

(Continued)

	Sugar (135 kin)	Cotton Yarn "20 count" (bale)	Cement Onoda" (bag)	Brick (1,000)	Iron bar (100 kg.)	Lumber "Red pine" (1 cubic ft.)	Glass Shoko" (case)	Gasoline yellow" (2 cans)	Coal Fushun" (ton)
1934	18.07	231.11	1.52	16.17	12.13	1.11	8.74	9.12	10.42
1935	19.03	238.11	1.56	15.83	11.82	1.09	8.84	8.76	10.98
1936	19.69	248.77	1.45	12.45	11.82	1.29	8.94	8.91	11.65
1937	21.56	292.83	1.44	13.66	22.26	1.72	10.45	9.08	11.65
1938	30.94	403.96	1.53	16.13	20.46	2.62	10.42	9.35	12.65
1939 July	41.15	440.00	1.66	27.85	....	3.42	13.05	9.68	12.80

Retail Price

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

Price Control

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

Principles of Price Control.—(a) Price of domestic commodities shall be stabilized on a comparatively low level, compared with the present level in Japan and Manchoukuo. (b) As

regards articles imported from Japan, a balance shall be maintained between prices in Japan and Manchoukuo. (c) As regards export commodities, special consideration shall be given to conditions in oversea markets. (d) For non-essential commodities, comparatively high prices will be allowed in order to check consumption.

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

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

Table 13. Yields of Bonds and Stocks in Japan

Beginning of month	Bonds			Stocks			New Bonds	
	Government	Local	Debentures	Banks	Industries	Averages	High.	Low.
							(%)	(%)
1929 Jan.	5.136	5.840	6.590	5.71	6.53	6.33	6.200	5.700
1930 "	5.043	6.073	6.475	6.40	8.15	7.75	6.000	5.280
1931 "	5.527	6.128	6.780	7.54	7.50	7.51	6.438	6.000
1932 "	5.995	6.075	6.785	7.20	5.78	6.08	7.070	6.200
1933 "	4.921	5.604	6.344	5.88	4.26	4.60	5.700	3.788
1934 "	4.559	5.055	5.592	5.75	5.01	5.17	6.500	4.500
1935 "	4.607	4.876	5.236	5.37	5.36	5.36	4.500	3.016
1936 "	4.323	4.500	4.720	5.34	5.72	5.64	4.500	3.016
1937 "	3.913	4.208	4.382	5.25	5.44	5.40	4.300	4.200
1938 "	3.886	4.260	4.384	5.22	5.45	5.40	4.300	3.662
" June	3.855	4.244	4.366	5.16	5.78	5.66	4.300	3.657
1939 Jan.	3.824	4.203	4.339	5.26	5.94	5.81	4.315	3.868
" June	3.816	4.197	4.339	5.04	5.65	5.53	4.300	4.150

Table 14. Value Indices of Shares in Japan
(Compiled by the Tokyo Stock Exchange)

		General Index		Public utilities	Finance & insurance	Mining	Textile	Manufacturing	Commerce	Shipping & trans- portation	Ex- change
		Value index	Volume index								
1921 Jan.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1933 Dec.	116.6	86.6	91.4	155.6	154.3	79.2	71.1	37.1	47.7	146.8	
1934 "	119.3	64.3	118.4	168.5	139.2	75.3	74.2	37.3	54.5	115.7	
1935 "	127.2	55.4	156.9	173.9	122.5	72.6	74.3	38.9	59.1	130.6	
1936 "	134.9	54.3	153.5	171.8	138.1	82.6	85.1	29.6	76.0	108.1	
1937 "	159.0	79.6	152.9	176.3	167.1	94.5	105.3	29.2	91.0	133.5	
1938 June	149.3	64.8	160.1	173.4	155.1	76.8	112.6	31.0	93.6	112.3	
" Sept.	147.3	44.2	165.2	175.2	153.8	73.1	109.5	28.6	96.9	111.9	
" Dec.	134.9	49.6	164.2	174.4	138.3	69.1	100.2	28.6	96.5	94.6	
1939 June	150.8	58.0	187.7	181.9	146.2	76.0	112.0	52.1	115.7	92.1	
" Sept.	174.7	127.9	195.3	186.8	163.1	92.5	127.9	54.4	136.3	121.4	

Table 15. Japan's Position in Market Value
Indices of Industrial Shares

	(1929—100)					(1929—100)			
	Japan (Mitsubishi 50 shares)	U. K. (London Cambridge 92 shares)	U. S. A. (Standard Statistics 351 shares)	Germany (Government 213 shares)		Japan (Mitsubishi 50 shares)	U. K. (London Cambridge 92 shares)	U. S. A. (Standard Statistics 351 shares)	Germany (Government 213 shares)
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1935	122.0	100.7	48.0	69.6
1930	65.9	80.6	74.2	80.1	1936	131.7	115.7	67.3	77.8
1931	62.2	62.6	45.9	60.5	1937	147.6	108.3	69.0	87.3
1932	79.3	60.4	24.4	40.3	1938	132.9	88.4	52.6	84.8
1933	115.9	74.1	35.0	51.7	1937 July	157.3	107.9	74.6	89.5
1934	132.9	89.9	42.9	61.8	1938 "	126.8	89.9	56.0	83.9
					1939 "	....	82.7	53.6	...

Table 16. Index Number of Wholesale Prices* by Countries
(1929—100)

	Japan			U. K.	U. S. A.	Germany	France	*Italy	Canada
	General Goods	Export Goods	Import Goods						
1930	82.4	84.1	87.3	84.0	90.7	90.8	88.4	69.3	90.6
1931	69.6	69.9	73.2	70.2	76.6	80.8	80.0	78.1	75.4
1932	73.3	77.1	85.8	67.7	68.0	70.3	68.2	73.0	69.8
1933	81.6	92.4	106.5	68.2	69.3	68.0	63.6	66.5	70.2
1934	80.8	92.8	107.5	71.0	78.7	71.7	60.0	65.0	74.9
1935	84.4	93.7	107.8	74.1	83.9	74.2	54.0	71.5	75.4
1936	89.9	97.3	114.5	78.6	84.8	75.9	65.5	80.1	78.0
1937	108.4	111.8	151.8	89.3	90.6	77.2	92.7	93.6	88.4
1938	114.3	120.9	163.9	77.8	82.5	77.1	104.1	100.3	82.2
1937 June	108.4	113.9	149.1	91.2	91.5	77.3	88.8	93.9	88.5
1938 "	115.7	127.7	172.7	77.9	82.1	77.0	105.3	100.8	83.8
1939 "	122.6	139.6	158.4	75.5	79.3	77.8	108.1	101.0	76.7

References:

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

CHAPTER XVIII

FORESTRY

Distribution of Forest Zones

The forest zones of Manchoukuo principally lie in the northern and eastern sections, namely, in Kirin, Sankiang, Pinkiang, Chientao and Fengtien Provinces, and in some parts of Heiho, Lungkiang and Hsingan Provinces. According to the natural features of the land and artificial divisional environments, these forest zones are divided into ten forest districts, viz.—(1) The Yalu Valley forests, (2) the Tumenkiang Valley forests, (3) the Sungari Valley forests, (4) the Mutankiang forests, (5) the Lalin River Valley, (6) the Sanhsing forests, (7) the forest zone along the Harbin-Suifenh line (8) the Great Hsingan forests, (9) the forest zone along the western division of the North Manchuria Railway line, and (10) the Little Hsingan forests. Excepting the last named forests, these forest zones all occur in the former Kirin and Fengtien Provinces.

Before the foundation of Manchoukuo, little attention was paid to forests and fields. Forests were subjected to indiscriminate felling, and were left to the ravages of fires, with the result that only the natural forests in regions difficult of access remained, though these cover a very considerable area.

Since the establishment of Manchoukuo, the demand for timber has increased in a marked manner, involving no small import of foreign timber. The outbreak of the China Affair and the railway enterprise in North China on the

one hand, and the increased production of pulp and extension of mining on the other heightened the demand for timber. To meet this situation, the Manchoukuo Government directed its efforts to the improvement of the forestry administration as well as of the traffic system, with a view to self-sufficiency in timber supply. In 1938, the production of timber was to have been 12,000,000 koku (one koku equals 10 cubic feet). The upward revision of the five year industrial programme included intensified production of timber as an important item.

The area covered by the standing trees is about 1.4 times the total area of Japan proper. It will be easy to supply timber to Japan from the eight provinces of Manchoukuo, namely, Antung, Fengtien, Kirin, Chentao, Pinkiang, Sankiang, Tunghua, and Mutankiang; while the forest resources of Lungkiang, Heiho, Chinchow, Jehol and the four Hsingan provinces will naturally be assigned for the domestic market.

Forest Area

The total forest area of Manchuria in 1938 was estimated by the forest authorities of the Manchoukuo Government at 87,740,000 hectares. Of this area about one-third is covered with trees, while the rest consists of moorlands. The volume of standing trees is estimated at 3,719,096,000 cubic meters, representing 1,476,647,000 cubic meters of needle-leaf trees and 2,242,450,000 cubic meters of broad-leafed trees.

Table 1. The Wealth of Forest By Provinces.
(1938)

Provinces:	Area (1,000 hectares)			Volume of Standing Trees (1,000 cubic meters)		
	With Trees	Without Trees	Total	Needle-leaf	Broad-leaf	Total
Kirin	997	3,613	4,610	121,640	70,732	192,372
Lungkiang	1,181	6,801	7,981	38,823	142,741	181,565
Heiho	4,681	4,184	8,865	297,294	514,609	811,903
Sankiang	2,603	4,675	7,277	187,146	255,389	442,535
Pinkiang	881	3,123	4,004	27,697	84,235	111,933
Mutankiang	1,238	2,792	4,031	21,922	81,649	163,571
Chientao	1,234	918	2,151	85,022	84,432	169,454
Antung	58	1,481	1,539	—	4,941	4,941
Fengtien	34	3,393	3,387	—	2,973	2,873
Tunghua	778	1,559	2,337	61,874	95,034	156,907
Chinchow	—	2,448	2,448	—	—	—
Jehol	62	6,589	6,651	1,671	3,984	5,655
4 Hsingan Provs.	8,197	24,261	32,458	573,557	901,831	1,475,388
Total	21,943	65,797	87,740	1,476,647	2,242,450	3,719,096

Timber Species

Viewed from the standpoint of dendrologists, certain forests of Manchoukuo belong to the same class as those of the northern part of the temperate zone. The principal, however, belong to the frigid zone, being more or less similar to the Hokkaido forests. Some three hundred species of trees are needle-leafed (coniferous) trees, and twenty-one broad-leafed (deciduous) varieties. Of the conifers, Korean pines (*Pinus koraiensis*) are distributed most extensively through the eastern and northwestern parts of the land. They live longer than any other trees and often grow to several feet in diameter reaching a height of more than a hundred feet. Next to the Korean pines, the species of larch (*Larix Dahurica*) grow straight and tall, challenging the supremacy of the Korean pines, in many places. Of the conifers, firs, spruce and silver firs are found in abundance. Among deciduous trees, there are several kinds of oak, elm, birch, maple, walnut, lime, willow, acacia and poplar. Forests of birch are peculiar to North Manchuria and are found intermingled with other forest growth. Birch forests are found along the North Manchuria Railway lines and over the Hsingan Ranges.

(1) **Yalu District.**—Yalu timber consists of those descriptions which are supplied by the forests in the valley of the Yalu and in the upper course of its branch stream, or the Hun-kian and sent to Antung through these rivers. They represent chiefly needle-leafed trees such as pines, cedars, etc. and supplied in 1938 a total of 682,698 koku (1 Manchoukuo koku equals 0.369 cubic meter) of timber.

(2) **Kirin District.**—Kirin timber represents timber that is produced in the upper course of the Sungari and sent to Kirin by water. They are of the same species as Yalu timber. Output in 1938 was 1,372,676 koku.

(3) **Chientao District.**—The Chientao timber is produced in the valleys of the Tumen and its branches and of the Hunchun. It accounted for 238,792 koku of timber in 1938.

(4) **North Manchurian District.**—This comprises timber produced in the mountain ranges of Yaoyeh, Hsiaopai, Changkwangtsai, Mutanling and Harbin and sent to various points on the Pinsui Line. The production of this group amounted to 4,585,714 koku in 1938. Needle-leafed trees also occupy the greater part of the output.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF TIMBER

Production.—The annual production of timber was 3,800,000 to 3,900,000 koku in the few years preceding the foundation of the Empire. The production decreased considerably in the first two years of the new regime for various reasons. With the growing improvement of various systems and institutions, timber output began to recover from 1934 and registered 6,889,871 koku in 1938.

Consumption.—The average consumption of timber in the five years preceding the founding of the Empire is put at roughly 3,400,000 koku. At the time of the opening of the country timber consumption decreased by over 1,000,000 koku due to the stagnation of various undertakings. With the development of construction works, however, the consumption soon began to increase swiftly reaching 5,000,000 koku in 1932, 6,200,000 koku in 1934 and 6,309,000 koku in 1936. In the past the use of timber had been confined chiefly to construction materials in general, sleepers, spikes, fuel, etc. In view, however, of the recent growth of the forest products industries, especially the manufacture of pulp, it is generally observed that timber consumption in Manchoukuo will greatly increase in the future.

Export and Import of Timber.—In the few years preceding the Manchurian incident the foreign trade of Manchuria in timber yearly amounted to 850,000 to 1,400,000 koku in exports and to 500,000 to 850,000 koku in imports, resulting in an export excess of 100–900,000 koku. Directly after the incident the trade considerably shrivelled. Soon after the establishment of the new Empire, however, the demand for timber increased in marked manner due to the growth of various construction works, so much so that even the expansion in timber production as stated above proved woefully insufficient with the result that the country turned from a timber exporter to an importer. Timber imports from Japan proper, Korea and other places sharply increased in 1933 and 1934. Total timber imports in 1938 were valued at ¥23,967,000, of which ¥20,729,000 was accounted for by Japan.

Exports of timber consist chiefly of the Yalu description, the major part going to Korea and a small portion to North China. A modest quantity of superior grades of Chientao and North Manchurian products is also sent to Japan and China.

Table 2. Demand and Supply of Timber
(Unit: in Japanese Koku: One Koku=10 cubic ft.)

	Output	Export	Import	Consumption	Index
1927-31*	3,841,396	1,037,604	701,480	3,445,236	100
1932	2,687,377	675,000	442,000	2,454,377	71
1933	3,000,418	410,156	1,332,303	3,922,565	114
1934	4,032,526	554,234	1,567,236	9,045,528	146
1935	5,509,987	743,764	1,088,655	5,854,878	170
1936	5,516,002	623,493	933,559	5,826,068	169
1937	7,525,617	564,304	1,105,651	8,066,964	234

Note: * Average.

Timber Output by Localities

Notable in recent years is the growing importance of North Manchuria as a producer of timber. While in 1932 North Manchuria accounted for only 23% of the total timber output

of the country her share has been rapidly advancing, that for 1938 being 67%. The position of the Yalu river valley as a timber producer has shown a marked decline. In 1932 it produced 40% of the total timber output of the country, but by 1938 its share was down to 10%.

Table 3. Forestry Output By Districts and Kinds
(1938)

(Unit in 1,000 new Manchoukuo "Koku"; one "Koku" 0.369 cubic m.)

District:	General Lumber	Telegraph Poles	Special Lumber			Grand Total	Others (1,000 piculs)	
			Spikes	Sleepers	Total incl. logs		Firewood	Charcoal
Yalu District	377	17.2	147	91	316	693	81.5	605
Kirin	988	4.4	82	238	385	1,373	55.8	191
Chientao	185	3.2	8	20	54	239	37.8	114
North Manchuria District	2,782	220.0	220	914	1,804	4,586	177.4	628
Eastern Section	910	22.1	40	99	316	1,226	34.8	86
Northern	545	20.7	—	19	90	635	31.6	138
Hsingan	283	175.4	105	646	962	1,246	20.2	87
Sungari	1,043	1.8	75	150	436	1,479	90.8	316
Total	4,331	244.8	467	1,264	2,559	6,890	352.5	1,538

Investment in Forestry Industry.—Total investments in the forestry industry as at the end of 1938 stood at ¥25,196,500. Manchoukuoan enterprises accounted for ¥24,751,500 of the total.

The member companies of the Association of Manchuria Lumber Producers' Guild, which accounts for a large portion of timber output

in the country, felled 23,746,000 cubic shaku of timber valued at ¥30,596,000 in 1937. The Guild in 1937 consisted of 248 member companies with an aggregate capitalization of ¥17,185,000. They owned 921 lumbering machines and employed 6,274 workers. The daily lumbering capacity of the member companies was given as 146,960 cubic shaku.

