Commission of the Board of State Affairs has a considerable amount of authority, but it is controlled by the Commander of the Kwantung Army. Therefore the highest authority (not only administrative) in Manchuria is the Commander of Kwantung Army who is also the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for Manchukuo. (IDC - 8696)

In order to fully meet the demand for the increase of fighting strength, the government of Manchukuo has decided to reorganize the structures of the Finance and Commerce Ministry and the Communication Ministry ... The revision law for this purpose was ratified in the Privy Council meeting and it will be put into effect beginning March 1. The emphasis of the revision is placed in the following: Finance and Commerce Ministry--Because of the systematic programs of the Railway Bureau (tetsudo), Coal Bureau (sekitan), Construction General Bureau (shisetsu sookyoku) and ..., the Administration Affairs concerning mines have increased greatly. In connection with this existing condition, it has been decided that the Mine Department (koozan bu) will be further expanded and reorganized into 2 bureaus, namely the Metal Bureau (kinzoku) and Fuel Bureau (nenryoo). The Industrial Affairs Department (koomubu) will be divided into two bureaus of Railway Bureau (teishin kyoku) and Munition Industries Bureau. The Administration Affairs concerning the saving will be expanded in the Finance Dept. Communication Ministry-- As the fundamental rule for the increase of fighting strength, the centralization system for the affairs concerning the transportation, traffic, communication, and engineering construction has been completed, and in parallel with this, the Communication Ministry decided to carry out a drastic reorganization of its general structure. At the same time, the ministry has also decided to thoroughly simplify the central administration structure and reorganize the various facilities at the terminals. Due to this step... General Staffs and five bureau system, consisting of the Railway, Highway, Aviation, ... and Vessels will be reorganized into one general staff and four bureau systems, consisting of Munitions, Traffics, Training, and Construction. In addition to the foregoing, an Engineering General Bureau will be established as an external administration by supervising all the construction affairs under the direct control of the ministry in one office, in order to attain the efficiency in guiding each construction affair. Also, the local government offices, under the direct jurisdiction of the ministry will be unified into local administration offices, in order to materialize the unified control of the General Administration Affairs. Furthermore, a new (control system) which brings about a closer relationship throughout the Traffic Bureau and Engineering General Bureau and other ministries will be established, so that an emergency measure can be adopted in case any unexpected incident may happen. This fact is very noteworthy in this reorganization.

(Tok. Jap. 2/26/44)

Hsinking: The Manchukuoan Government announced personnel changes, attendant upon the appointments of Vice-Chief Nakajima of Pinkiang Province, as successor to the president of the Board of Directors of the Manchukuo Cotton Company, and Director of the Manchukuo Cotton Company, and Director Kabu of the Hygienic Section of Mukden as an assistant professor in the Medical School of Keio University, on April 17, as follows: "Tokio Tamura, Chief of Dairen Customs House; appointed Vice-Chief of Pinkiang Province; Yoshinori Shiohara, Vice-Chief of Chinchau Province; appointed chief of the Dairen Customs House; Kiyoshi Tsuda, Councillor of the General Affairs Board;



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appointed Vice-Chief of Chinchau Province; Takeo Yamanashi, Councillor of the Manchukuo Embassy in China; appointed Chief of Harbin ... Bureau; Sakutaro Matsuoka, Chief of the People's Welfare Department; appointed Chief of the Hygienic Section of Mukden; Nakajima, Vice-Chief of Pinkiang Province, and Hideo Kabu, chief of the Hygienic Section of Mukden are relieved of their offices at their own request.  
(Tok. Jap. 4/21/44)

It was officially announced in Hsinking that Foreign Minister, Li Shao-keng was appointed Manchukuoan Ambassador to China, which was vacant due to the retirement of (Li Yung-kwang). Succeeding Li Shao-keng, Minister of Finance and Commerce (Wang Ching-tao) was appointed as new Foreign Minister. The post of Finance and Commerce Minister was filled by (Ying Ching-hwan), the people's Welfare Minister. The mayor of Mukden, (Ching Ming-chueh), was nominated to the post of People's Welfare Minister. Simultaneously, the appointment of Director of the General Postal Administration Bureau, (Wang Ching-chang), as Manchukuoan Minister to Thailand was also announced.  
(Hsinking Eng. 12/16/44)

Toshio Hoshizu, director of the Personnel Bureau of the General Affairs Board, is appointed director of the East Manchurian Commercial Bureau. Yoichi Shimazaki, director of the East Manchurian Commercial Affairs Bureau, is appointed director of the Information Bureau of the General Affairs Board.

(Tok. Jap. 1/31/45)

In Hsing, the Manchukuoan Government today formally appointed Vice-Governor of the United Province of (East) Manchukuo as director of the Information and Publicity Bureau of the General Affairs Board. This post was provisionally held by vice-director of the General Affairs Board. At the same time, the governor also launched a large scale reshuffle of high financial officials, in conjunction with the recent renovation of financial(organs).

(Hsinking Eng. 2/1/45)

Hsinking: Vice-director Shimomura has been acting as the director of the Political Affairs Section of the Manchukuo Foreign Office ever since the former director was transferred to the Japanese Government last year. The (Manchukuo--ed) Government has decided at this time to appoint Mr. Mitsuo Matsuoka, secretary of the Foreign Office, as the director of the Political Affairs Section and the appointment was promulgated.

(Tok. Jap. 2/11/45)

The Manchukuoan Government, for purposes of striving for the powerful promotion of labor livelihood, has decided upon an outline for the enforcement of wartime labor measures at this time, thus striving for successful prosecution of construction projects of essential production. In accordance with this, the heretofore Civil Affairs Department will be abolished, and a National Labor Department along with a Welfare Department will be newly established. This will become effective as of the coming March 15.

(Tok. Jap. 3/1/45)

The Manchukuoan Government today announced that Yu Ching-tao, governor of Fengtien Province has been named as first minister of National Labor, while Minister (Ting Ming-hui) of the newly dissolved People's Welfare Ministry was appointed minister of the newly created Department of Welfare. The announcement also revealed that (Toshibu) Honda, director of the National Labor Service Bureau and vice-minister of the dissolved People's Welfare Department, will respect-



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ively (become) vice-minister of National Labor and vice-minister of Welfare. State Councillor (Wei Huan-chang) at the same time was named new governor of Fengtien Province.

(Hsinking Eng. 3/12/45)

The ceremony marking the closing of the People's Welfare Department, in line with the creation of the new Department of Welfare was held in Hsinking this morning, while that, marking the formal opening of the Department of National Labor and Supreme Headquarters of the National Labor Service Corps is scheduled to take place late this afternoon.

(Hsinking Eng. 3/12/45)

#### Courts and Laws

Hsinking: The Manchukuo Government has decided, at this time, to reorganize the (Judiciary basic) law, in accordance with the establishment of the court ordinance and the police officers' ordinance in the judicial field, in order to strengthen the domestic structure and to (facilitate) prosecutions of wartime measures which will resolutely strengthen the effective and accurate wartime judicial structure. At the April 27 meeting of the Privy Councillors, this was approved and with announcement tomorrow, May 1, it will be immediately effective. The special law relative to judiciary matters was especially framed to be effective during the GEA war, therefore the stipulations will be valid throughout the GEA war. Together with these emergency ordinances, now the Manchukuo Justice Ministry is drawing up measures relative to two laws--a Wartime Special Penal Law in time of war, which will supervise all types of uprisings, such as against those who check increased production or hamper the bolstering of national strength and cause riots among the people, and the wartime special law concerning firms dealing with simplification of communications, transactions of shareholders, general meeting of corporations, and their methods of transactions.

(Tok. Jap. 4/30/44)

With a view to consolidating the judicial structure given ... of wartime period, the Manchukuo Government has promulgated a wartime special criminal law to come into effect July first. The law will be enforced only during the duration of the war, and consequently will be annulled upon the termination of the present conflict. The new law is expected to make important contributions to the maintenance of the ever-expanding industrial productive power of Manchukuo, in that it (calls for) protection to industrial facilities as well as those employed by those industries. Those going contrary to the law or obstructing the maintenance and development of national industries will be strictly punished.

(Hsinking Eng. 6/11/44)

Hsinking: In order to strengthen the ties between central and local judicial organs, as well as to facilitate the recently promulgated wartime emergency laws, the Department of Justice will summon assistant procurators from all parts of the country for a conference at the (Ideology) Correction Bureau here for two days beginning June 15. In the course of the two days of meeting, the officials will exchange their opinions with a view to strengthening liaison between central and local organs.

(Tok. Eng. 6/15/44)

A conference of judicial officers began today, and explanations were made by Banzai on matters under their jurisdiction. Banzai stated: "With respect to exercising control over judicial deputies, there seems to be a gradual increase in the number of judicial



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deputies who demand exorbitant fees or engage in illegal ... Consequently, a part of the ... of the judicial deputies' regulations will be revised and the scope of judicial work will be clearly defined, and a resolute carrying out of these measures will be undertaken. At the same time, in connection with these measures, strict control will be exercised over lawyers..."

(Hsinking Jap. 6/24/43)

This law warns particularly against rumors and false reports. In connection with this, those who schemingly spread rumors and false reports such as by ... and becoming careless toward the enemy, will be punished with ... and whipping, or by penal service of more than three years.

(Hsinking Jap. 7/29/44)

Centering on the Department of Justice, deliberations on the formulation of the Manchukuo Lineal Succession Law began back in September 1938. Recently, at long last, a concrete law was framed. It will be promulgated on October 1, and will go into effect on January 1, 1945. Since the Chinese Lineal Succession Law, which was passed in 1931, was based on an occidental, individualistic conception, a law more compatible with the present state of affairs in Manchukuo was demanded by various quarters. Six years in the making, this new law was framed with a thoroughness unprecedented in the annals of Manchukuo legislation. The framers of this law were eminent personalities such as the late State Councillor Ino, Vice-Minister of Justice Maeno, and 60 and some odd legal authorities, together with the Japanese authorities, Professors Hozumi and Nakagawa, who cooperated. The special characteristic of this law lies in respecting the customs of the various racial groups, through its application to actual modes of living, thereby retaining the good morals of the Orient; at the same time, it is adapted to the construction of the new GEA order. The style of legal terminology is commonplace and simple, which is something unknown in previous laws.

(Tok. Jap. 8/17/44)

Hsinking: It is revealed that the Justice Ministry has invoked a two-day conference of leading judges and procurators throughout the country on August 29, and 30. The conference is being attended by over 30 leading judges and procurators, in charge of maintaining peace and order throughout the country, judicial representatives of the Nanking Government, as well as high officials of the Justice Ministry. In the course of the conference yesterday, reports were made by leading judges and procurators on judicial administration in their respective districts. The second day session ... to discussions on matters submitted by local representatives.

(Tok. Eng. 8/30/44)

#### PROVINCIAL

##### Organization

The Bureau of Home Affairs was abolished in 1939 and in its stead, the Office of Local Administration was created to be in charge of local administrative affairs. The following is the structure of the local government:

1. The Provincial Government consists of the Governor, Vice-Governor, Secretariat (formerly Office of General Affairs) and Departments



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of Welfare, Education, Police, Engineering, and Industries. In some provinces like Feng-t'ien, Pin-chiang, and Kirin, no departments of engineering have been established. When and where departments of education and industries do not exist, administrative affairs concerning these two fields become the business of the Department of Welfare.

2. The City Government consists of the Mayor, Vice-Mayor, Secretariat and Offices of Administration, Education, Finance and Construction and the Police Board. With the exception of Feng-t'ien, Hsin-ching and Pin-chiang where police boards have been inaugurated, other cities have changed "boards" to "offices". Some city governments do not have any offices of construction.
3. The Hsien Government consists of the Hsien-chief, the Deputy-Chief and Sections of Administration, Education, Finance, Industries, Agriculture and Forestry. The last two are omitted in some hsien.
4. The Chieh Government consists of the Chieh-chief and the Vice-chief. Its organization and functions partly resemble the city and partly resemble the hsien governments.
5. The Ch'i Government is similar to the hsien organization. The Japanese counsellors are like deputy hsien chiefs. The chief is always a Mongolian. The section known as Ch'i Administration is in charge of matters pertaining to Mongolians.

The Administrative Areas of Manchuria are as follows:

1. Feng-t'ien Province--(Provincial Capital).
2. Ssu-p'ing Province--Ssu-p'ing City (Capital).
3. Kirin Province--Kirin City (Capital)
4. Pin-chiang Province--Harbin City (Capital)
5. Lung-chiang Province--Chi-chi-ha--erh City (Capital)
6. Chin-chou Province--Chin-chou City (Capital)
7. Jehol Province--Ch'eng-teh (Capital)
8. Antung Province--Antung City (Capital)
9. Chien-ao Province--Yen-chi (Capital)
10. San-chiang Province--Chia-mu-ssu-City (Capital)
11. Mou-tan-chiang Province--Mou-tan-chiang City (Capital)
12. Tung-hua Province--Tung-hua (Capital)
13. Tungan Province--Tung-an City (Capital)
14. Pei-an Province--Pei-an (Capital)
15. Hei-ho Province--Capital is Hei-ho-chieh.
16. East Hsiang Province--Capital is in Cha-lan-tun.
17. South Hsing-an Province--Capital in Wang-yeh-miao.
18. West Hsing-an Province--Capital in Kai-lu.
19. North Hsing-an Province--Capital in Hai-la-erh City.
20. Special Municipality--Hsin-ching  
(Tung-pei-hsien-shih, Chungking 1944)

Special Government Administrative Office

... (Bureau, Office, or Company), formerly under the jurisdiction of the Kwantung Provincial (Keishudo Government Office), having assumed a new mission in charge of a productive area of important resources absolutely needed for the prosecution of the war, has now been decided by the Kwantung Provincial Government to be established



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Special Government Administrative Office

as a Special Government Administrative Office under the direct jurisdiction of the Provincial Government. This was announced by the Provincial Government on November 7. Thus an (epoch-making dissolution) of the heretofore existing (Keishudo) government office was effected, and a Special Government Administrative Office has been newly established under the Provincial Government.

(Tok. Jap. 11/8/44)

Gubernatorial Conference

Hsinking: This year's second conference of Provincial Governors of Manchukuo was held today at 9 AM in the auditorium of the State Ministry. Representing the local administrations, the governors of all provinces in Manchukuo attended, while Premier Chang, Director Takebe of the General Affairs Board, and the ministers of all ministries, as well as affiliated officials, and others representing the central administration, were present. Commander-in-Chief Yamada of the Kwantung army, and President Miyake of the Central Headquarters of the Concordia Society also attended the conference. Following the instructional addresses delivered by Premier Chang and Director Takebe, Commander-in-Chief Yamada and President Miyake delivered greetings. After this, the ministers of the Agricultural Development Ministry, Finance Ministry, and Transportation Ministry also gave instructional speeches. Thus, the second conference of the Manchukuo Provincial Governors was concluded. Then, all attended a dinner party given by the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung army. During the afternoon, a discussion was held between the central and local administrations.

(Tok. Jap. 9/28/44)

The First Gubernatorial Conference in Manchukuo for this year was held on Friday in Hsinking and was attended by Prime Minister General Chang Ching Hui. In the course of the meeting, General Chang clarified the government's (determination) to muster all available strength for the war effort, to leave nothing to be desired for the successful prosecution of the war. For this purpose, he said, it is an imperative ... to establish a perfect structure, ... and we should herald the execution of material mobilization.

(Tok. Eng. 1/26/45)

GUIDING ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

ASIA DEVELOPMENT PATRIOTIC FEDERATION

The Asia Development Patriotic Federation's United Conference, which is the united council for the province of Kwantung, will be held two days, October 28 and 29 at the capital city of the province of Kwantung. The conference will center its discussion on the following four matters: 1. Increase the fighting power and the elevation of the spirit for decisive battle; 2. The establishment of the (People's) Defense Structure; 3. To strive to reach a perfection in the wartime living of the people of Kwantung Province; 4. The strengthening of the structure of the Patriotic Federation and the (concentration of ...) The directors are composed of the heads of the committees for the District Neighborhood Associations, representatives of the groups of the various districts, members of the Assembly, chief of the departments of the Patriotic Federation, ..., and councillors for the youths organizations. Such responsible people as these compose the directory for this federation. (Tok. Jap. 10/6/44)



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CONCORDIA ASSOCIATION

Hsinking: With aim in view of promoting (contributions to culture), the Concordia Society of Manchukuo has decided to present honorary awards to authors of the best literary works exemplifying the spirit of the founding of the empire. Manuscripts may be either in the Manchukuo or Japanese national language, and these may take any literary form ... essays or free lance newspaper and magazine articles.  
(Manchuria Eng. 4/23/44)

The session of the Hsinking branch of the Manchukuo Concordia Society is scheduled to meet this year on June 20 in the Concordia Hall in the capital, Hsinking. In this regard, the members of the capital's branch of the Concordia Society are assembling for the strengthening of national defense, stepping up agricultural and industrial production, and improving the (food) distribution system.  
(Hsinking German 6/20/44)

Hsinking: The Manchukuo Concordia Association will observe its 12th anniversary on July 25. On this memorable day, the Central Headquarters of the Concordia Association in the capital, as well as city, Hsien and Banner Headquarters, will conduct simple but impressive ceremonies. Also, memorial services will be held for former Concordia officials who dedicated their lives to the state. The Association steadily increased its activities following the outbreak of the war, and today the organization has established itself as the nation's indispensable instrument for furthering its development politically and economically. The work of its units for ... increasing the wartime productivity of Manchukuo has come to assume importance of the first magnitude and observance of the 12th anniversary on July 25 (is being awaited) by the nation ... biggest red letter day.  
(Tok. Eng. 7/14/44)

Hsinking: The Manchukuo Concordia Association today solemnized the 12th anniversary of its establishment with the attendance of a large number of Japanese and Manchukuoan Foreign prominents, including Premier Chang Ching-hui, diplomatic member of the Diplomatic Corps and also representatives of the German National Socialist Party. On this memorable day, the Central Headquarters of the Concordia Association in the metropolis as well as the city Hsien and Banner Headquarters also conducted simple, but solemn ceremonies to mark the historic events in war time. Meanwhile, members of the Association, took this occasion to renew their firm determination to fulfill their important mission in this emergency period. Activities of the association steadily gained momentum following the outbreak of the war and today the organization is playing a leading role in strengthening the nation's home front. Its contributions are being made not only to the ideological field, but also to the nation's production front. The works of the Concordia Association increasing the wartime productivity of Manchukuo has come to assume importance of the utmost magnitude and observance of the twelfth anniversary represents an impressive land mark in the nation's sound growth as a pioneer member of the family of East Asiatic Nations. The Hsinking Radio Station is scheduled to broadcast a special celebration program on a nation-wide hookup this evening to mark the Association's Anniversary. (Tok. Eng. 7/25/44)

Hsinking: The Manchukuo Concordia Association, yesterday afternoon, announced its annual rally, this year, will be held for four days beginning September 2, with 115 regional and provincial representatives throughout the country attending. It is understood that about 40 bills concerning measures for enhancement of the spirit stipulated in the joint declaration of the East Asia con-



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ference and increased agricultural and industrial products; as well as labor mobilization will be submitted to the forthcoming annual rally. It is revealed, following the opening ceremony on September 2, Premier Chang Ching-hui will announce an outline of state affairs, while Rokuzo Takebe, director-general of the Board of General Affairs of the State Council will explain administrative policy.

(Tok. Eng. 7/27/44)

The ... Scientific Conference, sponsored by the Concordia Association, was successfully concluded yesterday in Hsinking. The conference discussed various (current problems) and questions pertaining to the elimination of all bottlenecks impeding the increased farm products output program. Ways and means to expand agricultural production during the winter season were also discussed. About 100 engineering, medical and agricultural experts attended the meeting.

(Hsinking Eng. 8/14/44)

... Concordia Association, the ... conference, sent delegates to the conference. Then, at 11:30, the proceedings (and conventions were started). Following the noon recess, the Plenary Session was opened at 2:00 o'clock to deliberate on matters concerning the (principle) of a Concordia Movement, and the bringing home of the significance of a GEA joint declaration. Today's meeting was attended by all ministers of states, members of diplomatic foreign corps stationed in Hsinking, and representatives of the various patriotic associations in Japan, China, Korea, Inner Mongolia and ... representatives of various races in East Asia. The opening ceremony of this morning was highlighted by a stirring address made by General (Iojo) Yamada, Commander-in-Chief of the (Kwantung) Army. General Yamada said that ... (clarified) an Imperial Rescript ... the aim of the GEA War, is to smash the aggressive ambitions of the Americans and the British to dominate the Orient and establish everlasting claims in East Asia. Declaring that the time has come when the rise or fall of East Asia will be decided, General Yamada urged the 45,000,000 people of Manchukuo to make every effort to increase the fighting ... and defense of the country in a spirit of oneness with Japan. He said that the final victory lies with us. We are fighting by (adoptive) power. In the course of making (an instructive) speech, General Chang Ching-hui expressed the firm determination of the Manchukuoan Nation to concentrate their total energies in striking the common enemies of East Asia. Without the destruction of the Anglo-American enemies, General Chang said that there will be no liberation or renaissance of GEA. Without the renaissance of GEA, it will be impossible for us to achieve a realm of peace and prosperity, and for this (reason), every country in East Asia has already renewed its resolve to realize the lofty ideals for the establishment of a Common Prosperity Sphere in East Asia. Touching upon the ... Manchukuo as the supply base of East Asia War, General Chang declared that Manchukuo is making great progress in the speed of increased output of war materials, such as iron, coal, light (metals) and farm products. During the morning session, Director (Yoshio Kasobe) of the General Affairs Board, clarified the national administrative policy of Manchukuo. He cited five aims which the government is striving to attain for the ... prosecution of the ... of the nation. They are: 1. The enhancement of the wartime spirit of the people; 2. The strengthening of the national defense system; 3. The emergency expansion of the military war proposals; 4. A fuller mobilization of labor, shipping and transport facilities; 5. The promotion of national (programs)...

(Hsinking Eng. 9/2/44)



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### GUIDING ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

#### CONCORDIA ASSOCIATION

Hsinking: The opening session of the 12th Annual National Conference of the Concordia Association was held here this morning, with His Majesty, the Emperor personally in attendance. Following the opening address delivered by the chairman, the morning session unanimously passed a resolution in which gratitude was expressed to the Ministers of War and Navy of Japan, also to the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and the Minister of Military Affairs of Manchukuo. In the afternoon session, Premier General Chang Ching-hue outlined the administrative policy which was further elaborated on by Rokuzo Takebe, director of the General Affairs Board of Manchukuo Government. From 3:30 p.m., the session commenced a discussion of various measures.

(Tok. Eng. 9/2/44)

The Concordia Association of Manchukuo is now well known throughout this empire, Japan, China, and South Asia, as a unique institution with regard to the (flaming) spirit of the Manchurian Incident, and forming a base for the ethic precept of East Asia. Its origin is almost contemporaneous with the Manchukuo government, and the two institutions have (waxed) great side by side. They are truly the twin pillars of the Manchukuo State. The public administration proper is capably done by the government itself and the Concordia Association acts as an alert, courageous intermediary between the government and the people. The will of the enlightened government is made known by its leaders and the Concordia Association interprets and aids in enforcing the law and regulations to the people at large, particularly in the rural areas. Moreover, the Concordia Association speedily and frankly communicates the current news and opinions of the masses on important public measures to the government. The association is therefore an able and indispensable supplement to the Imperial Government. Founders of the Concordia Association hardly expected it to attain its present prestige and power within so short a period. Its initial purpose was to act as a (thought-guiding) movement among the native element, which was then somewhat dazed at the sudden rise of the new Manchukuo State and the resultant series of decisive political measures pursued... Its primary aim may have been similar to the Nazi Party in Germany and the Fascist Party in Italy, but its procedure followed the traditional Oriental ways untarnished. It is therefore, no mere imitation of these European nations' parties. It has served as a model for similar institutions in Japan, China, Burma, and elsewhere. With more than 3,000,000 members drawn from various component races in this country, the Concordia fully represents the cosmopolitan population of the land, and its activities today are manifold. It has a special appeal to the youth of the empire and its youth corps are active in (ensuing) farm and factory output of the empire and instructing the masses in the significance of the present war to the Asiatic people as a whole. Once or twice every year, the Concordia Association holds a national convention corresponding to a parliamentary session at its national headquarters here in Hsinking. Delegates representing 14 provinces of the empire in the capital city come to the session which is also attended by Manchukuo's state ministers and diplomatic representatives of the European and Asiatic Governments that have recognized Manchukuo. On the agenda of each session, are administrative bills sponsored by the government and those offered by various provincial territories. The delegates have increased in number from around 70 in the earlier years to nearly 150 last year. They represent farming, manufacturing, mining, trading, professional, and technical callings of the land. They are equally varied in racial languages, being composed of Manchurians, Japanese, Mongols, Koreans, and ... But the official languages spoken



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at the proceedings are Chinese and Japanese. There is much local color and unique (aspects) in a Concordia assembly session. Those who have witnessed the Concordia assembly session 7 years ago and that of last year, are impressed much by a decided change in tenor and atmosphere of their proceedings. In the earlier session, there was a much more buoyant era with lengthy, rattling orations typical of all young legislative bodies, which the writer has noted also in congress sessions in Washington 2 decades ago. The Concordia assembly is now decidedly mature and prompt in deliberation, and its speakers on the ministerial bench have some delegates, both male and female, who are terse and stirring. The impact of the world-wide conflict has at last reached this busy flourishing land. The National Assembly Session is always preceded by provincial assemblies in their respective capitals which formulate bills or petitions to be presented to the National Government and voice special viewpoints and interests on each problem concerned. Delegates to the National Assembly are then announced and fully instructed. Therefore, the Concordia national and provincial assembly constitute an integral whole. They are not distant separate legislative bodies as are the American congress and the 48 state legislatures. Close affiliation between the empire government and the Concordia Association is shown by our provincial high executives holding concurrently advisory posts, and association offices in their respective provinces. Moreover, Manchukuo government officials are periodically transferred to posts of corresponding ranks in the Concordia Association and vice versa. The two great institutions are indeed closely affiliated furnishing a unique statecraft for this empire. The ... of the Concordia was the urgent need for wide financial backing among the native masses at the time Manchukuo was founded 13 years ago. In those days, heartfelt propaganda was spread over the land, and the simple minded inhabitants were alarmed sometimes by sinister rumors and comments. Under the circumstances, it was necessary to counteract the vicious alien machinations through an efficient organization that would disseminate correct information on the Manchurian events and of the world in general. As the bulk of the native element was then illiterate, such publicity was to be best conducted by holding meetings in diverse places and by personal contact with the people gained by Concordia officials and agents. That urgent work was splendidly done and the masses were weaned away from the disturbing influences coming from beyond the border. When that initial task was fairly done, the Concordia Association picked the welfare work as its main function, emphasizing right training of the rising generation. It organized ... with its youth corps which acted as the vanguard of the new economy and social betterment among the masses. The youth corps modeled under Hitler's (legions) and increasing to a large army, proved an efficient instrument in bringing the light and meaning of the new era to the millions of Manchurian homes and farms. The Concordia regional branches and the youth corps have done much to further the national industrial development plan initiated 8 years ago. They enlisted many sturdy native workers in the great diversified improvement work, and solicited the moral support of the whole people in the undertaking. With the start of the China Incident and the world war, greater farm and factory production became a pressing need here as in all countries. It was then that numerous Concordia officials and youth corps members located in farming areas took very active parts in harvesting and marketing. They assured that all the 20,000,000 tons or so of staple crops annually sold by our farmers will be promptly collected at designated points. At a reciprocal market in the town of (Hai Low) Chung, located between Hsinking and Harbin, the writer witnessed one Sunday last autumn



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the steady arrival of (calyang), soy beans, corn, and millet at the government (park) depot and their efficient handling by officials of the Chinese Cooperative Association and Concordia agents. Many of the young farmers are members of the youth corps as indicated by their badges. A long (line) of stout farm wagons were then coming in a steady stream to the public (park) depot, systematically unloading their carts which were then taken to a spacious (garage) while the farmers were handed their receipts the ... Cooperative Association have bought sundry daily necessities there for their homes and family members. There was a most lively feeling (there) and the Concordia unobtrusively acted as a (lever) to (start) the crop collecting and marketing over the countryside. In the rural districts the Concordia influence is strongly felt in varied community activities, such as in collecting scrap metal and keeping the ... featuring and promoting (universal) crops in the country. These community activities are chiefly exercised throughout neighborhood groups which form a vital part of our wartime social well-being. The different races here have separate neighborhood groups. Each neighborhood group meets monthly in a ... for distribution of ..., foodstuffs, and drygoods for ... They take the rhythm and fall of our community life, guiding normally even in these abnormal days. So the Concordia Association today is a powerful institution, whose moral and spiritual influences permeate throughout all races and social strata of our composite community life. Manchukuo without the Concordia Association would be a different land in policy, economy, and popular morale. The association is a leading flame that keeps alive the ardent zeal of the farmers of the empire and sponsors progressive public measures in full accord with the state founders' high spirits and devotion.

(Hsinking Eng. 3/23/45)

#### NEW MONGOLIA SOCIETY

Hsingyan: A new society has been created (as) the (Hsingyan Concordia Hall) to further develop the Mongolian race in Northwestern Manchukuo. The movement to (rehabilitate) the now backward descendants of the Mongol race will soon be launched on a grand scale. (Plans) will be laid in development of culture and idealist thought.

(Hsinking Eng. 7/26/44)

#### SAYOKA AND MANCHUKUO CLUB

The Sayoka and Manchukuo Club, headed by Yoshioke Serino, called a meeting some time ago. The head men of these clubs are, Achiro Arita and Yoshio Asano, also a man known as key of the Imperial University and some other noblemen of Japan. This meeting was called one Friday, and all the men who attended the meeting voiced their opinions as to what to do and what not to do to make Japan a stronger nation to fight the aggressors. All these noblemen who attended the meeting unanimously agreed to use all Japan's war armaments as soon as possible to fight the enemy.

(Tok. Tag. 3/7/45)

### POPULATION AND CITY DISTRICTS

#### POPULATION--NEW CITY

Population of the new city, Hsing, is 720,000. There are 401,029 men and 321,107 women in the city. 566,846 Manchurians, 127,755 Japanese, 26,951 Koreans, and 584 others live in the city.

(IDC - 8195)



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### POPULATION AND CITY DISTRICTS

#### REORGANIZATION

The Manchukuoan Government, in view of the importance of the distribution of ... (municipal defense) and other economic measures, and in order to strive for the strengthening and renovating of (Stock) Administrative Organization, will newly establish districts and sub-districts in large cities, and districts in medium and small sized cities. The foregoing is scheduled to become effective as of April 1. (Tok. Jap. 2/15/45)

With the dual purpose of establishing self-sufficiency and a solid defense structure, the port city of Dairen in Kwantung Territory will shortly be greatly expanded by incorporating 6 neighboring towns. This was decided upon today at the Municipal Assembly in response to the request of the Kwantung Territory Office. As a result, the population of Greater Dairen will reach 850,000. (Hsinking Eng. 3/16/45)

#### POPULATION-Census

1. Manchurians: Only 1% of the population is pure Manchurian in Kirin, Lung chiang, and San chiang Province. However, there are many so-called Uraltais; they originally lived in Eastern Manchuria and became assimilated as Chinese many hundreds of years ago.
2. Mongolians: Most of the Mongolians now dwell in Hsing and Tsung and Jehol Province. They have also assimilated the Chinese culture.
3. Japanese: About 230,000 Japanese emigrated to Manchuria before the Manchuria Incident; 1,000,000 Japanese emigrated in recent years.
4. Koreans: In Manchuria, there are about 1,500,000 Koreans who are engaged in farming. Since the establishment of the Manchurian Government, the Koreans, have become more optimistic under the protection of Manchurian Government. Some of them have already assimilated the culture of the native Chinese.
5. Chinese: The Chinese are racially descended from the Kunlun race in Southern China and about 90% of the Chinese reside in Manchuria. Most of them emigrated from Shantung, Hopeh, and Shansi Province. About 800,000 to 1,000,000 Chinese laborers emigrated to Manchuria annually from Shantung Province before the Manchurian Incident. After the Incident, the Manchurian Government restricted immigration because of the need for manpower under the reconstruction program. Therefore 530,000, 57% of the Chinese emigrants from North China emigrated to Manchuria and about 35% to 40% of them returned. The rest plan to settle in Manchuria because of the hardships in North China.
6. Russians: There are Slav, Jewish and Turkish Russians around the Northern Railway Line. Since the establishment of the Manchurian Government, their living conditions have improved. According to the census at the end of 1940, there are about 43,180,000 people in Manchuria and the density of population is 33.1 persons per square kilometer as compared to the Japanese population density of 155.8 per square kilometer. There was a population of 29,600,000 in 1932 and the population has increased 13,500,000 from 1932 to 1940. This figure shows that many emigrants from different countries have emigrated during those years. About 771,000 Japanese emigrated in 1932; the number increased to 2,481,000 in 1940. There are about 23,620,000 males and 19,560,000 females in Manchuria.

(IDC -- 8325)



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### MINORITY GROUPS

#### BUDDHIST

The third group of students to study abroad in Japan to be sent by the Manchukuo Buddhist Association, this year, and the first group of officiating priests to be sent by the same association were in the course of selection from among Buddhist schools throughout Manchukuo. Four students and two teachers were selected recently and they will leave Hsinking by train tomorrow and will proceed to Japan. In the party are (acolytes) and nuns of the ... The ... will study for a period of three years at Hie-zan of the Sandai sect while the nuns will also study for three years at the third nuns' school of the (Hodo) sect in Niigata prefecture. The ... will study the Japanese spirit and Japanese Buddhism. The officiating priests will study the Japanese spirit and the field of philosophy.

(Hsinking Jap. 8/10/43)

Hsinking: One thousand Lama priests of Tumoututso in Chin Chow Province, in order to contribute their share toward increased production, yesterday offered their services to workers in coal mining. Deeply moved, the authorities of Chin Chow Province immediately conferred with mining authorities and it was decided to divide them into two groups with the first group, to work in the coal mines from June to August and the second group from September to November. This unprecedented step taken by the Lamas is now attracting wide attention in various quarters. (Tok. Eng. 6/12/44)

Lama priests go to work in coal mines. Lamas have joined in the effort to achieve greater production of coal so essential to victory. One thousand priests of the Tumutetsuochi Temple in Chin Chow Province (Manchukuo), resolutely (laying aside) the several hundred year old priestly existence devoted to (the study of) the Buddhist scriptures, have decided to volunteer for increased production by working below the surface of the earth. On June 12, they informed the Chin Chow Provincial authorities of their decision. (Tok. Jap. 6/13/44)

#### GERMAN

The gratitude of the German nation and the people for the consideration accorded by the officials of Manchukuo towards the German people there, and for their effort to enable the Germans in this country to maintain a semblance of their former mode of living despite the stringencies of war, was expressed by ... Regional leader of the National (Socialist) party in Japan in Manchukuo, who is now visiting in Hsinking. (Hsinking Eng. 4/20/44)

In Manchukuo, the national holiday of the German people will be celebrated by the German community on May 1. In celebration of this day, German Minister to Manchukuo, Dr. Wilhelm Wagner, will be host to a distinguished gathering of the high Manchukuo leaders, including Premier Chang Ching-wei, government and military officials, and members of the local diplomatic corps, at a luncheon to be given at the German legation. In the evening, Dr. Wagner will invite the entire German community in Hsinking to a social gathering and celebrate the occasion in a festive spirit...

(Hsinking Eng. 4/27/44)

#### INDIAN

Hsinking: Chollaram Alwani, Secretary of the Manchukuo chapter of the India Independence League, in a radio address directed to fellow Indians in Hindustani, today drew a vivid contrast in conditions between Manchukuo and India and urged determined continuance of the



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INDIAN

Indians' fight for freedom and independence. Alwani outlined the fast progress made by Manchukuo, from conditions of banditry and chaos to modern English ..., and declared this has been made possible by establishment of the state on lofty ideals of racial concord and amity. He declared that Manchukuo owed much for her present prosperity to Japanese united moral and material support, based on Japan's principles of enabling all nations and peoples to enjoy their rightful place under the sun. He concluded that this is in direct contrast to the "fancy promises" given by Anglo-Americans to the Indian people, and urged Indians to raise with greater determination in their fight against the hated enemy of Asia and humankind.

(Tok. Eng. 6/17/44)

JAPANESE

Harbin: The 200,000 Japanese colonists, rallying to the urgent call of their mother country, in this war emergency, last year effected a 70% increase in foodstuffs production, and this year, are firmly determined to send every possible grain of rice to Japan. In various areas of northern Manchoukuo, an extensive accelerated agricultural program has been initiated and Manchoukuoan farmers have begun a drive for securing a considerable increase in agricultural output. This will be done under the leadership of the Japanese colonists.

(Tok. Jap. 3/6/44)

MOHAMMEDAN

In all China, it was decided to undertake collective emigration of young Moslems to work in coal production centers in Manchukuo. The plan was proposed by the Federation, in view of the fruitful results obtained last year, when the same Federation sent young Moslems to the coal mines of Fushin in Chin Chow Province, Manchukuo, in collaboration with the Workers Association of North China. The number of Moslems families to be sent this year having been decided upon, the first emigrants will shortly leave for Manchukuo.

(Tok. Span. 2/25/43)

President (U Sho-kai) of the Manchuria Moslem Society, stated as follows in regard to the determination of the Moslems in Manchuria toward the consummation of war. "... On this occasion, we must fully bear in mind the present situation, and must strengthen the unity and determination of the Moslem people, and concentrate all efforts toward the war of liberation of the East Asiatic peoples. We believe that it is our primary objective to display the special spirit of the Islam and to achieve a closer relation with Japan..."

(Harbin Jap. 3/18/43)

Indicating the ardor of the Mohammedans of this country, to exert themselves in patriotic labor service, the first batch of about 200 Mohammedan laborers will settle in (Anchan), southern Manchukuo where they will work in factories of the Manchuria Steel Manufacturing Company. The steel company has decided to give the Mohammedan laborers facilities to construct their own village there, and besides a mosque will be built by the company at a cost of approximately 60,000 yen for the benefit of these workers.

(Hsinking Eng. 5/13/44)

Hsinking: Grateful to the Imperial Forces, the 2,500 Mohammedans residing in Dairen had been arranging for donations for some time past, but recently ... , their representative, called on ... , mayor of Dairen at the Dairen city office and presented 2,250 yen, donated by Mohammedans, as a national defense contribution.

(Hsinking Jap. 6/1/44)



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### MINORITY GROUPS

#### MOHAMMEDAN

Meanwhile, great jubilation prevailed especially among the huge Moslem population throughout Manchukuo, following Premier Koiso's revelation of approaching independence of the East Indies. "Japan's promise of independence to the predominantly Moslem East Indies, as given by Premier General Kuniaki Koiso, surpasses the wildest of dreams of all Moslems of the world," Yu Shao-tsai, leader of 400,000 Moslems in Manchukuo, declared in an interview today. The venerable head of the Moslem Federation of Manchukuo said that this was not the first instance of Japan's concern over the Moslem peoples of East Asia. He pointed to the fact that Japan had already liberated the Moslems of the south from a long period of suffering hardships under the bondage of Anglo-Dutch tyranny. He continued that the glorious victories of the Imperial Japanese forces was a signal for a renaissance of the Moslems through their benign leadership and a change was wrought in the living conditions of Moslems. But the promise of independence, this time, surpasses the fondest hopes of the Moslems of the world. Continuing, he said that not only Moslems of Manchukuo, but of the whole world, will feel thankful beyond words for this manifestation of Japan's concern over Mohammedan people. He declared, in conclusion, that he would like to issue a clarion call for all Moslems of East Asia to rise as one and cooperate with Japan in building a truly ethical world and contribute to the establishment of true world peace.

(Tok. Eng. 9/8/44)

Eagerly waiting to take an active part in the prosecution of the current war, all Mohammedans in Manchukuo are shortly scheduled to organize a Special Labor Service Corp to step up the increased war production in this country. This was decided upon at a meeting of the Manchuria Mohammedan Association, held in Hsinking on Sunday. Members of this corps will serve at mines and industrial factories and main development works in Manchukuo.

(Hsinking Eng. 3/5/45)

#### RUSSIAN

Hsinking: The White Russians in Manchukuo, yesterday reverently observed "Randonitha" at the Saint Nicolas Church within the city and in the Church of Kwangchengtze, in the suburbs. Throughout the afternoon, until the sun began to dip below the horizon, the Reverends Ican and Varsonofiv officiated at prayers beside numerous graves. Meanwhile, a dispatch from Harbin said the two cemeteries in that city also were crowded throughout the afternoon, with Russians praying for their bereaved (sic) departed ones. Similar ceremonies were held in other Russian centers within the country, according to reports received. (Tok. Eng. 4/26/44)

Hsinking: Cossack farmers of Sanho, North Hsingan, are economizing in their annual joint celebration of Russian Easter by cancelling group banquets and by having donated 450 yuan to the Concordia Victory Plane Donation Drive. Cossack children, following the example of their elders, saved pocket money for celebrating Easter and donated 200 yuan to the authorities. Government authorities are deeply moved by this unaffected show of patriotism of cossack farmers in the Sanho District. (Tok. Eng. 5/16/44)

White Russians in Manchukuo, who have established this country as their home, are playing an important role in ... of the East Asia war. Continuous reports are heard of ... contributions these White Russians are making towards the war effort. The latest one is about a certain Mr. .... proprietor of ... confectionary and goods shop in Hsinking, who donated a large sum of money to the war plane



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RUSSIAN

fund on Saturday upon hearing of the American raid on northern Kyushu. (Hsinking Eng. 6/22/44)

Harbin: Attesting to the enthusiasm among the White Russians to study the Japanese language, the White Russian Emigrant Bureau, on July 1, opened a short course in Japanese language for advanced students who have finished the junior course. (Tok. Eng. 7/3/44)

In northern Kirin province, Manchukuo, the White Russian Committee meeting at (Yakashi) today contributed the sum of 12,228 yuan to the National Plane Donation Drive through the local office of the Concordia Association. This is only another instance of the determination of the White Russians in Manchukuo to contribute a share toward the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia war. Last year, the White Russian community at (Yakashi) registered a record output in the production of agricultural products. (Hsinking Eng. 1/7/45)

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL

In Manchukuo, the traditional Dragon Boat Festival, celebrated since time immemorial by the Huang people annually for driving out the evil devils and spirits, was celebrated throughout the country in a somber mood today. Enormous significance was attached to the event by the people of Manchukuo, who in the midst of the current war, are making titanic efforts to drive out once and for all, the more realistic Anglo-American devils from the Orient. In urban and rural districts, Manchukuo children wore the traditional five colored tassels around their wrists to safeguard them from the evil eye, while (in other parts) throughout the country from that of the rich to the poor were prepared delicious foods, made possible by special rations given out for the occasion. (Hsinking Eng. 6/25/44)

HARVEST PRAYING DAY

Hsinking: On the occasion of Ku Yu, Harvest Praying Day, Huang Fuchun, Minister of Agricultural Development, yesterday, made a statement urging the 35,000,000 farmers of Manchukuo to redouble their efforts toward a further increase in the output of foodstuffs. (Tok. Eng. 4/19/44)

JAPANESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY

On the occasion of Tenchosetsu, the Foreign Diplomatic Corps in Hsinking, joined in as one in expressing wishes for the longevity and continued prosperity of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. Dr. Wilhelm Wagner, German Minister to Manchukuo, declared, "A natural consequence of the steadily increasing amity between Germany and Japan, the birthday of His Majesty calls for response from the heart of every German in Greater East Asia, similar to the feelings of his Japanese subjects." (Tok. Eng. 4/29/44)

MANCHUKUOAN EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY

Tokyo: Felicitating the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchukuo, approximately 300 officers and students from Manchukuo, this morning assembled at the Manchukuo Embassy here and held befitting



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ceremonies to celebrate the auspicious occasion and pray for successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia war. The ceremonies came to a close with the offering of banzais for His Majesty. Meanwhile, approximately 60 Manchukuo students, at present studying here, gathered in the auditorium of the Manchukuo Students' Building Association in Koishikawa Ward, this afternoon, and held a concert program felicitating the birthday of His Majesty.

(Tok. Eng. 2/6/45)

FOUNDING DAY

With the object of celebrating the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchukuo, and of acting as an East Asia Goodwill mission to point out Manchukuo's determination for increased production to the people and government of Japan, Agricultural Development Minister, Huang Fu-chun of Manchukuo arrived at Tokyo yesterday.

(Tok. Jap. 2/24/44)

Today, March 1, is the 12th anniversary of the founding of the Manchukuo state. Manchukuo, a powerful nation in East Asia, now gallantly continuing with the prosecution of the war, welcomed this glorious day of the founding of the state, and the people, one and all, will celebrate this auspicious day. ... In observance of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the Manchukuo State, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Manchukuo conducted a commemoration ceremony of the founding of the Manchukuo state, in the sacred hall of the National Foundation Shrine, this morning, and reported to the gods the prosperity of the nation, and at the same time, prayed for victory of the GEA war.

(Tok. Jap. 2/29/44)

Hsinking: Chang Ching-hui, premier of Manchukuo, in an exchange radio address, today, among Japan, China, and Manchukuo, on the occasion of his country's 12th Empire Day, declared the present prosperity of Manchukuo clearly symbolizes the future of GEA. Stressing the foundation of the Manchukuo Empire marked the first step toward the ideal establishment of a new order in GEA, based on moral justice, Chang said that the joint declaration adopted in Oct. of last year at the assembly of GEA nation spells amplification of the ideal which motivated the foundation of the Manchukuo Empire. Within the short period of 12 years, Chang stated that Manchukuo has attained an epoch making growth and ... of national power. He emphasized that with expanded national power, Manchukuo, at present, is cooperating with the Japanese in prosecution of the sacred war of GEA.

(Tok. Eng. 3/1/44)

Hsinking: The Manchukuoan Government has established April 15 as a day dedicated to the Manchukuoan Army. In commemoration of this auspicious date, various solemnities will be held in the neighboring empire.

(Tok. Port. 4/2/44)

Tokyo: In celebration of the 13th anniversary of the establishment of the Manchukuo Government, foundation ceremonies will be held at the Manchukuo Embassy here tomorrow, March 1. Also, from 11:00 A.M. on the morning of the same day, the commemoration of the founding of the Manchukuo Government will be held at the Yasukuni Shrine. Furthermore, an exhibition of photographs of fighting Manchukuo will be displayed by the Matsuya Department Store on Ginza (main street of Tokyo--ed), under the joint auspices of the Japan-Manchukuo Central Association and the General Headquarters for the New Asia Movement, starting tomorrow and lasting until March 11. From the middle of next month, the East Asia Tourist Bureau will sponsor an



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### NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

#### FOUNDING DAY

art exhibition depicting farm reclamation in Manchukuo at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi Ward, where the true aspect of Manchukuo will be introduced to the public.

(Tok. Eng. 2/28/45)

#### NATIONAL CONSCRIPTION MEMORIAL DAY

In Hsinking, the capital of Manchukuo, the occasion of the National Conscription Memorial Day was observed this morning in a grand procession participated in by troops of the Imperial Guard under the command of General (Tung)... (Hsinking Eng. 4/15/44)

#### OMISSION OF NEW YEAR'S DAY CELEBRATION

In Manchukuo, the New Year is no different from any other day of the year. Heretofore, the New Year here was observed according to the old calendar, but recently all customs have been made to conform with the new calendar, so the general appearance of New Year has been changed. At this very time when the ugly forms of enemy B-29's make their appearance, this is no time to be talking of New Year celebrations. Everything has been staked in the war effort, and in the fight to win; so much so that it is beyond the pale of imagination in Japan proper... Were one to pick out a typically New Year scene of a morning in the nation's capital, then it would be the solemn figures of citizens on their way to work, standing still for a while, praying for ultimate victory.

(Tok. Jap. 12/25/44)

#### RECLAMATION FESTIVAL

A Reclamation Festival of north Manchukuo was grandly celebrated in September in (Iosuka) Village, first village established by the Japanese pioneers. A great many pioneers gathered there from all parts of north Manchukuo and offered prayers of thanks for the brilliant success in the reclamation work in the past year.

(Tok. Eng. 10/7/44)

#### RECOGNITION OF MANCHUKUO BY JAPAN

Under the auspices of the Japan-Manchukuo Cultural Society, the jubilee commemorating Japan's recognition of Manchukuo, was held at noon on September 15, at the Imperial Hotel. GEA Minister Shigemitsu, Manchukuo Ambassador Wang, President Ogata of the Board of Information, Generals Hishikari and Honjo and representatives of various related organizations attended. Following greetings by GEA Minister Shigemitsu and Ambassador Wang, there was a talk by President Ogata of the Information Board. Then, led by Ambassador Wang and GEA Minister Shigemitsu, "Banzais" were exchanged for the respective nations. Luncheon followed and the celebration came to a finish at 2:00 p.m. amid pleasant conversations. The 12th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchukuo as an independent state today was observed here with appropriate functions and ceremonies. The Rising Sun and the national emblem of Manchukuo fluttered side by side from every doorway, as well as shop building throughout the empire, while anniversary ceremonies were held at government offices and schools. At 9 a.m., Anniversary Day was formally observed at the State Council Building with Premier Chang Ching-hui and other members of the cabinet and officials attending. At this function Premier Chang, in a brief address, reiterated his firm conviction in ultimate victory in the present war which Manchukuo is fighting hand-in-hand with Japan.

(Tok. Jap. 9/15/44)



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MANCHUKUO-BURMA

Rangoon: "The government and people of Burma will cooperate with the government and people of Manchukuo to achieve concept of East Asiatic oneness," Thakin Nu, Minister of Foreign Affairs declared on occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchukuo on March 1. He declared, "The spirit of the two nations is one and indivisible."  
(Tok. Eng. 3/1/44)

Hsinking: Premier Chang Ching-jui, on the night of August 1, sent a congratulatory message to Burma on the occasion of the first anniversary of her independence. The following are excerpts of the message which the Premier broadcast from the Hsinking radio station: "Together with the 50,000,000 people of our country, I send hearty congratulations to Burma, which, despite the difficult conditions following her independence, has succeeded in joining the GEA war against Britain and America, and in cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Army, has stalwartly forged ahead in the battle of destruction against the enemy."  
(Tok. Jap. 8/1/44)

MANCHUKUO-CHINA

The Chinese Ambassador to Manchukuo, Chen Chi-chang, left Nanking yesterday afternoon for his post in Hsinking. Ambassador Chen had been in Nanking for the past two months carrying out consultations with the home government.  
(Hsinking Eng. 5/16/44)

Hsinking: Chen Chi-cheng, Ambassador of the National Government of China to Manchukuo, arrived here to resume his post today after a prolonged stay in Nanking.  
(Tok. Eng. 5/21/44)

Nanking: It was learned that the Foreign Ministry of the Manchukuo Government will convene at the first joint conference here, of officials of Manchukuo's diplomatic and consular services stationed in East Asia for three days beginning June 8. The conference is intended to further solidify the ties of Manchukuo Ambassador to China, and will be attended by representatives of the Hsinking Foreign Office, besides the Counsellor of the Manchukuo Embassy in Nanking and Consuls General.  
(Tok. Eng. 5/27/44)

Nanking: The second day of the conference of the Manchukuoan ambassador and consuls in China opened from 9 a.m. on June 9, at the Manchukuo Embassy. An earnest exchange of opinions was carried out regarding the following topics: 1. Closer collaboration of Sino-Manchukuo economy. 2. Sino-Manchukuo cooperation with Japan. 3. Development of the youth movement and other Sino-Manchukuo cultural activities. The meeting adjourned at 6:00 p.m. Those present at the meeting attended an informal dinner given by Japanese Ambassador Tani, 7 p.m. at the Japanese Embassy.  
(Tok. Jap. 6/9/44)

Hsinking: Director Takebe of the General Affairs Board of Manchukuo, yesterday interviewed the press, and spoke on the agenda of the fifth Continental Liaison Conference held at Kalgan on June 15 and 16 as follows: "The first day cemented the spiritual unity among the various representative countries, and, particularly, decisions were attained in regard to measures for the various nations for the increase of fighting strength. I also offered explanations relative to the political situation and the conditions of the people of Manchukuo, and reported that the people are exerting their fullest efforts first of all to increased agricultural products toward increasing fighting strength, that agricultural improvement has been steadily progressing as scheduled, and also in regard to the food situation. At the same time, I gave explanations on the production progress of vital industries, such as iron, aluminum, and coal, the actual situation of



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MANCHUKUO-CHINA

domestic labor mobilization, and future policies, and I pointed out the cooperative way of thought of our nation with Chosen, North China, and Mengchiang. On the second day, discussions were held on military matters, and preliminary arrangements were made. At this conference, all the nations represented, have been enabled to manifest their coordinated efforts. The special representative of Prince Teh of Mengchiang also attended and expressed deep appreciation to Manchukuo and the Kwantung Army for continued assistance extended to Mengchiang. At the same time, he expressed strong resolve for the consummation of the war. In Mengchiang also, the government and people are united and are exerting remarkable efforts toward increased fighting strength. Particularly, in regard to the iron mines of the (Yuuen) Range, on the part of Manchukuo, also it is intended that increased assistance in materials and technology will be given." (Tok. Jap. 6/21/44)

Hsinking: Chen Chi-cheng, Chinese Ambassador to Manchukuo, left here for Nanking this morning to confer with his home government. (Tok. Eng. 9/11/44)

Nanking: The Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, today appointed Major-General Liu Chung-hou, Military Attache to the Chinese Embassy at Hsinking, Manchukuo. It is understood the new appointee will assume his post the early part of next month. (Tok. Eng. 9/27/44)

The sixth Continental Liaison Deliberative Conference was held yesterday, October 15, at the Administrative Building of the Kwantung Administration in Ryojun (Port Arthur) in order to deliberate upon the plans to give mutual cooperation among the nations of Japan, Manchukuo, North China and Mengchiang. Present at the conference were Chief (Kawabuki) of the Manchukuo Affairs Bureau of the GEA Ministry, Representative of Manchukuo Director Takeda of the General Affairs Board, (GSA) Representative Chief Yamada of the (Economic) Bureau, North China Representative Councillor Fukuda, Representative of Mengchiang Minister Tatsumi and Representative of the Kwantung Administration ... Miura. Each representative gave explanatory reports on the state of affairs in their respective areas, followed by reports on the outcome of the program concerning import commodities and the smooth progress of (distribution). With the deliberation of these subjects, the program for the first day of the 6th conference duly came to a close. (Tok. Jap. 10/15/44)

Nanking: Li Shao-keng, newly appointed Manchukuoan ambassador to the National Government of China, arrived here this morning by train via Shanghai, to take up his new post. (Tok. Eng. 2/1/45)

The new Manchukuoan Ambassador to China, Li Shao-keng, when interviewed by pressmen in Nanking ... asserted that he would exert his utmost to further the relations between China and Manchukuo, and obtain, hand in hand with Japan, the ultimate purpose of concentrating their power for the complete annihilation of the Anglo-American enemy. (Saigon Eng. 2/7/45)

Nanking: On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the establishment of the Manchukuo Government, Chen Kung-po, acting president of the National Government of China, telegraphed a message of felicitations to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchukuo. Dr. Chu Min-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, also wired anniversary greetings to Yuan Chen-tuo, Foreign Minister of Manchukuo. (Tok. Eng. 2/28/45)



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MANCHUKUO-CHINA

In Hsinking, the Manchukuoan government yesterday announced the appointment of Masaharu Nakayama, famous expert of things Chinese, as Minister Plenipotentiary and concurrently Counsellor of the Manchukuo Embassy in Nanking. Simultaneously, ... Miura will be relieved of his post as Minister to China. In 1938, Mr. Nakayama was appointed professor of the National Foundation University, ... since the outbreak of the China Incident played a conspicuous part in Japan-Manchukuo and Chinese relations. His present appointment as Minister to Nanking was hailed by diplomatic circles in Hsinking as marking a new step in the yearly deepening of the relations between China and Manchukuo.  
(Hsinking Eng. 2/28/45)

Today is the 13th anniversary of the foundation of Manchukuo. Exchange broadcasts were made among Premier Koiso of Japan, Premier Chang of Manchukuo, and Acting President, Chen of China.  
(Tok. Jap. 3/1/45)

Newly appointed Manchukuoan Minister Plenipotentiary to China, Masao Nakayama, yesterday, visited Foreign Minister, Dr. Chu Min-yi of the National Government of China, at the latter's office in Nanking. Later, he made a round of calls to other organs of the National Government of China, Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, and the Japanese Embassy in Nanking.  
(Hsinking Eng. 3/21/45)

MANCHUKUO-EUROPE

Hsinking: The Italian Socialist Republic has opened a legation here with Neirone, former Italian Minister, as the new Minister to Manchukuo.  
(Tok. Jap. 3/15/44)

Hsinking: Cheng Tui-kai, chief of the third section of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, called upon Luigi Neyrone, new Italian Minister to Manchukuo, and informed the latter that Manchukuo has established diplomatic relations with the government of the Italian Socialist Republic under Premier Benito Mussolini.  
(Tok. Eng. 3/15/44)

It is disclosed that Zembei Horikiri, former Japanese Ambassador to Italy, now here from Europe enroute to Tokyo, spent a busy day today.  
(Tok. Eng. 6/5/44)

Zembei Horikiri, formerly Japanese Ambassador to Italy, left for Tokyo, this afternoon by train. (Tok. Span. 6/8/44)

Hsinking: Luigi Neyrone, Italian Minister to Manchukuo, and the staff of the Italian Legation, (this) morning, visited the Hsinking ... Memorial and prayed for the repose of the souls of the war dead.  
(Tok. Eng. 6/13/44)

The German legation in Manchukuo sponsored a Commemoration Ceremony at 4 p.m. at the Yamato Hotel. Representing the Japanese side, chief of the general staff of the Kwangtung army, naval attaches, and Councillor Hanawa of the legation attended. Representing Italy, Acting Minister Neirone attended, while Manchukuo was represented by Premier Chang, and the executive members of (special companies). Representing the sponsor, Minister Wagner and others were present. Minister Wagner of Germany, representing the sponsor, Minister Wagner and others were present. Minister Wagner of Germany, Acting Minister Neirone of Italy and Councillor Hanawa delivered greetings. All who were present renewed their determination to continue their fight, and the ceremony ended after 6 p.m. in a harmonious atmosphere.  
(Tok. Jap. 9/27/44)



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MANCHUKUO-EUROPE

Harbin: A party of Manchukuo diplomats, who were posted in various places in war-torn Europe, arrived at Manchuria on September 27 via the Soviet. The party arrived at Harbin yesterday at 6 p.m. on board an international train (Kokusai Ressha). The party consisted of Minister Lo Cheng-pang to Italy, Charge D'Affairs Hiroshi Matsumura, attached to the legation in Germany. The party of Manchukuo diplomats spoke at the Yamamoto Hotel about fighting in Germany and Italy as follows: "The people of Italy thoroughly believe in Commander Mussolini and they are determined to fight through together with Germany."  
(Tok. Jap. 9/30/44)

MANCHUKUO-JAPAN

General Otozo Yamada was appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary Plenipotentiary to Manchukuo.  
(Tok. Jap. 7/18/44)

Manchukuoan Ambassador Wang Yung-ching is now in Hokkaido paying comfort visits to Japanese army and navy hospitals. He is expected to complete his schedule by September 14, when he will return to his post in Tokyo.  
(Tok. Eng. 9/2/44)

Haruhiko Nishi, former Foreign Vice-Minister, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and ordered to Manchukuo, it was announced by the cabinet on Saturday.  
(Tok. Eng. 10/14/44)

On the occasion of the removal of the Manchukuo Embassy to the new building in Azabu, Manchukuo Ambassador Wang was host at a tea-party held on Wednesday at the new embassy building to German Ambassador Stahmer and envoys from the countries in Greater East Asia, as well as Koiso cabinet members.  
(Tok. Eng. 10/26/44)

Mr. Takebe, chief of the General Affairs Bureau of Manchuria, will visit Tokyo in the early part of January to confer with Japanese high officials concerning the promotion and execution of the war power of Manchuria for the next year. He is expected to remain there about 10 days.  
(Tok. Jap. 12/30/44)

The director of the General Affairs Board, Rokuzo Takebe, will leave Hsinking in the early part of January for Tokyo. Mr. Takebe will consult with Japanese government authorities on measures that are to be taken by the Manchukuoan government for the coming year for the strengthening of the fighting potential of Manchukuo. The talks will be centered mainly on the increasing of the total production of iron, (light) metals, and foodstuffs, as well as measures for improving transportation facilities.  
(Hsinking Eng. 1/1/45)

PHILIPPINES

Hsinking: In Manchukuo, far separated from the Philippines, the 45,000,000 people pray that the Philippines will fight gallantly to execute the great task she has taken upon herself. On the afternoon of September 23, Premier Chang issued the following statement: "The Philippine nation, under the command of President Laurel, a man of deep convictions, has finally taken its place on the battle-line. At this time, when enemy America's strategy has plainly become a battle of aggression, we feel deeply that we will not be able to accomplish the establishment of GEA unless we all take up the sword of righteousness to defeat the United States and Britain and uphold and defend East Asia. We, the people of Manchukuo, will



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strengthen our cooperation with the nations of GEA and their peoples and harden our determination to march hand in hand with them on the road to final victory." (Tok. Jap. 9/24/44)

Hsinking: Premier General Chang Ching-hui, in his radio address this evening, congratulating the Philippines on its first independence anniversary, expressed the firm determination of Manchukuo to fight hand in hand with the Philippine Republic for the ultimate victory of the Greater East Asia.

(Tok. Eng. 10/14/44)

(Dairen) Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas, now visiting Manchukuo, arrived here by train yesterday morning and immediately left for Fushun, where he inspected the Colliery and Chemical Works. He returned here by train in the evening of the same day to attend a welcome dinner party given in his honor by ..., Governor General of the province at the local Yamato Hotel in the evening.

(Tok. Eng. 10/31/44)

MANCHUKUO-THAILAND

Manchukuo Minister, (Chang Yu) to Thailand, yesterday, left Bangkok by air for Shonan, with a view to inspect the scope of the military administration and industrial reconstruction works in Shonan, Djawa, and (Malai).

(Hsinking Eng. 5/1/44)

Bangkok: It was learned that a congratulatory message to Major Kovid Abhaiwong, new Prime Minister of Thailand, was received yesterday from Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister of Manchukuo. The message follows: "I express my heartfelt congratulations upon your Excellency's appointment to the premiership. I sincerely pray for Your Excellency's health and the prosperity of your nation."

(Tok. Eng. 8/9/44)

Premier Adhaiwongse of Thailand held the first conference with acting Manchukuo Minister to Thailand ... at the Premier's official residence, the day before yesterday, August 18. At this conference, Premier Adhaiwongse stated that the Thailand Government intends to further bolster the economic relationship between Manchukuo and Thailand in the future, and for the materialization of this plan, concrete cooperation on the part of Manchukuo is particularly desired.

(Hsinking Jap. 8/20/44)

"The position of Thailand is destined to increase in importance, with the intensification of the war in Burma and the Philippine Islands," so said (Wang Ching-chang), newly appointed Manchukuoan Minister to Thailand, in a press interview Saturday. The Minister also expressed high hopes for the opening in the near future of the transcontinental railway which has become possible with the successful campaign recently conducted by the Imperial forces in Southeast China. Mr. Wang declared that the construction of this railway will pave the way for closer unity among Japan, Manchukuo, and Thailand, and at the same time, greatly increase exchange of commodities between Manchukuo and Thailand.