Table 4. Outline of Lumber Producers' Guilds in Manchoukuo
(End of 1937)

(Member Companies of Association of Manchuria Lumber Producers' Guilds)

	Member cos.	No. of mills	Capital (¥1,000)	Lumbering machines	No. of workers	Lumbering capacity per day (Cub. ft.)	Output in 1937	
							Volume (1,000 Cub. ft.)	Value (¥1,000)
Harbin	34	4	2,000	80	839	19,800	3,200	4,300
Tunhua	25	3	712	40	246	7,900	810	1,025
Tumen	18	4	3,040	60	281	8,100	1,212	1,429
Fushun	2	2	100	11	54	1,810	315	4,725
Anshan	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antung	23	1	1,000	229	1,241	30,000	4,800	5,182
Kirin	68	7	2,790	133	939	19,300	4,367	5,885
Hsinking	25	10	1,515	145	939	24,000	4,814	6,643
Mutankiang	20	4	1,155	120	1,036	22,460	2,473	3,032
Lungtsing	16	2	600	39	415	4,790	5	8
Fengtien	13	5	4,274	64	284	8,800	1,750	2,620
Total	248	42	17,185	921	6,274	146,960	23,746	30,596

Table 5. Forestry Offices in Manchoukuo
(Oct., 1937)

	Locality	Province
Chaoyangchen	Fengtien	Province
Antung	Antung	"
Tunghua	Tunghwa	"
Fusung	"	"
Tumen	Chientao	"
Hunchun	"	"
Yenki	"	"
Tunhua	Kirin	"
Huatien	"	"
Kirin	"	"
Wuchang	Pinkiang	"
Harbin	"	"
Supei	"	"
Mutankiang	Mutankiang	"
Muling	"	"
Poli	Sankiang	"
Fulinkou	"	"
Fangcheng	"	"
Tangyuan	"	"
Chiamussu	"	"
Tungho	"	"
Pehanchen	Lungkiang	"
Heiho	"	"
Nunkiang	"	"
Peketu	Hsingan	"
Sanho	"	"
Hailar	"	"
Halunaerhshan	"	"
Chengteh	Jehol	"

The Department of Industry of the Manchoukuo Government in 1935 estimated the volume of acerose trees at 5,300 million koku (1 koku equalling 120 board feet) and that of latifoliate trees at 8,000 million koku. Taking these figures as the basis for computation, it is deduced, in considering the Government's forestry preservation policy, that about 140 million koku (in weight 3.5 koku is equal to 1 metric ton) of pulp material can be obtained from the total amount of ezomatsu and todomatsu in the country, estimated at 570 million koku. If 70 years is regarded as the generation period (the period which a tree requires to attain sufficient growth to be used as pulp material) it is estimated that annual production of pulp material from ezomatsu and todomatsu actually possible will be 2,050,000 koku. Even if 60 years is considered as the generation period, the possible amount would be only 2,390,000 koku or 670,000 tons. Thus in order to meet the shortage of over 420,000 tons in Japan, other trees besides the foregoing ezomatsu and todomatsu will have to be utilized for pulp manufacturing.

Pulp Industry

In view of the heavy demand for pulp for paper manufacturing as well as for rayon and other products, the government has been encouraging the pulp industry. There were in 1937 five large pulp companies with an aggregate nominal capital of ¥50,000,000 and with an annual production capacity of 72,000 metric tons. These companies were affiliated with the Japanese interests of Oji, Terada, Kawanishi and Ohkawa. The Government is reported to have allotted to each company an annual production quota of 10,000 metric tons in 1938 and 15,000 metric tons in the succeeding years.

There are many kinds of timber used for the manufacture of pulp, but by far the most extensively used are acerose trees, chiefly ezomatsu (*Picea ajanensis*) and todomatsu (*Abies sachalinensis*). In Manchuria the Chinese cypress and white firs (*Abies firma*) are especially used.

Besides wood pulp, reeds growing on the banks of the Liao, Yalu and Sungari rivers and in the Takushan district, Antung Province, have in recent times come to be used as raw material for the pulp industry. The pioneer in this field is the Kangte Reed Pulp Company in Yingkow, established by the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company of Japan in 1936. Excellent pulp is being manufactured from reeds by this company. A process of manufacturing staple fibre from soya bean stalks has also been discovered and is being employed by the Manchuria Bean Stalk Pulp Company, which was founded at Kaiyuan in September, 1937.

From the standpoint of management, the pulp industry in Manchuria is fairly inferior to that in Karafuto because the high cost of wood, the poor quality of materials and transportation inconveniences make it considerably difficult to place the Manchuria industry on a paying basis. Moreover, such factors as electric power, water utilization, transportation facilities and chemical materials are by no means favourable to the industry.

Table 6. Pulp Companies in Manchoukuo and Kwantung
(End of May, 1938)

	Nominal Capital (¥1,000)	Capacity per year (M. tons)	Affiliation	Factories
Yalu Seishi Pulp Co.	5,000	12,000	Oji Interest	Antung
Manchuria Pulp Co.	10,000	15,000	Terada "	Hualin
Nichi-Man Pulp Co.	10,000	15,000	Oji "	Tunhua
Toyo Pulp Co.	10,000	15,000	Kawanishi "	Tungchingcheng
East Manchuria Rayon Pulp Co.	75,000	15,000	Ohkawa "	Kaishantun
Total	115,000	72,000		

Forests in Kwantung Province

On the establishment of the Government of Kwantung, the problem of reforestation was immediately taken up, and as an initial step, nursery farms were established at Port Arthur, Dairen and Chinchow with an aggregate area of 400 chobu or 1,000 acres, for the purpose of supplying saplings for the work undertaken by the Government. In order to encourage the general public in this useful undertaking, the Govern-

ment rented forest land, free of charge, to those desirous of growing timber, supplying seeds and young trees gratis. Moreover, regulations have also been issued for the protection of forests. These measures have had the desired effect, and, with the increasing interest taken by the public in the matter of reforestation, many nursery farms owned by villagers have been established. The total area of forest and hills in Kwantung Province is as follows:—

Table 7. Area of Forests in Kwantung By Ownership
(Unit in Cho; 1 Cho=2.45 acre)

	Area of Forests			Area of Afforestation			
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Public	Private	Total
1932	78,613	15,523	94,136	301	760	952	2,014
1933	78,701	15,455	94,146	303	702	685	1,690
1934	78,138	15,744	93,888	276	493	724	1,494
1935	72,457	20,422	92,878	111	237	648	996
1936	66,535	23,899	90,434	49	241	429	718
1937	59,219	30,423	89,642	255	167	383	806
1937:							
Dairen	5,437	37	5,474	61	6	14	81
Port Arthur	25,945	6,969	32,914	105	10	26	141
Chinchow	13,442	7,201	20,643	80	47	69	205
Pulantien	9,394	11,863	21,257	—	91	225	317
Pitsuwo	5,001	4,354	9,355	—	13	48	62

References:

- Table Nos.: 1-3 a, 4 b, 5 a, 6-7 c.
Key: a—Dept. of Ind., Manchoukuo.
b—Assn. of Manchuria Lumber Producers' Guilds.
c—Kwantung Bureau.

CHAPTER XIX

FISHERIES

GENERAL

Although the total area of Manchoukuo is more than 1,300,000 square kilometers, the coast line is only about 700 kilometers in length (excluding that of the Kwantung Leased Territory), and the coast is made up of small shallow bays, which readily freeze in winter, and the localities are not generally favourable for fishing. Only along the coast of the Kwantung Leased Territory has the fishing industry developed to some extent, for Dairen and other large consuming centers are near at hand and transport is easy. Recently not only have Japanese residents in the Leased Territory been engaged in fisheries, but also some fishing boats have come from Japan proper to the Liaotung coasts to give a stimulus to the improvement of the old-fashioned Chinese method of fishing.

In Manchoukuo there are several large rivers and lakes, and a large amount of fresh water fish are caught annually; particularly in North Manchuria, fresh water fishing holds an important economic position.

As for the catches of fish in Manchuria complete statistics are still lacking. It is computed that the catches of fresh water fish reach about ¥6,500,000 a year. In regard to salt water fish, however, the figures obtainable are not entirely groundless. From the former regime till June, 1934 there was a fishing bureau at Yingkow, which kept in touch with fishermen and yearly published statistics. In view of the fact, however, that whatever its formal function, this bureau was intended to impose taxes upon the fishermen and fish mongers, and that the authorities levied exorbitant rates and were very rigorous in their enforcement, it may be presumed that many false notifications were filed with the bureau by fishermen and fish mongers. According to the returns published by that bureau, the annual average amount of catches of salt water fish in Manchoukuo is estimated at about half the value of catches of fresh water fish. The Kwantung Leased territory accounted for catches valued at ¥7,462,000 in 1937.

SALT WATER FISHERIES

Along the Coast of Pohai or Gulf of Pechili

The fishing district in the eastern coast lies for 266 kilometers extending from north of Fu-hsien, Kaiping to Yingkow, while that in the northern district lies for 533 kilometers extending from Panshan, Chin-hsien, Chihhsi, Hsing-cheng to Suichung, and the species of fish found in the eastern coast are hair-tail, sea-cucumber, oyster, guchi, scomberomorus, prawn, crabs, etc., and those found in the western are prawn, shrimp, crab, hair-tail, seabream, clam, etc.

Along the Coast of Yellow Sea

Scarcity of fish and the freezing of the coast during the winter have prevented any notable development. Species of fish found there are

prawn, pseudosaiena, guchi, lateolabrac, scomberomorus, shark, cod and hair-tail. The fishing district is about 104 kilometers, extending from Antung, Fengcheng to Chuangho. The waters of these seas are not suited for the habitation of fish as they are for the most part shallow and of low salinity, and freezes easily in winter. The sea-bottom is generally flat and covered with mud as though the plains of Manchoukuo had been submerged. On stormy days the seas are disturbed to their bottoms, turning the water yellowish. The annual catch in the Gulf of Pechihli does not exceed 1,000,000 yen, while the Yellow Sea at present yields less than 300,000 yen. The permanent fishermen are scarce. Generally they carry on fishing combined with farming.

Table 1. No. of Fishing Households and Population in Kwantung Province Permanently Occupied

Year	Japanese		Manchoukuoans		Total	
	No. of households	Population	No. of households	Population	No. of households	Population
1929	82	141	5,694	19,664	5,776	19,805
1930	89	328	5,648	14,583	5,737	14,911
1931	87	372	5,625	14,592	5,712	14,964
1932	95	419	5,299	12,108	5,394	12,527
1933	114	450	4,921	13,065	5,035	13,515
1934	110	449	4,891	12,942	5,001	13,391
1935	105	472	4,749	12,955	4,854	13,427
1936	106	523	4,541	12,604	4,647	13,127
1937	174	803	4,272	11,469	4,446	12,272

Year	Partially Occupied					
	No. of households	Population	No. of households	Population	No. of households	Population
1929	9	15	3,555	10,246	3,564	10,261
1930	27	38	3,795	9,375	3,822	9,413
1931	30	29	3,757	8,413	3,787	8,442
1932	24	24	2,963	5,715	2,987	5,739
1933	20	27	4,012	9,614	4,032	9,641
1934	20	22	3,901	9,925	3,921	9,947
1935	12	12	3,895	9,983	3,907	9,995
1936	23	23	4,151	10,426	4,174	10,449
1937	26	42	4,085	10,669	4,111	10,711

FRESH WATER FISHING

Manchuria is favored with numerous large rivers and lakes, which abound with as many as 185 kinds of fish, of which one half belong to the carp family, followed by those related to the salmon and trout families. Commercial fresh water fishing is conducted on a scale ten times greater than coastal fishing. Accompanying the establishment of public peace and the improvement and expansion of communication facilities, the industry is expected to show a far greater development than salt water fishing in the future.

Fish are taken in various ways ranging from such primitive methods as spearing and hook-and-line fishing, to large-scale fishing with huge nets. Fishing during the freezing season is pursued through ingenious methods, developed through long years of experience and experimentation.

Table 2. Fresh Water Catches (Recent Yearly Average)

	Catches (1,000 kin)	Value (1,000 yen)
Nun-kiang	55,000	3,000
Sungari River	28,000	2,500
2nd Sungari River	2,530	
Mutan-kiang	300	
Kingpo Lake	170	
Ussuri River	2,600	
Amur River		1,000
Liao-ho	4,000	
Hsingkai Lake	50	
Water Course of Hulun Lake	1,750	
Total	94,400	6,500

Note: Kiang and ho means river.

The exports and imports of aquatic products of Manchoukuo for the last few years is appended:—

Table 3. Exports & Imports of Marine Products

Year	Import		Export		Excess of Import		%	
	Quantity (Piculs)	Value (Hk. Tls.)	Quantity (Piculs)	Value (Hk. Tls.)	Quantity (Piculs)	Value (Hk. Tls.)	Import	Export
1928	497,105	4,501,101	105,763	720,208	391,342	3,780,893	86.2	13.8
1929	489,637	4,403,861	160,626	859,229	239,011	3,544,632	83.7	16.3
1930	375,284	4,415,827	107,413	725,010	267,871	3,690,817	85.9	14.1
1931	158,228	2,974,735	138,823	1,065,842	19,405	1,908,893	73.6	26.4
1932	324,297	7,394,836*	99,826	1,947,744*	224,471	5,447,092*	79.1	20.9
1933	460,411	8,169,789*	122,839	480,780*	337,572	7,689,009*	94.9	5.1
1934	401,315	8,237,951*	64,686	406,173*	336,629	7,831,778*	95.3	4.7
1935	381,259	8,552,935*	71,556	543,429*	309,703	8,009,506*	94.0	6.0
1936		12,004,674*		356,634*		11,648,040*	97.3	2.7
1937		20,584,738*		422,192*		20,162,546*	97.9	2.1
1938		17,136,000*		815,567*		16,321,000*	95.2	4.8

Note: * represent MV.

Kwantung Leased Territory.—This district large and large markets are close at hand, the situation is favourable for deep sea fishing. fishing industry. As the fishing area is very Available statistics are given below:—

Table 4. No. of Fishing Crafts in Kwantung Province

Year	Junks	Sampans	Japanese type	Foreign type	With engines	Transport boats	Total
1929	957	4,999	195	—	82	49	6,282
1930	1,093	4,791	161	1	115	68	6,229
1931	1,092	4,679	179	—	133	72	6,155
1932	965	4,839	142	—	150	64	6,160
1933	911	4,898	131	—	162	69	6,171
1934	875	4,931	115	—	167	59	6,147
1935	858	4,823	106	—	170	149	6,106
1936	854	4,719	115	—	176	113	5,977
1937	753	4,550	80	—	189	253	5,825

Table 5. Marine Catches in Kwantung Province

(Unit: Volume in 1,000 Kwan; 1 Kwan=3.75 kilograms; Value in ¥1,000)

	Sea-bream		Cod		Hair-tail		Guchi		Scomberomorus		Halibut	
	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.
1932	797	183	2,622	734	917	350	2,445	748	386	357	1,595	440
1934	30	169	1,399	395	1,340	437	3,492	1,176	365	361	1,424	598
1935	62	229	1,329	381	1,223	395	3,379	1,292	375	358	1,938	755
1936	45	162	1,832	507	1,100	338	5,015	1,716	282	319	2,298	796
1937	30	141	1,916	461	1,378	480	5,259	2,110	174	260	2,104	797

	Lateola-brax		Batoidei		Lepido-trigla*		Sea-Cucumber		Prawn & Shrimps		Total incl. Others Value
	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	Vol.	Val.	
1932	54	46	523	101	448	94	132	103	334	407	4,104
1934	53	63	755	124	342	118	115	115	404	662	5,016
1935	68	78	881	156	580	161	118	121	286	596	5,519
1936	68	75	1,079	165	625	148	133	139	260	538	5,783
1937	49	66	968	152	620	159	185	150	568	1,547	7,462

Note: * Includes gurnet.

Table 6. Amount and Value of Marine Manufactures in Kwantung Province

Year	Preserved and dried articles		Finished articles		Total	
	Quantity (Kwan)	Value (Yen)	Quantity (Kwan)	Value (Yen)	Quantity (Kwan)	Value (Yen)
1929	1,657,245	1,141,895	99,351	192,343	1,774,596	1,334,238
1930	1,623,218	1,151,380	84,790	188,194	1,708,008	1,339,574
1931	1,562,667	911,492	86,783	189,839	1,649,450	1,101,331
1932	1,500,213	959,782	85,074	201,654	1,585,287	1,161,436
1933	1,588,508	965,482	85,907	214,942	1,674,415	1,180,424
1934	914,741	798,130	88,876	223,074	1,003,617	1,021,204
1935	1,056,159	667,429	87,224	210,010	1,143,383	877,439
1936	911,643	625,092	92,491	225,127	1,004,134	850,217
1937	891,573	576,581	50,172	114,912	941,745	691,493

SALT MANUFACTURE

The salt manufacturing industry of Manchoukuo dates back to 1862 when the first salt field was laid out at Erhtaokou, Kaipingsien. After that those salt fields were gradually opened along the coast of South Manchuria and particularly of the Liaotung Peninsula, but owing to the maladministration and neglect by the Chinese

and Russian authorities the industry languished. The solar evaporation process which is employed in Manchuria is well suited to the climate and very moderate in cost in comparison with that used in Japan. Early perceiving the prospective contribution of the production of Manchurian salt to the salt policy of Japan, the

authorities of the Kwantung Bureau have made utmost possible efforts for the encouragement and improvement of the industry. As a result, salt production in Kwantung Province has considerably increased. In other parts of Manchuria, however, the industry was seriously affected by exorbitant taxes, representing many times production cost during the former regime. Since the Manchuria incident, the spirit of the

Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc has been emphasized in regard to salt manufacture as in the case of other industries. Thus, in conjunction with the Kwantung authorities, the Manchoukuo Government has given close attention to the salt industry.

Salt production in recent years is tabulated as follows:—

Table 7. Salt Production in Manchuria

	Manchoukuo		Kwantung		Total	
	Area (Cho)	Output (m. tons)	Area (Cho)	Output (m. tons)	Area (Cho)	Output (m. tons)
1934	8,295	168,268	7,080	249,367	15,375	418,135
1935	14,643	396,310	8,653	505,809	23,296	902,119
1936	14,678	372,711	9,024	413,084	23,702	785,385
1937	13,879	334,549	9,082	429,188	22,961	763,737
1938	.....	222,613	9,082	424,342	.....	646,955

Table 8. Demand and Supply of Salt (Unit: M. tons)

(A) Manchoukuo

	Government Sale	Commercial Sale	Export of Industrial Salt	Others	Loss	Carried to following year	Total
1934	74,956	126,543	98,583	4,931	18,870	302,796	323,833
1935	85,210	120,280	75,280	3,578	17,471	396,609	302,497
1936	99,197	155,234	110,747	4,998	41,968	356,767	412,144
1937	273,372		115,000	.....	—	235,214	388,372

(B) Kwantung

	Export				Consumption	Carried to following year	Total incl. others
	Japanese monopoly	Industrial use	Chosen	Karafuto			
1934	55,502	103,675	71,675	19,498	19,393	.....	269,792
1935	48,512	129,993	35,351	23,542	23,692	326,563	261,997
1936	47,891	195,768	31,786	17,366	24,764	449,205	331,694
1937	47,016	380,666	56,978	26,999	47,136	250,879	561,963
1938	137,899	163,566	62,961	32,951	101,635	174,123	502,042

Organization of a Salt Co.—The Manchuria Salt Industry Company, a joint Japan-Manchoukuo enterprise, was organized on April 27, 1936. Under the supervision of the Department of Industry of Manchoukuo, the company is engaged exclusively in the production, sale and exportation of Manchurian salt.

According to the company's programme extending over eight years, 1,400 hectares of salt-fields will be developed in the first four year-period and 2,200 additional hectares in the latter four years.

With the completion of the eight year programme, 143,000 tons of salt will be produced

by the company in the new fields in one year, and the other existing salt-fields will produce 123,000 tons annually, inclusive of 29,000 tons, which represent the increase after the existing fields have been improved in eight years. All the salt output amounting to 266,000 tons by 1944 will be shipped to Japan.

The Japanese interests investing in the company comprise: Oriental Development Co., South Manchuria Railway Co., Dai-Nippon Salt Industry Co., Tokuyama Soda Co., Asahi Glass Mfg. Co., Japan Soda and Bleaching Powder Manufacturers' Association.

References:

- Table Nos.: 1 c, 2 a, 3 b, 4-6 c, 7-8 d.
Key: a—Dept. of Industry, Manchoukuo.
b—Dept. of Finance & Commerce.
c—Kwantung Bureau.
d—S. M. R. Co.

CHAPTER XX
MINING

Mining has been one of the most successful industries undertaken in Manchoukuo. The country's share in natural resources is considered to be extremely large and with proper operations it is believed that revenue from this industry can be multiplied several times from that obtaining at present. From investigations made heretofore it is reliably known that the country has a very large supply of coal, iron ore and oil shale. There are also strong indications that gold and magnesite deposits are vast.

There are reasons to believe that the country is also rich in deposits of steatite, dolomite, quartzite, limestone, fire clay, silica, lead and marble but the extent of such deposits is still unknown. Authorities are united in the belief that Manchoukuo is favoured with rich resources of gold ore, especially along the upper reaches of the Amur River and in certain regions of the Sungari Nonni Yalu and Luho rivers.

Table 1. Mineral Resources (1938)

	Metric tons
Coal	11,437,265,000
Iron Ore	1,513,790,000
Oil Shale	7,628,000,000
Magnesite	5,000,000,000
Fire Clay	100,000,000
Alumina Shale	25,318,000
Gold Ore (kgs.)	6,000,000

In contradistinction to the rich mineral resources of the country, the mining operations that are being carried on are still small in scale. A number of large projects have been formulated to exploit the resources on a larger scale, and since 1938 much headway has been witnessed consequent upon the delivery of foreign and Japanese mining machinery and appliances.

The output of minerals in recent years is tabulated as follows:

Table 2. Output of Principal Minerals

	Iron Ore (1,000 m. tons)	Sulphuric Iron Ore (m. tons)	Gold (Kg.)	Lead Ore (m. tons)	Copper Ore (m. tons)	Manganese Ore (m. tons)	Coal (1,000 m. tons)	Oil Shale (m. tons)
	1926	1,117	2,756	1,674	2,823	495	245	7,855
1930	832	3,028	1,478	.....	840	609	10,159	981
1934	1,105	7,770	464	269	.....	653	10,433	2,106
1935	1,463	9,110	1,887	1,490	.....	600	11,056	3,437
1936	1,934	5,748	3,657	16,713	.....	355	11,646	3,648

	Magnesite (m. tons)	Soap-stone (m. tons)	Dolomite (m. tons)	Limestone (m. tons)	Asbestos (m. tons)	Fire-clay (m. tons)	Silica (m. tons)	Felspar (m. tons)
	1926	20,000	34,906	83,336	270,333	63	37,781	19,724	667
1930	29,016	25,726	116,925	688,489	110	53,664	20,000	500
1934	78,752	75,360	166,758	655,647	119	137,471	154,930	3,979
1935	156,586	70,572	171,033	855,267	70	181,730	148,754	29,874
1936	336,853	82,878	283,908	1,262,154	69	164,380	43,877	14,106

Mining Policy

The exploitation of mineral resources is carried out in accordance with the following policy:

1. Coal mining will be controlled by the Government to secure rational exploitation, cheap supply of fuel, development of productive industries and increased exports.

2. Special corporations of a semi-official nature will be formed for the investigation, management and exploitation of such mines as are

essential to military purpose or national defence.

3. The management of State-owned gold and alluvial gold mines will be entrusted to those special companies, while proper guidance and assistance will be given by the authorities to private gold or alluvial gold mines.

With the foregoing policies in view, the Government has been readjusting various mines and conducting survey regarding the economic value and other conditions of the mines. On the other hand, it has established the Manchuria

Petroleum Company, the Manchuria Colliery Company and the Manchuria Gold Mining Company to secure a rational management and development of the oil and other mineral industries. Conforming with the general policy of recognizing the validity of the mining concessions obtained under the old regime as well as of the mining applications filed up to the present since the founding of the new State, provided they do not conflict with existing laws and regulations, the Government is examining the old concessions permits and studying the actual conditions of the various mines as well as the payment of taxes by the mines.

Legal Minerals

On August 1, 1935 the Manchoukuo Government issued a new mining law and related laws and orders, which were put into force on September 1, 1935. The following 40 minerals are provided for by the laws as legal minerals:—

Gold ore, silver ore, *platinum ore, copper ore, *lead ore, *zinc ore, *tin ore, *iron ore, *antimony ore, *aluminum ore, *nickel ore, cobalt ore, *iron sulphide ore, chrome ore, *manganese ore, bismuth ore, *tungsten ore, *molybdenum ore, *quick silver ore, arsenic ore, *phosphorous ore, sulphur, *black lead, *coal, *petroleum, asphalt, oil shale, limestone, muscovite, *magnesite, fluor-spar, feldspar, *fire-proof clay, barytes, *nitre, gypsum, silica, *steatite, *asbestos, mica.

Note: The minerals marked with the asterisk are not to be left to uncontrolled operations by private enterprise for the protection of natural resources or for national defence.

The former mining regulations and the Japanese Mining Law divide mining privileges into prospecting and mining, but in reality the system of granting prospecting privileges does more harm than good to the development of the mining industry. In consideration of this fact, the new Mining Law limits mining privileges purely to mining. In order, however, to encourage prospecting and mining, the above law contains provisions reducing the mine-lot tax by 50 per cent for the period of three years after obtaining mining privileges.

In view of the vastness of the mineral reserves of the country it is the policy of the Government to welcome foreign investments in the mining industry. From this standpoint it is provided in the Mining Law that foreigners

may also engage in mining if they obtain special permission from the Minister of Industry.

From the viewpoint of national defence and preservation of natural resources, the Law forbids unsystematized mining by private interests, stipulating that application for mining may be restricted by designating the districts or minerals concerned by Imperial Ordinance.

For the purpose of controlling exploitation of the important mineral resources, the Government has established Mining Inspectorates at Hsinking, Mukden, Tsitsihar and Jehol City as local administrative organs under direct control of the Department of Industry.

(For full text of Mining Law refer to Page 958, Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book, 1936 issue).

Special Mining Corporations

Since the various rights previously held by Japan in Manchuria were accorded full and effective protection by the Manchoukuo Government upon its inception, four major special mining corporations have been established under joint sponsorship of the Department of Industry and the South Manchuria Railway Company, with the latter furnishing the greater part of the capital. Through these concerns, a rational exploitation of the vast mineral resources of the country under State control is being accomplished. These are the Manchuria Gold Mining Company, the Manchuria Coal Mining Company, the Manchuria Petroleum Company and the Manchuria Mining Development Company, details of which are given elsewhere in this chapter.

The Geological Institute

The Geological Institute was established by the South Manchuria Railway Company in 1907 at Fushun and later transferred to Dairen. Among its noteworthy achievements may be mentioned the discovery of extensive iron deposits at Anshan and seven other places, the discovery of magnesium ores in the Kaiping and Haicheng districts, the discovery of the regions where potash feldspars abound, and the investigation and the topographical survey of coal fields at various places. The Institute has become the chief medium of geological investigations and consequently the chief source of geological information in Manchuria.

COAL

Manchoukuo's most important mineral product is coal. The coal deposits of the country are estimated at 11,437,265,000 metric tons by the

Research Bureau of the S.M.R.

The principal deposits classified by provinces are as follows:—

Table 3. Principal Coal Deposits by Regions

Manchuria Coal Mining Co. Management			
Mine	Location	Kind of coal	Estimated Reserves (1,000 m. tons)
Fuchou	Fengtien Prov.	anthracite	20,000
Pataokou	"	"	20,000
Fuhsin	Chinchou Prov.	bituminous	4,000,000
Mishan	Mutankiang Prov.	"	300,000
Chalainor	N. Hsingan Prov.	lignite	400,000
Holikang	Sankiang Prov.	bituminous	600,000
Hsian	Fengtien Prov.	"	600,000
Peipiao	Chinchou Prov.	"	300,000
Veimingshan	Fengtien Prov.	anthracite	4,500
Total incl. others			6,938,000

S.M.R. Management			
Mine	Location	Kind of coal	Estimated Reserves (1,000 m. tons)
Fushun	Fengtien Prov.	bituminous	900,000
Chiaoho	Kirin Prov.	"	456,000
Yentai	Fengtien Prov.	"	40,000
Total incl. others			1,417,700
Grand Total incl. others			8,766,700

Prior to 1931, the annual production of coal in Manchuria averaged about 8,500,000 metric tons, more than 80 per cent of which represented the output of the Fushun coal mine operated by the South Manchuria Railway Company. And even this amount, which can by no means be regarded as very large, could not be consumed within Manchuria; some 3,000,000 tons had to be exported to Japan proper. It happened, therefore, that the necessity of prohibiting the importation of Fushun coal was seriously discussed during the period of depression in the Japanese coal industry, the period from 1931 to 1932. The state of things, however, has now undergone a radical change; with the progress in the economic development of Manchoukuo, the demand for coal began suddenly to increase. In 1934 the Manchuria Coal Mining Company with a capital of ¥80,000,000 was established with a view to taking positive steps for the development and increased production of coal fields throughout the whole of Manchoukuo. The output has increased by leaps and bounds until it reached in 1938 to the amount twice as large as that before the Incident, of which 50 per cent was Fushun coal. By the end of 1939 the plan for increase of production will be in full swing and an increase of several million tons is expected.

This increase, however, is counteracted by such factors as the growth of transportation facilities, rise of industries, and increase of population, resulting in the decreasing trend in the exportation to Japan proper. To overcome this difficulty coal interests are making endeavours for further increases.

Principal Coal Mines

The principal coal mines under operation at present are Fushun, Yentai, Penhsihu and Hsian in Fengtien Province; Fuhsin and Peipiao in Chinchow Province; Holikang in Sankiang Province, Mishan and Muleng in Mutankiang Province, and Chalainoerh in North Hsingan Province. Others of importance are Huoshihling, Chiaoho, Laotoukou, Niuhsintai, Fuchou and Pataokou. The majority of these coal mines is exploited by the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Manchuria Coal Mining Company, established in 1934. Chief among the former's are Fushun and Yentai, while the principal mines owned by the latter are Fuhsin, Hsian and Holikang.

The Fushun and the Yentai mines controlled and worked by the South Manchuria Railway are two of the richest mines in Manchuria. The coal from Fushun mines is rich in volatile matter and is thus used extensively for the production of gas. About forty-seven miles east of Mukden lies the Penhsihu coal mine on the Antung-Mukden line of the S.M.R.

Capital investment in the Fushun and Yentai mines amounted to 137,260,000 yen at the close of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938. Fushun lies in the valley of the Hun River, a little over thirty miles east of Mukden. It runs east and west about 10 miles parallel with the river and from north to south 2½ miles, covering 23 square miles. The seam is interbedded in the tertiary stratum with a northerly dip of about 30 degrees, and with an average thickness of 130 feet, the thickest part being 430 feet.

Coal Output and Export

The output and export of coal are given below:

Table 4. Coal Output by Principal Mines

(Unit: 1,000 metric tons)

(a) By Manchuria Coal Mining Co.

	Fuchou	Potaokou	Veiming-shan	Fuhsin	Mishan	Chalainor	Haokang	Hsian	Peipiao	Total incl. Others
1930	206	88	55	35	..	6	172	43	510	1,104
1931	222	50	11	35	..	20	301	85	656	1,380
1932	187	48	8	10	..	..	95	165	35	548
1933	194	63	..	16	..	74	288	315	60	1,010
1934	161	69	..	31	..	114	315	455	277	1,422
1935	143	87	..	57	17	53	328	679	305	1,669
1936	154	84	..	17	61	..	343	894	293	2,195

(b) By S. M. R. Co.

	Fushun	Yentai	Naitzu-shan	Laotou-kou	Huoshih-ling	Penhsihu	Niusin-tai	Total incl. Others
1930	7,173	178	13	20	91	582	41	8,098
1931	7,355	177	100	10	90	468	36	7,236
1932	5,627	148	19	22	70	502	45	6,433
1933	6,945	161	1	36	84	612	62	7,901
1934	7,520	222	56	55	126	676	75	8,734
1935	8,733	275	146	75	148	744	82	10,214
1936	9,538	310	228	90	151	739	106	10,252

Table 5. Estimated Coal Demand Classified According to the 5-Year Plan

(In 1,000 Metric Tons)

	Heavy Industry	Railway	Others	Export	Bunker	Total
1937	2,067	2,200	6,622	3,900	900	15,686
1938	2,886	2,400	6,320	4,470	970	18,046
1939	3,236	2,600	7,840	6,090	1,070	20,836
1940	6,003	2,800	8,320	5,150	1,100	23,373
1941	8,335	3,000	8,810	5,650	1,150	26,945

Recent Situation

The consumption of coal appreciably rose in the year after the military outbreak of 1931 and continued to rise in the year following, the rate of increase being 20 per cent. for each of these years. In 1935 the figure exceeded the 8 million line, an increase of more than 35 per cent. In the same year the South Manchuria Railway Company accounted for a total output of 10,214,000 metric tons as against 1,669,000 tons of the Manchuria Coal Mining Co.

It was reported in 1939 by the Manchoukuo authorities that coal production in 1938 reached 87% of the amount prescribed for the year under the Five-Year Plan.

The Manchuria Coal Mining Company.—With the two fold object of effecting rational exploitation of coal mines and fundamental control of the coal mining industry of the country, the Manchuria Coal Mining Company was incorporated in May, 1934, with a capitalization of MY516,000,000. Necessitated by the expansion

of its enterprise resulting from the enforcement of its five-year plan of increased production, aiming at ten million tons annual output, the capitalization was raised to MY80,000,000 in April, 1937.