(Hsinking Eng. 12/17/44)



## P O L I T I C A L

### PROPAGANDA METHODS

#### HONORS AND GIFTS

His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Manchukuo, with gracious consideration, wishing to grant a sum from the privy purse, dispatched Chamberlain Kuroishi Arai most graciously to the Kwantung Army Headquarters. The gift from the privy purse was presented to Commander-in-Chief Yamada of the Kwantung Army, with the Emperor's regards. Thus, Commander-in-Chief Yamada of the Kwantung Army, at 10:30 a.m. today, proceeded to the palace, where he amiably conferred with the Emperor. He also presented the wires of gratitude, which were recently sent by the War Minister Sugiyama, and the Navy Minister Yonai, relative to the receipt of grants from the privy purse. He also (pledged) with great anticipation the destruction of the enemy, America and Britain, and that he would exert all efforts in obedience to His Majesty's commands.

(Tok. Jap. 9/1/44)

The GEA Affairs Ministry has decided to commend those who rendered distinguished services in the development of Manchukuo. Individuals, schools and other organizations which rendered meritorious services in organizing the Manchukuo Development Corps and Youth Volunteer Corps will be (nominated) by the various prefectural governors. After making selections from these, the GEA Affairs Minister will present commendation certificates. The first commendation is expected to be held next spring. (Tok. Jap. 12/21/44)

Hsinking: The Manchukuo Government, on March 26, will promulgate a law creating a new order of merit which will be conferred on members of the armed services, as well as on others rendering distinguished services against the enemy in war or incident (theretofore). The new order of merit to be created by the same law which goes into effect simultaneously with its promulgation, will be called "Weilieh". The new order of Manchukuo, having first to fourth class, will be the highest honor to be conferred on military men corresponding to the Order of the Golden Kite in Japan.

(Hsinking Eng. 3/25/45)

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchukuo was graciously pleased to donate His Majesty's furnishings and clothing to the Japanese army and the air raid victims. The list of the contributions has been handed over to General Otozo Yamada, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung army. It is respectfully learned that His Majesty the Emperor of Manchukuo has taken this benevolent step in appreciation of the perseverance of the Japanese armed troops on the firing line and the air raid sufferers in the Japanese homeland.

(Tok. Eng. 3/29/45)

#### MISSIONS AND TOURS

Manchukuoan delegates of the Prosper Asia Mission visit the North China Political Council. Mr. Ho Tsung-pei, head of the Cultural Department of the Manchukuo Joint Association, and special delegate of the Prosper Asia Mission, Mr. Kwan Yi, aide, and the representative of the Manchukuo Youth, visited the North China Political Council and paid their respect to Chairman Wang in the morning of February 29. After the visit, the three delegates visited various Chinese and Japanese organizations.

(Peking Mand. 2/29/44)

According to the tradition of the Hsin Min Hwei of China, Manchukuo and Japan, for the purpose of unity, the three nations will send representatives to each nation for closer friendly relations. (Ching Wei-chi), governor of Honan Province and (Chang Hao-min) of Hsinking



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Hsin Min Hwei will represent China and Manchukuo respectively and visit Japan, China, and Manchukuo. They will exchange ideas with the authorities of the various nations. Last year in December, General ... of Japan came to Peking. Besides conferring with related authorities, he had attended an important ceremony. The Hsin Min Hwei of Peking is now making preparations.  
(Peking Mand. 2/17/44)

Manchukuo has decided to send Asia Development missions to each of the nations and regions in GEA, in order to report the results of sturdy progress in 12 years since the foundation of the nation, and in addition, to further strengthen pledges of solidarity. The leader of the first group of these Asia Development Missions, Agricultural Development Minister Huang, will arrive in Tokyo tomorrow. Much is anticipated of Agricultural Development Minister Huang's visit to Japan. Consultations will be held between Manchukuoan government and our government. The mission of Manchukuo as a food production base in conjunction with the changes in the war situation is growing more and more important. Ever since Manchukuo approved an outline of urgent measures for wartime production increase of agricultural products in January of last year, Manchukuo has enforced all kinds of measures necessary for production increase. Due to the earnest united efforts of the government and people, along with an unprecedented rich harvest this year, the collection of agricultural products showed great progress.  
(Tok. Jap. 2/24/44)

The visiting Manchukuoan Minister of Agricultural Development, in his first interview with the Japanese press, expressed, before a group of newspapermen at the Imperial Hotel today, confidence in Manchukuo's ability to aid in the GEA war, through her agricultural enterprises. "The national policy of Manchukuo," he said, "is based on her agricultural industries. This has been so since the founding of the Empire. Since that time, not only has her farm program been enhanced, but progress has been made in other industries, especially during the past year. Last year, Manchukuo had one of the best harvests in years. There are increasing signs that this year, the state will have a record crop. Upon the completion of the harvest, Manchukuo will have another opportunity to do her bit for her friendly neighbor, Japan. Manchukuo is expected to supply a considerable amount of her output to Japan and China, and thus assist in assuring security of foodstuffs for the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It will also assist her neighbors in the field of industrial development. Manchoukuo is proud of the responsibility she has been called upon to take in the GEA war.  
(Tok. Jap. 2/26/44)

The emperor of Manchukuo granted an audience to Mr. Aquino and his party. Mr. Aquino, speaker of the Philippine National Assembly, and members of the Philippine Goodwill Mission, worshipped at the National Foundation Shrine and the war memorial, today, after which they went to the palace. The emperor granted an individual audience to each member of the party. After granting an audience to Ambassador Murata, who accompanied the party, the emperor gave a luncheon in the (Karaku) Hall and thanked the party for their services...  
(Tok. Jap. 5/1/44)

Hsinking; Premier General Chang Ching-hui, in his capacity as president of the Concordia Society, gave a welcome party for Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo and other members of the New Asia Mission from Japan, at the Yamato Hotel, last evening. The function was attended by Lt. General (Mitsu) Miyake, director of the Central Headquarters



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of the Concordia Society, and other high Japanese officials in Manchukuo. In the course of the function, Premier Chang made a brief welcome address. (Tok. Eng. 5/15/44)

Tokyo: After completing a four-day inspection tour of the agricultural districts of the Aichi Shizuoka Prefectures, Ambassador Wang Yunchin and staff members of the Manchukuo Embassy in Tokyo, returned here this evening. This inspection party comprised the second of its kind, the first being a Burmese inspection party which concluded its tour on June 17. It is understood that in the future other members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will undertake such inspection tours so as to better acquaint themselves with the actual conditions as well as the cultural developments in the rural districts of Japan. (Tok. Eng. 6/24/44)

Mukden: Following the inspection of industries in Mukden, a special inspection party from Burma led by Dr. Ba Han, upon finishing the tour of the Manchuria Steel Company, gave their impression at their quarters at the Yamato Hotel on July 3, as follows: "Needless to say, the heavy industries in Manchukuo, as well as light industries and even agriculture under the GEA war deeply impressed us, especially in the unified efforts being made by the people to increase fighting power and the stabilization of national livelihood through the production of essential commodities. We were impressed especially by, and admire the way in which Japan is setting an example as leader race in industrial tutelage of Manchuria, disregarding class distinctions and overcoming racial differences. As there are many points of similarity racially and religiously between Burma and Manchukuo, Manchukuo, no doubt, will make a valuable contribution to the building of our country Burma." (Tok. Jap. 7/4/44)

Hsinking: Three Chinese educators, headed by Wu Yuh-wan, chief of the Education Section of the Peking Municipal Bureau of Education, who arrived here yesterday on an inspection of educational institutions in this country, this morning, called on Chen Chi-ching, Chinese Ambassador to Manchukuo, to pay their respects. Following their visit to North China, the educators paid courtesy calls at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the General Affairs Board. In the course of the afternoon, the visitors called on Lu Yuan-shan, Education Minister, and later visited the central headquarters of the Concordia Association. At 5 p.m. the Chinese educators were entertained at dinner by the Education Minister at the Central Bank Club. During their stay here they will inspect several educational institutions, including Chienkuo University and Hsinking University of Technology. On July 26, the educators will leave for Harbin and thence for Archeng Mutankiang, Tumen and Kirin, ending their inspection of educational institutions in this country on July 30. On July 31, the Chinese visitors will inspect the Fengman Dam with its huge power plant. It is revealed that before their departure for Peking on August 3, the Chinese educators will acquaint themselves with the Educational System practiced in Manchukuo. (Tok. Eng. 7/25/44)

Nanking: The committee to promote the New People's Drive of the National Government of China will dispatch groups of youths to points in Japan and Manchukuo again, this year, sometime during the latter part of the month of October, in order to further secure establishment of the program of mobilization of youths in China through observation of the activities now undertaken by the



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youths in Japan and Manchukuo. This is the third time that inspection groups have been sent to Japan and Manchukuo. It is planned that these groups, which will include about 10 in each unit, will remain in their respective places for about one month, inspecting various schools which are taking part in the program for Increased Production of Foodstuffs, as well as girls' units and other youths organizations, which are taking active part in this program. (Tok. Jap. 9/26/44)

Vice-Minister Takeuchi of the GEA Affairs Ministry, who left for Manchukuo to confer with leaders of Manchukuo, as well as to inspect conditions in southern Manchukuo, arrived at Hsinking on the afternoon of September 27, immediately attending a meeting with Premier Chang and other leaders of the Manchukuo government at the (state council). (Tok. Jap. 9/27/44)

Hsinking: General Hideki Tojo, former premier of Japan, arrived here at 5:20 this evening, following his inspection tour of southern Manchukuo. (Tok. Eng. 10/8/44)

Hsinking: Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, and his suite arrived here by air today on the first lap of their tour of inspection of Manchukuo. The party including Leon Maria Guerrero, secretary of the Philippine embassy in Tokyo, following a short rest at the airfield, left for the Yamato Hotel, where they will stay during their visit to Hsinking. (Tok. Eng. 10/24/44)

#### MOVIES

At Hsinking, a film depicting the actual operations of the Imperial Japanese submarines in the Indian Ocean, will soon be shown all over the country. The picture was taken by the member of the Navy Press Corps aboard one of the vessels. Today's or yesterday's Asahi Shimbun carried four spectacular cuts of the film. These cuts depict the breathtaking movements of a 20,000 ton cargo freighter being split in two, and gradually disappearing under the waves. The procedure, lasting less than a score of seconds, was most skillfully caught. (Tok. Eng. 4/11/44)

The Manchuria Motion Picture Corporation in Hsinking, will shortly send four films to the Philippines. The reason for this is aimed at ... the (colonizing) moves to Manchukuo, as well as the active role being played by Manchukuo toward the consolidation of East Asia. The exportation of these films to the Philippines is merited as a big step toward promoting an understanding between Manchukuo and the (island) Philippines. (Hongkong 8/9/44)

With the aim of introducing the provincial state of affairs in Manchukuo to the countries of the Southern Regions, the Manchuria Motion Picture Corporation has started production of the ... Affairs. ... The (work is expected) to be completed toward the end of this year, with the support of the Japan Motion Picture Company. (Hsinking Eng. 8/12/44)

Hsinking: The Manchukuo Motion Picture Company has been taking pictures of the Cooperative Development Association in Kirin Province since last April, in order to introduce the life of the colonists who are active in increased production of food and ... agri-



P O L I T I C A L  
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M O V I E S

cultural lands through motion pictures. The picture will be completed in November of this year. The picture will be shown throughout Manchukuo and Japan simultaneously in April of next year. Heretofore, pictures of the Colonization Corps were taken as (general) information pictures, but this is the first time for a motion picture company to make ... pictures. The life of the Colonization Corps, from planting in spring to the joy of harvest is depicted in detail in this picture.

(Tok. Jap. 8/12/44)

The filming of the super-production of the Manchuria Motion Picture Corporation, the "Ranka Special Attack Corps", will be started early in April, pending the arrival of leading actors from Japan. The film, depicting the activities of the Rank Special Attack Corps of the Manchukuo National Army, will seek to portray the living spirit of Japan-Manchukuo's joint defense, and will feature action pictures of fighters, fighting at high altitudes, a technique recently perfected by the company.

(Hsinking Eng. 3/23/45)

P U B L I C A T I O N S

General Plan

The cultural development of Manchuria has been behind the development in industry, economics, and communications. In 1941, a definite policy for the direction of culture was formed. The Information Office, under the State Affairs Institute centralized the control and direction of cultural work. The Manchurian Information Association was sponsored by the government, the Manchurian Railway, the Manchurian Electrical Communication and Telephone Company, and newspaper concerns in Manchuria. It was disclosed in 1940 when the government strengthened the control of newspapers by putting them directly under government control. In its place, the Manchurian News Association was formed. In August 1941, the Manchurian News Communications Corporation Regulation, the Newspaper Company Regulation, and the Reporters' Regulation made the newspaper business a national affair. Based on these regulations, the Manchukuo Communications Company, the K'ang-te News Company, the Manchurian Daily News Company, and the Manchurian News Company were organized in December, and all newspapers were placed under their control, while the former news companies were dissolved. The following is a general view of Manchurian newspapers: The Manchukuo Communications Company operates news communications of Manchuria in Japanese, Manchurian, English, and Russian. Its main office is in Hsinking. K'ang-te News Company (Hsinking) operates the following newspapers:

<u>Name of Newspaper</u>	<u>Location</u>
K'ang-te News	Hsinking
Shih-hua-pao	"
Sheng-ching-shih-pao	Feng-t'ien
Hsiao-shih-pao	"
Ta-pai-hsin-pao	Harbin
Wu-pao	"
Liao-hsi-ch'en-pao	Chin-chou
Jehol-hsin-pao	Ch'eng-te
Heilungkiang-min-pao	Ch'i-ch'i-ha-er
San-chiang-pao	Chia-mu-sse
An-tung-shih-pao	An-tung
Tung-man-pao	Mu-tan-chiang



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General Plan Cont'd PUBLICATIONS

Name of Newspaper	Location
Chien-tao-shih-pao	Chien-tao
Kirin-hsin-pao	Kirin
T'ung-hua-hsin-pao	T'ung-hua
Pei-an-hsin-pao	Pei-an
Tung-an-hsin-pao	Tung-an
Hei-ho-hsin-pao	Hei-ho
K'ai-t'a-hsin-pao	K'ai-lu
Sse-p'ing-hsin-pao	Sse-p'ing

The Manchurian Daily News Company (Hsinking) operates the following:

Name of Newspaper	Location
Man-chou-hsin-wen	Hsinking
Manchuria Daily News	"
Harbin-jih-hsin-wen	Harbin
Tung-man-jih-hsin-wen	Mu-tan-chiang
San-chiang-jih-jih-hsin-wen	Chia-mu-sse
Chien-tao-hsin-wen	Chien-tao
Ch'i-ch'i-ha-er-hsin-wen	Ch'i-ch'i-ha-er

The Manchurian Daily News Company (Feng-t'ien) operates the following:

Name of Newspaper	Location
Man-chou-jih-hsin-wen	Feng-t'ien
Kodomo-shimbun	"
Chin-chou-hsin-pao	Chin-chou
Jehol-jih-jih-hsin-wen	Ch'eng-te
Dairen-nichi-michi-shimbun-kodomo-shimbun	Dairen
Dairen-shang-kung-hsin-wen	"

Broadcasting was started with station JQAK of the Kuan-tung Communications Bureau. In 1933, all broadcasting was put under the Manchurian Electrical Communications and Telephone Company. In the following year, there were 18 broadcasting stations and over half a million listeners.

The principal cultural organizations in Manchuria are the Manchuria Moving Picture Association, the Manchuria Affairs Information Office, which investigates affairs of the country, the Japan-Manchuria Cultural Association, which investigates and publishes old cultural facts of Manchuria, the Manchurian Art and Literary Association, the Manchurian Publications Distribution Company, which has unified control of the import, export, and distribution of books, and the Manchurian Theatre Association.

(IDC 8328 1944)

The Manchukuo Immigration Society had been calling for literary articles which stress the importance of the part played by women in Manchukuo, and today decided upon the selections as follows: "The winning article is a (collection) of stories entitled 'Brides of the Volunteers Corps'. The author is Taeko Yamada of Manchukuo. The winner of the drama for broadcasting purposes is 'After Snow' and its author is Akira Chang of Manchukuo."

(Tok. Jap. 2/23/44)

Hsinking: In order to perfect the wartime publicity and information system in Manchukuo, a Publicity and Information Council was organized here recently. The new council is composed of about 30 authorities concerned with government and civil organizations. The first



## P O L I T I C A L

### PROPAGANDA METHODS

#### PUBLICATIONS

meeting this council held was from 2 p.m. yesterday, at the Central Bank Club here. Those present at the conference included Satoshi Ichikawa, director of the Publicity Information Bureau.

(Tok. Eng. 3/14/44)

In view of the important role to be played by press, the government of Manchukuo decided to unify the Japanese language newspapers in Manchukuo ... for the thorough permeation of fighting spirit for the decisive war. In connection with this, the outline for the Japanese language newspapers .., was announced today. According to this outline, the Manchurian Daily and the Manchurian News will be emerged, and beginning the first of next month, a new newspaper company will be organized.

(Tok. Jap. 4/6/44)

Hsinking: The Manchukuo Government recently decided to amalgamate the "Manshu Shimbun" and the "Manshu Nichi-nichi" and establish a new newspaper firm to operate starting May 1.

(Tok. Jap. 4/8/44)

The "Manshu Nippo" has been selected as the name for the newspaper formed by the amalgamation of the two leading Japanese papers of Manchukuo. The amalgamated papers are "Manshu Shimbun" and "Manshu Nichi Nichi Shimbun."

(Tok. Eng. 4/22/44)

Eighty thousand volumes of books and publications, property of the South Manchurian Railway Company, are to be removed to safe keeping to the Fukushima College of Economics. These books mostly are foreign books which the South Manchurian Railways Company has been in the process of collecting for years. All are valuable works. Many of the prized volumes are especially valued because they contain important research material on East Asia economics and finance. Others deal with studies on Mohammedanism. Some of the collections are among the best of its kind in the world and have become a source of pride to the railway company.

(Tok. Jap. 5/29/44)

Hsinking: The central library of Manchukuo decided to popularize throughout the GEA sphere, the document of ..., of which there are only 5 or 6 sets left in the world and which is edited by ... It is scheduled that the binding of (duplicate) books will be completed within this year. This book was edited and published about 185 years ago in the 24th year of ... era, and each set consists of 24 volumes with more than 1,600 pages.

(Tok. Jap. 6/24/44)

#### NEWS AGENCIES

At the outbreak of the war, 113 newspapers were published, the number of which has since been reduced by about 50%. The same is true of periodicals which numbered about 2633 in 1939. In 1936 the "Manchurian News Agency" and the "Manchuria Public Information Association" were founded. When established, Manchuria had four radio stations; in 1939, there were 14, some of which send in Russian, Mongolian, Korean, and English. The Manchurian Motion Picture Corporation exchanged newsreels with the Domei Agency in 1938. There were 150 motion picture houses in Manchuria in 1939. In 1940, 500 so-called culture wagons were introduced, which have cinematic apparatuses, radio photo and printing facilities.

#### Manchurian Press

The first Manchurian newspaper, the Eiko Shimbun, created immediately before the outbreak of the Russian-Japanese war and published in



## P O L I T I C A L

### PROPAGANDA METHODS

#### NEWS AGENCIES

Yingkow, was owned by a Japanese. In 1905, a Japanese newspaper started publication which ceased when the Japanese occupation ended. In 1905, another newspaper, the Ryoto Shimpu, was formed in Dairen by Dr. Junichiro Suenaga. In 1906, the Tai Tung Jih Pao came out, written in Manchurian language but owned by the Japanese Heikichi Kaneko. In 1908, the Manchurian Daily News appeared, written in English. Outside the leasehold district of Kwantung, the Manchurian paper Sheng King Jih Pao was formed in Changchun, today's Hsinking, after 1906 as were the Manshu Shimpu and the Antu Shimpu, both papers written in Japanese language. Besides these papers, there were some small newspapers published in Manchurian language, but most of them ceased very soon.

In 1927, a new Japanese paper appeared, the Manshu Nippo, succeeding the Ryoto Nippo and another Japanese paper, the Manchu Nichinichi Shimbun. In 1935, the Manshu Nippo took over the Dairen Shimbun, which was created in 1920.

After the new state of Manchukuo was established, two big papers were published, in Hsinking the Tai Tung Pao, in Manchurian language, and the Manshu Nippo, in Japanese language. In 1937, the Hoten Shimbun and the Hoten Nichinichi Shimbun, both published in Mukden, were merged. At the outbreak of the war, 63 Japanese, 27 Manchurian papers, 7 papers in both languages, 10 Russian, 2 Korean, one Tatarian, one Mongolian, one Polish and one English paper were published. After 1940, the number of papers was reduced by about 50%. The same is true of periodicals which numbered about 263 in 1939, among them 43 illustrated weeklies.

In 1936, the official new agency, Manchukuo News Agency, and the Manchukuo Public Informations Association were formed. The latter is a press control and trust organization, neither engaged in news agency business nor in publishing. The Manchukuo Public Information Association is a joint stock company, capital of which is 3,000,000 yuan. Shareholders with equal parts, are the Government, the Southern Manchurian Railroad Company, and the Manchurian Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. The Manchukuo News Agency is closely affiliated with the Japanese Domei news agency, supplying press and radio with news. In addition, the Manchukuo News Agency is engaged in the publishing business, publishing approximately 40 to 50 publications per month. It also publishes the yearbook, The Present Conditions of Manchukuo, as well as the fortnightly illustrated magazine Ssumin and a great amount of cheap war literature.

The Magazine Editor's Club in Hsinking exercises a kind of "voluntary censorship" of periodicals. The Foreign Affairs Club is the center of the foreign press, located at the Manchukuo Public Informations Association building.

#### Manchurian Radio

When the new state of Manchukuo was formed, there were radio stations in Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin. At the outbreak of the war, the number of radio stations was increased to 14. The Dairen and Hsinking stations send also in Russian, Mongolian, Korean, and English, in addition to the regular Manchurian and Japanese broadcasts. Since 1939 Hsinking has a 20-K h 2- short-wave transmitter broadcasting in English. The number of radio listeners in Manchukuo amounted to 250,000 at the outbreak of the war.



## P O L I T I C A L

### PROPAGANDA METHODS

#### NEWS AGENCIES

##### Movies

The Manchurian Motion Picture Corporation is the greatest film producer, with nearly a monopolistic character. This company has its own newsreel division and a great number of newsreel men who follow the Japanese troops operating in China. Since 1938, the Manchurian Motion Picture Corporation has exchanged newsreels with the Domei Agency. Newsreels and cultural films imported from other countries are synchronized in Manchurian language and circulated by the Manchurian Motion Picture Corporation, together with the Manchukuo News Agency. So long as it was possible, newsreels were also exchanged with the Italian "Luce" weekly newsreels. In addition, the Southern Manchurian Railroad Company has its own moving picture studio producing cultural films and newsreels.

(IDC 6/11/44)

Hsinking: The Manchuria Labor Affairs Promotion Association will dispatch a group of prominent writers to industrial centers during the "Victory Assuring Increase Production Drive", which will be sponsored jointly by the coal council, iron and steel council and mining and manufacturing council throughout Manchukuo starting August 1. The writers will visit the Fushun Colliery, industrial centers at Mukden and Penhsihu and in Jehol and Tunghau Provinces as well as coal mining centers at Jaliner, Kokang and Mulin. They will tour these industrial centers for about half a month, beginning early in August. After returning here, the writers will compile reports and will put out special publications vividly depicting industrial activities in this country.

(Tok. Eng. 7/28/44)

The existing relations between Japan and Manchukuo in the prosecution of the war of Greater East Asia and Manchukuo's role as a supply base of the war, are described by Mr. Wahio Oiwa, managing editor of the Manchukuo News Agency, in an article contributed to a recent issue of the Domei Weekly Review.

(Tok. Eng. 3/18/45)

#### EAST ASIA COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION

In December 1943, the old East Asia Travel Company and the East Asia Communications Company were combined to form the East Asia Communication Association. Starting with Japan, Manchuria and China, it extends its activities toward the South.

The aim of the association is to help passengers and to propagate the culture of Manchuria. In order to accomplish its aim, the association engages in the following: 1. Direction of passenger communication. 2. Operation of enterprises connected with passenger communication. 3. Propagation and introduction of materials concerning national conditions, culture and communication. 4. Other necessary affairs.

The main office of the association is located in Tokyo, with branch offices in Tokyo-to, Keijo-shi, Taihoku-shi, Feng-t'ien-shih, Peking and Shanghai. When necessary, agencies will be established.

Organization of the East Asia Communication Association: President, Okura Kimmochi; chairman of the Board of Directors, Hirayama Ko; special director, Takada Hiroshi; manager of Planning Office, Takahashi Kuraji

Chief of Manchuria Branch Association, Adachi Chozo; (Assistant Chief, Koike Keisaku;

Chief of General Affairs Department, Yoshida Masao



P O L I T I C A L

PROPAGANDA METHODS

EAST ASIA COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION

Correspondence Section  
Personnel Section  
Chief of Accounting Department, Yagi Masazo  
Accounting Section  
Expenditure Section  
Chief of Business Department, Sato Masami  
Business Section  
Reporting Section  
Inspector, Miyachi Kazumoto

W A R M E A S U R E S  
ENGINEERING SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS

With the objective of providing a necessary engineering crew to (accord repairs) to buildings which are damaged under air-raids, the Engineering Section of the special city of Hsinking will soon establish, within its administration, the Engineering Special Attack Corps for Public Works and Buildings. This unit will normally function as an engineering unit for the construction of factories. Whenever disasters occur, however, the unit will provide emergency repair work to various municipal installations and vital engineering projects. The members-to-be will be selected from among graduates of the national schools who have exceptionally good scholastic records, and their (service) period will be for ten months. For the first three months, they will be given practical training under (governmental supervision), while the remaining seven months will be utilized in ...

(Tok. Jap. 2/24/45)

NATIONAL ARMY

Ever since a send-off ceremony was held May 5, a certain number of men who were accepted as army special cadets and who are residents in Hsinking were waiting for orders... They left Hsinking aboard the 3:00 p.m. train... (Hsinking Jap. 5/24/44)

The Kwantung army has decided to recruit women to be attached to the Kwantung army, in order that women might replace men in as many positions as possible, wherever women can be used. The positions in which they will work number more than 20, such as in repairing, ..., in clothing depots, (fuel arsenals), as in (intendance), (driving), printing, and in the fields of communications and technical ..., and other guidance and training fields. It is preferred that applicants be women without children, from the homes of men in the army. The method of recruitment is ... Applications are to be sent to the various intendance departments of the districts of your residence. However, those residing in Hsinking will send their applications to the Infantry Department at Kwantung army headquarters. Those who receive their applications through the office of the Women's National Defense Association in Hsinking need not (make a particular point of forwarding it to the above.) Selections will be made on July 16 at 9:00 a.m. at the place to which your applications were sent, at the army intendance departments in Mukden, Harbin, Tsitsinar, Mutankiang, ..., and ..., while selections for the Hsinking area will be made at the Japan-Manchukuo army hall.

(Hsinking Jap. 7/7/44)

Hsinking: On the memorable day of August 1, a formal inauguration ceremony for the Central Special Training Institute, an organ Japan



# WAR MEASURES

## NATIONAL ARMY

and Manchukuo ... for giving special training to Chosenese conscripts throughout Manchukuo, will be solemnly observed with the attendance of large numbers of prominent Japanese, Manchukuo and Chosenese dignitaries, including the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, representatives of the Government-General of Chosen and the Manchukuo Government. In the course of the function, a large number of congratulatory messages will be read, including that of General Nobuyuki Abe, newly appointed Governor General of Chosen, which will be read by Isamu Ide. The Institute was established on June 1, when several thousand Chosenese conscripts entered. On the historic occasion of the inauguration, all Chosenese conscripts throughout Manchukuo who passed the physical examination, this year, will enter the institute for three months of special training. In a press interview, this afternoon, Isame Ide, chief of Chosenese Affairs Section of the Japanese Embassy here, praised the Chosenese conscripts for their ... and enthusiastic patriotism ... firm conviction that they will fulfill their duties as honorable soldiers of the Imperial Army. (Tok. Eng. 7/27/44)

A special attack corps, similar to the Japanese Kamikaze unit, has just been organized in Manchukuo, and its name is Ran Ka Tai, which literally means "Orchid Flower Unit." This corps is comprised of daredevil young flyers who have been looking forward to the opportunity to ram their planes against the super-fortresses which dare invade the skies of Manchukuo. (Hsinking Eng. 12/20/44)

It is well known that Japan and Manchukuo are defending together the far-flung frontiers of Manchukuo. In 1940, the Compulsory Conscription System was put into effect in that country, and the Manchurian Army has now become efficient and powerful, though the time required for this satisfactory result was only 5 short years. (Tok. Eng. 2/5/45)

... The Manchukuo air forces include Mongolia and Manchukuo pilots. A Manchukuo airman, whom I (Correspondent Takanori) met in Mukden, said, in fluent Japanese, that there will be more and more special attack corps. (Tok. Jap. 2/13/45)

Hsinking: In ushering in the 13th anniversary of its foundation, tomorrow, March 1, Manchukuo will boast of phenomenal progress made under the most trying times during the past 13 years. With its national power greatly strengthened during the past 13 years, by the wholehearted cooperation of its component races, as well as by the unstinted support of the Japanese Government, Manchukuo is now pitching in its total power towards successful prosecution of the current war against the United States and Britain. One of the most important factors which contributed toward boosting Manchukuo's strength, lies in its National Army. Already five years have elapsed since its regular military service system has been established in Manchukuo, and young Manchukuoans consider it a great honor and privilege to serve in the National Army. ... In order to intercept and smash the enemy raiders, the "Lanhua" Special Attack Air Corps, comprising Japanese, Manchukuoan and Mongolian officers and men, has been organized in the Manchukuo air force. ... Moreover, the burning national spirit of the National Army is being demonstrated, not only in interception battles against enemy raiders, but also in punitive operations launched against bandits infesting the southwestern border of Manchukuo. ... Moreover, civilian air defense units have also been perfected with full participation of all races in anti-air-raid corps and volunteer corps.



## WAR MEASURES

### NATIONAL ARMY

In Hsinking, as well as in other principle cities, National Patriotic Service Corps have been founded, while youths have organized repair corps so as to be fully prepared in effecting fast repair and reconstruction work on damage in ... enemy raids.

(Tok. Eng. 2/27/45)

In Hsinking, ceremonies honoring Manchukuoan conscripts who are shortly scheduled to join the Manchukuo national army, were held this morning before the Hsinking Shrine. Later, a rally, encouraging the enlisted Manchurians, was held at the (Concordia) Hall in the city. Each of these recruits was pledged to successfully execute the mission placed on his shoulders as a soldier of the Manchukuo national army.

(Hsinking Eng. 3/29/45)

### NATIONAL DEFENSE

Hsinking: After 7 years since the first step toward the completion of Manchukuo's Civil Defense System was taken on a nation-wide scale in 1937, Manchukuo is now ... establishment of Volunteer Service Societies of the Concordia Association, with headquarters at all important provinces, cities, villages, mining, and industrial districts. This organization, which includes the pick of youths of the various districts, is formed for completion of strong military and civil defense. The organization is prepared for any eventuality, for the Voluntary Service Corps may be said to be the troops of the civilian population. The Manchukuo Government's reliance on the Volunteer Service Corps in National and Civilian Defense, is clearly stated in a statement recently made by government authorities. "Due to complete preparations made in the Civil Defense System through organization of Voluntary Service Corps, it will be impossible for enemy guerrilla units to infiltrate into any part of Manchukuo, or drop parachute units within the country." Neighborhood associations are also playing their part in civil defense, participating in commissary or Red Cross work. Manchukuo's neighborhood associations differ from Japan's in that they are formed for national defense purposes only. In the 14 months since the establishment of Manchukuo's first air-defense ... , air-raid defense drills for neighborhood groups have been held in addition to regular and preliminary drills. Manchukuo nationals have thus greatly strengthened civil defense against any possible enemy attempts at air raids.