Steady progress has been witnessed in the activities of the Company ever since its establishment. Besides undertaking large-scale development of the Hsinchiu, Pataokou, Fushou and Veimingshan colliers, which are under its direct management, the Company is directing its efforts towards further expansion of its sphere of control. As a step towards this realization, it has purchased the greater part of the shares of the Holikang, Hsian and Peipiao collieries.

Thorough surveys conducted recently have revealed that the estimated deposits of the Hsinchiu coal field, for the exploitation whereof special emphasis has been laid in the Company's five-year plan, reach 4,000 million tons. Coal mines operated or controlled by the Company,

in addition to those above-mentioned, are located at Mishan, Chalainoerh, Hoshihling, Muleng and Fuhsin.

The Company plans to produce twenty million metric tons of coal annually after 1941, the year of the completion of the Five-Year Plan.

Estimated Coal Demand in 1941.—The estimated coal demand in 1941, if the so-called Five-Year Plan which was drawn up in 1937 is realized, will be approximately 27 million metric tons. Of this amount the heavy industries of Manchoukuo will consume 8,335,000 metric tons, the railways, 3,000,000 metric tons and other industries, 8,810,000 metric tons. A further supply of 5,650,000 metric tons will be exported while 1,150,000 metric tons will be allotted for

shipping use. Under the revised 5-Year Plan of 1938 coal production will be expanded to 28 million metric tons in 1941, which will permit larger exports to be effected.

Iron Industry

The iron deposits of Manchuria, as far as they are known, are mainly distributed over the areas lying to the east and to the south of the city of Fengtien (Mukden). On the basis of proved deposits alone, it is estimated that the production of pig iron at the rate of 5,000,000 tons annually will last for at least one hundred years. Iron ore deposits in the major mines are tabulated as follows:

Table 6. Principal Iron Deposits by Regions

Region	Species	Deposits (1,000 m. tons)	Iron contents
Anshan	Hematite	Rich	50-60%
	Magnetite	Rich	60-68%
Kungchuling	Hematite	Lean	40%
	Magnetite	Lean	35%
Penhsihu	Magnetite	Rich	60-68%
	Magnetite	Lean	33%
Waitoushan	Magnetite	150,000	above 30%

Table 7. Chemical Analysis of Manchurian Iron Ore

Mine	Species	Iron	Alumina	Lime	Magne-site	Manga-nese	Sulphur	Phosphorite	Silicic acid
Miaoerhkow of Penhsihu	Rich	64.01	1.28	0.45	0.027	0.37	0.116	0.017	6.17
	Lean	33.63	0.37	0.38	0.08	..	0.030	0.059	50.93
Talitzukou	Lean	33.08	..	1.12	..	5.40	0.244	..	13.72
Yingta'oyuan (incl. Wang-chiaputzu)	Rich	54.40	0.32	0.63	0.65	0.86	0.31	0.04	19.74

The ores found in Manchoukuo are generally hematite and contain from 34% to 70% of iron. The bulk of the deposits analyze between 35% to 40%. The main iron belts of Manchuria lie along the Mukden-Dairen and Mukden-Antung sections of the South Manchuria Railway system,

centering around Anshan and Penhsihu. The Anshan district deposits are the most important. These spread in a semi-circle with a radius of 10 kilometers with Anshan as the center. There stands the largest iron works in Manchuria, the Showa Steel Works.

Table 8. Iron Ore Production in Manchoukuo

(In Metric Tons)

	Lean Ore	Rich Ore	Total		Lean Ore	Rich Ore	Total
1917	3,585	99,561	103,146	1931	673,380	250,879	924,259
1922	600	139,528	140,128	1932	742,810	237,068	979,878
1927	457,300	173,304	630,604	1933	770,381	328,032	1,098,413
1928	488,000	185,624	673,624	1934	739,623	393,748	1,133,371
1929	529,490	251,768	781,258	1935	985,480	492,460	1,477,940
1930	523,894	359,603	883,497	1936	1,325,219	579,374	1,904,593
				1937 (1st half)	..	..	1,029,065

Table 9. Production of Steel Materials By Kinds in Manchoukuo

(In Metric Tons)

	1935	1936		1935	1936
Steel Rods	12,346	67,287	Thick Steel Plates	—	498
Rails	8,397	38,228	Cast Steel	—	152
Thin Steel Plates	4,704	29,141	Total	25,447	135,306

Table 10. Pig Iron Production in Manchoukuo*
(In Metric Tons)

	Pig iron	Steel	Steel materials		Pig iron	Steel	Steel materials
1933	433,523	.....	.....	May	60,987	30,880	26,323
1934	475,826	.....	.....	June	64,915	30,756	25,577
1935	607,948	136,817	25,447	July	65,273	35,642	26,390
1936	633,393	344,424	135,306	Aug.	69,089	36,886	27,065
1937:				Sept.	67,107	39,984	26,866
Jan.	55,863	33,970	36,409	Oct.	74,374	49,684	35,516
Feb.	49,635	27,432	36,449	Nov.	75,234	52,359	44,038
Mar.	52,383	33,610	41,479	Dec.	75,730	25,490	15,439
Apr.	51,548	29,851	28,115	Total	762,138	426,544	369,666

Note: * Represents production by Showa Steel Works and Penhsihu Iron & Colliery Co.

Table 11. Pig Iron Production in Manchoukuo Classified by Companies
(In Metric Tons)

	Showa Steel Works (Former Anshan Iron Works)	Penhsihu Iron & Colliery Company	Total		Showa Steel Works (Former Anshan Iron Works)	Penhsihu Iron & Colliery Company	Total
1925	85,886	50,799	136,685	1932	287,124	81,057	368,181
1926	146,327	51,810	198,143	1933	317,573	115,950	433,523
1927	192,895	51,308	244,203	1934	322,376	153,450	475,826
1928	220,637	64,038	284,675	1935	456,848	151,100	607,948
1929	217,859	77,521	295,380	1936	472,993	160,400	633,393
1930	262,994	86,241	349,235	1937	762,138		762,138
1931	276,650	65,620	342,270				

Showa Steel Works

More than 80 per cent of all the iron output in Manchuria is produced at the Showa Steel Works, at Anshan. Known formerly as the Anshan Foundry, it had been operated as a joint Sino-Japanese undertaking under the title of Chen Hsing Tieh Kung Ssu until 1916 when the South Manchuria Railway Company took it over and began to extend it at the cost of MY38 million, the objectives being 1 million tons of pig iron and 800,000 tons of manufactured steel annually. Under the initial program work was commenced on the plant for an annual production of 150,000 tons, calling for 2 blast furnaces each of 300 tons capacity, coke ovens, railways, electricity, and water works. In 1919, however, the undertaking, all but completed had to be discontinued in consequence of the chaotic conditions developed in world economies and iron industry. The Anshan Foundry's revival did not take place until the successful development of the special process for dealing with ores of low grade. The main point of the new Anshan method is to transform the hematite into magnetite by roasting and turn it into brittle and easily crushable substance. From the material, iron is concentrated by magnetism.

The Foundry, thanks to the same process, produced in 1927 more than 200,000 metric tons of pig iron. Resuming the original plan, the 300 tons units were replaced by those of 350 tons,

to which a furnace of 500 tons capacity was also added. In 1930 or the year immediately preceding the military outbreak the output of pig iron had been raised to 280,000 tons per year. In June, 1933, the Anshan Foundry was transferred from the South Manchuria Railway Company to the newly formed Showa Steel Works. In December, 1937 the Showa Steel Works was placed under the management of the newly established Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation.

For finishing operations the Showa Steel Works possessed two small bar mills, a black sheet mill, medium plate mill and rail mill. There has been installed, in addition, a dressing plant, coke plant, by-product plant, ceramic plant, repair shops and heat control plant. The products include, in addition to iron, blooms, hoop billets, sheet bars, rails and large shapes, small bars, wire rods and skelp, black steel sheets, galvanized steel sheets, and as by-products, road tar, pitch, creosote, naphthalene, benzol, ammonium sulphate.

Equipment in the black steel mill of the Showa plant was manufactured by the Krupp Grosenwerk, Germany, and rolling mills and other equipment for rails and other various forms of steel are likewise of German make.

First Extension Program.—This undertaking was commenced in April, 1933, and completed in March, 1935, when Manchuria saw the first

steel produced on its soil. In order to finance the undertaking the Company had increased its capital from MY25 million in 1933 to MY90 million in 1937.

Second Extension Program.—The second program was launched towards the close of the year 1934 and completed in March, 1937. Under this program the production of pig iron has been increased from 440,000 to 650,000 metric tons per year by addition of a furnace, and the production of manufactured steel from 350,000 to 500,000 metric tons per year by addition of 2 hearths. The total cost of MY26 million involved was met by bonded borrowing.

3rd & 4th Extension Programs.—The 3rd and 4th extension programs form part of the 5-year industrial plan of Manchoukuo. Through the 3rd extension developments the Showa Steel Works will attain the productive capacity of 1 million tons of pig iron and 800,000 tons of manufactured steel, the goal for which the Anshan Foundry was placed under the enterprise of the South Manchuria Railway Company in the year 1916.

5th & 6th Extension Programs.—The fifth and sixth extension programs of the Showa Steel Works, entailing a total expenditure of ¥622,240,000, whereby pig iron production would be increased by another 1,360,000 metric tons to bring the total productive capacity of the mills to 3,060,000 tons were outlined by the directors of the Showa Steel Works to executives of the South Manchuria Railway Company, early in 1939. The above two programs, running concurrently, should get under way some time in 1939 and are scheduled to be completed in 1942.

Besides boosting the pig iron output to 3,060,000 tons from the capacity of 750,000 tons obtaining in 1938, the new plans provide for increasing the production of luppe by 40,000 tons, in addition to the 200,000 ton output called for under the third and fourth stage programs. The portion of these programs concerning luppe was originally scheduled for completion in 1938, but has been carried over to 1939, owing to unavoidable delays. Upon consummation of the fifth and sixth stage programs in 1942 luppe output will be augmented to 240,000 tons.

The production of steel ingots by the end of 1942 would also be raised by 1,750,000 tons. This should bring total productions to 2,830,000 tons, inclusive of the productive capacity obtaining in 1938 of 580,000 tons, and the output of 500,000 tons provided under the third and fourth stage plans. Completion of that part of the plans relating to steel ingot production has also been delayed, though its consummation

was scheduled for 1938. The Showa Steel Works was planning in 1939 to obtain the huge supply of coal necessary for carrying out the fifth and sixth stage plans from the Fushun, Penhsihu and Yentai collieries. In 1939 it hoped to obtain 3,297,000 tons; in 1940, 4,620,000 tons; in 1941, 6,196,000 tons, and in 1942, 6,420,000 tons. It is held doubtful, however, whether the productive capacity of these coal mines in Manchuria will be sufficient to furnish such enormous supplies of coal. It is believed that in the final analysis some of the needed supply will have to be obtained from the Kailan Mining Administration in North China.

For the year ending March 31, 1938 the Showa Steel Works produced 667,393 metric tons of pig iron. The output of steel billets was 515,347 metric tons, steel sheets 455,809 metric tons and steel materials 215,383 metric tons.

Industrial Position of Anshan.—The iron works at Anshan has been operated on an experimental basis for the most part. It was not until 1935 that the enterprise was able to declare a distribution of profit. When production is being extended by successive stages, almost regardless of the business side of the enterprise, the Company, under the increasing weight of capital investment, can hardly be expected to place itself on a well paying basis for years to come. However, it is noteworthy that the produce of the Showa Steel Works has since a couple of years ago given birth to a number of steel and machinery manufacturing enterprises at the town of Anshan. Mention may be made of Anshan Steel Products (capital MY5 million), Sumitomo Metal Industry Co. (capital MY10 million), Nichi-Man (Japan-Manchou) Steel Piping (capital MY5 million), Kubota Iron Works, branch workshops of Kobe Steel Works, Manchou Galvanizing, etc.

Heavy Industry & Watercourses

The industrial town of Anshan is seriously handicapped for lack of facilities of water transportation. Industrial produce has to be transported to Dairen, 198 miles, or to Yingkow, 60 miles, equally by railway. The cost of transportation, for instance, of pig iron to Japan is as high as ¥7.50 per ton. In these circumstances, plans are on the tapis for constructing canals between Anshan and Yingkow as well as elsewhere. The matter of constructing watercourses as well as adjustment of the river Liaohe and its tributary Hunho are now regarded as conditions essential for the development of South Manchuria as an industrial zone. These undertakings naturally involve questions of embank-

ment construction to prevent floods to which the country is mercilessly exposed and also those of harnessing water resources for industrial purposes.

The Manchuria Mining Development Company

In accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Mining Law which stipulates that "in case it is deemed necessary for national defence or preservation of national resources, application for mining may be restricted by designating the districts or minerals concerned by Imperial Ordinance," the Manchuria Mining Development Company was established by Imperial Ordinance No. 91, promulgated in April, 1935. The Ordinance provides that the above company will have exclusive rights to mine the following twenty-three minerals: platinum ore, lead ore, zinc ore, tin ore, iron ore, antimony ore, dolomite, nickel ore, iron sulphate ore, manganese ore, scheelite ore, molybdenum ore, mercury

ore, phosphorous ore, coal, petroleum, oil shale, magnesite, fluorspar, fire clay, saltpetre, talc and asbestos.

However, any person who discovers mines containing any of the above deposits and wishes to exploit them, may do so upon applying for a lease of mining privileges and payment of royalty to the Manchuria Mining Development Company.

The Company's business include the acquisition and lease of mining privileges, refining ores, and investment and financing of refining enterprises. With the approval of the Minister of Industry, it is allowed to conduct other accessory enterprises. An expansion of the capitalization to M¥50,000,000 was under consideration in 1939. (For Iron & Steel Control Law, see page 805, Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book, 1939 issue.)

Table 12. Pig Iron Production Capacity in Manchoukuo

(In Metric Tons)

	Production Capacity in 1937	Expansion of Capacity	Estimated Capacity in 1941
Showa Steel Works	700,000	2,300,000	2,800,000
Penhsihu Iron and Colliery Co.	150,000	1,850,000	2,000,000
Total	850,000	4,150,000	4,800,000

Table 13. Production Expansion Plans of Showa Steel Works

(In 1,000 Metric Tons)

	Capacity in 1937	Production Expansion				Capacity in 1941
		1938	1939	1940	1941	
Pig Iron	700	1,000	—	550	550	2,800
Loops	—	—	80	120	300	500
Steel Billets	580	—	125	375	1,750	2,830
Steel Sheets	500	—	—	1,340	670	2,510
Strips	—	—	—	550	—	550
Special Steel	—	—	5	—	—	5
Steel Materials	305	—	215	430	400	1,350
Iron Ore:						
Rich Ore	400	900	—	—	—	1,300
Lean Ore	2,047	—	—	5,303	1,740	9,090

Pig Iron By-products.—In the course of making pig iron a large amount of by-products is obtained. The by-products obtained in producing pig iron in Manchuria in the past few years is appended:

Table 14. Principal By-Products in Pig Iron Manufacturing in Manchoukuo

(Metric Tons)

	Coke	Coke Powder	Sulphate of Ammonia	Tar	Benzol	Naphthalene	Creosote	Pitch	Ore Dregs Brick
1927 ..	310,290	18,595	4,406	11,457	1,681	148	2,063	5,847	6,466
1932 ..	408,057	48,682	6,724	18,050	2,962	642	2,792	7,869	5,942
1933 ..	458,664	54,588	6,362	22,346	2,831	557	3,000	8,377	24,747
1934 ..	577,979	43,331	7,525	22,826	4,879	686	3,526	9,156	39,650
1935 ..	654,038	78,433	9,791	30,039	4,405	835	6,667	15,238	47,571
1936 ..	735,787	117,447	11,779	39,919	6,550	1,420	7,827	18,119	50,433

Recent Situation

Much progress was made in iron and steel production in 1938, in accordance with the Five Year Plan which commenced in 1937. The production of pig iron rose 17%, steel semi-manufactures 50% and steel ingots 18% above the figures for the year 1937. These figures represented respectively 99%, 113%, and 95% of the amounts that had been fixed for 1938 or the

second year of the programme. The installation of productive equipment in general has also progressed more rapidly than was expected. The final objectives of 4.6 million metric tons of pig iron, 2 million tons of steel bars, 2 million tons of semi-manufactured steel products and 4 million tons of ingots in the last of the five years, ought to be achieved without much difficulty if progress continues to be as good as it was in 1938.

GOLD

Beds of gold ore, like coal, are distributed almost all over Manchuria. The Mo River, the Humaerh River, the valley of the Sungari River and the upper reaches of the Nonni River since olden times have been known as the producing districts of alluvial gold. Fengtien, Jehol, Antung, Tunghua, East Hsingan and North Hsingan provinces are also important gold-producing districts. The amount of these resources is estimated at 7,000 million yuan in alluvial gold and 6 million kilograms of gold ore.

The high price of gold at present and the maintenance of peace and order in the country, however, have stimulated gold-producing activity and new plans for gold production are appearing one after another. The Government, in conformity with the requirements of the current situation, has created a national gold refinery in Mukden and is taking various measures to encourage production. It is expected that gold mining, even with comparatively small funds, will become possible in the future and the exploitation of gold ore will rank with alluvial mining before long.

Table 15. Gold Output in Manchoukuo

	Production (in Grams)	Value (¥)
1931	111,493	312,180
1932	240,017	672,047
1933	66,437	186,014
1934	463,639	1,308,189
1935	1,886,895	5,283,306
1936	3,570,884	10,024,136

There were eighty-nine gold mines operated in 1938 on a commercial scale and the largest number are in Heiho Province, followed by Fengtien and Chientao provinces. A total of 20,000 miners were in the employ of the mines which turned out 3,977 kilograms of gold during 1938. About 90 per cent of this production was accounted for by the alluvial gold yielded in Heiho, Chiamussu, Hunchun and Yenki through the activities of the Manchuria Gold Mining Company.

Hitherto, the gold resources widely distributed in Manchuria have been left unexploited as the result of neglect on part of the old regime and the lack of funds and technique except in North Manchuria where Russians were already engaged

The popular enterprises in gold mining remain as yet a future problem largely as it concerns the gold mines which are still under investigation and quite undeveloped. The Manchoukuo Government took a first step in this direction in 1937 by opening the Government Gold Ore Refinery in Mukden, and the hopeful development of gold mines in the eastern section of the country and Jehol Province is expected in the near future. Most promising seems to be the Laipikou gold mine which the Tatung Development Company, a Japan-Manchoukuo joint corporation with an authorized capital of M¥3,000,000, is planning to develop. As a result of a thorough investigation made by a party of 40 headed by Professor Kadokura of Tokyo Imperial University over a period of 3 months from July, 1934, it was discovered that this mine is 12,000 feet long and averages 7 feet in thickness and one metric ton of ore contains an average of 40-62 grammes of gold. The Company has decided upon its large scale development and in 1937 some 150 experts, engineers and technicians had started the work.

Table 16. Five-Year Gold Mining Plan (1937-1941) Compared with Actual

Production in 1936

(Unit: ¥1,000)

	Heiho districts	Chiamussu district	Hunchun district	Chientao Prov.	Total	Index No.
1936	4,078	5,402	544	....	10,024	100
1937	6,646	6,841	1,500	....	14,805	148

(Continued)	Heiho districts	Chiamussu district	Hunchun district	Chientao Prov.	Total	Index No.
1938	9,351	10,494	2,332	....	22,177	221
1939	15,392	15,825	3,498	1,800	36,515	364
1940	21,829	25,135	5,247	3,600	55,811	557
1941	42,429	37,001	5,400	5,400	82,701	825

The Manchuria Gold Mining Company

This company was established in May, 1934, following the discovery of prospective gold fields in North Manchuria as a result of extensive surveys conducted for over a year since January, 1933. The corporation, with its head office in Hsinking, has a monopoly of gold mining in the former provinces of Kirin and Heilungkiang.

Its functions include the advancing of funds to concerns engaged in gold mining and refining, the assumption of the management of gold mining enterprises conducted by others, the entrusting of the management of some of its own enterprises to others, and the sale and purchase of alluvial and refined gold. With the approval of the Minister of Industry, the Company is also permitted to participate in other accessory undertakings.

The participation of the general public interested in the exploitation of gold deposits within its allotted sphere of operations is welcomed by the Manchuria Gold Mining Company in view of the difficulty of effecting satisfactory operations in such a wide area by itself. An announcement to that effect was issued by the Company jointly with the Manchoukuo Government on the occasion of the enforcement of the new Mining Law.

The Company placed an order for the construction of 20 gold dredgers in Japan in order to provide for a large-scale exploitation of North Manchuria placer gold deposits in 1938. Four dredgers were to be built by the end of 1939. Two dredgers previously ordered have been completed.

Table 17. Gold Mining Companies in Manchuria

Name	Capital (M¥)
Manchuria Gold Mining Co.	12,000,000
North Manchuria Gold Mining Co.	2,000,000
Hailar Gold Mining Co.	3,000,000
Tatung Industry Co.	4,000,000
Yenho Gold Mining Co.	600,000
Jehol Mining Industry Co.	300,000
Daiman Gold Mining Co.	50,000
Jehol Mining Co.	600,000
Manchuria Mining Industry Co. ..	2,500,000
Daito Shokusan Co.	3,000,000
Total	28,050,000

Note: All of the gold mining companies in Manchoukuo are under control of the Manchuria Gold Mining Co.

Law Governing the Manchuria Gold Mining Company, Ltd.—May 14, 1934 (1st Year of Kangtê). For text refer to page 863, Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book, 1935 issue.

Silver

Silver is found embedded in gold-silver bearing quartz veins and is also contained in copper, lead and zinc ores. Galena generally contains a large quantity of silver, and this ore produced in Jehol and Kirin provinces is known as silver ore. Silver is mainly produced in Jehol Province at Yapatien (silver and lead), Lunghua-hsien, Chichaokou (silver and lead), Lanping-hsien, Yentungshan and other places in Pingchuan-hsien; in Chinchow Province at Yangchiachengtzu (silver, lead and zinc), Chihhsien; in Antung Province at Hsiaomiaokou (silver and lead), Tunghua-hsien, in the Hsingan provinces at Puleiyehho (silver and lead), Paowei-hsien, and Belaya (silver and lead), Sanho (Three Rivers) District; and in Fengtien Province (silver and lead).

Silver production amounted to 76,603 grams in 1934, to 108,882 grams in 1935, to 167,364 grams in 1936 and 172,881 grams in 1937.

Silica.—The silica found in the neighbourhood of Dairen and Port Arthur is used as fireproof materials and brick making materials. The production of silica in Manchoukuo is estimated at about 250,000 metric tons annually.

Soapstone.—This ore is produced in the neighbourhood of Tashichiao and Haicheng. The annual production, which was 25,726 metric tons in 1930 increased to 82,878 metric tons in 1936. Greater part of the product is shipped to Japan proper where it supplies almost the entire demand, it being used for spinning, paper-making and toilet-making purposes.

Table 19. Soapstone Production

	Production (Metric Tons)	Shipment to Japan Proper	
		From Yingkow	From Dairen
1930	25,726	29,036	7,513
1931	42,890	33,654	7,638
1932	44,316	27,669	6,132
1933	62,430	35,241	12,330
1934	75,410	54,463	
1935	70,572	64,288	
1936	79,250	83,092	
1937	....	111,104	

Aluminium.—The plan for manufacturing aluminium from alumina shale, after a period of experimental manufacture at the Fushun laboratory, at length assumed the form of the Manchou Light Metal Manufacturing Company in November, 1936, capitalized at ¥25,000,000. The plant built through extension of the experimental establishment at Fushun was put in operation in 1938, with an output capacity of 4,000 metric tons per year. As Manchoukuo is situated geographically close to Hopeh and Shantung provinces of China where alumina shale of superior quality is in abundance, it has the advantage of producing a large quantity of metallic aluminium at a very low cost, if proper measures are taken for its utilization.

Table 20. Alumina Shale Reserves

	Quantity (M. tons)	Grade (%)
Yentai	1,034,000	45-41.3
Penhsihu	3,202,000	40-47.3
Niusintai	9,382,000	46.4-52.5
Shaoshin	5,930,000	45.3-55
Others	5,770,900	37.2-55
Total	25,318,900	

Magnesite

Abundant deposits of magnesite, believed to be the largest in the world, are found in the

district northeast of Tashichiao Station, on the S.M.R. main line. The surface deposits of the region alone amount to 2,000 million metric tons. If those below the surface are included, the total deposits are estimated at 5,000 million metric tons. In quality, the Tashichiao ore compares with the best in the world, and is exported to various countries.

Manganese is mainly found at Niuhsinshan, Paihsushan, Kuanmashan, Hsiao-shengshuissu, Chingshanpei, Hsiao-chuangtun, Pingerhfang, and Kaolicheng. In addition, a large stratum 35 kilometers long, runs to the east of Tashichiao. There are at present a total of 40 mine-lots, of which 18 are actually being worked. Magnesite is mined by the South Manchuria Mining Company and several other concerns. The former company's production amounted to 95,444 metric tons in 1935, which increased to 156,787 tons in 1936, to 246,183 tons in 1937 and to 401,200 tons in 1938.

Magnesite has hitherto been used for making firebrick and lignoid, but in recent years much importance has come to be attached to this mineral as raw material manufacture of metallic magnesium and magnesium sulphate. The demand for magnesite is rapidly increasing parallel with the expansion of the aircraft, automobile and pulp industries.

Table 21. Statistics of Principal Magnesite Regions

Region	Deposit (1,000 m. tons)	Analysis (%)					
		Magnesite	Silicic acid	Oxidized iron	Alumina	Lime	Heat loss
Chingshanpei	40,000	46.78	0.67	1.01	0.11	0.12	51.39
Hsiao Shengshuissu	200,000	46.31	0.83	0.76	0.15	0.25	51.20
Kuanmashan	93,200	46.36	1.23	0.46	0.41	0.42	50.74
Paihsushan	24,652	45.64	1.99	1.44	0.60	0.25	50.02
Niusintai	1,590	45.72	1.04	1.34	0.63	0.67	51.20
Shengshuissu	70,000	45.06	2.23	0.78	0.78	0.66	50.71
Pingerhfang	150,000	48.03	3.63	0.60	0.36	0.87	49.20

Table 22. Chemical Analysis of Manchurian Dolomite (%)

Region	Silicic acid	Oxidized iron	Alumina	Lime	Magnesite	Heat loss
Dairen	1.35	0.49	...	31.01	20.33	46.55
Yingchengtzu	1.15	0.58	0.94	31.70	17.05	...
Haimaotao	0.40	0.48	0.36	30.24	21.23	47.00
Kuanmashan	0.27	0.65	0.02	30.23	21.26	47.57
Niusintai	0.56	0.72	0.20	30.12	21.85	46.55
Taling	0.88	1.06	0.04	18.20	30.63	49.14

Table 23. Lead, Zinc and Copper Reserves

Region	Reserves (1,000 metric tons)	Reserves	
		Lead	Zinc
Chingchengtzu	300	Rich ore	70%
		Medium ore	50%
		Lean ore	20%
Yangchiachangtzu	100	Gold	0.1-1.21/100,000
		Silver	0.74-2.0%
		Lead	21.8%-55.9%
		Zinc	12.0%-45.0%

Region	Reserves (1,000 metric tons)	
Tienpaoshan	500	Silver 450 grams per ton Lead 5.5% Zinc 6.0% Copper 1.7%
Kuangtungkou	800-900	Lead 4-8% Zinc 37-50% Silver 0.1%
Total	1,700	

Fireproof Clay

Little bauxite is produced in Manchuria but the land abounds in deposits of fireproof clay which contains around 50 per cent of oxide of aluminum. These resources, therefore, will play an important role in the development of the method for refining aluminum. The deposits are distributed in Fengtien Province, in Fuhsien, Penhsi-hsien and Liaoyang-hsien, being estimated at approximately 200 million metric tons. The production of clay during 1936 amounted to 147,494 metric tons. Hitherto the production has been chiefly exported to Japan as fire-proofing material, but as a result of the establishment of the Manchuria Light Metal Company it is now expected that this product will be utilized for the manufacture of aluminum in the near future by the company mentioned, utilizing the output of Yentai and Hsiaoshih in Penhsi-hsien.

Manganese Ore

The demand for manganese ore has steadily increased with the expansion of iron and steel manufacture, and it has become difficult for existing manganese mines alone to supply the demand. The deposits of this mineral are distributed in Chihsi and Hsingchen in Chinchow Province, Fengcheng-hsien in Antung Province and Tunghua-hsien in Tunghua Province. At present only three mines are being operated on a commercial basis and although the amount of production is small, the quality of the product is considered very fine. License has been given for a number of new undertakings recently, indicating that mining of manganese ore is becoming more active. The output in 1936 was given as 355 tons.

Limestone

Deposits of limestone are distributed all over Manchuria and their exploitation can be conducted readily. Production has been increasing every year since the foundation of the new State because of increasing demand for the manufacture of cement. This is reflected by the crea-

tion of numerous cement factories, including the Daido, the Harbin, the Manchuria, the Penhsi-hsien and the Manchuria Onoda firms. Production amounted to 846,943 metric tons in 1935. The limestone deposits are estimated at 1,700 million metric tons.

Table 18. Limestone Production (Metric Tons)

	Chushuitzu	Huolienchai	Penhsi-hsien	Total incl. others
1930..	292,068	338,293	58,128	668,489
1931..	208,040	299,163	34,800	542,003
1932..	145,671	165,405	42,000	477,350
1933..	113,130	91,931	58,171	601,040
1934..	.....	.....	.....	635,760
1935..	.....	.....	.....	846,943

Dolomite

As material for the manufacture of paints, this mineral is being produced abundantly in Haicheng-hsien and Kaiping-hsien, both in Fengtien Province. At present, it is used by the Penhsi-hsien Dolomite Industrial Company for the manufacture of a white paint for building purposes. Annual production of the mineral is 16,000 metric tons.

Talc

Manchuria is rich in this mineral and the greater part of talc produced in the country is exported to Japan. Talc deposits were first discovered about 1910. After a period of reckless exploitation under the former regime, the talc mining industry was brought under State control with the establishment of the Manchuria Talc Company in 1934, specially organized for the purpose by the Manchoukuo Government. Transportation facilities in the talc producing districts have since been improved and the industry is making good headway, no less than 80,000 tons being produced annually.

Manchurian talc is of excellent quality, particularly in the case of the deposits found at Sunchiaopaotzu, where the grade compares favorably with Italian talc. This mineral is

produced in Manchuria only in Haicheng-hsien and Kaiping-hsien. Manchuria ranks next to the United States and France in talc production. Output reached 58,548 metric tons in 1934, 70,331 tons in 1935, and 79,250 tons in 1936. Exports of talc in 1937 amounted to 1,668,000 piculs valued at ¥866,000 and talcum at 169,000 piculs valued at ¥169,329.

Mica

Deposits of this mineral have of late been discovered in Fengning in Jehol Province, Tungning, Haicheng, Liaoyang and Fushun in Fengtien Province, Panshih in Kirin Province and Fengcheng and Kuantien in Antung Province.

Beryllium Ore

Rich deposits of this mineral have been discovered in the Hsingan Mountains by the Manchuria Mining Company and are expected to be worked after surveying is completed.

Pyrite

Pyrite is produced in Penhsi-hsien and Hsingking-hsien, Fengtien Province, and in Fengcheng-hsien, Antung Province. Output amounted to 5,115 metric tons in 1935, and 5,798 tons in 1936.

Copper Ore

Penhsi-hsien in Fengtien Province, Fengcheng-hsien and Kuantien-hsien in Antung Province, Chian-hsien in Tunghua Province, Hsingcheng-hsien in Chinchow Province, Panshih-hsien in Kirin Province, and Yenki-hsien in Chientao Province are well known for their copper deposits. However, owing to comparatively poor communication facilities, only the deposits at Panling, Malukou, Panshih and Tienpaoshan have hitherto been worked. An outcrop of copper ore stretching three miles has been discovered recently in Fengcheng-hsien. This large deposit, analyzed at between 6 and 24 per cent, has been found to be made up of three beds, and is very promising. Further surveying is being carried out.

Lead and Zinc Ores

These minerals are generally distributed in remote parts of the country, such as Chihsi-hsien and Hsingcheng-hsien, Chinchow Province, Hsiuyen-hsien, Fengcheng-hsien and Kuantien-hsien, Antung Province, Chian-hsien, Tunghua Province, and Yenki-hsien, Chientao Province. The deposits are believed to be large. Both lead and zinc are found together with silver in the same beds.

Production of dressed lead ore amounted to 117 metric tons in 1935 and 1,420 tons in 1936. The output of dressed zinc ore during these two years was 55 tons and 2,122 tons, respectively.

Quartz and Quartzite

Manchurian quartzite belongs to the Prozoic era and has been mainly developed in South Manchuria. As material for making silica bricks, it is inferior to quartzite-breccia produced in Japan, but it is in large demand because of its low price. Output reached 148,754 metric tons in 1935.

Almost pure quartz veins are mined in the Chinchow and Pulantien districts. Together with quartzite deposits, much importance is attached to these veins as material for the production of refractory materials and glass.

Asbestos

The present production of asbestos in Manchuria is small. Rich deposits of this mineral were recently discovered in Chuangho-hsien, Antung Province and in Chian-hsien, in the upper Yalu River basin. The defect of Manchurian asbestos lies in the fact that it contains iron, making it heavy and brittle, since its fibres are short. Because of this deficiency, it is doubtful whether it is suitable for manufacture of eternite pipes. Production in 1935 was 70 tons.