(Tok. Eng. 6/20/44)

In (Harbin), a 2-day conference of provisional and municipal administrative officials was opened this afternoon, with more than 60 central and local government representatives attending. The main topics discussed by the first day's session were matters regarding national defense, the increased output of (forestry) products, and (concerning this, the second meeting) was expected to be highlighted by frank discussions of the increased production of alcohol and the ...

(Hsinking ? 8/29/44)

### TRAVEL REGULATIONS

#### Relationship between the Chinese and the people of Manchuria

##### Treatment of Manchurians coming to Japan.

It is regulated that an official of Manchukuo must have a character certificate issued by the office with which he is connected, in order to come to Japan. A student should bring a certificate



# W A R M E A S U R E S

## TRAVEL REGULATIONS

from the Minister of Education and from the Japanese embassy stating why he wished to study in Japan. All other people must have character certificates from the chief police in their home city. When travelers wish to travel in Japan, they must obtain travel certificates issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. All issuance of such certificates must be reported to the Japanese embassy in Manchukuo, and then to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

### Treatment of Chinese coming to Japan.

Recently, no Chinese has been allowed to enter Japan, but Chinese officials of the new government, traveling to Japan, must obtain character certificates from the Chinese Government and from the Japanese official in China. A Chinese official, traveling to Japan on Japanese official business, must obtain a statement of introduction from the Japanese Government official in China, giving the nature of the mission. A resident of Kwantung, wishing to land in Japan, must have a certificate issued by the Kwantung police, and also 100 yen in cash. Chinese students who hold school certificates issued after 1 May 1939, those who have Police Alien Registration Cards, and those who have a re-entry permit after a visit to China, will be permitted to enter Japan without character certificates.

### Treatment of Manchurians and Chinese going to North China.

Manchurians and Chinese, who are between the ages of 12 and 60 and who wish to travel to North China areas after 10 February 1941, must have character certificates, as well as passports. Travelers from Manchukuo, Central and South China, and Meng-chiang area must have certificates issued by these respective authorities.

The following offices issue travel permits and certificates to North China: Government Office of the North China Administrative Committee, Special Affairs Office, Military Police Office, Japanese Government Office, and Manchukuo Commercial Representative Office.

The following public offices issue travel permits and certificates in Manchukuo: Police Headquarters, Patriotic Labor Associations and other public offices.

### Certificates are Required for Travellers from Manchuria

<u>Destination</u>	<u>Preventive Injection Certificate</u>	<u>Identification Certificate</u>
Special districts in North Manchuria (according to Frontier Management Regulation)	Not required	required
Japan via Fuzan	anti-smallpox	required of Manchurians, Chinese and Russians
Japan via north Korea	"	"
North China and Meng-chiang	anti-smallpox and anti-cholera	required
Central China	"	"



WAR MEASURES

TRAVEL REGULATIONS

(Cont'd)

Destination	Preventive Injection Certificate	Identification Certificate
South China	anti-smallpox, cholera and typhoid	required
Hainan Island	anti-pest, smallpox, cholera, and typhoid	"
Cheefoo	anti-smallpox and cholera	"
Lung-k'ou	anti-smallpox	"
Weihaiwei	anti-smallpox and cholera	"
Taiwan	anti-smallpox	required of Manchurians, Chinese and Russians
Going out of Manchuria via Man-chou-li	"	Required

Those who land at Tsingtao from Shanghai must be examined for cholera, and those who land at Dairen from Tientsin, Tsingtao and Shanghai, must undergo the same examination.  
(IDC 8285 1944)



E C O N O M I C

GENERAL

PLANS

Hsinking: "With the titanic Pacific war gaining in tempo, Manchukuo, by means of a super-priority system, grimly is determined to increase production in all fields during this year so that it can be the real granary and arsenal for Japan," Rokuzo Takebe, director of the General Affairs Board of Manchukuo, stated to the press. "Knowing full well that Manchukuo has been able to attain marked progress in consolidation of her national power by Japan's ready assistance, the entire nation realizes that now is the time for Manchukuo to repay Japan for her unstinted support and aid in the past. Each and every Manchukuoan firmly is resolved to do his or her (wd) to increase the agricultural, industrial and mineral output to the highest peak this year by switching all equipment and labor of non-essential and non-urgent enterprises to essential and urgent industries," he said. He added emphatically, "Young and old are working their hardest with the same fierce fighting spirit as is manifested by our forces at the foremost fronts." (Tok. Eng. 2/27/44)

Within a short period of 11 years, the reconstruction of Manchukuo has accomplished an astonishing record beyond the world's imagination. Percentage increases in several leading mineral products which exceed the record for the first year of the second Five-Year Plan (April, 1943 to March, 1948) are given. In addition to the above, article states that the first Five-Year Plan was completed at the end of March, 1943 and the outcome was exceedingly successful. Production of several leading mineral products was much greater than the original record in the first Five-Year Plan. Their percentage increases are as follows:

<u>Name of Mineral Products</u>	<u>Percentages Exceeding the Original Record</u>
Steel	264
Lead	1200
Zinc	400
Tin	154

In March, 1944, the first year of the second Five-Year Plan was completed and the following percentages show the increase as compared with the first Five-Year Plan:

<u>Name of Mineral Products</u>	<u>Percentage Increases of the Second Five-Year Plan</u>
Steel Plate	50
Steel	114
Iron	15

In order to increase the production of iron and steel, several large blast furnaces have been set up in the Pen-ch'i-hu Iron Works and the Ansha Steel Plant this year. (IDC 6821 3/28/44)

Hsinking, July 13: A conference of chiefs of provincial industrial sections and provincial councillors in charge of economic affairs was held at the office of the Finance and Commerce Ministry this morning. Yukio Inagaki, Vice Minister of Agriculture, explained an outline regarding the basic program for increased industrial production, classified according to provinces, and an outline regarding formulation of provincial program for increased industrial production, which will be submitted to the Central Government by the middle of August so as to enable drafting of a final program by the end of November. (Tok. Eng. 7/14/44)

Director Takebe of the General Affairs Board of Manchukuo recently issued a statement in which he clarified the firm determination of



# E C O N O M I C

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Manchukuo in regard to a program which the government of Manchukuo is voluntarily adopting for the prosecution of wartime measures. The following is a brief outline of his statement: "As for the plan for the labor mobilization in the next fiscal year, the mobilization of labor power within the nation will be enforced thoroughly. The peace and order situation prevailing within the nation is extremely fine. As for the defense of the areas in south Manchukuo, where there is much possibility of enemy air-raids, thorough-going preparation has been made in cooperation with the preparations effected by the armed forces. As for the budget plan for the next fiscal year, the projects which do not need rush attention will be either delayed or canceled, and all-out priority preference will be given, of course, to the decisive wartime measures. However, the total amount of the budget plan is estimated to expand to a considerable amount due to the prevailing situations. It is scheduled that an all-out effort will be devoted to the 20% increase in the production of coal in the next fiscal year."

(Tok. Jap. 12/9/44)

Hsinking: In Manchukuo, fundamental policies for the development of that country during 1945, in order to meet the intense war situation, have been formulated. In order that all effort may be directed toward the development of Manchukuo to see the war to a successful conclusion, it has been decided: (1) to carry out increased production, (2) to perfect the national defense for development, and (3) to intensify the development of Manchukuo. Placing emphasis on the above-mentioned three essential points, it was decided to expand the planting acreage by a thorough utilization of the reclaimed areas. That is to say, the acreage to be planted will be increased three times, or to 360,000 hectares, in addition to which methods for obtaining an increased yield per acre will be devised. A joint defense structure, set up by the colonists and the inhabitants of that area, will be established and, by aiming to perfect racial harmony, efforts will be given to increase production in general.

(Tok. Jap. 1/18/45)

Much attention will be accorded the important mining and manufacturing industries in (the use of) materials, techniques, labor power and transportation. This was disclosed by Director-General Rokuzo Takebe during the course of his speech at the provincial governors' conference which was held today in Hsinking. Director Takebe said that in (distributing) these production (wd), total mobilization of the more important is soon to be adopted. The plans for Manchukuo...enterprises will be suspended and asked to turn their installations and facilities into production of war materials. In the course of his speech at the governors' conference, the Minister of Agricultural Development, (Wang Chu-kwin), exhorted the people to do their utmost to achieve the increased quotas of agricultural production set up for the year in order to bring about the final victory of the war. Minister (Wang) pointed out that a 50% increase in agricultural output has been decided for...while a 10% increase for general farms. Minister (Wang) asserted that the government will strengthen the organization in farm places and at the same time encourage land cultivation to insure the successful attainment of increased agricultural production.

(Hsinking Eng. 1/27/45)

As a preliminary step to further increase productive power and decide on a new price policy, the Manchukuo Government called a meeting of economic advisors at Hsinking on Saturday. Presidents of the South Manchurian Railway Company and the Manchukuo Heavy Industry Company



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and also leading banks of Manchukuo attended the conference. Representing the government, Director of the General Affairs Board Takebe explained the concrete measures to be adopted in the fields of materials, funds, labor and transportation.

(Tok. Eng. 2/18/45)

#### INTER-STATE COOPERATION

##### Japan-China-Manchukuo

The final day of the Sixth Continental Liaison Conference (Dai Rokkai Tairiku Renranku Kaigi--Ed.) was held the day before yesterday in the administrator's (room) of the Kwantung Office. First, Chairman Tsurumi of the Board of Directors made a report on the result of examinations on the following points: (1) For the purpose of security in important materials which can be converted into fighting power, each will agree to strive for and encourage the improvement of technical skill in important production; (2) in order to prevent accidents in the field of transportation and in order to thoroughly expand transportation efficiency in decisive wartime, each will agree to extend his support; (3) in order to stabilize the feeling of the people and in order to extend guidance to the people for the carrying out of measures, mutual exchange of knowledge and experience will be undertaken. Then discussions were held on concrete enforcement method for each article, and all were approved unanimously. By the way, they agreed to convene the next conference in Peking, either during the latter part of April or early part of May, next year. Thus, the Sixth Continental Liaison Conference was adjourned, having achieved great success.

(Tok. Jap. 10/17/44)

A Japanese press agency reported from Dairen on 15 October that the 6th Continental Liaison Conference between Japan, Manchuria, North China and Inner Mongolia had opened.

Persons attending are: Michizo Yamagoshi, Director of Manchurian Affairs Bureau, Greater East Asia Ministry; Rokuzo Takebe, Director of General Affairs Board, Manchuria; Naomasa Mizuta, Director of Financial Affairs Bureau, Korea; Yutaka Tsuchida, Councillor, Japanese Embassy, North China; Tammishi Hachizato, Minister Plenipotentiary of Inner Mongolia; Naohiko Miura, Director General of Kwantung Province.

(15800 FE 599 10/17/44)

Hsinking: At the forth-coming East Asia Economic Conference, to be held in Tokyo, October 28, Manchukuo will be represented by Hsu Shao-cing), vice governor of the Central Bank, and concurrently vice chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Manchukuo, instead of Han Yun-cheh, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who is unable to attend because of illness, it was officially announced. Hsu will leave here for Tokyo, October 26.

(Tok. Eng. 10/23/44)

First Continental Economic Conference concluded its three-day session on Saturday. The meeting was convened at Hsinking on Thursday under the auspices of Greater East Asia Economic Council, in order to (wd) the collaboration of mining and manufacturing industrialists throughout the Asiatic continent and to heighten their productive capacity.

(Tok. Eng. 11/19/44)

Premier General Kuniaki Koiso told the House Budget Committee, at its plenary session this afternoon, that "powerful measures" will be instituted to effect further integration of regional self-sufficiency embracing Japan, China and Manchukuo. The premier revealed, in this



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connection, that composite self-sufficiency programs for Japan, China and Manchukuo are being worked out jointly by the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture and by the Ministry of Munitions, which are also maintaining close contact with both Chinese and Manchukuoan authorities on the subject. Koiso admitted there still is much to be desired in this field and indicated that the government intends to further intensify regional self-sufficiency embracing these three countries by taking "powerful measures" to fill up the present gap in self-sufficiency program. (Tok. Eng. 1/24/45)

At a recent session of the Diet, Minister of Munitions Yoshida declared that Japan is consolidating its self-sufficiency, based on Japan, Manchukuo and China, in order to prepare for the possibility that its supply line to the southern seas may be severed. He also declared that the production of synthetic gasoline, bauxite and other materials indispensable to the war, is being increased in the three countries. (Tok. Portuguese 2/6/45)

On February 12, Director-General Takebe stated: "The reorganization of the Japan-Manchukuo-China industrial structure must be based upon obtaining still greater production and over-all efficiency. Manchukuo's policy in the strengthening of the war effort places greater emphasis on the production of decisive war weapons such as aircraft, besides carrying on the present duty of supplying raw materials. We are planning to convert our resources directly into weapons in aid of the front lines. The realization of the new structure will depend upon the construction of new factories and the transfers contemplated by the Japanese factories, and the Japanese government has declared its intentions of giving active cooperation on this point. With regard to the construction of new factories, we will welcome the free expansion of leading Japanese enterprises into Manchukuo." (Tok. Jap. 2/13/45)

Definite measures for the further strengthening of fighting power of Japan, China and Manchukuo, through self-sufficiency in war materials, particularly foodstuffs, liquid fuel, light metal, iron, steel and coal, independent of supplies from the Southern Regions, are being propelled by the governments of the three sister nations, it was revealed in the course of interpellations in the current 86th regular session of the Diet. (Tok. Eng. 2/16/45)

Paralleling the accelerated tempo of developments in the war situation, the establishment of a composite Japan-Manchukuo-China economic control is fast becoming the most important topic of the day. Relative to this, at the recent session of the Diet, Premier Koiso asserted that the government-owned railway system in Chosen will be strengthened and, at the same time, steps will be taken to intensify the continental transportation setup for Japan, Manchukuo and China, thus pointing to the future trend in the transportation administration. Consequently, it is self-evident that future transportation plans will be formulated with the serious problems faced by the nation as the hub. The transportation mobilization plan for the 1945-46 fiscal year will likely be devised along this line, and progress by leaps and bounds in the transportation policy is anticipated. Already, plans are being formulated, centering around the Transportation and Communications Ministry, for a policy of strengthening the transportation setup to correspond with the above policy. And again, the recent application of the Munitions Supply Companies Law (Gunju Juusoku Kaisharei) on such enterprises as the harbor trans-



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portation firms, warehouse companies and related firms engaged in harbor loading and unloading, is significant in that it constitutes a part of the new transportation policy. Improvement of continental transportation of Japan, Manchukuo and China must naturally start with...which links the Japanese mainland and Chosen, and its concrete development through the integrated policy making the important railways of Japan, China and Manchukuo its arteries, is expected to produce new results. Herein is observed the starting point, giving definite impetus to the integrated transportation plans for Japan, China and Manchukuo, the fundamental proposition for the establishment of an integrated setup of a Japan-Manchukuo-China economy, and its development is being watched. (Tok. Jap. 3/2/45)

#### Manchukuo-Kwantung

Hsinking: The second meeting of the Manchukuo-Kwantung Economic Conference was held today at the Yamato Hotel in Hsinking. First, President (Futani) of the central headquarters of the Central Association of the Manchukuo Commerce and Industry Association and President Kodo of the Finance and Economic Association of Kwantung State gave addresses of greeting. Then a report on the business record of the first conference (last year--trans.) was made and discussions followed on three topics: matters concerning the exchange of raw materials for industries in Manchukuo and Kwantung State; the adjustment of enterprises of...in Manchukuo and Kwantung State; and bottlenecks in the transportation of essential commodities for daily living. (Tok. Jap. 6/23/44)

#### Manchukuo-Mongolia

To establish the economy between neighboring areas on the continent, a Manchukuo and Mengchiang trade conference was held, March 13, at the National Affairs Hall. The important matters discussed this time dealt with the export of (mining resources), lumber, soy oil, and other oils from Manchukuo and with the export of iron ore, coal, livestock, and other things from the Mengchiang area, as laid down by the large-scale trade plan of (Tehfang) eleventh year. This meeting will continue up to March 14, when problems relating to exchange amount, kinds of commodities, and methods of transportation will further be studied. (Tok. Cant. 3/13/44)

#### Manchukuo-China

The first Manchukuo, China, Mengchiang fighting strength liaison conference (Man-ka-moo ...) was held yesterday at Peking. First of all, representatives of Manchukuo, China and Mengchiang gave reports relative to actual conditions in development of vital industries and development of fighting strength, after which various representatives exchanged opinions in connection with measures presented by Manchukuo, China and Mengchiang. Various collaboration measures were decided upon relative to development of industries and the electric power problem. After achieving great results relative to reciprocal plans of continental fighting strength, the conference adjourned... Furthermore, tomorrow it is scheduled that a round-table conference of the various representatives will be held.

(Tok. Jap. 3/11/44)

Peking: It is learned Juichi Tsushima, president of the North China Development Company, left here this morning for Hsinking where he will confer with government authorities as well as officials of the Manchukuo Heavy Industrial Development Corporation to promote further



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the interchange of resources and materials between North China and Manchukuo. In addition to this, he will (study) industrial conditions in Manchukuo. It is expected, as his visit closely follows the recent visit to North China of Tatsunosuke Takasaki, president of the Manchuria Heavy Industrial Development Corporation, that the relationship between North China and Manchukuo will be further promoted.

(Tok. Eng. 3/24/44)

In the industrial city of Mukden today, a conference of administrative (league) provinces in southern Manchukuo was opened with a number of representatives of the Central Government of China. The conference aims at strengthening the nation's fighting potentialities...the administrative organs and the regional areas. A similar conference of administrative leaders of northern Manchukuo provinces is said to be opening in Harbin on Monday. This conference will discuss measures to maintain the smooth marketing of agricultural (wd), to increase the output of...and to incite a smooth mobilization of labor.

(Hsinking Eng. 8/25/44)

#### Manchukuo-Korea

The fourth conference of closer relations between Korea and Manchukuo was held in the office of the Governor-General of Korea to promote and determine the resources and transportation facilities of Korea and Manchukuo. Thirteen officials represented Manchukuo and many important officials represented Korea.

In addition to the above, article mentions the names of officials represented at the conference. From Manchukuo were Huruumi, the second chief of General Affairs Office of Manchukuo; Ishida, councillor appointed by selection, and 13 other officials. From Korea were Eguchi, chief of General Affairs Bureau of Korea, and others. Eguchi and Huruumi expressed the sentiments and purpose of this conference.

(IDC 1734 3/11/44)

#### Manchukuo-Japan

A customs union has been concluded between Japan and Manchukuo. The customs union was made effective on 1 May 1944. It was concluded because the former state of affairs proved to be a hindrance to Japan's aims of increasing her military potentialities. It also puts an end to previous obstructions of free trade exchange and re-establishes free shipping by abolishing wearisome and lengthy customs control procedures which were an obstacle to rationalization of shipping. But, above all, the new customs union opens, to Japanese, easy immigration into the rich coal and iron sections of Manchukuo and gives them the opportunity to settle in regions which promise a great economic development for the future. Manchukuo's surplus of light metals and food will be delivered more quickly to Japan, and Japan will find it easier to supply Manchukuo with the machines and other production materials necessary for the opening up of Manchukuo's natural resources.

(IDC 6778 5/7/44)

The first Japan-Manchukuo food council meeting was held today at 9:00 a.m. at the official residence of the Agriculture and Commerce Minister. Agriculture and Commerce Minister Uchida, Takamitsu, a Cabinet Councillor, and other members of the council, as well as Inagaki, vice minister of agricultural development in Manchukuo, were (present). First of all, Yukawa, chief of the Food Control



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Bureau, reported on the (progress) of the establishment of a deliberative council. Then discussions took place... As for management policies of the council, it was decided that council meetings will be held in Tokyo twice each year, regularly in June and November, and extraordinary meetings will be held at Keijo, Taihoku and Hsinking in accordance with need. Yukawa, chief of the Food Control Bureau, (Shiota) of the Agriculture and Commerce Bureau of the Chosen Government-General, Nakashima, chief of the Taihoku area Foodstuff Department of the Agriculture and Commerce (Bureau), and Inagaki, vice minister of agricultural development in Manchukuo, made reports on the recent self-sufficiency situation in their respective areas, and various discussions took place....

(Tok. Jap. 5/25/44)

The basis of Manchuria's contributions to Japan:

It is a matter of common knowledge that the economic contributions of Manchuria to Japan gain in importance as the war of Greater East Asia goes into the basic stage. The fact that iron production in Manchuria accounts for approximately one-half of Japan's production emphasizes this importance. The policy of the Manchurian government, which increased the amount of iron provided Japan by 60 per cent over that of the previous year during the period from April 1943 through March 1944, appears to be shaping up, and it is believed that the amount produced for the year 1943 will be announced shortly. (In passing, the amount of iron to be provided Japan during the year 1942 was fulfilled approximately two months prior to the completion of the year.) Again, with regard to agricultural production, the Manchurian government announced that the quota for agricultural products for the present year throughout Manchuria had been attained as of the first part of January. In view of this favorable record it is reported that the total amount to be exported to Japan will be increased 23 per cent over that of last year. Moreover, crop conditions will be very favorable in the future so that in accordance with the primary plan the amount in excess of the quota will be provided to Japan, Korea and China. Therefore, another increase of 20 per cent is possible. It may be said that the reason why such amounts can be provided to Japan is that the change-over to a war-time economy, which the Manchurian government carried out immediately upon the outbreak of the war of Greater East Asia, is gradually bearing fruit. The gist of the "war-time emergency economic policy essentials" announced at that time is: (1) An increased production of important war-time commodities so as to contribute to the increased war strength of Japan; (2) In order to lighten the burden on Japan, those imports for which Manchuria had formerly depended upon Japan should be diminished by all possible means and the products supplied within the country; (3) Not only should the entire strength of Manchuria be devoted to increased production of vital commodities, but more intimate economic relationships should be established with Korea, North China, and other continental areas, so as to gather together the total strength of these various areas and contribute to an increased war strength. As a matter of fact, there is much that is worthy of note in a consideration of the various industries which form the basis of this war-time change-over of Manchurian economy.

Problems of increased production in the mining industry:

It might be said that Manchurian heavy industry has shown an overall tendency toward increased production recently. According to an interview given by Mr. Takasaki, president of the Manchurian Industrial Corporation, the rates of increase of December 1943, as com-



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pared to the same month of the previous year, are as follows: iron and steel division - steel 14 per cent, iron 33.5 per cent, iron ore 67.2 per cent; coal division - 11 per cent; non-ferrous metals division - copper 10 per cent, lead 51 per cent, zinc 17 per cent, molybdenum 20 per cent; light metals division - aluminum 10 per cent, magnesium 50 per cent. In the aircraft industry there was a 100 per cent increased production of planes and a 200 per cent increased production of engines. The automobile industry decreased its production of new cars by one-half and devoted its surplus strength to rebuilding activities as well as to experimental work on a special automatic lathe.

The Manchurian steel industry, which accounts for approximately one-half of Japan's total production, has just about settled down from the wide-scale enlargement subsequent to the first five-year plan. The iron and steel industry has its basis in special processes handling low quality ores. It centers about the Showa Steel Company (capitalization ¥400,000,000 of which ¥300,000,000 is paid up) whose facilities are specialized in steel manufacture; and includes the Honkeiko Steel Company (¥200,000,000 paid up) which is engaged in wide-scale production of low cost phosphorus steel; as well as the Tohendo Kaihatsu Kaisha (¥140,000,000 paid up) which is engaged in the development of high quality iron ore and the production of special steel. These were amalgamated into the Manchurian Steel Company (capitalization ¥740,000,000 of which ¥640,000,000 is paid up) as of March 1 in order to make for unified utilization of the facilities and skills of the three companies. As high quality coke is necessary to carry out the urgent increased production of iron and steel, the rich coals of Tohendo and Tyuen have recently been utilized. An increase of steel manufacturing facilities has become so necessary that the responsibilities of the Manchurian Heavy Industry Company have been greatly augmented.

The production of coal in Manchuria amounts to approximately one-third of Japan's total. Manchuria, which was formerly famous as a coal production area, has now come to have an import surplus together with the increased internal consumption and particularly because of having to import coke from North China. However, we must not overlook the fact that this is because she supplies steel to Japan. In order to make for increased production of coal there are many items for which Manchuria must depend upon technical help from the Japanese coal industry. Accordingly, in February of last year four coal mines which were formerly under the old Manchurian Coal Company were made independent and Japanese technical help was sought. Recently the price of coke has been raised. The increased production of coke is one of the principal problems. The exploitation of the Koryu Mine in Jehol and the Showa Mine in Tohendo is being carried out, but in spite of this a fairly large amount must be gained from the Daido and Nairen Mines in North China.

The light metals are also aligned with iron and steel in supplying Japan. Under present conditions, where a change-over must be made from bauxite to materials produced internally within Japan, as the Japanese consumer demands increase it is natural that they should be supplied from Korea and Manchuria. In particular, Manchuria has an abundant supply of aluminum shale, which can be substituted for bauxite as aluminum raw material, and an abundant supply of cheap electric power, so that it may be said that the future of the Manchurian aluminum industry is guaranteed. The center of the industry is the Manchurian Light Metal Company, which specializes in alumina and aluminum. Under the above conditions the capitalization of this company was increased from ¥80,000,000 to ¥200,000,000 last year.



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the principal Bujun plant is being enlarged and a new plant is being constructed at Anto.

Moreover, the coal-power electricity, which constitutes the basis of the Manchurian aluminum industry, has been supplied and distributed by the Manchurian Electric Company (capitalization ¥320,000,000 of which ¥232,000,000 is paid up). The building of hydro-electric facilities was a project directly under the government. The Hydro-electric Construction Division of the government and the Manchurian Electricity Corporation have been amalgamated and are to form the Manchurian Electric Power Corporation (temporary title) as of April 1. Accordingly, the four hydro-electric plants at Kyohaku-ko and Toman are to be taken over by the new company. The stock of the Manchurian and Korean Amur River Hydro-electric Power Plants is to be carried out by this company in the future.

Increased packaging of agricultural produce and what it means: Crop conditions in Manchuria last year were good, it has been reported. Moreover, the frost period was two weeks shorter than the average year so that the country was blessed by an extremely favorable harvest season. As was stated above, the Manchurian government announced that the harvest plan production had been reached as of the first part of January. It is notable that in the present year a particularly early shipment time was realized. Thus, taking the planned crop production for 1943 as 100, the production amounted to 0.9 per cent as of the end of September, 18.2 per cent at the end of October, and 41.6 per cent as of the 10th of November. As of the 20th it was 65.6 per cent, and as of the last day of the month 81.5 per cent. As of the 10th of December it was 90.8 per cent, as of the 20th 95.6 per cent, as of the last day in December 99.2 per cent. As of January 14, 1944 it was 100.4 per cent. This is approximately 20 per cent more than the 1942 total production. The grains necessary for the Manchurian farmers' own use occurred in particular abundance. The above good conditions show that crop collection controls and technique, in conjunction with the agricultural policy, have brought about an improvement.

Internal provision of industrial financing and strengthening of deposits:

In addition to the above-stated recent trends in Manchurian economy, in the financial world the increase of money in circulation has been very outstanding. The amount of paper money published by the Central Bank of Manchuria has increased in conjunction with carrying out the plans of the first five-year policy. By means of measures designed to control inflation subsequent to 1940, the increased amount of paper money circulated had declined somewhat as of 1942; but in 1943 the trend was reversed and amounted to ¥30,010,000. This is an increase of ¥13,042,000 over last year. This increase is principally due to the increased financial demands of the important industries and to the increased financing of agricultural crops. In other words, it is a manifestation of the enlarged scale of economic activities in Manchuria. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that it also represents an increased amount of money in circulation.

Because of demands for funds for the principal industries and for financing increased agricultural crops, the amount of loans has increased. This is because the financial policy of self or internal financing of industries is making progress. The principal funds under the second five-year plan, which went into effect as of 1942, amounted to more than those invested under the first five-year plan (total amount ¥6,700,000,000 of which Japan's investments amounted to ¥4,000,000,000). Moreover, an effort is being made to reduce the amount of investments from Japan as much as possible and the larger



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part of industrial investment funds will be provided from within the country. Naturally, one portion of this is being loaned by financial organizations within Manchuria. It goes without saying that the great sources of industrial financing in Manchuria are the Manchurian Industrial Development Corporation and the South Manchurian Railroad. The finances of both companies in the year 1943 each amounted to ¥500,000,000, and it would appear that a fair amount of increase will be made in 1944. A portion of this increase will be made on the basis of loans. It is expected that agricultural loans and harvest loans will gradually get into line. While there was a precipitous increase in loans in the Manchurian financial world last year, it is a regrettable fact that this was not accompanied by an increase in deposits. The principal problem of 1944 will be the strengthening of deposits. The national objective of ¥3,000,000,000, which is ¥1,400,000,000 over that of last year, is indicative of conditions in this phase.

(New Delhi, Translation Series  
No. 35, 11/3/44)

The most important of all problems that Manchukuo has had to meet, as a result of the progress of war, is the limited transportation service. In order to overcome this limitation, raw materials had to be refined on-the-spot and the refined goods sent to Japan, so that is the policy the nation took upon itself... The contents of this agreement were brought to the knowledge of the public during the 86th regular Diet session in the responses given by the government to interpellations, the main points centering around the matter of refinement of iron ore, light metals and alcohol. A portion of the facilities required to refine these products is to be transferred to Manchukuo from Japan, and it was decided that these products will be refined in Manchukuo... As for iron ore, by transferring some of the facilities required for the refinement of iron ore from Japan to Manchukuo, the raw material can be even better converted into fighting power, which will mean larger shipments of the finished product to Japan. This can also be said of the light metals industry. Manchukuo has an abundance of raw materials most needed for the light metals industry... As for alcohol, the same can be said. Manchukuo enjoyed an extraordinarily good harvest year, and through the enthusiastic efforts of the people she already surpassed her shipment goal by mid-February. The figure is amazingly large, and it is being said that there has probably never been a time when such a great shipment was made by Manchukuo. There is no need for worry whatsoever in regard to grain to be shipped to Japan. However, as there is a limitation placed on their shipment by transportation problems, it is planned that these grains will be refined into alcohol and sent to Japan in that form.

(Tok. Jap. 3/1/45)

#### LABOR

##### Five-Year Plans

Since the Manchurian Incident, Japan has been colonizing Manchuria for the last ten years for the purpose of developing Manchuria and including her in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, because Manchuria is situated in an important place geographically, north-east of the Japanese Empire.

Japan's colonization policy in Manchuria is to send 1,000,000 families to Manchuria in 20 years time, beginning with 1940. Japan has completed her first five-year colonization program, from 1940 to



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to 1944, and the second five-year program was started on 6 January 1944. Because she is in the middle of a war in Asia, Japan is practicing a wartime colonization policy and there are three important points in the program: 1) Japan does not want to practice her original colonization policy unless it is agreeable to the Manchurian Government; 2) Japan wants to increase food production and to develop more farming acreage; 3) Japan wants to concentrate and to mobilize more manpower from Manchuria.

Japan has sent about 200,000 immigrants to various localities in Manchuria in the last ten years in order to protect her industrial establishments and the natural resources in Manchuria. These emigrants include groups as the Colonization Pioneer Corps, Success Party, Young Volunteer Corps, Women's Labor Service Corps and Young Women's Volunteer Corps.

(IDC 7810 1944)

#### Mobilization Organizations

The Manchukuo Labor Affairs Patriotic Service Association decided to sponsor a nation-wide decisive wartime increased production movement by unifying all the labor in the nation. This movement has three major objectives, namely, the establishment of a working structure at the places of work, and the definite attainment of production quotas, particularly emphasizing efforts for increased production during the summer season so that the minimum number of workers may be able to attain maximum efficiency... The Investigation Committee will visit the working places and will inspect the working conditions there, the simplification systems adopted...of production members, mines, coal mines, factories and especially the members engaged in communications... (Hsinking Jap. 5/17/44)

Labor affairs supervisors were previously dispatched to all important employee associations throughout Manchukuo to effect a renovation and strengthening of supervision over labor affairs (in accordance) with the (emergency) order to increase production during the decisive war. The first meeting of these labor affairs supervisors was held at 8:00 a.m. today at the Welfare Ministry. Welfare Ministry... Sekiya, Chief of the Labor Affairs Supervision Section Saito, and (82) supervisors from throughout Manchukuo were present. Reports were given on the actual state of affairs of employee associations, the main points of the enforcement of labor affairs supervision,... the recruitment of laborers,...laborers, and...discussions were held subsequently. (Hsinking Jap. 6/21/44)

Hsinking, July 27: It is learned that in order to establish liaison among organs connected with national labor service, and to promote the welfare of those engaged in such service, a National Labor Service Institute will be established in the middle of August. The institute will have its head office here and branch offices in provincial capitals, including Mukden, Harbin and Mutankiang. To infuse into the minds of the public the importance of national labor service, and to enhance the national spirit whereby Manchukuo was established, it is planned to publish two monthly magazines in the Japanese and Manchukuoan languages respectively. It is understood labor service halls will be established at many places and labor service houses in every hsien. (Tok. Eng. 7/26/44)

Yu Ching-yuan, Minister of People's Welfare and the Vice Minister Teizo Sekiya, in addresses at the closing session of the 12th



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#### Mobilization Organizations

National Convention of the Concordia Association, explained the need for increased labor mobilization. (15800 FE 442.9/9/44)

#### Regulations

Hsinking: With the approval yesterday by the Privy Council, the Government of Manchukuo will shortly promulgate and enforce... ordinance suspending the existing age limit system for duration of war. According to the present system, the retirement age of court and government officials is 55 years of age.  
(Tok. Eng. 6/25/44)

Dairen: Beginning December 1, 1944, a law (banning occupation) of males will be decreed in Kwantung Province in order to set rolling the total mobilization drive. This newly to be effected law will work in parallel with the recently established... law for the province of Kwantung. According to this new law, males now employed in the 12 different types of occupation such as... and entertainment circles, between the ages of 14 and 40, will be replaced by women who will be employed in occupations not too strenuous for women.  
(Tok. Jap. 9/24/44)

Hsinking: The Manchukuo Government recently decided to put into effect "labor measures to cope with the decisive war," whereby workers' organizations will be established, administrative organs for labor strengthened, and the successful establishment of important production facilities insured. The three measures, when put into operation, will renovate and strengthen the national labor service system, streamline the operation of the system for urgent delivery of vital products, insure training of technicians and strengthen guidance and control of labor. In this connection, the People's Welfare Ministry will be abolished and a National Labor Ministry and Welfare Ministry will be established, which will start functioning on March 15.  
(Tok. Eng. 3/2/45)

#### Labor Service System

A ceremony to commemorate the beginning of public labor service of more than 8,000 members of the Chin-chou Province Public Labor Service Corps who are now serving in factories in Chin-chou Province was observed today... a ceremony for the first hoeing was observed.  
(Hsinking Jap. 4/19/43)

Hsinking: The headquarters of the Manchukuo Labor Service Corps has completed preparations for launching, in April, numerous activities tending to contribute toward enhancement of the national defense structure as well as industrial development of the country. The colossal number of members of the corps is to be mobilized this year in national tasks, comprising gigantic farmland development work along the Second Sungari River and the Tungliao River and construction of a hydro-electric power station on the Yulu River irrigation works on the (Yaoyan) and Tungshia Rivers in Chin-chou Province, as well as the construction of a network of national highways. Furthermore, in Chientao, Antung and Sankiang Provinces, the Chosenese Volunteer Youths' Corps has pledged to render positive support in projected farmland development work. (Tok. Eng. 3/28/44)

Hsinking: A man of few words, Yu Ching-yuan, the Minister of People's Welfare, is typical of the new breed of Manchukuo's leaders that have galvanized the country's existence into the modern state she is today.



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#### Labor Service System.

The Minister believes that the greatest task facing the Department of People's Welfare is the successful execution of the labor service program which was started last year. "There is nothing like this system anywhere in the world," Yu asserted, adding that the Labor Service Corps is composed of Manchukuo youths who have attained their maturity and who have failed to pass the military service examinations. "The Labor Service Corps aims at large-scale training of Manchukuo youths, both spiritually and physically. It seeks to enlist youths today, destined to be leaders of Manchukuo tomorrow, and fit the country as a member of the Greater East Asia," Yu declared. He disclosed that under the labor service program, the youths are mobilized for two years' labor service and "instilled" with a deeper sense of national service and national consciousness. He said that this year's service recruits who will have "increased spectacularly" will direct their efforts in channels where help is most needed...reclamation projects, important industries, national development works, communications, transportation and hydro-electric generation construction. (Tok. Eng. 4/10/44)

Hsinking: Abolishment of the Mechanized Service Corps, to facilitate projects undertaken by the state, is now under consideration by the Patriotic Labor Service Bureau. According to tentative plans drawn up by the Bureau, 200 members of the corps will (undergo) training at central training quarters for three months, beginning in August. Upon completion of training, members of the corps are scheduled to participate in the construction of highways in their capacity of leaders. (Tok. Eng. 6/24/44)

A system of mobilizing for labor service 70% of the nation's youths of conscription age who were exempted from military service has been enforced... Compared to last year, there is triple the manpower engaged in all the essential enterprises. The labor service system prescribes, without exception, that the youths between 21 and 23 serve for 12 months. So systematized, so thorough, and so wide is the scope of this mobilization that it is said to lead Japan in all respects. Then we find that the National Military Law of 1940 and the Labor Service System of 1942, followed by various labor conscription and national mobilization measures, recently culminated in the spectacular advance of a collective labor movement for women and girls to supplement farm labor. Hitherto, there had been collective labor of women and girls done locally, in areas of small-scale intensive cultivation, such as in southern Manchukuo; while in the granary areas, where there is wide-scale cultivation, it may be said that there was practically no collective labor of women. Consequently, heretofore, wages -- which constituted 70% of the total expenditures -- were paid out entirely for hired labor. At Chitengchan (population 20,000) in Kirin Province, of the approximate 8,000 women and girls, excluding the very young and the aged, the crippled and the sick, a total of 2,600 were (wd), completely eliminating hired labor and effecting a savings in wages paid out of 50,000 yen ... There are many problems still unsolved, but expectations are great. Thus the youths, needless to say, and the women and girls of Manchukuo are taking a sincere interest in the prosecution of the GEA war, and are burning with an ardent desire to contribute even one extra grain of food and one extra lump of coal to the war strength of Japan. (Tok. Jap. 8/10/44)

With a view to further strengthening wartime production in Manchukuo, the government yesterday promulgated an (outlined) measure for enforcing the National Labor Service, to be (tested) in the middle of



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this month. The new measure will further the mobilization of... in Manchukuo and will greatly strengthen the structure of the National Labor Service Corps, which is now contributing much toward the increased production of Manchukuo. ...In addition to the (construction of a special unit) now comprising the National Service Labor Corps, production units will be introduced to extend their services in important factories. (Hsinking Eng. 3/3/45)

In keeping pace with the war situation, the Manchukuoan government accorded revision to the People's Patriotic Labor Service Law (Kokukin Kinroo Hookoo-rei -- Ed.), while the new Patriotic Labor Service Corps General Headquarters Law (Kinroo Hookoo-tai Sooshi-reibu Rei -- Ed.) was simultaneously announced, date lined March 12, to become effective today. By this ruling, the service term was extended to three years, thus bringing an added strength to the patriotic labor service system. (Tok. Jap. 3/11/45).

Hsinking: The government of Manchukuo has promulgated several labor measures revising the National Labor Service Law (Kokumin Kinroo Hookoo Hoo) and establishing a General Headquarters for the National Labor Service Corps (Kokumin Kinroo Hookoo-tai Sooshireibu). The regulations, effective March 12, are expected to perfect the system for speeding up production and important construction projects. Among the revisions of the Labor Service Law is one which extends the period of service to three years, and another which makes Japanese nationals liable for labor service like anyone else. Various fields of labor service are to be strengthened, such as by the creation of an essential Factory Production Corps (Juuyoo Koojoo Seisan-tai)... (Tok. Jap. 3/11/45)

The newly created Department of National Labor will handle, among other (things), the administration of general labor, the forming of labor organizations and the management of labor. The Minister of National Labor is to be the commander of the newly created Supreme Headquarters of the National Labor Service Corps, an external organ of the Department of National Labor.... As a result of the revision of the National Labor Service Law, all Japanese residents in Manchukuo who have been exempt from service to date must offer labor service for a term of three years. It also calls for the establishment of a Production Corps for important wartime industries. (Hsinking Eng. 3/12/45)

The National Labor Service Corps of Manchukuo, which can truthfully be called the "national labor storm troops of the nation," was recently the proud recipient of a gracious rescript from His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor. Members of the National Labor Service Corps, with their insignia of the flaming... against the bright red background, are today found all over the state of Manchukuo, engaging in railway and road work construction, in steel plants, in aircraft plants, and in various national land reclamation projects. Starting out in 1943 as an experimental project, the National Labor Service Corps today is symbolic of youthful Manchukuo, galvanized in their titanic efforts in the drive to help win the war of Greater East Asia against the Anglo-Americans. The system has two aims, namely, of mobilizing the youth of the country for important national projects and of giving good training to the youth of the country and instilling them with greater patriotism for the country. Within the short period of two years, the National Labor Service Corps has achieved much in the work of national construction and has proved to



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be a great success. Last year, for example, members of the National Labor Service Corps completed a network of waterways on the Second (Sungari), including a gigantic canal, 60 kilometers in length and 50 meters in width, as well as two artificial lakes, within less than six months. It can be said that the past two years have been a period of training and growth of the national labor system, but now the organization will appear as a mature system to contribute on a greater scale to the development of the nation under the newly created Ministry of National Labor. In this year, special construction, production, and technical corps will be established to serve in specialized branches of national endeavor. They will be made to serve as model groups, taking the initiative in the nation's increased production drive. Thus, an organization which started out as an experimental project only two years ago, has now become one of the pillars in Manchukuo's drive to increase production.

(Hsinking Eng. 3/14/45)

Students' Patriotic Labor Service Corps

Hsinking: While no uniform date has been set in connection with the mobilization of students for patriotic labor services, on account of the differences existing in the school terms of various educational institutions, students in Hsinking, Mukden and Harbin are scheduled to hold mass rallies in their respective cities about May 15, prior to their departure for their labor service destination. The students will be organized into bodies similar to organization in the Army. At the head of the Students' Patriotic Labor Service Organization is the Minister of the People's Welfare, who will act as Commander in Chief. He will be assisted by the Minister of Education and the director of the Patriotic Labor Service Bureau, who will act as deputy commander in chief.

(Batavia Eng. 5/7/44)

Hsinking, May 18: Tens of thousands of students throughout the leading cities of Manchukuo will join the labor front to increase the fighting power of their country on May 24, when ceremonies for the commencement of service are expected to be held respectively in Hsinking, Mukden, Kirin, Hsinging, and (Chuamussu).

(Tok. Eng. 5/19/44)

A student labor mobilization round-table conference, which brought together the schools and places of work, was held at Mukden. The war situation is steadily increasing in intensity, and all the people of our nation are advancing speedily forward, united as a burning ball of fire... In an attempt to promote coordination between the students, particularly of middle schools which are scheduled for the labor service program, and industries which receive students from these schools, with the object in mind of a drastic increase in fighting power, the Education Ministry is sponsoring a student labor mobilization round-table conference at the great meeting hall in ... Hall in Mukden, beginning today. Today, the first day of the conference, Vice Minister Tanaka of the Education Ministry, Vice (Governor) Ishikawa, President Tsukamoto of the Mukden Commercial College, President Hasegawa of the Hsinking Engineering College, educational promotion officials from each province, and representatives of industries, numbering approximately 200 persons, gathered at 9:00 a.m. At the outset, Vice Minister Tanaka gave an address of welcome, saying that the conference is intended to find a solution for the ultimate objective of student labor mobilization at this grave time in the war situation and, in order to do so, the students and industrial bodies, that is to say, those industries which hire these students, must



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closely collaborate. Thus he appealed for close cooperation between schools and places of work. Next, Education Encouragement Officer Suzuki of Mukden made a detailed report on the upper-class students of middle schools in Mukden who are participating in labor service in wartime business and industries. Then, the industrial side also made reports on the respective fields of work, thus ending the scheduled program for the morning session. During the afternoon, all those attending the conference were divided into four groups, and from 1:00 p.m. they toured various working places to inspect actual conditions where these student labor service members are sweating day after day with earnest effort. The conference, by the way, is scheduled to be continued until July 26.

(Hsinking Jap. 7/23/44)

Hsinking: In accordance with the ordinance for mobilization of students for patriotic labor service, promulgated recently by the Kwantung Bureau, the students under the jurisdiction of the Kwantung Bureau are engaged in (wd) work and (wd) work. The students of Kwantung Peninsula are exerting their efforts in the industrial field and students of Manchukuo are exerting to increase production of food in the developed areas. At the present time, the period of service is four months minimum to one year. The Kwantung Bureau has extended this period of service at this time and plans to have one year as a labor service period. It has also decided to establish a wartime school structure of patriotic labor service (education), industries (wd) and schools. The Kwantung Bureau is carrying on negotiations with the various affiliated organs concerning selection of factories (wd), status of the mobilized students as well as their wages, insurance, and... At the latest, by the middle of September the plans are expected to be put into effect.

(Tok. Jap. 8/28/44)

The Manchukuoan Ministry of Commerce at this time has completed mobilization of all students under its jurisdiction and has decided to have them volunteer for increased production every day between this coming December and March of next year. On the other hand, the students under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry, who have been sent out to work since September, will continue to remain on the increased production front until November. To cope with this, the various entrepreneurs who are to receive the students have established a Student Patriotic Labor Service Guidance Headquarters, so that there will be no difficulty in the training, work, insurance, and health of the students, and have completed all preparations in establishing the standard of (service), selection of (appropriate work), and distribution of (wd). Also, the Ministry of Interior, which is in charge of those who are to receive the students, has taken all possible measures to protect the students who have been mobilized, such as by resolutely withdrawing them from factories which are recognized as detrimental to the education of youths, by carrying out (wd) of the students, giving assurance of (standing) and (wd).

(Tok. Jap. 10/11/44)

Dairen: The Kwantung Territory Office recently announced a program for enforcement of youth mobilization. This program will affect boys above the third year of the middle schools and students above the second year of schools under direct control of the Kwantung Bureau. This student mobilization will be divided into general student mobilization and student technical mobilization. Full preparations are under way for arrangements with receivers concerning wages, prizes, and supervision of health. Approving of the receivers will be com-



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pleted during this month, in general, and during the first part of next month the entire mobilization is expected to end.

(Tok. Jap. 10/26/44)

...Another dispatch from Hsinking reveals that a Construction Work Service Corps has been set up in the city, aiming at rapid reconstruction in case of emergency. Members of the corps are selected from among the high schools' delegates. They will receive their training for one year and after that they will be engaged in construction work and also public works, and will be fully prepared to be mobilized when necessary... (Tok. Eng. 3/10/45)

#### TRADE WITH GERMANY

Hsinking: Competent quarters, commenting on the signature of the fourth agreement of extension of German-Manchukuo relations, declared that the agreement substantiates the fact that trade between Manchukuo and Germany is being carried on without interruption despite the contingencies of this global war. These circles added, the role which the new pact will play in bolstering the war potential of the two countries, despite wartime conditions, is not in the least to be underestimated. They pointed out that Reich-Manchukuo economic relations were established in April, 1936, with the conclusion of the agreement having the validity of one year. In 1937, the agreement was extended for a period of three years. In 1938, an expansion of German-Manchukuo trade relations called for the signature of the Reich-Manchukuo Trade Pact, which not only extended the scope of the third agreement but placed it upon a footing of a formal pact with the validity two years. The outbreak of the war between Germany...for certain modifications, which were embodied in the two extensions of the pact in September, 1940, and in May, 1941. The pact then took the form in 1942 of the agreement for intensification of the Reich-Manchukuo economic relations. The second extension of the agreement was signed in August, 1942, and the third in October, 1943.

(Tok. Eng. 6/17/44)

The German-Manchurian trade and clearing agreement has been renewed on 17 June 1944. It is the fourth of its kind; the legal basis for trade between Germany and Manchuria and adequate clearing was first put down on 14 September 1938. This time, too, the representatives of both powers met in Hsinking. It might seem surprising at first that Germany is continuing trade relations at a time when war with Russia makes impossible the exchange of goods by land. But it would be equally wrong to see in the new agreement only a formal promise to continue trade relations after the war. Although the political aspect of the agreement is uppermost in importance, its economic significance should not be underestimated. Both powers express their belief that, in the midst of war, they have important reasons to continue the exchange of goods and services developed in the years before the war. This relationship brought both powers an enlargement of their markets abroad and an increase in their foreign assets. A German-Japanese agreement cleared the path towards the development of Manchurian heavy industry. In exchange, Germany was able to buy goods in Manchuria, which supplemented German trade in Europe. In the course of the war, Germany and her Far Eastern allies have learned that their interests demand the continuation of their collaboration during the time of reconstruction after the war. Germany will continue after the war to purchase goods on the Manchurian market; together with Japan, she will have an interest to build up



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heavy industry in Manchuria and, perhaps, to supply a processing industry.

In spite of the interception of the land way, economic collaboration is not eliminated between Germany and Manchuria. Collaboration can be achieved, less through the direct exchange of merchandise samples, business documents, agreements, and the right to set up establishments, but rather through the will of both governments to promote the activity of trading and industrial establishments representing the other country. As before, Manchuria is represented in Germany by the skillfully managed branch offices of its leading enterprises; these are primarily representatives of heavy industry, of communication concerns, and of agricultural trade organizations. Germany is represented in Manchuria by some of its best Far Eastern industrial and trading concerns. In spite of some changes in personnel and structure, these firms have been doing valuable work during the war and will continue to do so. The new trade agreement between Manchuria and Japan, effective 1 July 1944, provides for elimination of custom duties and facilitates clearing for imports and exports. This agreement will also promote collaboration between German and Japanese economic groups in Manchukuo.

(IDC 2824 8/12/44)

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#### Inspection

(Makido Irako), director of the Settlement Bureau in Hsinking, who just returned from an extensive inspection tour of farm settlements in Jehol Province, said that activities of the various farming settlements there are progressing smoothly... He stated that these settlements in the northernmost province, although of comparatively recent foundation, have shown fine development during the past three years by dint of the indomitable efforts of the settlers. Pumpkins, potatoes, beets, kidney beans, hogs and horses are raised with increasing results. (Hsinking Eng. 3/23/44)

Hsinking: Kohei Miyasaki, director of the Agricultural Farmland Development Corporation, who had been inspecting the huge farmland development project along the banks of the Tungliao and Second Sungari Rivers, returned here yesterday highly pleased with the smooth progress of the two development projects.

(Tok. Eng. 5/28/44)

Hsinking: President Saito (Lieutenant-General Yaheita Saito -- Trans.) of the Manchukuo Development Company (Manshuu Takushoku Taisha -- Ed.) recently toured the northeastern section of Manchukuo and visited the Development Corps, both Japanese and Manchukuoan. During a press conference yesterday, he spoke as follows in regard to the activities of the Development Corps: "The agricultural crops in the northeastern district of Manchukuo are fine this year and, together with the surging enthusiasm of the people for increase of production, I was very much reassured. If things progress as they do now, not only (fulfillment of--Ed.) the shipment quota but drastic increase in shipments can be expected this year. I hope that we will be able to send buckwheat, which was produced in the development settlements, to Japan at the end of this year as a year-end gift (o-seibo--Ed.). Another thing which made me feel especially reassured in connection with these Development Corps is that women and children in the development settlements are skillfully using horses in place of men, and are being



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a great source of labor power. In regard to improvement and guidance of development settlements, there is a great demand for development workers in the future, so I hope we will be able to make preparations by building houses and farms for these development workers."

(Tok. Jap. 9/28/44)

#### Agricultural Development Ministry

Sponsored mainly by the Agricultural Development Ministry, Traffic Department, and the Concordia Society, Manchukuo decided to sponsor a nation-wide "Green Field" Drive in order to build the nation filled with green land. Beginning the 20th of this month, a "Tree Plantation Festival" will be sponsored throughout the nation, centered around the Youth Corps and Labor Service Corps. Trees will be planted simultaneously throughout the nation. The purpose of this drive is to construct forests for the prevention of calamities and for national defense, which can be used by both cities and agricultural villages.

(Tok. Jap. 4/5/44)

The agricultural production quota set last year by the Manchukuo Government has already attained excellent results. Yesterday, 67 farmer representatives from the 111 cities and towns of the Kirin, ....., a total of 11 provinces, met at the museum where they were lauded by the Minister of Agricultural Development, Huang Fu-Chun, and a large number of high officials, as greater encouragement for agricultural production.

(Hsinking Mand. 4/16/44)

In less than a year since the establishment of the Model Farmers' Association by the Department of Agricultural Development, 170% or 180% of the 213 designated farming centers and municipalities have already organized new units that will spearhead Manchukuo's agrarian program to improve farming technique and vitalize rural Manchukuo.

(Hsinking Eng. 6/25/44)

The government has been considering, through the Agricultural Development Ministry, establishing an all-inclusive increased production structure in agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery for the next fiscal year. Now, as the general plan has been attained, it will hold a conference of councillors concerned with economics, and directors of the industrial sections of all provinces of Manchukuo on July 13 at the Agricultural Development Ministry to set forth the increased production measures on the part of the central government. By means of this conference of councillors and section directors, the increased production measures for the next fiscal year will be decided upon within the year. This conference is intended for the strengthening of education for increased production through a study in the early part of next month of the measures of each province for increased production with the cooperation of the central and district administrations.

(Hsinking Jap. 7/8/44)

The project of producing tartaric acid through mountain grapes grown in Manchukuo, which became prominent in the scientific decisive-battle, has attained fine results, better than expected. Subsequently, the Manchukuoan Agricultural Promotion Ministry, in order to (respond) to the activities of the agricultural peoples of the various areas, students, children and producers, will present Agricultural Promotion Ministerial Certificates and commendation certificates to the foregoing, to individuals and organizations, thus awarding their strenuous efforts.

(Tok. Jap. 11/8/44)



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Agricultural Land Development Company

As a working organ for the increase of agricultural land, the Manchukuo Government has decided to establish the Manchukuo Agricultural Land Development Co. by reorganizing and expanding the Manchukuo Land Development Co. This newly established development company will make a start on March 1. (Tok. Jap. 2/22/44)

Efforts to establish a sound economic basis for farm development in Manchukuo have been carried out through the joint activities of farm promoters, local and government authorities, as well as through the Concordia Association. ...The present 3 in 1 units, made up of administrative agencies, the Concordia Association and farm promotion groups, are being changed from district units to village units and in some places are expected to begin work under the new system this year. ...At present the process of weeding and pest control are but in their first stages, but hereafter the government agricultural laboratories are expected to promote effective and profitable methods through the enforcement of guidance facilities. Many of the labor supply difficulties have been eased by the increased unit-production which has been made possible by the installation of better farm machinery and also by the initial entrance of women into various fields of farm labor. Further, the return-to-the-farm movement, initiated by the labor service groups last year, is providing an effective labor pool, enabling the country to draw from this reserve to foster its plan of farm development. New lands that are waiting to be developed cover more than three times the total arable lands in Japan. This great enterprise will be carried out under the regulations of the Manchukuo Land Development Co. The land-colonization efforts will be centered on the eastern banks of the Second Sungari River. (Tok. Jap. 3/3/44)

Hsinking: With the establishment of the Manchukuo Agricultural Development Company, Manchukuo's gigantic agricultural project, involving a vast area equal to Kyushu and Shikoku Islands of Japan combined, will be given further impetus. ...In charge of undertaking the huge task of development is (Rokuzo Takebe), director of the General Affairs Board of Manchukuo, who has been appointed head of the Agricultural Development Headquarters by the Manchukuo Government. (Tok. Eng. 3/14/44)

Hsinking: Having created a headquarters for promotion of emergency increase of agricultural lands in the GEA Ministry, the Japanese Government looks forward to assurance of help to enterprises in Manchukuo for increasing agricultural lands. Preparations on the Manchukuo side for these enterprises hinge on the operation of this, and all-out effort is being concentrated on the above by forming the Agricultural Land Development Company, setting up a headquarters for promotion of agricultural land increase, etc. Hanai, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Land Development Company, spoke on the above as follows: "...In eastern Liu-ho and the Second Sungari, materials, technique and labor mobilization are progressing favorably, and also a complete systematic organization has been arranged for the Labor Service Corps Mobilization Plan. At present we are principally rushing through the building of houses to accommodate workers, and between the end of April and the beginning of May, both districts will be ready to start work simultaneously. As to districts put into operation in advance, development work is steadily progressing in (Renkokō) and Holikang in Sankiang Province, in (Inba) in Kirin Province, and in Kanping in Mukden Province, and are attaining expected results. As to procurement of materials, equipment is now



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enroute from Japan, and the manufacture of domestic machinery and implements too is progressing most favorably. For technicians, work-leaders, etc., over 100 capable technicians have been sent out from local offices of the General Bureau of Development, and it is expected that 100 technicians and leaders will also shortly arrive from Japan." (Tok. Jap. 3/21/44)

Other Development Organizations and Plans

Hsinking: With remarkable progress made in the cultivation plan for farms in Manchukuo, the head office of the Manchukuo Production Promotion, on Saturday, held its second committee meeting in Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo. The meeting was attended by representatives of various farming districts who reported on the progressive situation of their respective districts and deliberated on the future policy for increasing production. (Tok. Eng. 2/6/44)

The 2nd Manchukuo Development General Conference (Dainikai Manshuu Kaitaku Zentai Kaigi) was held yesterday at People's Hall in Hsinking. The general outline of the Manchukuo Development and Increase Production All-round Mobilization Plans was made clear. ...These plans are expected to be put into action this year. The Second Sunghuachiang (area) in Kirin Province and areas classed for development, in addition to areas where improvements were being made on land to be used for colonization, were left in a condition of being undeveloped due to the absence of control over colonizers. In order to plan for a complete utilization of land expediently, it has been decided that Korean farmers and others will be mobilized and utilized. In short, according to these plans, efforts will be made to look forward to the consummation of exportation of goods to Japan proper by the emergency increase production of foodstuffs in Manchukuo; and colonizers will be made to further strive toward increased production of foodstuffs. (Tok. Jap. 2/17/44)

Hsinking, 2/17/44: The most important aim of the Manchurian development policy is to secure irrigation water for increased food production. On Feb. 17, at the Second Development Conference held in the auditorium of the Home Affairs Ministry, the outline of the emergency policy for this year was explained in the beginning by Isoko, chief of the Development Bureau. In short, the policies to be carried out are as follows: (1) To secure speedy and proper planting; (2) The two aims--unprecedented increase in production and irrigation water--are expected to bring about the utilization of reclaimed land. The goal of acreage to be planted for this year is 300,000 cho (800,000 acres) by colonizers from Japan proper; 70,000 cho (160,000 acres) by Korean colonists; 170,000 cho (425,000 acres) by Manchurian colonists; 15,000 cho (37,500 acres) on the patriotic agricultural farm; or a total of 170,000 cho. In addition to land cultivated through the colonists' efforts, 130,000 cho (325,000 acres) will be planted by the Government Official Construction Corporation for Manchurian Development, the Work and Service Corps, and self-supporting farms. The total cultivation area goal exceeds 705,000 cho (1,762,500 acres).

(Tok. Jap. 2/18/44)

Hsinking: The authorities of the General Office for the Exploitation of the Natural Resources of Manchukuo have decided to put into effect, with the beginning of spring, the plan which has already been drawn up for increasing farm production. This plan calls for the exploi-



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##### Other Development Organizations and Plans

tation of 50,000 hectares of uncultivated land during the coming year.  
(Tok. Ital. 5/6/44)

The first conference of the nation-wide training for rehabilitation, sponsored by the Agriculture Ministry, was held today, attended by Chairman Hoshino and others. Matters concerning the agriculture and fishery industries in the Sungari and other river areas were discussed.  
(Hsinking Jap. 7/6/44)

Hsinking: At a meeting of councillors of governmental departments, held at the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture, the Manchukuo Government clarified its basic policies in connection with the formulation of 1945 plans for increasing agricultural production as well as other related plans. Agricultural plans for 1945, again, as in the present year, will aim at further strengthening the food-stuff self-sufficiency of the Japan-Manchukuo bloc. Highlights of the plans are drastic wartime measures to be taken to assure attainment of increased output of agricultural produce. Careful preparations will be made well ahead of time to cope with all problems which may arise in connection with labor, materials, funds, technique and other matters. It is held certain that under these plans, production of food crops and other specialties so far produced will be expanded to such an extent that all agricultural output records since the founding of Manchukuo will be far surpassed.  
(Tok. Eng. 7/29/44)

The Central Headquarters of the local banks in Manchukuo held a meeting of the directors from throughout the nation yesterday. Representing the government, Chief Teraoka of Local Banks' Central Headquarters, and Chief Inouye of... attended the meeting. From the Central Headquarters, the chairman and vice chairman and many others attended. Discussions were held in regard to such matters as the increased production...of agricultural and cattle industries, outlines concerning the program for increased production of agricultural products, the fundamental policy for the increase of agricultural products, measures for the...farmers, and an outline concerning the subsidiary fund for improvement of farm land.  
(Hsinking Jap. 8/2/44)

The Manchukuo Government started a round-table conference on Monday, participated in by representatives of various organizations (in Manchukuo) connected with mechanized farming. The reason for the conference was to accelerate the development of this phase of farming. Reports were presented which clarify the actual management results attained by mechanized farming in Manchukuo.  
(Hsinking Eng. 8/9/44)

In Mukden, Manchukuo, representatives from the great farming area of South Manchukuo, comprising Fengtien, Antung, Chinchow, and Heiho Provinces, met for two days to discuss concrete ways and means of bringing about a phenomenal increase in farm products during the coming year. The meeting, also attended by authorities of the Central Government, unanimously pledged all-out efforts to boost farm production during the coming year.  
(Hsinking Eng. 3/24/45)

##### Research

The Japan-Manchukuo Farm Administration Research Association has adopted a new policy, aiming at the strengthening of food autarchy



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#### Research

within the Japan-Manchukuo bloc. Extensive research activities will be undertaken to provide basic data for the further development of agriculture in Manchukuo. In order to store and conserve rice and other cereals, several tens of thousands of warehouses are now being constructed throughout Manchukuo. Already 60% of the scheduled number of (buildings) have been completed.

(Hsinking Eng. 7/27/44)

The Manchukuo Development Research Institute has recently succeeded in a (new method) of potato dehydration which will retain all the vitamins A, B and C and starch content of the fresh potatoes and, at the same time, because the dehydrated product contains only about 17% water, will be most suitable as a raw material for manufacturing alcohol. This dehydration process is called "freezing-dehydration." As potatoes can be dehydrated in quantities during the farmers' leisure periods by this method, the (Farm) Bureau has decided to popularize it generally among the farmers.

(Tok. Jap. 12/27/44)

#### Nurseries

Hsinking: The Manchukuo Central Public Enterprise Society, with the aid of the Manchukuoan Government, the People's Welfare Ministry and the Agriculture Development Ministry, at this time will establish agricultural district nurseries throughout the agricultural areas of Manchukuo. To begin with, 8 nurseries will be formed. Previously, some nurseries were established at...last year, 1943, but at this time it has been decided that these will also come under the jurisdiction of the Manchukuo Central Public Enterprise Society in an attempt to bring all these institutes under one control. It has been decided that each institute will be given 15-day periods to make the necessary (revisions). (Tok. Jap. 9/14/44)

#### Distribution and Prices

The Agricultural Development Ministry of Manchukuo recently decided on crop gathering measures for this year and pointed out these measures in the second National Industrial Section Chiefs' Conference. According to these measures, the system for purchasing will be simplified this year. At the same time, the...and administrative affairs will be improved by perfecting the purchasing process.