Asbestos exports in 1937 amounted to 256,242 "chin" (one chin equals 1/2 kg.), valued at ¥38,320.

Mineral Resources of Tungpientao Region

The Tungpientao region, located in the province of Tunghua, in eastern Manchoukuo, bordering Chosen, is noted for its rich mineral resources and is popularly described as the Saar of the East. To exploit the mineral resources of this region a concern, known as the Tungpientao Development Company, was established on September 14, 1938, capitalized at ¥30,000,000, of which ¥15,600,000 is paid up. The first stage of the Company's enterprises is to be devoted to the mining of iron ore and coal, along with the manufacture and sale of pure iron. In the second stage, iron foundries will be established to turn out 500,000 tons of pig iron a year. The figures of the output of iron ore and coal scheduled for 1939 are as follows:

	(M. tons)
Iron ore	350,000
Of which:	
Tailitsekou mines	200,000
Chitaokou mines	150,000

Coal	(M tons)	400,000
Of which:		
Tiehchangtse mines	150,000	
Wutaokiang mines	150,000	
Pataokiang mines	50,000	
Yentungkou mines	50,000	

The Company forms an important branch of the Five-Year Industrial Programme. With the development of its enterprises, the Company expects in 1942 to attain at output of 1,670,000 metric tons of iron ore, 1,300,000 metric tons of coal, 500,000 metric tons of pig iron, and 100,000 metric tons of pure iron.

Petroleum

(For Oil Monopoly Law see the '1937 issue, page 877).

Following investigations in the last few years

Table 24. Gasoline Demand
(Kilolitres)

Year	Production from domestic crude	Production from imported crude	Imported refined products	Exported refined products	Total consumption	Index No.
1929	—	—	174,762	—	174,762	100
1930	—	—	115,731	—	115,731	66
1931	—	—	65,586	—	65,586	37
1932	—	—	52,085	—	52,085	30
1933	—	—	126,883	—	126,883	72
1934	—	—	224,790	—	224,790	131
1935	—	58,567	119,512	—	178,079	103
1936	—	127,816	148,022	—	225,838	130

Petroleum Trade Expansion.—The petroleum trade is a monopoly in Manchuria. The market is exclusively held by the Manchou Petroleum Company which at once proceeded to put up a refining plant at Dairen, the same establishment operating since the beginning of 1935 with a capacity of annually dealing with 60,000 tons of crude oil for production of 360,000 boxes of gasoline, 890,000 boxes of lamp oil, and 210,000 boxes of machine oil, approximating one half of the total needs in the country in each of the specific lines. Later, the Company extended the plant to the point of treating 84,000 tons of crude oil each year for production of 1.2 million

it has been confirmed that a fair supply of petroleum is to be found in the district about Dalainor, while the petroleum resources in other parts of the country are yet to be ascertained. A large oil vein was struck at Dalainor in May, 1939. The oil vein is estimated to be about 15 kilometers in length. At present the country obtains most of its petroleum requirements from foreign sources. In April, 1935 the Oil Monopoly Law was enforced with a view to rationalizing the industry. The Government established what is now known as the Manchuria Petroleum Company, a Manchou-Japanese joint concern in February, 1934 as the first step towards supervising the oil industry. In 1938 the Company was capitalized at MY20,000,000. Of the total capital the Manchoukuo government has subscribed 40%, the Industrial Bank of Manchou 16%, and 13% by the South Manchuria Railway Co.

boxes of light oil, and an unspecified amount of heavy machine oil. A plan is under way to treble the Company's capital on an ambitious scale.

Abiding by the Manchoukuo Oil Monopoly Law and conforming to the plan for placing oils in Manchoukuo on a self-supporting and self-sufficient basis, the Company is permitted to engage in oil refining and in supplying the refined oil products to the Manchoukuo Government. At the same time acting under the orders of the Manchoukuo Government, it is allowed to make test for oil and the oil industry in the country.

COAL LIQUEFACTION

The coal liquefaction industry in Manchuria is represented by three enterprises, located at Fushun, Chinchow and Ssuningkai, respectively. The scheduled production of crude oil of these three plants for 1939 aggregate 50,000 metric tons of crude oil and 10,000 tons of gasoline. Of the three plants those at Fushun and Ssuning-

kai were being operated in November, 1938. The plant at Chinchow is in the course of construction on a tract of land of 50,000 tsubo.

Three processes of coal liquefaction are being used. These are the Fischer synthetic process at Chinchow, the hydrogenation process at Fushun, while both the hydrogenation and low tempera-

ture carbonization processes are used at Ssuningkai. The hydrogenation process as used was developed by the Japanese Navy and the S.M.R. Company.

The coal liquefaction works at Fushun will have a production capacity of 33,000 metric tons but actual production is not expected to amount to any large volume in 1939. The plant at Ssuningkai is producing gasoline exclusively, the scheduled amount for 1939 being 10,000 metric tons. The plant at Chinchow is expected to produce 30,000 metric tons of crude oil in 1939 and its production capacity will be in-

creased in stages to 100,000 metric tons.

The chief investors in these coal liquefaction companies are the Manchoukuo Government, the Industrial Bank of Manchou, the S. M. S. Company and private Japanese interests.

Besides these coal liquefaction companies there are other similar companies located in Japan and Chosen. The Noguchij interests in Chosen have completed a hydrogenation process plant which has been in operation since the autumn of 1938. A Fischer synthetic process plant is under construction at Miike, Japan by the Mitsui interests.

Table 25. Leading Coal Liquefaction Companies in Manchoukuo

Company	Plant	Capital (¥1,000)	Established	Estimated production in 1939 (M. tons)	Process
Manshu Yuka Kogyo K.K.	Ssuningkai	2,500	1937	10,000	Hydrogenation and Low Temperature Carbonization
Coal Distillation Plant of S. M. R.	Fushun	16,000	1938	20,000	Hydrogenation
Manshu Gosei-Nenryo (Synthetic fuel) K.K.	Chinchow	50,000	Under const.	30,000	Fischer synthetic
Total	3	68,500	—	60,000	—

ARTIFICIAL PETROLEUM EXPANSION IN JAPAN

The manufacture of artificial petroleum in Japan has passed the experimental stage and bids fair to become definitely established as an industrial enterprise. Because of its meager petroleum resources coupled with an increased wartime demand, the country has had to create an artificial petroleum industry, and the Government's policy of actively fostering it is responsible for the comparatively rapid progress it has made. The figures for 1936 indicate that the total demand for mineral oil, not including that imported by the Navy Department and other Government Offices, amounted to 3,730,000 kiloliters of which only about 10% was produced at home. Exact figures on the present demand and supply are not available, but from the annual increase in demand, which approaches 500,000 kiloliters, it may be inferred that under the wartime conditions of today Japan requires far greater quantities of oil than in 1936, and that the tendency is certain to become more pronounced in the future. Even the most positive and strenuous efforts to develop national resources in Japan are unlikely to bring about an appreciable increase in the oil supply, and it is therefore obvious that the bulk of the

present immense demand must be, and is being, met by imported petroleum. In order to minimize the imports and make shift with home-produced oils as far as possible, Japan has no choice but to promote the rapid and healthy growth of the artificial petroleum industry.

Imperial Fuel Industrial Company

The liquid fuel policy of Japan first took practical shape in July, 1934, with the enforcement of the Petroleum Industry Law. Subsequently several laws were successively passed. On September 18, 1937 the law governing the Imperial Fuel Industrial Company was promulgated. The company was founded in January, 1938 with a capital of ¥100,000,000, of which half was invested in by the Government. Its chief object for the time being is to make investments with a view to furthering artificial petroleum production, but it is also expected to carry on all the necessary related business such as the manufacture and sale of artificial petroleum.

Revision of Production Program

The Japanese Government undertook a seven-

year program beginning in 1936 for the production of liquid fuel from coal mined in Japan and Manchoukuo. It was expected that the two countries would be able in 1943 to turn out two million kilolitres of which one-half would be gasoline and the other half heavy oil. On the completion of the seven-year plan the combined domestic production of crude petroleum, artificial petroleum and petroleum mixed with alcohol would be sufficient to meet about half of the total demand. The capital required to carry out the seven-year plan was estimated at ¥770 million, the Imperial Fuel Industrial Company to provide about one-half, consisting of ¥100 million capital and debentures amounting to ¥300 million. This original program has been changed owing to the material mobilization system. Its tenure has been reduced from seven years to five years so that the plan is expected to be completed in 1941, and various details have been altered accordingly. Publication of figures concerning the altered program is not permitted, but as might be expected, owing to the actual conditions of the artificial petroleum industry considerable difficulty apparently is being encountered in translating the original plan into practice by 1941. Nevertheless it may be confidently expected that there will be no change in the Government's policy of attaining the greatest possible degree of self-sufficiency in petroleum through development of the artificial oil industry.

Coal Liquefaction Companies

All of the companies now concerned with coal liquefaction began making experiments in 1937 or thereabouts but they have not yet reached the stage of operation on an industrial scale.

However, thanks to the formation of the Imperial Fuel Industrial Company and to the protection and encouragement which the Government has extended, the industry has begun to make gradual progress. According to an announcement made by the Government authorities before the Imperial Diet on March 19, 1939, factories are either under construction or permission for their construction has been granted in accordance with the provisions of the law governing the artificial petroleum manufacturing business. Only a few have started operations, one of these being the Wanishi works of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, where the low temperature carbonization process is employed, and another the Agochi factory in Chosen which is equipped for the hydrogenation process. The Omuta Gosei works of the Mitsui Mining Company and the plant of the Nippon Yuka Company Ltd., both equipped for hydrogenation, and the Mitsubishi Coal Liquefaction Company's factory at Uchihiro, Saghalien, were all expected to be in operation towards the end of 1939.

Other plants in the process of construction are the Hokkaido Artificial Petroleum Company, the Manchurian Synthetic Fuel Company, Saghalien Artificial Petroleum Company, and the Ube Yuka Kaisha.

Cost of Synthetic Petroleum

The cost of synthetic gasoline amounted to ¥0.80 per gallon as compared with the retail price of ¥0.64 for natural gasoline in 1939. An advance in the price of natural gasoline by eight sen per gallon, as well as a compensation plan for synthetic gasoline producers were under consideration in 1939 to support synthetic petroleum industry.

SHALE OIL

The South Manchuria Railway Company has since some years ago been engaged in the manufacture of heavy oil by treatment of oil shale, the amount turned over in the year 1935 being 67,000 metric tons.

The second-stage plan to increase the output of Fushun shale oil by 500,000 metric tons was formally decided upon at the meeting of the S.M.R. Board of Directors at Mukden on March 14, 1939. The project, which will entail an estimated expenditure of ¥150,000,000, was to be launched in 1939 and is scheduled for completion by the end of 1924. In presenting the plan before the Directors' meeting, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, then president of the S.M.R.

Company, emphasized the advantages of producing oil from oil shale by stating that the process required, and that the production cost is lower than the cost of producing petroleum by liquefaction of coal. The first-stage plan now under way was scheduled to be completed in 1941, when the productive capacity of 500,000 tons will be attained, the second-stage plan will run concurrently with the above plan; the installation of equipment for turning out 250,000 tons will be completed in 1941, and that for producing another 250,000 tons will be completed the following year. Upon completion of the second-stage plan, the annual production of Fushun shale oil will amount to 1,000,000 metric tons.

is most reliable, as the valued product, coal, is not. Year Plan reached 100 per cent. of the amount prescribed.
It was reported in June, 1939 that the production of shale oil for 1938 under the Five-

Table 26. Oil Shale Reserves

	Quantity (M. tons)	Grade (%)		Quantity (M. tons)	Grade (%)
Fushun	5,400,000,000	5.5	Lotzekow	200,000,000	4 - 6
Fengning	16,000,000	4 - 7	Ilan	2,000,000	4 - 7
Kingfotang	12,000,000	3 - 7	Total	7,628,000,000	

References:
Table Nos.: 1-2 a, 3-4 b, 5 a, 6-7 c, 8-11 d, 12-13 e, 14 d, 15-16 f, 17-20 a, 21-23 g, 24-26 a.
Key: a—S.M.R. Co.
b—Manchuria Colliery Co.
c—Manchuria Mining Assn.
d—Dept. of Com. & Ind., Japan.
e—Showa Steel Works.
f—Manchuria Gold Mining Co.
g—General Affairs Bd., Manchoukuo.

CHAPTER XXI

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—I

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

I. GENERAL

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

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

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

Table 1. Statistics of Manufacturing Industries in Manchuria

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

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

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

Recent Situation

The value of industrial production in Manchoukuo and Kwantung has been steadily expanding. Between 1934 and 1936 the value of output more than doubled, advancing from ¥360,469,000 to ¥805,955,000. Later figures have not been released but computing the ratio of expansion of capital investments against production between 1934 and 1936 and calculating this rate with the increase of capital investments between 1936 and 1938, production in 1938 would have been in the vicinity of ¥1,514,720,000, according to this calculation, or an increase of 4.2 folds over the figure for 1934. In 1936 Kwantung accounted for ¥470,547,000 in the value of production as contrasted with ¥335,408,000 in Manchoukuo.

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

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

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

Table 2. Capital Investment Outstanding in Manufacturing Industries in Manchuria

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

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

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

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

II. TEXTILE

The textile industry of Manchuria owes its inception and growth to the advent of Japanese capital and technique. In 1938 there were approximately 320,000 spindles and 4,000 looms in the country.

In view of the close inter-relationship of Manchoukuo and Japan in industrial production much

attention is being given towards diminishing competition between the spinning mills situated in Manchuria and those in Japan. Transference of a large number of idle spindles and looms in Japan to Manchuria was under consideration in 1939.

Table 3. Details of Spinning Industry (1935)

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

Table 4. Statistics of Spinning Cos. in Manchuria (June 1938)

Co.	(A) Number of Spindles				Government Expansion Permit
	1938 June	Installed July-Dec. 1938	Projected increase	Total	
Naigai Cotton Spi.	93,152	.....	.....	93,192	
Manshu Fukubo Spi.	29,520	5,000	15,000	49,816	obtained
Mukden Spi. & Weav.	30,816	.....	20,000	58,816	not yet obtained
Yingkow Spi. & Weav.	23,760	31,968	.....	55,728	
Manchuria Cotton Sp.	78,700	.....	.....	78,700	
Tomen Spi.	.....	52,400	.....	52,400	for wide cloth only
Manshu Cotton Yarn	15,960	14,960	.....	30,920	sewing & twisted only
Kyotai Hosiery	.....	.....	49,980	49,980	hosiery yarn only
Toyo Tyre	.....	.....	10,000	10,000	for tyre only
Total	371,908	104,328	94,980	471,210	

(B) No. of Doubling Spindles and Looms

	Present		Projected increase		Total	
	Doubling	Looms	Doubling	Looms	Doubling	Looms
Naigai Cotton Spi.	.....	(a) 1,152	.....	.....	.....	(a) 1,152
Manshu Fukubo Spi.	960	.....	(a) 800	.....	960	(a) 800
Manchuria Cotton Spi.	2,808	(a) 1,045	.....	.....	2,808	(a) 1,045
Mukden Spi. & Weav.	888	(a) 150	(a) 500	.....	888	(a) 750
Yingkow Spi. & Weav.	.....	(a) 625	(a) 898	.....	.....	(a) 1,520
Manshu Cotton Yarn	8,320	(b) 260	(b) 50	.....	.....	(b) 310
Total	12,976	(a) 3,071	7,904	(a) 2,196	16,224	(a) 5,267
		(b) 260	(b) 50	.....	.....	(b) 310

Note: (a) Wide Cloth. (b) Narrow Cloth.

Imports.—Imports of cotton piece goods show a steady expansion in the past few years. In 1938 total imports of these articles were valued at ¥84,175,000 of which 98% was accounted for by Japan.

Raw Cotton Imports.—Imports of raw cotton have been on the increase. The larger share of such imports were accounted for by British India followed by China and the United States.

But as a result of the China Incident and consequent difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange Manchoukuo must look increasingly to North China to obtain her requirements of this commodity. The raw cotton requirements for 1939 in Manchuria is expected to be in the vicinity of 1,200,000 piculs, of which amount only 150,000 piculs are produced at home. Imports from North China in 1939 were expected to be roughly 450,000 piculs.

Table 5. Raw Cotton Import

(Unit: in 1,000 piculs)

	Japan	Chosen	China	British India	Brazil	U.S.A.	Total (incl. others)	(M¥1,000)
1934	10.5	0.4	12.8	238.0	—	18.9	281.0	12,284
1935	0	0.6	22.5	177.0	—	3.7	203.8	9,407
1936	0	0.5	82.5	279.0	2.9	13.9	383.8	18,601
1937	0	0.7	83.1	435.0	13.9	81.1	615.5	32,202
1938	.....	670*	1,667*	.....	.....	.....	2,337*	2,357

Note: * Metric Tons.

Table 6. Cotton Yarn Import

(Unit in 1,000 Catties)

	Japan	Chosen	China	British India	Great Britain	Total (incl. others)	(M¥1,000)
1934	5,629	450	10,747	56	50	16,556	12,533
1935	6,051	57	3,265	—	15	9,374	7,938
1936	7,856	54	984	—	—	8,891	7,698
1937	9,159	942	569	—	—	10,670	10,736
1938	.....	3,178*	78*	—	—	3,280*	5,476

Note: * Metric Tons.

Weaving Machines.—There were as at the end of July 1935 a total of 16,549 weaving machines in Manchoukuo and Kwantung. The principal centers of the weaving industry are Fengtien Yingkow, Yukung and Hsinmintun.

Woollen Industry.—In spite of an abundant supply of wool in Manchoukuo, the woollen industry is quite inactive. This is due chiefly to the inferiority of the fibre. A woollen company

was first established in Manchuria in 1918 when the Manchu-Mongol Woollen Manufacturing Co. (Mammo Keori) was brought into being with a capital of ¥10,000,000 under the support of the Kwantung Government, the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Oriental Development Company in order to meet the stoppage of the import of wool from Australia consequent upon the World War.

Table 7. Imports of Wool and Woolen Goods

	Woolen Yarn		Woolen Fabric (M¥1,000)	Wool		Total import (M¥1,000)
	(m. tons)	(M¥1,000)		(m. tons)	(M¥1,000)	
1934	782	2,548	9,545	385	643	12,736
1935	538	2,030	11,314	580	966	14,310
1936	760	3,466	14,314	670	1,133	18,913
1937	2,530	7,551	18,997	750	2,905	29,453
1938	1,253	8,351	22,810	177	739	31,900

Table 8. Woolen Fabric Companies in Manchoukuo

(End of May, 1938)

Locality	Established	Authorized capital (¥)	Capacity per Year	
Mam-mo Keori K.K. Mukden	1918	10,000,000	Woolen fabrics:	2,000,000 yards
			Woolen yarns:	700,000 pounds
			Mattings:	33,000 Sq. shaku
			Hats, etc.:	100,000 dozens
Yuchingteh Works Harbin	1922	650,000	Blankets: (daily)	100 pieces
			Woolen cloths: "	600 yards

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

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

With a view to instituting an industry for flax in North Manchuria which is well suited for its cultivation, in April, 1934 the Nichiman Flax Spinning and Weaving Company was established with a capital of ¥6,000,000. The Man-nichi Flax Spinning and Weaving Company, capitalized at ¥3,000,000, which is a sister company was also established at the same time. The

Mannichi owns a factory in Mukden and factories for dealing with raw materials in Harbin and other places. The Mukden factory supplies all of the flax requirements of Manchoukuo, and surplus output is exported to Japan where the Nichiman Company owns a factory at Toyama. The capitalization is taken up by the Mitsui and other interests.

Table 9. Manufactures of Manchuria Hemp-dressing Co.

	Gunny bags (Pieces)	Hemp Cloth (yards)	Hemp yarn
1930	3,028,000	442,000	1,560,000
1931	3,765,500	331,000	1,630,000
1932	4,773,000	182,000	1,261,000
1933	4,649,000	175,000	1,166,000
1934	4,629,000	174,000	1,829,000

Table 10. Cultivation Area and Fibre Crop of Man-Nichi Flax Spinning & Weaving Co.

	Area of Cultivation (Cho)	Crop of Green flax (Lbs.)
1934	2,000	70,000,000
1935	6,000	150,000,000
1936	10,000	300,000,000
1937	15,000	450,000,000
1938 (Estimate)	28,000	700,000,000

Table 11. Import of Flax, Ramie, Hemp and Manufactures Thereof

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

Note: * 1,000 Pieces.

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

The industry is run on a large scale under the modern factory system and also on a small scale by farmers as a subsidiary occupation.

The wild silk factories are concentrated in the wild silk markets, such as Natung, Heicheng, Kaiping, Kaiyuang, Huanfengchen, Siuyen and Sifeng.

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

Table 12. Exports (inclusive of shipment to Japan) of Wild Silk Cocoons and Others

(Volume in m. tons; Value in M¥1,000)

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

Rayon.—A significant development in the manufacture of rayon has been witnessed in Dairen and Ryojun. From a total of 2,790 yards produced in 1932, the output was up to 237,180 yards in 1935, valued at ¥79,270.

Promotion of the Staple Fibre Industry.—Perceiving an urgent necessity of promoting the staple fibre industry, the Manchoukuo Government laid down a concrete policy therefor towards the end of June, 1937. The details of the policy are as follows:

- (1) To institute a state laboratory in regard to staple fibre to pursue the study of spinning, weaving, colouring and finish-

ing.

- (2) To exempt staple fibre tissues from the consumption tax, reduce the railway freights thereon and encourage the consumer in the use of articles made wholly or partly of staple fibre.
- (3) To lay down a state policy of pulp for Japan, Korea and Manchoukuo by taking adequate measures for afforestation and the import of materials for pulp, while ensuring and investigating the resources of materials, taking into consideration the close relations between pulp for the manufacture of rayon and that for paper.

III. CHEMICAL

CEMENT INDUSTRY

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

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

expanding to a point of making the new State self-sufficient in cement.

Table 13. Demand and Supply of Cement in Manchoukuo (In metric tons)

	Output	Import	Export	Demand
1924	103,400	28,400	28,600	96,000
1925	...	26,000	48,600	71,300
1926	...	49,600	64,600	97,000
1927	111,900	69,200	32,900	135,000
1928	151,400	41,900	68,800	129,000
1929	205,700	46,000	80,400	166,000
1930	194,500	46,800	106,100	138,200
1931	162,000	38,900	83,500	109,400
1932	108,800	33,600	35,100	117,900
1933	184,900	155,400	18,400	323,200
1934	232,600	305,400	8,100	527,600
1935	378,000	155,200	11,900	516,500
1936	580,000	167,400	95,100	624,700
1937	800,000	49,598	28,843	820,755
1938	...	176,287	13,403	...

Eight factories were operating at the end of 1937 with the combined annual capacity of 1,010,000 metric tons, while current expansion plans will call for the increase of production capacity to 1,300,000 metric tons.

The Government planned in 1939 to transfer idle equipment from Japan and set it up in Man-

churia, instead of permitting installation of new machines, with a view to conservation of material. Idle equipment transferable to Manchuria from Japan, for which negotiations were being carried on, had a production capacity of 1,000,000 metric tons.

Table 14. Cement Manufacturing Cos. in Manchoukuo and Kwantung (1939)

	Capital (M¥1,000)		Annual Capacity (M. tons)	Expansion Plan (M. tons)	Affiliation of
	Authorized	Paid up			
Onoda Cement Co. of Kwantung:					Onoda
Dairen factory	500	500	250,000		"
Anshan factory	250	250	125,000		"
Manchuria Cement Co.:					Mitsui, Asano
Liaoyang factory	2,500	2,500	70,000	90,000	
Fushun Cement Co.:					S.M.R. Co.
Fushun factory	2,500	2,500	100,000	50,000	
Tatung Cement Co.:					Asano
Kirin factory	3,000	3,000	110,000		
Penhsihu Cement Co.:					Okura
Penhsihu factory	3,000	3,000	100,000	50,000	
Onoda Cement Co. of Manchou:					Onoda
Chuantou factory	5,000	2,500	100,000		
Harbin Cement Co.:					Mitsui
Harbin factory	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000	"
Mutankiang factory				290,000	
Total	17,750	15,250	955,000	290,000	

Fire-Proof Clay.—The districts of Fuchow, Yentai and Penhsihu are rich in fire-proof clay. Tests of the substance revealed the following highly favourable result:

Table 15. Components of Fire Clay by Leading Producing Districts

	Silicic Acid %	Alumina %	Oxidized Iron %	Lime %	Magnesia %	Heat Loss %	Testing
Fuchow Soft Clay	44.92	39.54	1.92	0.26	0.18	14.84	Siegel System: No. 34
" Hard Clay	28.23	54.55	2.29	0.20	0.22	15.04	" " No. 37
Yentai Soft Clay	44.35	36.90	3.58	0.29	0.34	14.79	" " No. 32
" Hard Clay	44.76	37.95	2.48	0.21	0.16	15.56	" " No. 33
Penhsihu Hard Clay	44.30	40.00	1.34	0.33	0.23	15.42	" " No. 33

Glass

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

The glass market in Manchoukuo is practical-

ly monopolized by the Mitsubishi concern through the Shoko Glass Company capitalized at ¥3,000,000 at Dairen and the Manchuria Shoko Glass Company, capitalized to the same amount, at Mukden. Both of these establishments are subsidiaries of the Asahi Glass Company, the largest of its kind in Japan. Production of the Shoko Glass Company in 1935 was valued at ¥3,000,000 consisting of 600,000 cases of sheet glass.

Table 16. Sheet Glass Manufacturing Companies (End of Sept., 1939)

	Established	Head office	Capital (¥1,000)	Affiliation	Capacity per year (Box in 100 sq. feet)
Shoko Glass Co., Ltd.	1925	Tokyo	3,000	{ Asahi Glass Co. 60% S.M.R. Co. 40%	800,000
Manshu Shoko Glass Co., Ltd.	1937	Mukden	3,000	Shoko Glass Co.	500,000

Paper

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

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

the Funing Paper Company, which has since been merged.

Imports.—Paper imports in 1938 were valued at ¥17,290,000.

Pulp

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

Table 17. Pulp Manufacturing Concerns (End of June, 1938)

	Established	Authorized Capital	Paid-up Capital	Affiliation	Factory
Toho Pulp Ind. Co.	May, 1934	¥30,000,000	¥7,500,000	Kanebo	Chientao
Japan-Manchuria Pulp Co.	Sept., 1936	10,000,000	5,000,000	Oji Interest	Tunhua
Manchuria Pulp Industrial Co.	May, 1936	10,000,000	5,000,000	Mitsubishi	Hsinking
Toyo Pulp Co.	Sept., 1936	10,000,000	5,000,000	Kawanishi	Shihyen
Chengteh Reed Pulp Co.	Dec., 1936	5,000,000	2,500,000	Kanebo	Yingkow
Soya Bean Pulp Co.	Aug. 1937	10,000,000	5,000,000	Sakai Fibre Ind. Mitsui Bussan S.M.R.	Kaiyuan

Reed Pulp

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

Ammonia Sulphate

The production of ammonia sulphate is making much headway, the output for 1935 by three of the major producers, namely, the Fushun Oil

Factory, the Fushun Electric Power Station and the Showa Steel Works, amounting to 39,122 metric tons. Projects have been laid to increase the output of this chemical to 348,000 metric tons by the end of 1939. Of this amount the Manchuria Chemical Industry Company is expected to account for 240,000 metric tons.

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

water and 64,000 tons of salt water and consumes 120,000 tons of Fushun coal yearly.

The ammonia sulphate industry received a further impetus in 1939 by the establishment of the Manchuria Ammonia Sulphate Company, capitalized at ¥50,000,000 invested in equally by the Manchoukuo government and Japanese

industrial guilds. The company plans to produce 200,000 metric tons of ammonia sulphate annually commencing 1941, and will establish its plant at Hulutao.

Exports.—Exports of sulphate of ammonia were 212,340 metric tons valued at MY16,571,000 in 1938.

Table 18. Production of Sulphate of Ammonia (In Metric tons)

	Manchuria Chemical Incl. Co.	S.M.R. Co.			Penhsihu Iron & Colliery Co.
		Fushun oil factory	Fushun electric power station	Showa Steel Works	
1933	—	18,376	5,681	4,891	—
1934	—	14,675	5,560	6,958	—
1935	—	24,717	6,175	8,230	—
1936	—	—	181,033	—	—
1937	135,408	26,154	6,391	11,480	1,843
*1938	240,000	42,000	6,000	16,000	....
*1939	240,000	80,000	6,000	22,000	....

Note: Metric Tons.

Table 19. Production Capacity of Manchuria Chemical Industrial Co. (End of July, 1938)

	Metric Tons
Sulphate of Ammonia	240,000
Sulphuric Acid	250,000
Thick Sulphuric Acid	3,000
Nitric Acid	2,000
Benzol	1,000
Nitrate of Ammonia	3,000
Tar	1,000
Creosote	1,000
Pitch	2,000
Cokes	10,000

Soda Ash

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

the South Manchuria Railway Company, and the Manchu Chemical Industrial Company, 35% by the Asahi Glass Company and 10% by the Shoko Glass Company.

Imports.—Imports of soda ash in 1938 amounted to 524 metric tons valued at ¥55,000.

Caustic Soda

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

In addition to these plants, the Manchuria Soda Company will establish another plant at Tumen in 1940. On completion of this plant, which will yield an annual output of 2,600 tons, the demand of caustic soda in Manchoukuo, which will be considerably increased as the pulp industry develops, should mostly be covered by products from the Manchuria Soda Company.

Soap

Formerly, Manchuria looked entirely to foreign supply for her requirements of soap. The

imports which were very inferior in quality, tended to increase. Since the World War, however, the European and American goods have been largely replaced by Japanese manufactures.

At present about 60 per cent. of requirements of soap in Manchuria is met by imports from Japan and the rest by products of local factories.

Principal soap manufacturers in Manchuria are the Dairen Fat Industrial Company, the Soap Department of the Manchu Paint Company and the Mangyoku Company. The smaller factories are hard pressed by cheap priced imports from Japan. Imports of soap in 1938 were valued at ¥6,730,000.

Table 20. Demand and Supply of Soap in Manchoukuo (In Yen)

	Production	Import	Export	Consumption	Consumption per capita
1930	1,165,000	2,178,486	48,959	3,296,445	0.10
1931	1,045,500	1,629,687	61,810	2,613,377	0.08
1932	1,476,100	1,989,760	85,362	3,380,498	0.11
1933	1,308,400	1,572,277	33,144	2,847,533	0.09
1934	1,321,000	2,021,554	....	3,341,197	0.11
1935	....	2,205,915	149,882	....	....
1936	....	2,986,903	12,539	....	....
1937	....	4,069,701	965	....	....
1938	....	6,730,000	....	....	....

Paint

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

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

has had steady markets in Manchuria for twenty years past, and has since been known as the Mukden factory of the Nippon Paint Company. Its annual productive capacity is put at ¥1,500,000.

Paint imports in 1938 amounted to ¥1,006,000.

Dyestuff

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

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

Imports.—Imports of coal tar dyes in 1938 were valued at ¥6,784,000. Principal exporters are Germany and Japan.

Synthetic Rubber

Synthetic rubber production in Manchoukuo is expected to get under way in 1940 with the establishment of a plant at Kirin, utilizing hydro-electric power from the Sungari power station. The firm which is known as the Manchuria Synthetic Rubber Company expects at

first to produce 50 tons daily, but will later increase output to meet the rise in the demand for synthetic rubber.

Match

The match industry in Manchuria was started in 1906. During the World War match factories were established in such places as Dairen, Antung, Kirin, Mukden, Yinkow, etc. In 1925 the Swedish match interests began to exert a dominant influence over the match market in Manchuria. Many of the match companies that had existed were brought under the control of the Swedish interests. In 1931 the Chinese authorities instituted the match monopoly system and charged the Sino-Japanese Match Association with the working of the system. After the Man-

churian incident, the Swedish interests applied for permission to join the association. Thereupon a match association was formed anew embracing all the entrepreneurs concerned in Manchoukuo and simultaneously public markets were established as a marketing organ. The whole amount of the capital involved was taken up by the Japanese interests.

In July, 1932 after the establishment of Manchoukuo the public markets were brought under the direct control of the Department of Finance of the new Government. The Swedish interests disposed of all their share-holdings and withdrew from the market. Match production in 1937 amounted to 327,828 boxes. Imports amounted to 1,218,000 kilograms valued at ¥468,000 in 1938.

Table 21. Match Manufacturing Companies in Manchoukuo and Kwantung (1938)

	Management	Locality	Capital	Annual capacity (Boxes)	Production in 1937 (Boxes)
Kirin Match Co.	(Japanese)	Kirin	¥ 750,000	82,500	32,411
Chinhua " "	(Manchou)	"	160,000	31,700	12,955
Chungchih Match Co.	(")	"	160,000	42,400	16,101
Taifeng " "	(")	"	100,000	28,300	86,052
Nisshin " "	(Japanese)	Hsinking	300,000	37,500	27,026
Changchun " "	(")	"	116,800	52,500	33,880
Paoshan " "	(")	"	115,000	52,500	35,573
Huilin " "	(Manchou)	Mukden	206,000	93,000	28,463
Tanhua " "	(")	Antung	1,200,000	45,200	21,949
Sanming " "	(")	Yingkow	150,000	78,000	48,584
Shengsheng " "	(")	"	100,000	62,500	21,803
Kwantung " "	(")	"	100,000	53,600	20,722
Luchang " "	(")	Tsitsihar	100,000	29,200	9,840
Chenhsing " "	(")	Hulan	300,000	28,300	5,310
Changheng " "	(")	Tunghua	200,000	19,000	4,603
Dairen " "	(Japanese)	Dairen	500,000	30,000	46,239
Total 16 Cos.			4,571,000	712,500	327,828

Gunpowder and Other Explosives

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

Government and the remaining half by the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Mukden Arsenal, the Penhsihu Iron Manufacturing Company, Showa Steel Works, and Manchuria Colliery Co.