(Tok. Jap. 5/16/44)

To make for self-sufficiency in the supply of vegetables for the people, the city of Tsitsinar will establish a distribution association and storage buildings. The city will be responsible for rigid administration of the market and, at the same time, with the object of solidifying planned economy and planned distribution, the city has decided to establish a market specifically for vegetables. At the latest, the market is expected (to be ready for use) by the end of next month, July, and... As this market is the first of its kind in Manchukuo, much is expected of it.

(Hsinking Jap. 6/2/44)

Hsinking: The rice harvest for Manchukuo's 1943 rice year has already topped 100% of the goal in mid-January of this year. The trading by all the trading firms of Manchukuo since then has also proceeded very steadily, and buying-in by the Farm Products Company at the end of June was up to 104.7% of the goal, an increase of 5.7%



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over the corresponding period last year. It is expected to maintain its rate of purchasing throughout the months of July, August and September. (Tok. Jap. 7/17/44)

Hsinking: In order to establish a powerful and comprehensive system best adapted to the present stage of demand and supply of agricultural products, the Manchukuo Government has decided to enact, on August 14, a new Agricultural Products Control Law, to be effective immediately. This new law combines and unifies three regulations promulgated by the Manchukuo Government in 1938 and 1939 concerning governmental control of agricultural products. Those three regulations are: governmental control of rice, enacted in 1938; governmental management of grains for foodstuffs; and governmental control of special agricultural products, promulgated in 1939. It is understood the new law will retain in principle the control system stipulated in the three former regulations. However, new items added to the list of articles falling under control include wheat, flour, four other agricultural products, coconut oil and other oils and fats. The new law further provides that collection and purchasing of agricultural products will be made through an Agricultural Products Association. The law also will include effective and appropriate measures regarding price-fixing, storing, manufacture, transporting and consuming of agricultural products.

(Tok. Eng. 8/13/44)

Hsinking: Recently the Manchukuo Government has revised the Agricultural Products Control Law and regulations relative to the working of that law. Heretofore, the Special Exclusive Control Law and the Grain Control Law, both effective since 1937, and the Rice Control Law, effective since 1936, together with their supplementary minor laws, have been enforced as agricultural product control laws. This recent revision was effected for unitary control of the trinity, for the formation of a powerful and integrated control set-up, capable of fitting into the present pattern of supply and demand. This new control law has for its fundamental principle the continuance of the control formula of the three preceding laws. Excepting the production control relative to increasing paddy fields, presently controlled by the Rice Control Law, the scope of controlled items subject to the new law has been made much wider. The changes are these: the addition of five extra items besides flour, which was hitherto designated processing food; the addition of agricultural products necessary for extracting vegetable oils, such as coconut oil and other oils, which are expected to be imported from the Southern Regions in the future; the buying-in of agricultural products to be made by produce corporations as a general rule. Other appropriate and efficient control measures, such as the incorporation of Kaoling Producers' Association, the price fixing, storage and processing of produce, as well as offering of prizes, are being considered.

(Tok. Jap. 8/14/44)

The National Joint Conference, sponsored by the Concordia Society of Manchukuo, met for a second day, yesterday, September 2, and a deliberation was held upon the matters concerning shipment and distribution of agricultural products. During the course of the conference, Minister Huang of the Agricultural Development Ministry made an explanation in regard to the basic policy regarding agricultural products for this year. His statement was made as regards the raising of purchasing prices of agricultural products, particularly of soya beans and others. His statement created quite a sensation. According



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to a "Domei" dispatch from Hsinking, the Manchukuo Government authorities issued the following official statement: "It is the policy of the Government of Manchukuo to maintain firmly a price control measure, centered around agricultural products. For agricultural products such as soya beans and others, which will be used as raw materials for oil production, and cotton and other foodstuff products, the government has decided to raise the purchasing price in view of the fact that they are important priority products. In short, the quality of soya beans, medical supply products, and wheat will be improved and they are products which make for the self-sufficiency structure throughout Japan, Manchukuo and China. It has been the policy of the government in the past to base the price of soya beans and medical supply products upon (wd) of wheat production and to give the growers in more distant areas a railway subsidy. However, at this time it was decided that the price will be determined upon one fixed standard throughout Manchukuo. As for (wd) products such as cotton and leaf tobacco, it has been decided that a considerable raise in purchasing price be effected in accordance with the condition existing in the respective areas."

(Tok. Jap. 9/3/44)

Hsinking: The central Manchukuo district, which includes Hsinking, the special municipality provinces of Kirin, Suping and Hsingan and the united provinces, held a series of conferences yesterday morning which were sponsored by the government in various parts of the country to assure complete marketing of allotted volumes of farm produce this year. Among those who attended this conference were Rokuzo Takebe and Matsuzo Genda, director and vice director of the General Affairs Board, respectively, Yukuo Anagaki, vice minister of the Department of Agriculture, and Tomitasuharu Miyake, director of the Central Headquarters of the Concordia Association. The importance of the attainment of the farm produce marketing goal was stressed by Director Takebe in an address to conferees. Vice Director Genda and Vice Minister Inagaki clarified the policy of the Central Government in connection with the execution of allotted marketing.

(Tok. Eng. 10/7/44)

The Government of Manchukuo set new price ceilings for kaoliang, millet, Indian corn, polished rice, wheat flour and other important agricultural products. These new ceiling prices will be retroactive from the 10th of this month.

(Tok. Jap. 10/24/44)

The marketing figures of Manchukuo's soya bean, kaoliang and other cereals are not yet available, but the national raw cotton marketing has topped the 100% mark. Anshan Province surpassed its cotton marketing quota by almost 11-1/2% five days ago. Jehol Province has also bettered its total figures, while Antung and (Tsintao) Provinces are following close behind by better than 90% of their allotted amounts. Reports from Mukden show that Fenghsien Province will successfully surpass by a wide margin its marketing of the three basic cereals by the end of this month. It is also learned that (Hailingsien) in (Teiang) Province, and (Kienhsien) in Kirin Province have already fulfilled their present marketing quotas.

(Hsinking Eng. 12/13/44)

Reports from all farming districts of Manchukuo show that the marketing of agricultural crops is making rapid headway. It is reported that the Mutankiang district has marketed, to date, 65% more farm products than last year.

(Hsinking Eng. 12/20/44)



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In order to change the Manchukuo Agricultural Products Company (Man-shuu Noosan Koosha--Ed.), which was the control organ for all agricultural products, into a national organ with the status of a special juridical body, the Government of Manchukuo had been studying the outline of a plan. The plan was definitely adopted recently and it was decided that this company will start anew as a National Control Organ of Agricultural Products, both in name and actuality. With the application of this plan, the capital of the company will be increased to 100,000,000 yen, thus strengthening its financial foundation. The personnel of the company will be known as government workers. Various improvements will be put into effect.

(Tok. Jap. 12/24/44)

Kwantung Province is leading in the race to market the most farm products by bettering its goal by almost 20%. The national farming quota is expected to be reached in the first part of next month, should the same brisk scale of this marketing situation continue.

(Hsinking Eng. 1/3/45)

The Manchukuo agricultural produce marketing drive, launched in the middle of October, last year, has entered into its last phase. The total estimates reveal that over 91% of this year's marketing goal was reached on January 10. The Agricultural Produce Corporation, on January 20, revealed that 90% of its total quota of the crop had already been brought up.

(Hsinking Eng. 1/27/45)

#### Export of Foodstuffs to Japan

Hsinking: The Manchukuoan Government is now making arrangements with the Transportation and Communications Ministry for bulk cargo transportation of soy beans this year in order to send a still greater amount of soy beans to Japan. This bulk cargo transportation of soy beans was experimentally carried on in 1943, but was actually avoided since then due to many problems such as matters concerning ships, harbor facilities, unloading expenses, and transportation (to) ...

(Tok. Jap. 6/24/44)

Hsinking: At this time, when shipments of foodstuffs to Japan continue to increase, the Manchukuo Government has been making plans to ship soya beans in bulk shipments. At the present time, work is being hurried to recruit the required freight cars and ships, and new construction and remodeling are in progress. Actual shipments should materialize by the early part of December, 1944.

(Tok. Jap. 8/30/44)

The shipping of soy beans from Manchukuo to Japan proper, via south Chosen, to ensure Japan's food supply has been stepped up greatly. ...In order that transportation of both soy beans and the other essential category of materials can be guaranteed, and in order to ease the load on south Chosen ports, the Maritime Transportation General Bureau of the Communications and Transportation Ministry has decided to route a part of the soy bean cake shipments via north Chosen. These shipments will be unloaded in the various ports on the west coast of Japan. Soy beans routed via north Chosen will be loaded in bulk and when this method is perfected it is believed that it will effect a saving of 15% in space. At present, the shipments are sent in sacks.

(Tok. Jap. 11/8/44)

The Second Japan-Manchukuo Foodstuffs Consultation Council was held



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for two days, yesterday and today, at the official residence of the Agriculture and Commerce Minister, in order to effect a smooth functioning of exchanges of foodstuffs in the future between Japan and Manchukuo, in consideration of the recent prevailing foodstuff situation. President Shimada, Agriculture and Commerce Minister, and affiliate committee members from the Home Affairs Ministry, Finance Ministry, Army Ministry, Navy Ministry, GEA Affairs Ministry, Welfare Ministry and Transportation and Communications Ministry, as well as from the General Planning Board and the Chosen Government-General, and Vice Minister Inagaki of the Agriculture Development Ministry of Manchukuo attended the meeting. First, reports on the prevailing foodstuff conditions in the homeland, Chosen, Taiwan and Manchukuo were given from respective members and detailed discussions were made among them. Based upon the discussions, a consultation meeting was held in regard to the foodstuff exchange measures in the future. During the first day of the meeting, yesterday, President (Shimada) of the Foodstuffs Consultation Council, Chief Hiraishi of the Agriculture and Commerce Bureau of the Chosen Government-General, Chief Tsuda of the Agriculture and Commerce Bureau of the Taiwan Government-General and Vice Minister Inagaki of Agriculture Development Ministry of Manchukuo made reports on foodstuff production result during the rice harvesting fiscal year of 1944 and an estimation of rice production in 1945 in the homeland, Chosen, Taiwan and Manchukuo, and exchanges of views were based upon these reports. Today, in the second day of the meeting, Chief Nishimura of the Agricultural Administration Bureau of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry and representatives of overseas district (Chosen and Taiwan -- Trans.) and Manchukuo made reports on the planting situation of agricultural products, labor and fertilizers. Based upon these reports, consultations were held in regard to making solutions of various problems involved in exchange of foodstuffs such as transportation, gunny sacks and others.

(Tok. Jap. 12/7/44)

The shipment of agricultural products from (Manchuria) shows a big increase during this season. (Pinkiang) Province has already contributed its quota of shipment. All other provinces are also expected to complete their quota before this year is up.

(Tok. Eng. 12/19/44)

In the current year it is expected that Manchukuo will be able to export 8,300,000 tons of cereals after subtracting the amount to be reserved for home consumption... (Tok. Eng. 2/5/45)

As a result of the favorable agricultural situation, Manchukuo again will be able to ship an abundant quantity of food to both Japan and China.

(Hsinking Eng. 2/11/45)

The Government of Manchukuo has lately decided upon the sweet potato increased production shipment measure for this fiscal year. Through this measure, a drastic increase in the production of potatoes will be planned, and simultaneously a concrete effort will be exerted for the production of Chientao potatoes.

(Tok. Jap. 2/12/45)

On February 10, the Manchukuo grain shipment goal for the 1944-1945 fiscal year was topped, and subsequent shipments are being continued vigorously. Exclusive of certain localities, the production increase program, aiming at 10% by the farmers in general and 100% by the



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people, went smoothly... The factor contributing to the vigorous success of increased production shipments may be attributed in a large part to the struggles of the 34,000,000 farmers. ...A planned shipment program, which made consistent all operations from pickup at the very gates of the farm-houses to freight car loadings, storage, and marketing, was originated. It was not administrative strength that made the farmers voluntarily increase shipment; it was due to the nurturing of the voluntary spirit of the farmers which gained momentum like a movement. It may be likened to a people's movement developed by the Concordia Society, only in this case it applied to shipments. ...Abolishing of the special contract collective purchasing system, enactment of the Agricultural Products Control Law (Noosanbutsu Kenrihoo), making the Agricultural Products Association a non-profit juridical corporation, a general increase in the collective buying prices, and special distribution of materials, all have contributed to the enhancement of the farmers to produce more and ship more. (Tok. Jap. 2/28/45)

##### Export of Foodstuffs to China

The many difficulties attendant on carrying out the program which began last October, to import the 1943 fiscal year grain quota from Manchukuo to North China, have been overcome. This quota, which is greater than that of the previous year, is being filled. The unusual bumper 1943 grain crop in Manchukuo made it possible.

(Tok. Jap. 9/17/44)

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The concrete operational plans for construction in the Second Sungari River area of Kirin Province and the East Yalu River area in Tunghua are as follows: The agricultural land increasing plan in the Second Sungari River area consists of trying to construct an added area of a certain 10,000 chobu to the large area of approximately 80,000 chobu already constructed in the Talai sector in the vicinity of the junction of the Nunkiang River and the lower reaches of the Sungari River. The agricultural land increasing plan in the East Yalu River area will cover...sector of the (Manchukuo-Chosen border). Of 45,500 chobu which is planned for conversion into paddy fields, a certain 10,000 chobu will be diverted to the current emergency agricultural land increasing plan. A characteristic of this area is that water can be received from a reservoir. (Tok. Jap. 2/19/44)

Hsinking: The (new field) project to convert the country into the granary of East Asia has been given a further impetus with the establishment of Manchukuoan agricultural development centers. An area of 20,000,000 hectares in the Tungari and (Gilo) granary zones is expected to be developed. Of this area approximately 6,000,000 hectares, which is equal to the entire farm land in Japan, will be placed under cultivation in the near future.

(Singapore Eng. 3/15/44)

Agricultural Development Minister Huang of Manchukuo previously visited our nation as a goodwill envoy and, having completed his mission, recently returned to his country... As one of the concrete plans for increased food production, Manchukuo is about to undertake an increase of arable land in order to bring about rapid increase of



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food. . . . Manchukuo has organized a Manchukuo Arable Land Development Co. (Manchuu Noochi Kaihatsu Kaisha--Trans.) as the company which will be in charge of this undertaking. . . . This increase of arable land. . . will bring into cultivation an extensive area covering several 10,000 chobu into paddy fields and farms during the two years to follow. The Second Sungari River area, the main project of the arable land increase plan, covers actually several 10,000 chobu and, on the dawn of the completion of the arable land next year, a paddy field will be equal in area to the rice-producing areas of Japan, including Oita, Saga, Miyazaki, Shimane, Ishikawa and Fukui. Already a development headquarters has been established on the spot and by the end of next month it is scheduled that actual construction will begin. . . . In two years time, all along the Yalu River area, there are plans to increase the paddy field area, surpassing that of the Kanagawa and Yamanashi paddy fields. Already a part of the project is under way. Aside from these, there are 12 greater areas which are already being converted into arable lands, including the (Liengan) River area and other small-scale areas. However, whatever areas are studied, they are poles apart, in comparison to the paddy fields and farms on the mainland in planting areas and scale of the projects. In time of war there is the problem of securing materials, labor, capital and technicians in order to complete such a large-scale increase of arable land project within two years. And, relative to these problems, Japan and Manchukuo are together furthering concrete plans. Thus, the precious land which is built into arable land must be cultivated without the least waste. For this purpose, great numbers of reclamation groups will be sent from the mainland into the arable land areas and, at the same time, farmers of Chosenese lineage, Manchukuo farmers and labor service corps will be employed so that this project will be perfectly handled.

(Tok. Jap. 3/16/44)

More than 100,000 chobu of land in Manchuria were under cultivation up to the end of 1943, and a concrete plan for 1944 and 1945 for exploiting all agricultural areas had been set up. There are 13 old areas for the cultivation of rice fields in Manchuria and 22 additional areas are planned for along the rivers of Sung-hua and Tungliao.

The acreage of the areas along the Sung-hua River will be as large as the total acreage of the rice fields of Oita, Saga, Miyazaki, Shimane, Ishikawa and Fukui prefectures combined, all of which are considered as second-class rice fields in Japan.

The acreage of the areas which will be partly in Li-shu-hsien and Kirin Province, along the Tungliao River, will be nearly two times larger than the acreage of the rice fields of Kanagawa and Yamanashi prefectures combined.

(IDC 7307 3/17/44)

Hsinking: Upon the close cooperation of Japanese technical skills, capital and manpower with those of Manchukuo, the Manchukuo reclamation plans are now making steady progress. When April comes, and the rivers begin to thaw, the large-scale engineering project will be launched. This project is limited to the short period of two years and is concerned with the opening of lands along the banks of Sungari River and the East Liao River and other parts of Manchukuo, making these areas into dry and wet fields. It is said that the vastness of the fields are ten times as great as the newly opened area along the (Hsintien)-Harbin Railroad between those two points. When this plan is completed, then the harvest of rice will be increased several tens of thousands piculs.

(Tok. Cant. 3/21/44)



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...Even in the great farming country of Manchukuo, there remain, roughly speaking, 50,000,000 acres of uncultivated land and out of this acreage about 15,000,000 acres could be developed immediately, which equals the total area of arable land in Japan. In order to cultivate this undeveloped land, the Manchukuo Government has put all its efforts to expand the acreage of cultivated areas. The work of development was entrusted to the Manchukuo Land Development Company, which since 1939 has been engaged in the program to settle 1,000,000 colonizing households in Manchukuo in 20 years. This program was started by Japan in 1939. Since the inauguration of this plan, the area of lands developed has not exceeded 250,000 acres, which was not regarded as sufficient to meet the demands. ...If one should look at the matter in the light of the total potential acreage of Manchukuo, what has been developed is still very small. The development of alkaline lands of Banzan of south Manchukuo was one part of the agricultural expansion program. Since 1941, when a large canal was built to irrigate the Banzan sector, about 50,000 acres of rice paddies and about 75,000 acres of dry farming land have been cultivated. Thus, the once barren territory has become beautiful farm lands. In order to successfully undertake this great enterprise, the governments of Manchukuo and Japan are cooperating with each other. At the same time, Manchukuo is considering the institution of labor mobilization which would be provided by the Concordia Voluntary Labor Corps. As for Japan, a campaign headquarters to encourage colonization has been established in the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. (Tok. Jap. 3/22/44)

Speaker: Director Idako of the Reclamation General Bureau. "The expansion of land for the Second Sungari River area is progressing particularly well. ...Those projects which are already under construction are for the first of three water-supply constructions. ...It is planned that three lower water-supply routes can be constructed and, with these as the center, the water routes are to be shifted into all directions. Among all these varied projects, aside from those on which construction has already begun, it is planned that construction will begin soon on others. As for materials, an enormous quantity is required. Among these, such large type machinery as electric motors for the water-supply constructions have already been ordered in Japan. Also such matters as other machinery, petroleum and crude oil...Japan will forward, so that there is no anxiety. As material which must be fully taken care of on the spot, there are the laborers' dormitories, truck parts and those materials for operating buses. All of these have been for the greater part taken care of. As for labor, definite (wd) have already been made." (Tok. Jap. 3/27/44)

Hsinking: With a view of eliminating the colossal damages suffered annually in agricultural and livestock fields by sand storms in the Gobi Desert, the Hsingan Provincial Government today commenced a seven-year project for building a "wind break," comprised of a huge belt of trees, in southern Hsingan Province. The stupendous losses suffered by the agrarian community in the province can be gauged from the fact the authorities have appropriated 3,500,000 yuan to undertake the project. (Tok. Eng. 3/27/44)

Hsinking: Fresh from an inspection trip of the giant agricultural land development area along the Second Sungari River in Kirin Province, Kenzo Isarago, director general of the Bureau of Colonization, told the press that construction work is progressing satisfactorily...



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The construction of the first of three pumping plants, which will pump water from the Second Sungari River into the paddy fields in this sector and other rich agricultural (areas--Ed.), is already proceeding. Disclosing that three underground irrigation flumes are being planned, Isarago declared that the waterways will fan out in all directions from these central irrigation flumes.

(Tok. Eng. 3/30/44)

Hsinking: Preparations for the cultivation of agricultural lands in eastern, southern, central and northern Manchukuo, which include the supply of labor and machinery, financing, etc., generally have been completed, and in some parts of the country the first plowing already has taken place. In southern Manchukuo, in such places as Gaihei and Kaijoo in Mukden Province...the spring planting will begin soon. Quotas for certain areas were established in January and spring plowing of these regions is expected to be completed by the middle of April. There are some districts in central Manchukuo where spring plowing has commenced, but on the whole the real work will begin about April 10. Great activity will be centered on the farm-expansion projects on the banks of the Sungari and Liao Rivers. In northern Manchukuo, spring tilling was begun on April 1, or ten days earlier than usual. At the same time, plowing was begun on new projects which consist of thousands of acres of farmlands. In Pinkiang Province, with a view to doubling the output of last year's crop, government farm authorities have been busy securing enough wheat, flax and other seeds to cover the needs of small farmers. In Lunkiang, Heiho and Peian provinces, sufficient seed has been obtained to supply the needs of all the farmers. Weather has been favorable for plowing in eastern Manchukuo. This was true last year. On the plains of Mutangkiang and Lunskiang provinces, work was begun during the first days of this month. These areas, hitherto unproductive, have been transformed into good productive lands and various colonization groups, which aim to boost their output over last year by 100%, are fully prepared for the tasks ahead. In southwestern Manchukuo, authorities are going ahead with plans to obtain maximum production of such special products as hemp and yellow flax. In the Mongolian area, special emphasis is being placed on the unification of farm and livestock enterprises.

(Tok. Jap. 4/4/44)

A vast reclamation project on the (Sun Line) River swung into its second stage with the arrival of fine spring weather and a gigantic army of National Service Corps and Patriotic Service Corps workers. With the date of the completion of the project set for the fall of next year, 18 kilometers of...ditch to irrigate paddy fields will be completed this year. Next year, the (entire) network of irrigation centers will be designed, enabling the cultivation of the (same) land the following spring.

(Hsinking Eng. 5/2/44)

In parallel with the gigantic land reclamation work in Manchukuo, windbreak construction projects in north, central and southern Manchukuo are also making steady progress, bringing about the conversion of more and more sterile land into fertile soil. In Hsinking, it was decided to launch a wide-scale windbreak construction work in the area along the Second Sungari and in the (Sun Line) River district. Meanwhile, the Alkaline Land (Reforestation) Committee, during its first meeting held here on Monday, drew up its plans for the construction of windbreaks in central and southern Manchukuo, including the sector covering about 1,000,000 acres in Hsingan Province.

(Hsinking Eng. 5/2/44)



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In Manchukuo, construction work on a large land reclamation project in (Haichingho) of Kwantung Province has been begun... When the project is completed, 35,000 acres of fertile upland rice fields will be developed in the area bordering on (Pali...), (Patsuhö) and (Haichingho), three tributaries of the Liao River... Efforts are now being made to drain about 38,000 out of the 45,000 acres of weed-covered alkali land to develop the region into flourishing rice fields. The new plan calls for the construction of a 27 kilometer-long canal between the Liao and the (Lwen) Rivers. When this program is completed at the end of next year, Japanese settlers as well as Manchurian farmers will be invited to settle and develop new farmland. When the reservoirs are completed by the flow of the Liao River or its tributaries, the upland rice fields will be converted into paddy fields to further increase the output of rice and other important foodstuffs. (Hsinking Eng. 5/21/44)

Hsinking: A plan for the development of vast farmlands in the Tungan area is materializing far ahead of schedule, mainly owing to the zealous effort of all those sharing the responsibility of the farmland development project. This was revealed at a conference of the heads of the economic farm settlement sections, which various cities and hsien offices in Tungan Province held yesterday. Fifty per cent of the several thousand hectares of the new paddy fields which are being made available this year will be ready for actual rice growing within the present year. (Tok. Eng. 6/3/44)

Hsinking: Preliminary arrangements having been completed for the vigorous developmental projects of the Second Sungari River district in Kirin Province, for the purpose of guaranteeing the Japan-Manchukuo wartime food supply, a grand inaugural ceremony was held on June 5. (Tok. Jap. 6/5/44)

Chalantun, East Hsingan Province: The immense land reclamation project in the Genghis Khan District of the East Hsingan region will be completed successfully in July. It will be recalled the General Settlement Affairs Bureau... 1,000,000 yuan for the enterprise and entrusted its construction to the local government of that district, which started actual work on the project in June, 1932. Already a 23 kilometer embankment and main drainage have been completed. At present, the final section of the project is being rapidly pushed forward and the entire work will be completed sometime next month. The area now under reclamation is situated between Thehrbin-Manchouli Railway Line, extending from Genghis Khan to Chalant and the Yalu River. It is bog land and has been subjected to frequent floods in the past. However, completion of the reclamation work will transform the bog land into approximately 5,000 hectares of rich agricultural land, to be distributed to young volunteer and other settlers from Japan... Meanwhile, 4,000 hectares of the area under reclamation will be fitted for paddy rice. The experiment conducted so far has shown that the region is capable of producing about the same amount of rice per hectare as in Japan. When fully developed, this area will produce an estimated harvest of 20,000 bushels of rice annually. (Tok. Eng. 6/10/44)

Another large project to reclaim lowlands to be used in growing foodstuffs in line with the government's urgent farmland expansion program was launched in the (Kwang) River area of (Sankiang or Fengtien) Province in southern Manchukuo on Sunday morning. The land reclamation project in the (Kwang) River area aims at the



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development of 7,500 acres of paddy rice fields on a two-year plan. The project includes the construction of a huge reservoir at the confluence of the Ho and (Kwang) Rivers. In connection with this, it was disclosed in Hsinking that farmers in central Manchukuo have succeeded in growing...on a very profitable basis. Heretofore the growing of (autumn wheat) was limited to southern Manchukuo but large-scale experimentation has proved that central Manchukuo is also very well suited in growing this type of wheat.

(Hsinking Eng. 6/19/44)

Harbin: The largest irrigation reservoir in Manchukuo, which has been under construction since October, 1942, in the upper reaches of the Tashihtao River in Pinkiang Province will be completed this October. The reservoir, with an embankment 13 meters high and 600 meters long, will at high water level cover an area of 300 hectares. Furthermore, the reservoir will prevent flooding of a vast area of lowlands on the right bank of the Tashihtao River, thus making possible development of several hundred hectares of paddy fields. A canal, extending 10 kilometers from the reservoir, will provide irrigation to 1,000 hectares of fertile farmland nearby.

(Tok. Eng. 6/20/44)

For the first time in the history of Manchukuo, the Mongol farmers of the (Sungyan) Provinces have started developing paddy fields. It is expected to have an important bearing on the agricultural strength of the Mongols, as well as the nation's efforts to raise food production.

(Hsinking Eng. 6/26/44)

The agricultural extension project of Ningnan County of the Eastern Manchukuoan Administrative District has been carried out steadily, as scheduled, by means of the guidance and encouragement of the county authorities and the enthusiastic labor contributions of the farmers in the separate sectors, with already 80% of the scheduled area splendidly prepared. Furthermore, it is said, brilliant results in planting have been completed for the spring increased production amount. That is to say, the agricultural extension project for this fiscal year covers a gigantic wasteland area, which is comparable to the entire cultivated land area of its adjacent county, (Tungning).

(Hsinking Jap. 7/8/44)

Chief Irako said: "As for the total area for planting, the Development Corps imported from Japan has already completed planting at present, June 20, about 90% of the scheduled planting area of 3,000 hectares. However, because the development area had recently been given abundant fertilizer and due to the great improvement of the land, together with... the harvest will be greatly increased per tan. Hence, the fulfillment of increase of production during this year is generally believed to be certain. The planting of 90% of the scheduled area of 60,000 hectares, which is the responsibility of the Korean development workers, has been completed also. As for the total area to be planted by the Manchukuoan development members, the survey is still progressing at present, but it is generally believed that the planting of the scheduled 175,000 hectares is certain to be completed. The total scheduled amount of agricultural land to be developed by the Agricultural Land Development Project is 47,000 hectares of rice paddy fields and 65,000 hectares of dry land, aggregating 112,000 hectares for this year, and the planting of 75% of these lands is expected to be completed. The progress of the Agricultural Land Development Project at present, June 20, is as follows:



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the development of 33% of the lands which are the responsibility of the Agricultural Land Development Company, 18% of lands which are the responsibility of the South Manchurian Railway Company, 17% of lands which are the responsibility of towns and counties, and 100% of the lands which are the responsibility of the Development Bureaus of the villages have already been completed. ...It is planned that 70 to 80% of the total area of land to be planted next year will be cultivated by these large tractors and others.

(Hsinking Jap. 7/20/44)

Hsinking: Four million chobu of undeveloped government-owned lands in Manchukuo will be sold to the public, and measures will be taken to promote their speedy development and cultivation. The land will be disposed of in the next three years. The Land Administration General Bureau and the General Postal Administration Bureau will handle the land sales.

(Tok. Jap. 9/12/44)

The majority of the lands owned by the General Development Bureau of the government will be handed over to the public for private disposal during the next three years.

(Tok. Eng. 9/13/44)

Hsinking: Although there is some concern felt regarding next year's reclamation project, due to the strained wartime conditions, careful discussions have been carried out for the success...during the conference held here recently between Japanese and Manchukuoan officials connected with the project. The conferees included Shimpei Takeuchi, vice minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Minister Yamagoe, director of Manchukuo Affairs Bureau of the same ministry, as well as Manchukuo officials. It was agreed that the project be continued according to the fixed plans by utilizing substitute materials as far as possible.

(Tok. Eng. 10/1/44)

In Manchukuo, the first-year program of the colossal farmland reclamation project along the Second Sungari River basin was successfully completed on Sunday. By the completion of this first-year project, 20,000 hectares of paddy fields are created, over 5,000 kilometers of drainage canals excavated and two large water pumping stations erected. The program was started early this spring on a two-year basis, as part of the efforts to insure the establishment of food autarchy in the Japan-Manchukuo bloc. This reclamation project on the Second Sungari basin aims at the development of a vast tract of wasteland covering some 180,000 hectares, of which 50,000 hectares will be converted into paddy fields. As planned in the first year program, 20,000 hectares of paddy fields have been created. The remaining 30,000 will be completed within the next year. One of the most important works in this year's program (centered) on the construction of a pumping station at (Hsichapu). The work here required the excavation of 35,000 cubic meters of solid rock and 70,000 cubic meters of soil. But, due to the tireless efforts of the workers, this pumping station, which represents the heart of the entire project, was completed on schedule. (Hsinking Eng. 12/13/44)

A 50% increase in agricultural output has been set as the goal for attainment for farm settlement areas in Manchukuo this year. For this full attainment, special emphasis has been placed by the General Bureau of Farm Settlement on the maximum utilization of various settlement facilities. ...A total of 360,000 hectares of land will be cultivated this year by the settlers. This figure represents an



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increase of over 300% when compared with that of the previous year.  
(Hsinking Eng. 1/19/45)

With the purpose of boosting agricultural production in Manchukuo, the government has established an organ embracing 24 irrigation (offices) throughout the country, which...will undertake the (full) delivery of essential (funds) and materials required in irrigation work. Investigation and research of this new irrigation work and ...will be taken up by this organization.

(Hsinking Eng. 2/16/45)

...A Hsinking dispatch reveals that the central office of the irrigation company has recently been officially established. The Manchukuo Government has been preparing for the office since last December. The office will exert its efforts for providing funds, materials, and will offer every kind of research work,

(Tok. Eng. 3/10/45)

After completing the consultations with the Japanese authorities regarding the huge land reclamation work in Manchukuo, Director of the General Bureau for Settlement Affairs, Makizo Irako, declared yesterday on his return to Hsinking that Japan will give further support to the successful execution of Manchukuo's vast projects. Director Irako said that the manufacture of pumping machines and (motors) to be installed in the Second Sungari Reclamation Area is nearly completed. He added that the ceremony marking the maiden pumping of the water from the Second Sungari River into the irrigation channel will be held during May to irrigate the vast...reclaimed by members of the National Service Corps last year.

(Hsinking Eng. 3/16/45)

Chief Isono of the Development Bureau (Kaitaku Kyoku--Ed.) of Manchukuo was in Japan for consultations with Japanese Government authorities. He recently returned to Manchukuo and stated as follows: "Agricultural...machines, which are under construction in Japan and which will be used for the Second Sungari River project, are almost completed. Because all necessary arrangements such as transportation, etc., have been made, these machines will be transported to Manchukuo the middle of May..."

(Tok. Jap. 3/29/45)

##### Colonization Areas

The Japanese Government has set up four five-year plans from 1937 to 1956 for encouraging emigration of 1,000,000 families from the homeland to Manchuria. The over-all plan of Japan's colonization in Manchuria is to exploit 15,000,000 bouw (1 bouw - 0.715563 chobu; 1 chobu - 2.45 acres) of land, of which 6,130,000 bouw will have to be under cultivation by 1956. The total area of this land exploitation plan equals the combined area of Kyushu and Shikoku and corresponds to the total area of cultivated land in Japan. The government has appropriated 5,400,500,000 yen for exploiting this large territory.

Up to the end of 1942, 22 districts occupying 400,000 bouw were being exploited. 35,000 bouw were used for agricultural purposes. This 35,000 bouw included 18,000 bouw of wet land and 17,000 bouw of dry land.

(IDC 7814 1944)

Hsinking: The development of new farmlands, which will be undertaken on an unprecedented scale this year in 13 areas in Manchukuo to ensure



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sufficient food products for the Japan-Manchukuo bloc, is progressing extremely satisfactorily. Through the energetic efforts of the Manchuria Farmland Development Corporation, and the whole-hearted cooperation of the governments and peoples of Manchukuo and Japan, all obstacles are being successfully surmounted. The supply of construction materials has been well taken care of through preparations already made in Japan and Manchukuo. According to a survey compiled by the authorities concerned, work accomplished up to last month, in percentages, follows: Holikan 25, Lienghianghou 24, Twipingchen 16, Heital 5, Huyuerho 15, Yinmaho 39, Suihua 5, Chalukou 15, Shinhaiho 15, Panshan 15, Kanping 30, the Sungari River 25, and Tungliacho 20. The supply of labor is also being met most satisfactorily. According to an investigation conducted by the Manchuria Farmland Development Corporation, labor being supplied by the Patriotic Labor Service Corps and general labor, by the end of April, covered 30% of the total labor supply planned for the entire year. Since then a steady stream of labor hands is continuing to flow into these farmland development areas. It is expected the workers will be completely settled within this month.

(Tok. Eng. 5/20/44)

An inaugural ceremony, marking the final formation of the Tokyo farm settlement at .in western (Tsingan), was held on Tuesday morning by former residents of Tokyo who volunteered to settle on the continent to contribute their share to the...effort of the empire. This settlement, when fully settled, will have 260 households or a little over a thousand individuals. ...is about 3 kilometers west of the provincial capital of (Tsingan) and is in the very midst of the area where a decade ago war lords...ran amuck and wrought havoc among the helpless inhabitants, but today peace and order reign and the future of this area is highly promising in view of the fertility of the soil.

(Hsinking Eng. 6/22/44)

Hakodate: A Development Corps, comprising mainly those who have closed their businesses, has been organized for the purpose of Manchukuo colonization. They plan to establish a "Hakodate Village" on the vast plains of Manchukuo. Their destination is Midorigahara in north...Province. The vanguard of the group expects to leave late in March.

(Tok. Jap. 12/22/44)

#### Subsidies for Development

Hsinking: Along with the execution of the gigantic farmlands development program by the Agricultural Land Development Corporation, the Government of Manchukuo has actively pushed the first year's operation of the land development and improvement project designed to cultivate emergency farm crops. ...A plan to aid in the reclamation (Nikoochi) also was adopted. According to the plans adopted by the government, those eligible to receive subsidies in the improvement and development work fall into three categories: (1) those cultivating more than 50 cho of land; (2) those engaged in the improvement of 150 or more cho of land; (3) those engaged in drainage and flood prevention work to be undertaken this year, who will receive subsidies amounting to a third of the total construction expenses involved. The main points of the reclamation work assistance policy are as follows: (1) those engaged in reclaiming more than 20 cho of land will be granted a subsidy of 15 yen per cho; (2) an administrative body will direct operations in areas where subsidies are granted; (3) a subsidy will be granted to groups returning to farms from heavily populated areas. Subsidies also will be granted to



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companies and non-profit corporations which have been authorized to engage in the reclamation of (Nikoochi).

(Tok. Jap. 5/19/44)

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Chief Irako said: "In regard to farm labor manpower in this area, while about 5,000 families will be imported from Japan proper for development work, about 8,000 families for paddy field development will be imported from Korea, and about 5,000 Manchukuoan families from Cultivation Corps will be transferred for dry land development. It is also expected that from about 20,000 to 30,000 members of the Labor Service Corps will be transferred into this area for paddy field and dry field work. In reference to the trends of the development policies during this year, there is no change in the development policies, that is, all these shall be a national program under the joint sponsorship of Japan and Manchukuo, in view of the further increase in the war's intensity, and the objectives of these policies will further increase in significance. The scheduled number of families to be imported from Japan next year is expected to follow generally the trend of this year. However, more effort will be exerted, particularly next year, for the secure establishment of the structure of wartime development projects, and for this reason the following measures will be adopted:

1. The number of middle school students in Manchukuo in labor mobilization will be increased. As the first attempt, it was decided that 5,000 students from 19 middle schools throughout the nation would be mobilized for 44 development projects. The results achieved by these students from early June to early July were exceedingly good. Hence, this system will be further strengthened next year.
2. A Development Corps, consisting of members recruited from among the people on the spot, will be created. The plan is that by recruiting Japanese people who have changed from or discontinued their business, and those among the Japanese people in Manchukuo and Kwantung who have retired with high incomes, a new Development Corps will be organized. In applying this system, close collaboration will be maintained with the Kenjin Association (Associations organized by Japanese from the same prefecture in Japan--Trans.), commerce and industry finance societies and commerce and industry associations, and guidance will be given especially to these members (those recruited on the spot--Trans.).
3. Vacancies in Volunteer Service Corps, due to military conscription, will be filled. As a replacement policy, vacancies are to be filled, fundamentally speaking, from the Volunteer Service Corps of ... For those discharged from the armed service, the plan is to offer them, separately, land from fertile sections as much as possible.
4. In reference to the admission (into Manchukuo--Trans.) of those people decentralized from cities (in Japan--Trans.), a trend to open new development areas is steadily growing along with the progress of the decentralization program in Japan. Manchukuo is fully prepared to receive those from decentralized cities. However, in the actual application of this program, negotiations are to be opened with the Japanese side and we desire quick and systematic materialization of this plan.
5. Finally, with the progress of the development program, the number of Development Corps and Development Cooperative Associations has



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increased. There is a county where there are 20 to 30 development organizations; and again in a certain prefecture, a county made up of nothing but development organizations is about to be created. However, such a tendency would check the smooth economic functioning of the government, so that it is planned that a Development Federation (Kaitaku Rengoo Kai), which also would include the Development Cooperative Associations (Kaitaku Kyoodoo Kumiai), would be established in each respective area. This Federation would engage in activities such as guidance and control of the various business affairs of the corps and associations as well as financial activities such as..., ..., industries, marketing and..., and it shall gradually be nurtured into something like an agricultural association in Japan. As for its supervision, this General Bureau (Irako's --Trans.), the branch offices of the Manchukuo Development Company, and the Development Federation itself will act in one united body in management, and thus efficiency and unity in guidance will be promoted. Thus, with the materialization of this plan, the former Development Cooperative Association Federation (Kaitaku Kyoodoo Kumiai Rengookai) will be eventually absorbed into this structure." The increased production of foodstuffs, progress of agricultural land development projects, and the trend of development policies this year were clarified in the foregoing manner by Chief Irako of the Development General Bureau. (Hsinking Jap. 7/20/44)

A basic outline for crop planting and farm management for the coming fiscal year was blueprinted to be immediately tried out. According to the outline, plans for the coming fiscal year plantings will be drawn up according to the varied groups, such as the Japanese Volunteer Colonization Corps (Nihon Naitijin Kaitakumin Giyuutai), various Patriotic Labor Corps (Kimpootai), Korean and local Manchukuoan colonists' groups, and according to the types of land, such as those already developed by local inhabitants or those presently under intense emergency cultivation. At the same time, based on the above, resources mobilization for farm management will be effected on farm implements and tools, seeds, beasts of burden, and fertilizers as follows: Crop planting plan - (1) Organization: Japanese Volunteer Colonization Corps, Class A Labor Corps (Kooshu Kimpootai), and Korean and Manchukuoan colonization groups shall comprise the first group in the Emergency Patriotic Increased Farm Production Program (Kinkyuu Shokutiku Hookoku Noojoo Zoosan Keikaku). ...Class B Farm Corps (Otushu Koosakutai), comprised of Korean and Manchukuoan farmers, shall work on already cultivated but not completed areas. Class C Labor Corps (Heishu Kimpootai), created by National Labor Law, shall increase production on areas previously cultivated by Manchukuoan residents whose districts are under the jurisdiction of organizations. Class B and C Farm Corps (Otushu Heishu Koosakutai), resulting from decentralization of urban population before the Manchukuoans returned to farms, shall work on self-sufficient farms established by the government and under its jurisdiction. Class A and D Labor Corps (Koo Hei Kimpootai), made up of local residents, will work on local farms for emergency increase of farmlands and for increased production of the areas. (2) Working of the plan: the government shall indicate and suggest the crop planting plans to the provincial and hsien governments, which, in turn, basing their actions on the suggestions, shall set up concrete crop planting plans after deliberating with related quarters as regards lands already under cultivation or not, districts according to emergency increase program already cultivated by the people, and according to the various classifications of the workers. Under the farm management resources mobili-



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zation plan, which goes hand in hand with the crop planting area increase plan, the aggregate shall be classified as follows:

- Class 1. Japanese colonists, Class A Labor Corps, and Korean colonists;
- Class 2. Those connected with Training Centers;
- Class 3. Local Farm Corps within the emergency farm increase districts; and
- Class 4. Manchukuoan colonists, and the various government controlled Farm Corps.

They will be provided respectively with farm equipment and tools, seeds, fertilizers and chemicals and the government and the various local offices will be requested to make secure the success of the increased production program. (Hsinking Jap. 11/24/44)

#### Immigrants from Japan

Chief of the Manchukuo Development General Bureau made a report before the 2nd Manchukuo Development General Conference, held yesterday, on the actual results achieved last year in development work and increased production. According to this report, the number of Youth Volunteer Corps going to Manchukuo was 8,000 and the total number of Japanese colonizers up to the end of last year was about 75,000 families or about 800 corps, which would be about 175,000 persons. The Youth Volunteer Corps reached about 75,000 persons; Patriotic Labor Service Corps about 45,000 persons; Korean colonizers about 20,000 families; and colonizers from the Southern Regions were about 42,000 families. With regard to areas planted, approximately 85% of goal planned for the year was attained and areas giving yield were about 75%. In short, the areas covered about (200,000) chobu. The yield per cho showed a great increase compared with that of the past. The amount produced was twice that of the previous year and the 70% increase production goal of colonizers was exceeded by a great margin. Moreover, harvest areas of Korean colonizers have reached about 43,000 chobu or about 85% of the area planned at the beginning, and harvest areas of colonizers (managed) by Manchukuo have reached 135,000 chobu or about 90% of the area planned at the beginning. And the yield per cho showed a great increase compared with that of the past.

(Tok. Jap. 2/17/44)

Harbin: The 200,000 Japanese colonists in northern Manchukuo have responded to the decisive war emergency demands of their fatherland. Last year they effected a 70% increase (in agricultural production) but they are determined to make a 100% gain in output this year. ...In various districts of northern Manchukuo, the (native) farmers, with the colonist farmers as their guides, already have started on an expanded agricultural program. Students of the Harbin Agricultural Institute, resolved not to swerve from their path of duty until the war is won, are not even returning to visit their native villages in Japan before entering the service, but instead are volunteering their services to the Voluntary Labor Corps in order to do their bit to increase their nation's fighting power.

(Tok. Jap. 3/3/44)

Hsinking: It is learned the Manchukuo Government, through its general Bureau of Colonization, decided to settle 14,600 families in specified colonization areas during the first year of a second Five-Year Plan embracing the resettlement of 50,000 families. The government at present is pushing ahead colonization preparations with various provinces



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as colonization units, and looking ahead to a period in the spring days for the annual carrying out of the new scheme. It is recalled the first plan to foster the colonization of 50,000 families was completed last year with good results; 1,700 families being re-settled successfully. (Tok. Eng. 3/23/44)

**Hsinking:** A young but promising Japanese settlement greeted the Japanese delegates, headed by Vice Admiral Takuo Godo, yesterday morning for a brief but nevertheless interesting visit. According to press representatives, Vice Admiral Godo showed interest over the development of Japanese settlements in Manchukuo, which today has come to assume a vital role in the food production programs of Japan and Manchukuo. He heard explanations and comments regarding conditions, as well as the history of the young community which was founded only four years ago by a group of five Japanese settlers. Godo especially showed concern over health and educational facilities provided by those settlers for their children, and inspected living quarters. One of the most interesting sights which Godo saw at the settlement was young tomato and pumpkin plants, as well as water and musk melons growing in hothouses. Apparently he was deeply impressed by the scientific methods employed by the settlers in growing such fruit-bearing plants. Furthermore, Godo was told that the settlers now are concentrating on the growth of potatoes and radishes in conformity with the policy of the Manchukuo Government to increase the production of essential foodstuffs. The Vice Admiral also learned that the settlers had begun raising cattle and goats in order to secure self-sufficiency in foodstuffs among themselves. After completing inspection of the settlement, the Japanese delegates visited the dairy plant of the Hsinking Dairy Company, about 1/2 mile south of Chingyueshung. Here they inspected cow herds and milking facilities and were told that the company is a government concern and its policy is to provide milk both to Japanese and Manchukuoan residents in Hsinking.

(Tok. Eng. 5/15/44)

The enrollment ceremony of the 8th Koryu Railway Line Area Development Corps, which was dispatched as the first contingent to the Manchukuo development project of the Tokyo Metropolis in the Koryu Railway Line area in Banseki County, Kirin Province, was completed and, beginning April 1, Tokyo Village was established in this area... At present there are 153 families, and a population of 650 people. The village is divided into two blocks, with such names as Yamato, Takachiho and others. The village has spacious lands for cultivation, extending for 1,130 cho, consisting of both rice paddy fields and dry land. Under the leadership of President Kyuhachi Kato and Vice President Yuko Ogawa of the cooperative, the members of the cooperative in one united effort are working with their hoes for the development and increase of production. Of the members of the cooperative, about 20% are experienced farmers, and the remaining 80% consist of former salaried men, merchants, laborers, skilled workers, and newspaper men, who have never held hoes... The first year, they cultivated 42 cho of paddy rice field and 13 cho of dry land. However, due to their inexperience in this area and dry weather, the harvesting was about 60%. In the second year, a drastic increase in cultivation was undertaken by cultivating 70 cho of paddy rice field and 100 cho of dry land... However, at the beginning of the year, the plants were severely damaged by heavy frost. The harvest was very miserable, amounting to about 30 or 40%. The third year, members succeeded in harvesting enough food for 10 months and fertilizer materials for a half year from 80 cho of paddy field land, 240 cho



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of dry land. The fourth year, the members succeeded in establishing a perfect self-sufficiency condition. The fifth year, they were able to ship out about 600 tons of produce... They succeeded in growing beans, kaoliang, millet, Indian corn and vegetables, and they even succeeded in the cultivation of tobacco. During last year, vegetables amounting to about 100,000 yen were shipped. Including other produce and tobacco, the average income of each member family of the cooperative was 10,000 last year. There are about 300 horses and cows, as well as pigs, chickens and sheep, and the foundation of the village was further solidly established. There is self-sufficiency in sake, soy bean sauce and bean paste.  
(Tok. Jap. 5/17/44)

Parties of Japanese Reclamation Corps, Reclamation Youth Volunteer Corps, and Manchukuo Construction Labor Service Corps--which are hurrying to (expand) reclamation on the continent--began to enter Manchukuo in rapid succession this spring despite the situation during the fierce war. Part of them have newly... on the continent in Manchukuo and are wielding hoes for a reassuring decisive wartime production increase. The total number of persons expected to enter Manchukuo during this month is 2,967. (They have come from) large cities; of course, such as Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe, as well as from all areas in Japan. They are... in the reclamation of continental (areas). There are 4,935 administrative officials. The number of Labor Service Corps at (imperial) farms throughout all Manchukuo is 304.  
(Hsinking Jap. 6/1/44)

Hsinking: 2,967 land settlers, 4,935 members of the land settlers Volunteer Youth Corps, and 304 members of the Manchukuo Development Volunteer Labor Corps, coming from all parts of Japan, are scheduled to arrive in Manchukuo during the month of June to do their share in developing Manchukuo and increasing agricultural production.  
(Tok. Eng. 6/2/44)

A continuous stream of... laborers are arriving in Manchukuo from the Japanese mainland. From the beginning of March up to the 10th of this month approximately 6,000 members of the Japanese Voluntary Labor Corps have entered Manchukuo to contribute their share in the attainment of the goal set (for) production in foodstuffs. This number represents 75% of the 8,000 members who are scheduled to come to Manchukuo, and the greater figure is expected to be reached by the end of this month.  
(Hongkong 6/16/44)

Chief Irako of the Development General Bureau (Kaitoku Sookyoku) spoke as follows: "First, in regard to the enrollment of development workers imported from Japan, an enrollment of 80%, that is, 12,000 out of the planned 15,000 families, has been completed. As for the Development Corps of the Volunteer Service Corps, the employment quota of workers, scheduled at about 10,000 families, has been completed. 100% of the employment quotas in respective areas for development workers from Chosen and 90% of the scheduled enrollment of 14,000 families imported from Chosen for agricultural land development have also been fulfilled. As for the skilled laborers of the Volunteer Service Corps, about 80% of the scheduled 13,500 workers who will be able to stay or are expected to stay at the working places has also been fulfilled. In regard to... of the Manchukuo Construction Service Corps, 80% of the scheduled 7,500 workers has also been fulfilled."  
(Hsinking Jap. 7/20/44)



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The (Toomyoken) Reclamation Corps, maintaining a special character as a vegetable reclamation corps, at a point 12 kilometers south of Hsinking in Manchukuo, was started by the graduates of the Nippon National Higher School at Ichihara in Ibaragi Prefecture by means of a Germanic... Two members of the Sales Department of the Nippon National Higher School were sent as working committee members to the Harbin Training School of the South Manchukuo Reclamation Program in 1937, the origin of this (Toomyoken) Reclamation Corps. In July, 1939, based upon the second Five-Year Plan for construction of the national capital by the Hsinking Special Municipality, 10 members of the inspection group who looked forward to the stabilization of the capital at Hsinking and other large cities began work in this (Toomyoken). At that time, five years ago, this Reclamation Corps literally started from nothing, with the feature of the corps being not to receive any subsidy or loan from the government. From the day the members began work, it was their custom to make every meal one of self-sufficiency and self-support. During the first three years they had only millet and kaoliang, and did not eat one grain of rice. Owing to this no small enthusiasm of the members, recently it has succeeded in cultivating upland rice and already the shortage of kaoliang is being complemented by rice. Also, by means of the direct assistance of the women among the families entering the corps, the numbered families entering the corps has far exceeded calculations, and at present there are 62 families or 130 individuals. The representatives of these (Toomyoken) are gathered together from throughout Japan and they have now abandoned their narrow-minded sectionalism. On the occasion of passing 5 years since beginning work, they are fighting for the attainment of large-scale work in Manchukuo reclamation, with the principle of furthering the reclamation spirit of the Nippon National Higher School students.

(Tok. Jap. 10/7/44)

Hsinking: In connection with the plans for emigration to Manchukuo of the Fourteenth Mainlanders' Development Group (Juyonji Naichi Jin Kaitakudan--Trans.) to be enforced during the 12th year of "Kooteku," that is to say during 1945, because of various circumstances the replenishment of developers will be stressed during next year, and it will be the policy of the authorities not to carry out any new emigrations other than cases very necessary because of national defense or increasing production. The Manchukuoan authorities had been carrying out (serious) deliberations in accordance with this policy. However, recently Manchukuo's plans were set up for the time being, and Director of the General Affairs Section (Kozome) of the development authorities, in order to negotiate with the various mainland organs, recently arrived in Tokyo, accompanied by the Manchukuoan... The situation is such that an ultimate decision will be reached by the end of this month. The planned number of families of General Mainland Developers who are planning to migrate during the coming year is approximately 15,000. However, as for the method of migration, large-scale migration in such large groups as 200 or 300 families, as has been carried out in the past, will not be carried out this coming year, and the principle of migrating in small groups of 100 families or less will be adopted. These families will migrate to those (allotted areas) where other emigrants have already been sent.

(Tok. Jap. 10/12/44)

Former residents of the United States who returned to Japan aboard the Steamship Teia Maru will...a village in Manchukuo. The government authorities in Manchukuo are making preparations to accord every courtesy to the new settlers.

(Tok. Eng. 10/14/44)



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Director-General (Ikoto) of the Manchukuo Development Bureau told the press at Hsinking that the program of immigrating 16,000 Japanese families into Manchukuo by the end of March is making excellent progress. Already applications from 10,000 families have been received. Mr. (Ikoto) said that the field of increased production is also (wd) well. He revealed that the reclamation of 1,600,000 hectares of land is nearly completed, while an approximately similar area has already been (wd). (Tok. Eng. 12/31/44)

In order to prepare the successful restitution and the cultivation of 16,000 hectares of land which was assigned (to) the Manchuria Settlement Youth Volunteer Corps, the thorough training of the members was taken up at the meeting of the councillors of the corps yesterday. It was decided that this year, 5,200 members of the Manchuria Settlement Youth Corps will be accommodated at various training centers. (Hsinking Eng. 2/2/45)

At the House of Representatives' Committee of Accounts meeting on February 8, Yamaguchi, chief of the Manchukuo Business Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asia Ministry, concerning the question of Manchukuo colonists, declared that he expects to continue the (supplying of colonists) to the end as long as there is no conflict with labor mobilization on the homeland.

(Tok. Jap. 2/8/45)

Hsinking: It was revealed a total of 8,970 volunteer workers will be sent from Japan to Manchukuo for construction services during the next fiscal year, beginning April, according to a plan drawn up jointly by Japanese and Manchukuo authorities. The volunteers will comprise 7,970 workers for patriotic farms, and 1,000 workers for increased rice production. While the number of workers under the latter category remains the same, ..., those under the former category show an increase of 1,000. All the volunteers are divided into two sections and will serve either in autumn or (spring) at patriotic farms, under prefectural management or colonization groups in various villages. It is revealed that 10 additional patriotic farms will be established this year, bringing the total up to 61.

(Tok. Eng. 2/24/45)

Chief Isono of the Development Bureau of Manchukuo said: "...There is a plan for air-raid victims in Japan to be sent to Manchukuo as development workers. I have had some conferences with Japanese authorities in regard to this problem."

(Tok. Jap. 3/29/45)

#### Immigrants from China

It has been decided to recruit 800,000 laborers from outside the country during this year... This year's recruiting of laborers from North China would consist of 300,000 laborers recruited by organizations and 500,000 laborers recruited separately... With the assistance of the North China Agriculture Promotion Association and the side cooperation of the North China forces and the Hsin Min Society, direct recruiting of needed workers will be approved. Also self-application by workers will be encouraged and efforts will be made to avoid abuses of the past. (Harbin Jap. 2/12/43)



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##### Immigrants from Korea

Hsinking: As a result of many negotiations between Japan and Manchukuo concerning the plan for having Chosenese colonists enter work in Manchukuo in 1944, it was decided to have about a...persons enter work. Part of them have already begun to enter work on the spot. By the first part of May, all of them are scheduled to have completed entering work. These Chosenese colonists are all farmers who have engaged in the cultivation of rice, grown in watered fields for many years in various parts of Chosen, and after they enter work they are scheduled to continue to engage mainly in increasing the production of rice grown in watered fields. (Tok. Jap. 3/30/44)

On Friday, approximately 1900 households of new Korean settlers arrived in this country, practically completing this year's quota of Korean settlers scheduled to come to Manchukuo. The arrival of these new farmers brings the total number of Korean settlers in this country to about 24,000 collective and group households. (Hsinking Eng. 5/13/44)

As for paddy fields, a system of cultivation corps will be established, making good use of Korean farmers in Manchukuo who are experienced in continental farming. As a new experiment...of Korean youths in Manchukuo will be mobilized to organize a Farm Labor Service Corps in the first section of the Second Sungari River Project in (Kannan). These Korean youths will begin preparations from the latter part of March and will exert their efforts to increasing production for an eight-month period, from the last 10 days of April through November. (Tok. Jap. 1/28/45)

It was disclosed in Hsinking that 10,000 Chosenese farming families now in Hsinking will be settled in various parts of Manchukuo during this year. This was recently agreed upon by the Manchukuo and Chosen governments, on the basis of the second Five-Year Industrial Development Plan of Manchukuo launched in 1942. Of this figure, 1,578 families are scheduled to move into Manchukuo by the end of April in northern...start a new settlement in this country. (Hsinking Eng. 2/23/45)

##### Students

Hsinking: The Department of Education yesterday issued a mobilization order affecting several tens of thousands of senior class students enrolled in agricultural schools for labor service with agricultural cooperative societies and agricultural experimental stations. This is the second mobilization order issued by the Education Department. The first was issued January 14, and affected students other than those enrolled in agricultural schools for services in important industries and plants. Of the total number of agricultural students to be mobilized, the majority will serve with agricultural cooperative societies located in various hsien. They will serve for a period of 10 months, beginning today, March 2. (Tok. Eng. 3/3/45)

##### Movement of Local Inhabitants

Indicating the successful results being attained in the government's policy to have native city dwellers return to the soil, it is disclosed in Hsinking that 8,572 Manchurian households have been settled in various farm lands up to the end of April. The goal of this fiscal year is 9,149 households and this is expected to be reached shortly in view of the fact that the goal has been practically



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##### Movement of Local Inhabitants

reached in two months time. (Hsinking Eng. 5/20/44)

Hsinking: The government policy to set up modernized agrarian villages and the number of such settlers far surpasses the prearranged figures. ...The farm land for domestic settlers is scattered over 59 hsiens in 13 provinces, including Pinkiang, Kirin and Sankiang Provinces. (Tok. Eng. 7/6/44)

Hsinking: As a prelude to mass migration of farmers from the overcrowded regions of south Manchukuo to the sparsely populated areas in the northern part of this country, the first batch of farmers, consisting of 8,580 households, will shortly leave Chinchow and Jehol Provinces for Peian Province. According to the plan, 15,000 farming households will leave their present homes in Chinchow, Jehol and Antung Provinces for Sankiang, Peian, Lungkian and Heiho Provinces on the northern frontier by next spring. Meanwhile, preparations are now being completed by the provincial authorities in north Manchukuo to accommodate these farmers in the areas. In this connection, the Government Cooperative Agricultural Development Corporation will provide assistance to farmers in acquiring essential funds, construction materials, livestock and farming implements and foodstuffs. They also will grant subsidies to the necessary construction works. (Tok. Eng. 10/12/44)

The Manchukuo Government has decided to (remove) 11,800 (persons) from southern to northern provinces in order to...agricultural measures... Five hundred families have already been removed. (Tok. Eng. 12/18/44)

The farmland development program for the coming spring in Manchukuo is smoothly progressing. ...The Agricultural Cultivation Corps System will be adopted...and farmers living in Manchukuo and Chosen who are fully experienced with the cultivation work on the continent will be mainly used. In addition to this, as a new experiment, Chosen youths living in Manchukuo will be mobilized for (flood prevention)work in Second Sungari River and the Agricultural Village Volunteer Corps will be organized. The Corps will commence their cultivation works beginning in April. (Tok. Jap. 1/29/45)

#### PRODUCTION

##### Self-sufficiency

Manchukuo is striving with her fullest effort for the security in foodstuffs through Japan and Manchukuo. Thus without an import of a single grain of rice from a foreign nation, the self-sufficiency in food in Japan and Manchukuo can be definitely maintained for this year. When the annual production of foodstuffs in the nations engaged in war has been rapidly decreasing yearly ever since the outbreak of war, our country has, contrary to other nations, been leaving her former status of dependence on the imported rice and is striving forward for the establishment of self-sufficiency of Japan and Manchukuo as the result of the cooperative effort of both government and the people in one united body. (Tok. Jap. 3/15/44)

Jehol Province, which up to now had been dependent upon the importation of foodstuffs from other Manchurian regions, has now become completely self-sufficient. Last year, the approximate 4,500,000 farmers of this province exerted the greatest efforts to increase



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#### PRODUCTION

##### Self-sufficiency

the production of foodstuffs and achieved such a great success that they were able to deliver more than 100% of the stipulated amount of agricultural products. The quantity of cattle delivered even reached more than 120% of the stipulated amount.

(Hsinking Ger. 6/7/44)

According to the survey released at the end of June by the Ministry of Agriculture and Development, natural conditions showing favorable signs were recorded. The amount of rainfall in northern Manchukuo has been very little, while there was plentiful rainfall in southern Manchukuo, and recent reports reveal that so far the crop condition is almost perfect. This success is attributable to excellent weather conditions, but at the same time it is nothing less than the result of great effort being made by the government and the people. Especially, the development groups are banding their effort to achieve this year's goal of 100% production increase. As of June 20, Japanese settlers had completed planting of approximately 92% of their expected amount for this year and both the Japanese and the Chinese farmers have completed the first phase of the planting season. Plantings by the Labor Service Corps and the Youngmen's Volunteer Groups also are progressing very smoothly. As of the end of June, the expansion program of farming areas, constituting the basis for production increase, had been made, surpassing the 50% mark of the year's plan. On both fronts, the production increase and the farmland expansion, the people are conquering all obstacles and are achieving great results. (Tok. Jap. 7/14/44)

In Manchukuo, the harvest of agricultural products last year, 1943, was the best since the formation of the government, and this year, 1944, reports on the estimates of the harvest in agricultural products are extremely good. It has been confirmed that this year's yield in agricultural products will be plentiful enough to supply fully the needs at home, of course, as well as the needs in Japan and North China. Thus, the order for self-sufficiency in foodstuffs this year has been more than fully met and the future is bright. In the August 8th press interview held by Vice Minister Inagaki of the Agricultural Ministry, he stated, "the prospects for harvest of agricultural products for this year are exceptionally good and, in comparison with that enjoyed the previous year, it has been estimated that it will be 10% higher." Thus it is anticipated that a plentiful supply of foodstuffs can be shipped again this year to Japan, as well as to other neighboring nations.

(Tok. Jap. 8/28/44)

Hsinking; Agriculture production in Manchukuo this year has gone forward according to plan, as a result of the increased land area under cultivation and the successful apportionment of the labor supply. Food production in general fulfilled 97% of its quota, with the remainder to be fulfilled this month. The cotton harvest is also good.

(Tok. Ger. 2/7/45)

##### Castor Beans

Hsinking, March 20: With the object of obtaining an output of more than 1,600 tons of castor seeds during the current year, the Department of Agricultural Development and the Concordia Association will shortly launch a nation-wide seed production movement. Some 247 tons of castor seeds have been harvested last year in this country.

(Tok. Eng. 3/19/44)



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Cotton

Manchukuo's three-year program to make the people self-sufficient in fibrous plants, which was started this year, is progressing favorably. The (seeding) of cotton...has now been permitted. The weaving and spinning of...are now going on. The raising of wild... plant is also reported favorable. (Hsinking Eng. 6/28/44)

Mukden: Cotton production increase in all areas of southern Manchukuo has been showing very good progress as a result of the joint efforts of the government and the people and the blessings of favorable weather. At the Cotton Production Conference, which was opened in Mukden on July 11, the following report was made on the crop conditions in the Mukden, Chinchow, Jehol and Antung Provinces: In the Mukden Province, areas planted to cotton total 117% of the acreage quota. Though there has been some damage from plant disease and insects, crops are good and, as long as there is no unforeseen disaster, prospects promise the attainment of responsible quota production. In Chinchow almost all the allotted acreage has been cultivated to cotton. Though (seeding) was late, thinning of first sprouts and weeding are proceeding satisfactorily. The crop conditions are favorable. Some aphids appeared in Pechenhsien but they did not do much harm. In Jehol, the planted acreage was 120% of the quota and, on the whole, the crops are satisfactory. In Antung, 100% of the acreage quota has been secured. From mid-May to mid-June, some plant disease and insect damage occurred but the loss was negligible. (Tok. Jap. 7/15/44)

Forty per cent increase in the cotton harvest this year over last year's production was promised by Yukuo Isagaki, Vice Minister of Agriculture, in a press interview yesterday afternoon. He said that already 70% of this year's output had been harvested and the gathering of the remaining 30% is expected to be completed in the near future. He concluded that despite unfavorable conditions the production of hemp and flax is also progressing satisfactorily through efficient management and that so far twice the amount harvested at a corresponding date last (year) has been obtained. (FE 620 10/24/44)

Hsinking: This year's cotton harvest has been successfully gathered. A new record was set that surpassed that of 1941. (Tok. Span. 2/13/45)

Fifty per cent increase of cotton production over that of last year has been set as the goal by the Fengtien Provincial Government for this year. For this purpose, the provincial government is encouraging the drilling of pumping wells to utilize the underground water. The government authorities believed that if soil irrigation is made by means of pumping wells, 100% increase in the cotton production will be easily obtained. (Hsinking Eng. 3/21/45)

Hsinking: As regards the production of certain plants such as cotton, hemp, manila hemp, jute and sugar beets, to promote industries processing these products, a system of local responsibility has been established for the production of each region, and the extent of land for the cultivation of each has been fixed. (Tok. Span. 3/27/45)

In Hoten Province in Manchukuo...the cotton harvest in the coming season is inspiring. To attain 50% increase for the current year, the provincial government is taking every measure available. The



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##### Cotton

irrigation system is being improved, veteran farmers are being sent to various localities, and materials are being sent to various areas. (Tok. Eng. 3/28/45)

##### Flax

The Imperial Fiber Co. and the East Asia Flax Industrial Co., with the aim of undertaking large-scale cultivation of flax in Manchukuo, have established the Manchukuoan and Japanese... In order to meet the great demand for flax, the two companies have been negotiating for increasing the capitalization of the new company. Both companies have agreed to expand production. The amount of capital invested in the new firm has not been announced, but it is believed to be around 30,000,000 yen. (Tok. Jap. 3/1/44)

##### Hemp

Great expectation is being placed on the shipment of Manchurian blue hemp to Japan. Recent shipments have been very encouraging. Manchukuo is sending blue hemp as part of its program of active cooperation with Japan. Much is expected of the Manchukuo Government's blue hemp cultivation program, which involves: (1) strengthening of the bounty system; (2) establishment of overall measures for harvesting; (3) application of superior technique, and (4) greater coordination between Japan and Manchukuo in the blue hemp trade. Compensation in the form of foodstuff distribution and supply of woven goods to growers is spurring the production of Manchurian blue hemp. At present, the fiber is being used to manufacture work clothes, rope, thread for binding straw mats, and for other essential goods. The demand for the hemp is increasing progressively. (Tok. Jap. 8/23/44)

##### Silk Cocoons

With the aim of increasing the output of...silk in Manchukuo, the Agriculture Cooperative Association held a two-day conference in Antung last Friday. The meeting was attended by leaders concerned from the four main...silk producing provinces of Antung, Tunghwa, Fengtien and Pinkiang. The deliberations at the conference centered on measures to encourage the cultivation of...silk cocoons, provisions for supplying production funds, and the improvement of cultivation techniques, as well as the year's production quota. (Hsinking Eng. 3/21/45)

##### Mulberry Plants

In Manchukuo, the...(Mongol) mulberry plant has suddenly come into the limelight. This is the plant which thrives unbelievably well in the (woods)... Recently it was discovered that this plant has a variety of uses... (It is an) excellent material for basket-weaving and an excellent fiber for the production of pulp and Japanese paper. At a conference of agricultural heads of the Department of Agriculture, details were discussed as to the cultivation and planting of the (Mongol) mulberry. It was decided that the (Forestry)...of the Department of Agriculture formulate concrete measures for this undertaking, in the arid and barren areas of the (Hsingmin), (Wushien), Chinchow, (Jehol), and Antung Provinces. (Hsinking Eng. 6/9/44)



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### PRODUCTION

#### Mushrooms

Koofu: Kawamura, brother-in-law of Ringyoo Yoshida, the mushroom king of Yamanashi, has been invited by the Kwantung Army to go to Manchukuo to engage in the cultivation of mushrooms. This first mushroom cultivation will be undertaken in Mutenkiang in Manchukuo.  
(Tok. Jap. 4/27/44)

#### Potatoes

...Along with striving for increased production of potatoes, Manchukuo will embark upon constructive increased production of sweet-potatoes for use in manufacturing alcohol. Furthermore, this year's goal for potatoes is one and one-half times that for last year. Sweet-potatoes, which are included in the foregoing, will be successfully grown by taking advantage of the characteristic coldness of northern Manchukuo. Most of these sweet-potatoes will be utilized for the production of alcohol, but a portion will be used for food.  
(Tok. Jap. 2/12/45)

#### Rice and Other Cereals

Fengtien, Chinchow and Jehol farmers not only have completed cultivation but also have begun sowing wheat seeds. In the granary belt of Central Manchukuo, cultivation has begun in earnest, while in the northern Manchukuo areas, breaking past traditions, spring cultivation has already begun. Meanwhile, the government has been assisting farmers, not only by increasing and improving agricultural lands but also by successively devising administrative measures for increased production of foodstuffs and fiber for clothing material.  
(Tok. Eng. 4/16/44)

In (Hsinking) a new chemical to prevent rice plants from contracting...disease, as a substitute for...mixture, has been invented by Professor (Nishimoto Namuro) of the Agricultural Department of the (Hsinking...) University. As a result of this invention, excess tons of copper which have been consumed for the manufacturing of copper sulphate solutions can be saved for some other useful purpose, and at the same time rice outputs throughout Japan, Korea and Manchukuo will be much boosted.  
(Hsinking Eng. 4/21/44)

In Fengtien Province, southern Manchukuo, fields are being plowed up and, thanks to the especially early advent of the spring season, the sowing of grain and other seeds will be completed at the latest by the middle of next month. Sugar cane, kaoliang, millet and wheat will be sown by the beginning of next month, and...within this month. Meantime, the sowing of cotton and jute seeds will be carried out by the beginning of next month.  
(Hsinking Eng. 4/22/44)

In Manchukuo, sowing is in full swing and in some parts of the country the seeds have already sprouted and the plants are growing smoothly. Already in the southern part of the country, 90 to 100% of the planting...has been completed, while in northern Manchukuo about 60% of the sowing activities have been completed. Only a part of the (Tungkiang) area remains to be sown. It is also disclosed that the sowing activities in the rich granary region of central Manchukuo are expected to be completed by the end of this month. In southern Manchukuo, the planting of wheat, rice, kaoliang and other cereals, as well as cotton, has been completed and at present the planting of rice is being conducted. Meanwhile, an official of the depart-



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##### Rice and Other Cereals

ment of agricultural development stated that the rice planting activities in southern Manchukuo will be in full swing next month...  
(Hsinking Eng. 5/25/44)

Hsinking: Inagaki, Vice Minister of Agricultural Development of Manchukuo, in a statement made on June 24, commented as follows on crop conditions throughout Manchukuo, which he said were nearly ideal: "Weather and other conditions to date have been very favorable for the cultivation of farm products and the present growth of crops in general is very satisfactory. The rainfall of northern Manchukuo this year was low but it was high in southern Manchukuo. The weather in general has been very favorable. Soy-bean, fiber-producing, and grain crops show an excellent state of growth throughout the country. Cotton seeds have all been treated to prevent blight."  
(Tok. Jap. 6/25/44)

By mobilizing the local banks (gassaku-sha), the Concordia Society, (wd) and schools, the Hsingan Administration decided to sponsor a drive to exterminate smuts of wheat, kaoliang and millet, and some time ago an outline for the drive had been approved. The drive will start on July 12 for wheat, lasting for 20 days.  
(Hsinking Jap. 7/1/44)

Hsinking: The Manchukuo Farm Products Corporation has announced that the total amount of grains and other products marketed in the first 3/4 of the 1943-44 crop year, ending in September, reached 104.7% of the estimated goal, showing a favorable increase of 5.7% as compared with the corresponding period last year. The rate of gross purchases by the corporation is expected to be favorable for the remaining months of the crop year, July, August and September. Statistics of those marketed among the respective products, as of the end of June, follow: barley, 144.9%; oats, 144.9%; for the three central products (kaoliang, Indian corn and millet) 141.1%; unhulled wheat, 104.7%. The tally indicates all respective cereals surpassed their estimated goals. The marketed amounts of soy beans and seed from which oil is extracted was 81.4 and 72.1 respectively. Surveyed according to districts, the marketed rate of cereals from respective provinces follow: North Hsingan, 171.5%; 13 regions, including Peian, Lungkiang, Pinkiang, Kirin, Antung, Mukden and Tunghua, each topped 100% of the goal.  
(Tok. Eng. 7/18/44)

The growth of agricultural products in Hsingan Province is excellent. According to reports from various... organizations in Hsingan Province, there are many local areas where 50% of their summer goal for (planting) has been already completed. The growth of beans, wheat and... is also reported to be fine, so that it was thought certain that the harvesting in this year will be better than the last year.  
(Hsinking Jap. 8/2/44)

Hsinking, August 5: The new crop year starts in September and preparations for marketing such summer harvest crops as wheat and barley, as well as oats, now are being actively made throughout the country. One district in Kirin Province is reported to have already started marketing summer crops. Bumper harvests of these crops are expected in the provinces of Fengtien, Antung and Chinchow, as well as other areas in central and southern Manchukuo. Marketing of wheat, barley and other grain crops is scheduled to begin on a full scale about mid-August. In mid-September, harvesting of soya beans, maize and



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#### Rice and Other Cereals

upland rice is expected to begin, following which various other crops will be harvested in rapid succession. The crops this year as a whole are extremely good, thus promising a harvest surpassing those of last year. (Tok. Eng. 8/4/44)

In Kirin Province in Manchuria all sectors have completed their third...and are already undertaking preparations for next year's plantings. With the increased (wd) plantings of 60,000 chobu, following two years of above-average harvests, an unprecedented crop is expected again this year. Wheat harvesting is about 80 to 90% completed. (Tok. Jap. 8/21/44)

Hsinking: Blessed with favorable weather, the rice crop is fast ripening throughout Manchukuo. Barring unseen developments in the next two months, Manchukuo is confident that it can produce a bumper crop, perhaps as much as 20% over last year. (Tok. Jap. 9/11/44)

Agriculture and Commerce Minister Shimada, during the course of an interview with the Japanese press on October 30, emphatically stated that there was no need for anxiety regarding the food situation, in view of the good crops in both Japan and Manchukuo. He held his interview with the press following an announcement by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce on the 1944 rice production estimates. He declared as follows: "That the 1944 rice crop is normal, despite rains, droughts and other unfavorable conditions, is gratifying indeed. We have nothing but words of gratitude to say to farmers of the nation who worked to increase production. They have overcome many obstacles and battled many unfavorable conditions. In regard to the forecast of the new rice and grain year, which begins in November, we can say that this year's wheat supply already totals approximately 250,000,000 koku. The sweet potato crop, not including the crop from Okinawa, is expected to exceed 1,100,000,000 "kan". Excellent results are being shown in the harvesting of all staple food products, such as rice, wheat and sweet potatoes. The problem lies in the areas outside Japan proper. It is to be regretted that, because of transportation difficulties, we cannot put too much reliance on Chosen and Taiwan. But the grain crops in Manchukuo last year and this year were normal. This year's production, roughly, is 20,000,000 tons, which is a reassuring harvest."

(Tok. Jap. 10/30/44)

...Although the weather in Manchukuo throughout the current farm year has been unfavorable, compared to last year's, the harvest of principal grain crops up to January 24, last, averaged better than 97% of the anticipated amount for the period, all due to the successes in the farm expansion program, acquisition of labor, and the securing of livestock and other farm materials.

(Tok. Jap. 2/6/45)

#### Vegetables

Last year, 7,500,000 pounds of vegetables were raised by utilizing idle land in the capital covering some 1,000 hectares, according to an investigation of the Hsinking (Special Municipal Office). This ...in vegetables is equivalent to 1/3 of the total consumption by Hsinking citizens in one year. (Hsinking Eng. 2/25/44)



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### FORESTRY AND LUMBERING

In Mutanchiang Province, which produces 40% of Manchukuo's timber output, the Forestry Bureau has launched a new reforestation drive in parallel with the strengthening of the increased food production of the province. According to the plan, a total of 7,000,000 trees will be planted this year on land covering 12,350 hectares.  
(Hsinking Eng. 4/18/44)

In Mukden, the streams of log rafts will soon begin their seaward journey down the Yalu River in accordance with the centuries' old tradition. The timber wealth of the mountains along the (Chung Sen) Manchukuo border this year is destined to play a greater role, as all efforts have been concentrated on the building of ships for the war...supplies. Preparations have been pursued by the Mukden Forestry Bureau to enable...delivery of the logs to the sea.  
(Hsinking Eng. 5/12/44):

Showing unprecedented results, Manchukuo's output of timber for the period between January and March, this year, has been increased by 189%, as compared with the corresponding period last year. According to detailed records, the...(Forest Company) supplied the most timber by surpassing its quota goal by more than 228%.  
(Hsinking Eng. 5/17/44)

Tsitsihar, May 28: The Forestry Bureau of the Manchukuo Government will sponsor a movement to double the summer output of timber in the Hingan ranges. This movement will be launched beginning June and will be carried through for a period of 4 months. Summer timber production for the present year will be concentrated on such materials as sailing shipmasts and junk construction timbers (rail sleepers). The summer lumbering experiences of the past will be fully utilized and early preparations for launching the movement will be undertaken to assure the attainment of a 200% increase in the production goal.  
(Tok. Eng. 5/28/44)

In order to meet the (growing) importance of timber as a vital war material...urgent wartime increased timber production promotion headquarters have been founded at Hsinking. With the cooperation of the provincial and Hsinking forestry officials, as well as the Concordia Association and other concerned quarters, the headquarters aims to attain a 20% increase in the output of war-important timber during the current fiscal year. (Hsinking Eng. 6/19/44)

Hsinking: Regulations taken for emergency production increase of forest products in Manchukuo were passed and approved by the Privy Council yesterday. The main point of the special measures is to insure an absolute amount to meet the demand for forest products by concentrating all-out efforts of the government and people on the production of forest products. For this reason, the Forest Products Control Rule will be enacted. At the same time the new Manchukuo Forest Products Company will be established in order to control production, manufacturing and distribution of forest products. The Forest Products Company will be established around the middle of next month and the Forest Products Control Rule is expected to be promulgated soon.  
(Tok. Jap. 7/27/44)

Hsinking: The Manchukuo Government some time ago drew up an emergency measure to boost the production of forest products. The measure called for the reorganization of the forestry administration and machinery, and for the establishment of a responsible body for maintaining the output of forest products. At a meeting of the State Council on August 3, plans for the establishment of the Manchukuo Forestry Corporation (Manshuu Rinsan Koosha), to be organized



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#### FORESTRY AND LUMBERING

under the provisions of the emergency measure, were approved. The new firm will be a special corporation representing the government and will be created from the merger of the Manchukuo Forestry Company, Ltd., the Manchukuo Lumber Producers' Association, and the Manchukuo Forestry Control Association. It will be capitalized at 70,000,000 yen, (paid up). The money will be supplied by the government. The new corporation will be organized on August 15. In this connection, the Manchukuo Forestry Corporation Law will be enacted soon. The saw mill of the Manchukuo Forestry Company, one of the companies to be merged, will be made independent and will be known as the Manchukuo Saw Mill Corporation. The railway owned by this company, however, will be turned over to the government.

(Tok. Jap. 8/4/44)

A plan for stepping up lumber production in Manchukuo will be discussed...at a special conference to be held on Wednesday by the Department of Agricultural Development in Hsinking. Various problems to be (ironed) out during the forthcoming conference will be those concerning development, equipment, transportation and supplies. And also the conference will discuss such questions as the strengthening of unity between the central and...authorities, as well as measures to eliminate various bottlenecks in the production of timber products.

(Hsinking Eng. 2/19/45)

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Research workers attached to the Veterinary Laboratory of the Continental Institute of (Wd) are fighting an endless fight against animal sickness and disease as an aid to the farmers. Recently these men perfected a vaccine for hog cholera, a disease which has heretofore taken heavy toll in Manchukuo. Once injected into the animal, this new vaccine is effective for a period of two years, keeping the animal immune to the disease until it is ready for the market. This is a great improvement over the old vaccine which was effective for only a short time and resulted in the hog's contacting the disease while enroute to the market.

(Hsinking Eng. 3/23/44)

In the southern part of Hsingan Province, the provisional government has appropriated 3,500,000 yuan for a seven-year project to build a wind-break to protect livestock and farm lands from the sand storms of the Gobi desert.

(Tok. Eng. 3/30/44)

Hsinking: The Manchukuo Government, on March 26, decided to establish a special company in order to regulate trading in the livestock industry and to effect a merger of the three leading establishments in the field. The company is to be organized under state control regulations passed by the State Council and the prefectural assemblies. This new company, to be known as the Manchukuo Poultry and Livestock Products Company, will be organized by merging the Manchukuo Livestock Company, the Manchukuo Livestock Industry Company and the Manchukuo Wool Company. It will be capitalized at 35,000,000 yen and will, besides helping to stabilize prices in the industry, control and distribute animal by-products. The consolidation of the three establishments is expected to be completed by May 1. Besides handling poultry and livestock, the new firm will regulate the production and distribution of wool, milk products, such as casein, and aid the government in handling the import and export of animal by-products.

(Tok. Jap. 4/3/44)

The Manchukuo Government was proceeding with the enactment of a



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### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Manchukuo Livestock Corporation Law in order to establish a Manchukuo Livestock Corporation by merging three companies, the Manchukuo Livestock Company, the Manchukuo Livestock Industry Company and the Manchukuo Wool Company. This Manchukuo Livestock Corporation Law was passed in the Privy Council meeting on April 21, was promulgated yesterday and enforced immediately.

(Tok. Jap. 4/26/44)

A comprehensive outline governing the execution of measures for greater production and marketing of livestock and livestock products was clarified by the Manchukuo Government, Wednesday, in Hsinking. The outline calls for the strengthening of the (wd) of the livestock industry, the propagation of a...to exterminate animal pestilence, to increase production of rich and choice animal foods, and the improvement of livestock breeds. In Manchukuo, (osteological) research is actively being carried out by the government in parallel with efforts to boost war production of all (sources).

(Hsinking Eng. 5/5/44)

Hsinking: Reports made from late April to May 31 on the increase of livestock on the plains of Hulunbair, northern Hsingan Province, revealed an 85% of the increase was registered in the number of horses, cattle and sheep this year. The unusual increase for the current year has given added confidence to the authorities concerned that they will be able to top 100% increase next spring.

(Tok. Eng. 6/6/44)

Some time ago, Mongolian residents of (Korenbairi) in northwest Manchukuo decided upon voluntarily carrying out quota production and supply of domestic animals, which was truly demonstrative of the cooperative attitude of these people toward increased production of foodstuffs. Subsequently, the domestic animal program reveals that it is coming along very favorably, with some localities already assured of 90% of the goal in quota production and supply. Moreover, the various (items) so produced have already exceeded a total of 400,000 yen (in value), and, consequently, the local authorities have decided to distribute and provide cotton cloth, Mengchiang oblong chests (mooko nagamochi) and (homes) in large quantities to compensate them for the demonstration of such enthusiasm.

(Tok. Jap. 9/16/44)

The Manchukuo Government has recently established in Hsinking a central association of dairy products, with its inauguration ceremony and press conference held on Friday. Branch offices will be set up in all the important cities throughout the country, and constant projects for improvements in dairy work will be carried out.

(Tok. Eng. 11/12/44)

The Nippon Horse Affairs Association (Nippon Baji Kyookai--Ed.) has been working on the program to spread the Japanese variety of horse in Manchukuo and it has been achieving an excellent result during the past five years. Recently the governments of Japan and Manchukuo decided that those who contributed outstanding services in this program would be commended both individually and in groups. On the morning of December 18, a commendation ceremony was sponsored in honor of these people at the (Police) Hall in Kanda-Ward, attended by Chief Kajiwara of the Horse Administration of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry and many other representatives from the government offices and civilians who are affiliated with the horse affairs.

(Tok. Jap. 12/18/44)

In Manchukuo a (serious) plan, designed to achieve self-sufficiency in superior mounts of Japanese breed, will shortly be put into effect



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### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

as a result of the agreement reached between the Japanese and Manchukuoan Governments. A vast horse farm for the production (uses) of... (breeds), enlisting 4,000 hectares of vacant land beside the picturesque (Singapao) Lake, has been set aside for leading Japanese horse breeders from Hokkaido. This venture, the first of its kind in Manchukuo, is gaining wide publicity.

(Hsinking Eng. 2/2/45)

...Plans for the firm establishment of a structure whereby Manchukuo will become self-sufficient in Japanese horses (Nipponba--Ed) were pushed ahead by both Japan and Manchukuo several years ago. A concrete plan was formulated recently in regard to this matter, and thus it has been decided to lay out big pastures in the near future. These vast pastures will be in the vicinities of... in northern Manchukuo. Japanese horses will be transported from Hokkaido to these pastures and these plans will be brought to materialization on a three-year program, commencing this year.

(Tok. Jap. 2/12/45)

Hsinking: Last year, the (Noo-anken) locality of Kirin Province received honors for (military steed husbandry). Recently it was decided to donate 200 steeds to the Kwantung Army, which is at present the defense of the northern districts, as a token of profound gratitude, and the presentation ceremony took place at the (Mei-an) Temple. All of these (horses) are... (well-trained steeds). Representing the people of the prefecture, the prefectural governor made the presentation address, which was answered by the troop commander, who acknowledged receipt of the donation and spoke words of appreciation. Such movements for donations of military steeds are gradually becoming active everywhere.

(Tok. Jap. 3/3/45)

Marketing of various dairy products in Manchukuo is steadily progressing, according to figures revealed up to the end of February. Casein, which is indispensable material for the production of aircraft, surpassed the goal set for this fiscal year by as much as 68%, and the pelts, (skins and necks) topped it by 25%...

(Hsinking Eng. 3/19/45)

...Although meat and leather somewhat fell short of their allotted goal, it is felt certain that final goals for the 1944 fiscal year could be attained and even surpassed.

(Hsinking Eng. 3/19/45)

In connection with the actual results of Manchukuo's 1944 fulfillment of her allotted goals for domestic animals, she has already completed the fulfillment of 64% in meat, 85% in animal skins, and 105% in animal hair. In particular, the amount of animal hair sent in is worthy of our attention. Furthermore, the sending in of... and (domestic animal manure), which are new military commodities, was carried out with fine results. The amount of... sent in from the respective provinces amounted to an average of 168%, greatly surpassing the allotted goals.

(Tok. Jap. 3/26/45)

### MARINE INDUSTRY

The Communications Ministry in Hsinking has decided to construct two great fishing ports at (Taowunjatao--phonetic) in Antung Province and (Hulutao) in Chinchou Province, by next year's fishing season, at a combined cost of about 3,000,000 yuan. According to plans, these two ports in the future will be made coastal fishing (centers) of the Gulf of Pohai, as well as the Yellow Sea, each port facilities capable to (berth) some tens of fishing boats. Construction of these fishing ports is expected to... of (Anataki) products in Manchukuo by



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### MARINE INDUSTRY

approximately 35,000 tons. (Hsinking Eng. 3/17/44)

In parallel with the drastic increase in the agricultural production in Manchukuo, as the result of strengthening of foodstuff self-sufficiency structure for both Japan and Manchukuo, it was decided also to take a step for a great increase in the fishery industry. The government recently decided to construct a great fishing port, the largest in Manchukuo. In spite of the fact that Manchukuo has a rich fishing area in the sea near to her, Manchukuo was in a state unable to materialize a drastic increase in fishery industry. The Communications Ministry decided to construct a fishing port at Hulutao in Chinchou Province and Tawangchia Island in Antung Province with one-year plan, and decided to take a step for a large scale fishing industry by using these two great fishing ports. The total construction fund for Tawangchia Island is 1,400,000 yen and 1,500,000 yen for Hulutao, and both ports will be constructed so that a certain number of fishing boats can be harbored. It is scheduled that these ports will be constructed so that they may become the nucleus ports for the local fishery industries in the Gulf of Pehai and Yellow Sea. The ports will be constructed by the Southern Manchuria Railway Co. It is predicted that an increase of 35,000 ton in fishing industry will be materialized when these ports are constructed and begin to operate. (Tok. Jap. 3/20/44)

In a little town in southern Manchukuo the inaugural ceremony of the construction work of a fishing port there took place on Sunday afternoon, with the attendance of numerous officials and civilians concerned. The construction work will be started immediately, with the total expenditure of 2,000,000 yuan, with a view to meet Manchukuo's demand for increased marine output. (Hsinking Eng. 4/24/44)

The South Manchurian Railway Company decided to take steps for bolstering marine production as one measure for the increased production of foodstuffs. As the first step, it has been decided that a North Manchuria Marine Products Company will be organized, with a capital of 600,000 yen, and centered around Sungari River. The company will take a positive measure for the river fishing industry. This company which is going to be established will devote its efforts to the study of enterprise activities this year. A plan for large-scale fishing for salmon in the Sungari River in Kirin Province is also included in the program. The company is scheduled to start its activities from the middle of this month. (Hsinking Jap. 8/2/44)

The South Manchuria Railway Company has merged the North Manchuria Fishing Development Corporation as the first step of the expansion plan of the marine products industry of Manchukuo, it is reported from Harbin. The principal aim of the merged company is to get all kinds of (thin twines) in the River Sungari, not to mention salmon in the River Amur. (Tok. Eng. 8/9/44)

In (Lukong), the town's Fishing Industries Company has just established a special laboratory for the investigation and study of all matters having to do with the fishing industry of Manchukuo. The province of (Lukong) is of the greatest importance in the country for the production of fresh-water fish. (Tok. Span. 8/14/44)

The large-scale raising of carp in lakes at (Donaudza) in northeastern Manchukuo will be launched in the very near future. Experiments conducted by fish experts in the breeding of carp in Lake (Donaudxa) have proved very successful. (Hsinking Eng. 8/25/44)



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MARINE INDUSTRY

As a result of an agreement reached between Manchukuo and Kwantung Territory, it has been decided to set up a large fishing firm at Dairen. The new organization will be known as the Kwantung-Manchuria Oceanic Fishery Company and will be capitalized at 40,000,000 yen. It will undertake deep (sea-Trans.) fishing with (smaller) vessels and trawlers and fish (trollers), as well as invest in (fish) for fishing enterprises. The founding of this large firm is expected to further enhance the distribution of aquatic products in Manchukuo. (Hsinking Eng. 8/26/44)

In April, the Agricultural Development Ministry of the Government of Manchukuo announced the quota of caviar to be produced in Hsingan and Pinkiang Provinces in order to encourage the increased production of caviar, which is (to be used for aviation personnel). The volunteer production results in these provinces have been excellent so far. Each province has exceeded its quota during November and shipments are still being made. The Government of Manchukuo, therefore, decided to grant the Minister's Award to those who contributed outstanding service, in order to honor their efforts. (Tok. Jap. 12/24/44)

An-feng Area (Fishing -- Kwangtung, Manchuria):

Fishing Place	Location	Distance from Location (?)	Kinds of Fish	Season
T'ai-tzu-ho Bridge	Iron Pen-ch'i-au	2	Dace, carp, perch	May-Sept.
Ts'ui-chia-p'u	"	6	Carp, dace	May-July
San-jih-p'u	"	14	Carp, dace, flounder	May-Sept.
Shui-yu-ch'ang	Ch'iao-t'ou	1.5	Perch, carp, flounder, catfish, dace	April-Sept.
Tiao-yu-t'ai	"	6	"	"
Hsi-ho Ku-sung-tzu	Nan-(...)	4	Dace, catfish, flounder	May-Oct.
Ch'an-ling-tzu	"	3	"	"
Wu-(sung)	"	2	"	"
In front of station	"	.2	"	"
North and south of station	Hsia-ma-t'ang	2	Carp, flounder, dace, catfish	May-Sept.
Vicinity of station	Lien-shan-kuan	2	Carp, dace, catfish, flounder	May-Oct.
Vicinity of station	T'ung-yuan-pao	4	Dace	May-Oct.
Vicinity of station	Lin-chia-t'ai	11	Dace, flounder	May-Oct.
Ta'ao-ho	Liu-chia-ho	1.5	Dace, flounder, eel, catfish	"
Hsiao-ch'eng-ch'ang-chao	"	2	Catfish, perch	"
Liu-chia-ho-chao	"	1.5	Carp, perch, dace	"
"	Ch'iu-mu-chuang	1	Dace, carp, eel	"



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Fishing Place	Location	Distance from Location (?)	Kinds of Fish	Season
Liu-chia-ho-yen	(Sau)-t'ai-tzu	2	Dace, eel, catfish, flounder	Oct.-May
Ta'ao-ho	Feng-huang-ch'eng		Perch, eel, catfish, flounder	"
T'ang-shan-ch'eng-ho	T'ang-shan-ch'eng	.2	Perch, flounder, eel, carp, trout	Except winter
T'ieh-ho	"	4	"	"
Swamps in vicinity	Wu-lung-pei	2	Carp, perch	June-Sept.
Ti-erh-ha-mo-t'ang-ho	Ha-mo-t'ang	1	Perch, dace	"
Pools in vicinity	"	12	Perch	"
Ya-lu-chiang Iron Bridge	An-tung	1	Perch, carp, catfish, flounder	May-Oct.
San-tao-lang-t'ou	"	2	"	"
Chiu-lien-ch'eng	"	8	"	"

(IDC 9565 1944)

The hidden treasury of fishes in (Salingilu) Lake on the western border of Manchukuo will be exploited to a great extent for the contribution of food supply in this country. Although it is known that inexhaustible fresh water fishes are existing in the lake, fishing has been abandoned due to its remoteness. Recent experimental fishing in the lake has furnished a large haul of fresh water fish, and the (Hsingan) Products Company, surmounting the difficulty of transportation, will undertake the work on a large scale.

(Hsinking Eng. 3/23/45)

INDUSTRY

ADMINISTRATION

New Council

The Mining and Manufacturing Council will be dissolved with formal establishment of the new council. Rokuzo Takebe, director of the General Affairs Board, will concurrently assume the post of president of the council and Takayuki Furumi, vice director of the same office, will be appointed its vice president. In addition, ...high military officers, the director of the Kwantung Bureau and the presidents of the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Manchuria Heavy Industry Development Corporation will become its counsellors. They will be aided by 30 committee members, comprised of government officials concerned and private technical experts.

(Tok. Eng. 7/13/44)

Aviation Section in Transportation Ministry

The Manchukuoan Government, in consideration of the national importance of aviation and aviation projects, has dissolved the Manchukuoan Aviation Affairs Association as of October 1. Thus it has