Bricks

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

bricks, and the accompanying growth of new enterprises, the industry has of late appreciably developed.

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

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

Exports.—Manchoukuo's exports of brick and tiles amounted in 1938 to 29,000 metric tons valued at ¥1,036,000.

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

There are several pottery and porcelain companies in Manchuria. The largest of them is the Taoha Pottery and Porcelain Company, which was formerly a laboratory of the South Manchuria Railway Company. It was in October, 1920 that it was separated from the South Manchuria Railway Company and reorganized as an independent concern under the present title in Dairen. It was also the first company of the kind established in Manchuria. Capitalized at ¥155,000, the Company turns out kitchen utensils for the Manchoukuoans and also insulators. The annual productive capacity is 4,500,000 pieces, valued at ¥220,000. All the rest are small concerns. Principal ones are as follows:—

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

Imports.—The import of potteries and glassware for electrical or industrial uses amounted to 8,227,000 kilograms valued ¥2,197,000 in 1938.

IV. BEAN OIL & CAKE

Bean Oil Milling

The production of soya bean oil and beancake is the most important enterprise of Manchoukuo from the standpoint of value of production among all manufacturing industries of the country. In 1938 the output of bean oil at the 4 principal centers was 97,255,000 kin and bean cake 20,585,000 pieces.

The growth of this enterprise is due to the new uses found for bean oil in the last quarter century, and Manchoukuo's exports of bean oil and bean cake form the largest items among her total exports. The export in 1938 of bean oil amounted to M¥14,099,000. Combined they accounted for approximately 11.4 per cent. of total exports.

Table 22. Output of Bean Oil at the Principal Cities (Unit: in 1,000 Kin; 1 Kin=0.6 kilogram)

	Dairen	Yingkow	Antung	Harbin	Total	Total incl. Others	
						(M¥1,000)	(M¥1,000)
1932	154,620	26,240	22,930	17,270	221,061	238,720	32,657
1933	98,209	20,540	17,280	16,410	152,520	192,180	26,617
1934	91,023	11,216	17,706	13,896	133,841	214,175	20,216
1935	63,895	12,175	10,572	19,193	105,836	198,165	25,308
1936	57,301	7,676	5,701	15,559	86,237	157,760	31,505
1937	58,632	8,578	5,000	19,756	91,967	....	....
1938	64,478	2,300	6,264	24,212	97,255	....	....

At first the main business of the industry was the extracting of linseed oil. The primitive linseed oil extraction method was applied to soya beans in Tiehling and Changchun (present Hsinking) districts, important market of beans, some sixty years ago. As the result obtained was satisfactory, the bean oil industry commenced.

At that time, the bean oil was directed for local consumption alone, and was used for cooking, lighting, and other domestic purposes.

The original method of pressing oil out of beans was very simple and primitive, only hand or mule operated wedge or screw system being used. But with the rapid progress made in the

utilization of bean oil and the increased demands abroad, the method of oil abstraction was improved. Hydraulic power came to be used in place of human labour or mule power, in operating the presses. Then a more scientific method of abstraction by means of chemical solvents was discovered by the Central Laboratory of the South Manchuria Railway Company. Under this new abstraction method, benzene, benzol or alcohol is used to abstract and solve oil contained in beans.

Uses of Bean Oil.—The uses of soya bean oil have increased markedly in the last three decades. At present they are used for such

diversified purposes as the manufacture of soap, as a lard and butter substitute, as a constituent of paint, varnish and shellac, glycerine, water proofing, and as substitutes for rubber and petroleum.

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

Table 23. Output of Bean Cake at the Principal Cities

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

	Dairen	Yingkow	Antung	Harbin	Total	Total incl. Others	
						(M ^Y 1,000)	(M ^Y 1,000)
1932	30,812	5,228	4,568	3,441	44,050	47,744	80,687
1933	19,587	4,093	3,444	3,270	30,394	38,436	59,576
1934	20,227	2,772	3,935	2,911	29,845	42,835	50,117
1935	14,198	2,921	2,349	3,870	23,339	39,633	53,901
1936	12,734	1,877	1,267	3,392	19,269	31,552	63,135
1937	13,029	1,973	1,040	3,614	19,656	.....	.....
1938	14,329	491	1,139	4,626	20,585	.....	.....

Table 24. Number of Bean-cake Mills and Productive Capacity

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

Table 25. Export of Bean Oil and Bean-cake By Destinations

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

(b) Bean-cake

Volume (1,000 m. tons):	Japan & Chosen	China	Germany	Netherlands	U.S.A.	Great Britain	Total incl. Others
1932	719	479	43.9	11.5	12.2	3.4	1,420
1933	765	234	8.4	5.2	25.4	1.6	1,040
1934	972	182	9.3	4.5	30.5	1.0	1,205
1935	765	192	6.3	0.6	39.2	1.9	980
1936	701	110	4.5	0.2	4.1	0	849
1937	646	99	4.2	0.8	37.5	..	802
1938	807	40	0.3	3.1	8.4	..	869
Value (M ^Y 1,000):							
1932	34,437	24,700	1,781	424	543	166	66,301
1933	40,948	12,976	471	257	1,265	81	57,614
1934	41,376	7,475	386	184	1,256	39	51,509
1935	38,076	9,946	333	30	1,945	98	51,370
1936	43,220	7,341	320	13	1,610	5	53,127
1937	50,292	7,713	301	59	2,896	..	62,336
1938	65,365	3,134	30	284	774	..	70,575

V. FOODSTUFFS & DRINKS

Distilling and Brewing
Kaoliang

The distilling of kaoliang spirit is the most important of this line of industry in Manchoukuo reaching annual production of approximate-

ly 400,000 koku. The principal places of production of kaoliang spirit are Liaoyang, Mukden and Hsinking. Kaoliang spirit has a special flavor acceptable to all the people and is much in demand.

Table 26. Production of Alcoholic Liquors in Kwantung

(Volume in koku; Value in yen)

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

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

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

Saké

Many places of Manchoukuo are suited for

the brewing of saké by reason of the quality of water. This industry has therefore gradually developed with the increase in the number of Japanese residents. The output of saké for 1936 amounted to 47,803 koku, valued at ¥3,425,421.

Saké imports in 1938 amounted to 3,000,000 litres valued at ¥2,284,000.

Beer

The demand for beer in Manchuria, was 2,800,000 dozens in 1937. Imports of beer, amounted to 1,213,293 dozens valued at ¥3,517,000 in 1938.

Beer brewing was carried on many years ago in Imienpo and Harbin in North Manchuria and Dairen in South Manchuria. The breweries in Dairen had long been closed down under the pressure of Japanese imports. Two breweries in North Manchuria had been the only

breweries in existence in Manchuria until the Manchurian incident of 1931. Since then, the demand for beer has greatly increased due to the growth in the number of Japanese settlers. Beer imports in 1938 amounted to 420,000 dozens of bottles valued at ¥1,199,000.

Table 27. Beer Brewery Companies in Manchoukuo (End of May, 1938)

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

Table 28. Alcohol Factories in Manchoukuo (End of Mar., 1936)

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

Ice

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

Soy

In sympathy with the rapidly increasing number of Japanese residents since the foundation of the country, the soy industry has made marked developments. The output of soy was 44,253 koku in 1937. Imports of soy were valued at ¥1,564,000 in 1938.

Table 29. Production, Etc. of Soy and Miso (Bean paste) in Kwantung

	No. of plants	Miso		Soy	
		Volume (Kwan)	Value (Yen)	Volume (Koku)	Value (Yen)
1931	16	646,691	230,725	20,950	520,633
1932	17	837,850	312,540	58,069	553,388
1933	22	953,129	338,751	39,714	923,542
1934	22	1,090,711	453,757	49,259	1,168,904
1935	24	1,357,560	495,464	52,102	1,136,847
1936	31	1,485,739	712,848	116,734	1,373,284
1937	22	982,398	345,658	44,253	961,475

Factories operating less than 5 workers excluded.

Sugar

The climate of Manchuria is suited for the cultivation of beet-root but not for sugar cane. The cultivation of beet-root was started in 1906 or 1907. The manufacture of sugar from beet-root was initiated in 1909 when a sugar mill was established at Ashiho. Since then no

small number of sugar mills have been set up in both North and South Manchuria. Sugar production has shown a significant expansion, rising from 30,246 piculs in the crop year of 1933 to 194,422 piculs in the crop year of 1938.

Sugar imports in 1938 amounted to 104,500 metric tons valued at ¥17,900,000.

Table 30. Sugar Production in Manchoukuo and Kwantung (In piculs)

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

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

Table 31. Sugar Manufacturing Companies in Manchoukuo and Kwantung (End of Apr., 1938)

Factories	Capacity per 24 hour day (in M. tons)	Capital Paid-up (¥1,000)	Established	Interests
Manchuria Sugar Manufacturing Co. ... { Mukden... { Beet Sugar 500 Tiehling... { Refined Sugar... 90 Harbin ... { Beet Sugar 500 Beet Sugar 350	2,500	1935	Japanese & Manchoukuoan	
North Manchuria Sugar Manufacturing Co. ... { Ashiho ... { Beet Sugar 400 Refined Sugar... 40	2,000	1934	Japanese & White Russian	

Table 32. Demand and Supply of Sugar in Manchoukuo and Kwantung (In piculs of 60 kilograms)

	Production	Import	Export	Re-export	Consumption	Consumption per capita
1928	—	1,218,204	—	—	1,218,204	3.69
1929	—	1,422,923	—	—	1,422,923	4.31
1930	—	1,360,762	—	—	1,360,762	4.04
1931	—	1,108,939	—	—	1,108,939	3.25
1932	—	1,558,139	828	172,834	1,384,477	4.01
1933	30,246	2,001,214	15	437,106	1,594,369	4.62
1934	64,536	1,548,497	16	313,838	1,299,179	3.58
1935	52,124	1,776,721	—	260,348	1,568,497	4.58
1936	68,715	3,696,968	—	1,907,069	1,858,614	5.25
1937	104,806	2,798,117	—	1,000,000*	1,902,903*	5.36
†1938	194,422	3,950,000	—	—	—	—

Note: Excludes cube sugar in 1932.

† Estimate.

* Re-export include sales principally to China in recent years.

CHAPTER XXII

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—II

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

I. ELECTRIC & GAS

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

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

As many as fifty points in the new empire are now considered suitable for the operation of hydro-power plants with a maximum capacity of more than 6,000,000 kilowatts and an average output of 3,250,000 kilowatts. With rivers remaining to be investigated taken into consideration, it is believed that the hydro-power resources of the country are enormous.

In order to meet the increasing demand for power along with the execution of the five-year industrial program, the Manchoukuo Government has also worked out a five-year plan to increase the production of this power by utilizing water power resources. Realization of the production of 2,600,000 kilowatts of power at the end of 1941 is the aim. To realize this purpose, the Manchoukuo Government is placing

the operation of hydraulic power plants under State management, while authorizing the Manchuria Electric Industrial Company to take charge of the operation of coal power plants and the transmission of electricity.

Construction works have already started at three points, including one on the upper reaches of the Sungari River No. 2 in Kirin Province, another on the Pinteng Lake and a third on the Yalu River. The Yalu river power plant is a joint undertaking of Manchoukuo and Chosen. The Sungari plant has as its final aim the production of 500,000 kilowatts of power, at the same time facilitating the cultivation of a total of more than 70,000 hectares of land on the lower reaches as rice fields. Its construction has been commenced at a cost of ¥83,000,000. The Pinteng Lake plant aims at producing a maximum of 30,000 kilowatts and an average of 15,000 kilowatts of power for consumption in Mutankiang and Chientao Provinces.

The maximum capacity of the Yalu River facilities is set at 1,600,000 kilowatts, and the average, 850,000 kilowatts. The first stage work has been started at cost of ¥100,000,000, calling for the establishment of facilities on the Korean side of the river for generating 640,000 kilowatts as the maximum and 360,000 kilowatts under ordinary circumstances. A part of the facilities, capable of turning out 270,000 kilowatts, will be completed in the spring of 1940. The production will be halved for consumption by the inhabitants of South Manchuria and the North Korean people.

Along with the progress of the hydro-electric power plan, the Manchuria Electric Industry Company plans the erection of a number of coal-burning power plants in Fuhsin, Fushun, etc., utilizing an abundant supply of coal, and hoping to contribute toward the development of various electro-chemical industries as well as the general factory activity.

Table 33. Sugar Imports of Manchoukuo and Kwantung by Kinds
(In piculs of 60 kilograms)

	Under Dutch Standard No. II	Plantation white sugar	Refined sugar	Rock sugar	Cube & loaf sugar	Total	Molasses
1926	164,585	125,016	510,607	50,104	17,115	867,427	....
1927	224,078	431,262	348,514	56,222	29,444	1,089,520	....
1928	188,643	380,461	514,486	42,254	14,320	1,140,164	....
1929	164,321	677,238	400,013	63,403	27,634	1,332,609	....
1930	211,767	346,997	685,323	45,380	19,180	1,308,647	....
1931	112,146	249,710	677,173	37,723	11,859	1,088,611	....
1932	188,951	230,879	1,090,989	47,320	....	1,558,139	44,843
1933	206,661	37,318	1,688,838	68,397	....	2,001,214	65,526
1934	176,295	7,117	1,282,761	60,797	21,527	1,548,497	34,616
1935	142,671	7,047	1,544,225	50,671	32,107	1,776,721	59,505
1936	334,526	197,831	3,070,203	58,957	35,451	3,696,968	182,791
1937	523,974	341,819	1,860,122	34,581	37,621	2,798,117	85,788
1938	1,137,050	850,000	1,710,000	200,000		3,950,000	....

Flour Milling

Flour milling is an important industry in Manchoukuo. In the year ending February, 1938 the production of wheat flour amounted to ¥29,432,000 and was exceeded in value only by the bean cake and tobacco manufacturing

industries. Investment in the enterprise as at the end of 1937 was computed at ¥9,000,000. In 1937 there were 70 mills with a production capacity of 119,840 bags of 22 kilograms each a day.

Flour imports in 1938 amounted to 132,000 metric tons valued at ¥29,800,000.

Table 34. Statistics of Flour Mills

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

References:

Table Nos.: 1 a & b, 2 c, 3-4 a, 5-7 d, 8 a, 9 c, 10 f, 11-12 d, 13-14 c, 15 b, 16-18 c, 19 g, 20 h, 21 a, 22-23 i, 24 c, 25 d, 26 b, 27-28 a, 29 b, 30-33 j, 34 a.

- Key: a—Dept. of Industry, Manchoukuo.
- b—Kwantung Bureau.
- c—S. M. R. Co.
- d—Dept. of Finance & Commerce, Manchoukuo.
- e—Manchuria Hemp-dressing Co.
- f—Man-Nichi Flax Spinning Co.
- g—Manchuria Chemical Industry Co.
- h—Union of Manchuria Export & Import Guild.
- i—General Bank of Manchou.
- j—Sugar Producers' Assn. of Japan.

1925 the Company set up branch plants at Mukden, Anshan and Hsinking. Simultaneously with this the gas works of the Company was re-organized into the South Manchuria Gas Company, capitalized at ¥10,000,000 which is fully

paid up. The Fushun Colliery has its own gas producing plant, and also is supplying the public. Gas production in 1937 amounted to 1,543 million cubic feet.

Table 7. Statistics of Gas Industry

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

Year	No. of Customers	No. of Nozzles	Total Supply (1,000 cubic m.)	Raw materials Consumed		By-Products		
				Coal (m. tons)	Coke (m. tons)	Coke (m. tons)	Tar (Kilolitres)	Ammonia (m. tons)
1933	42,809	113,575	15,274	...	...	19,599	1,897	145
1934	46,622	122,631	18,924	41,377	20,291	33,658	2,854	113
1935	55,297	142,945	22,925	59,756	7,648	38,271	2,900	124
1936	63,494	163,897	26,755	71,351	9,227	46,270	3,346	135
1937	71,146	181,835	29,946	76,830	9,648	49,509	3,263	169
1938	67,135	201,208	27,930	64,700	...	41,743	2,056	...

II. MACHINERY & ENGINEERING

Metals

Metallic Magnesia.—There are inexhaustible resources of magnesite in the neighbourhood of Tashichiao. The industries for its utilization have, therefore, a very bright future. At present there are three branches of this industry, viz., (1) Manufacture of fire-proof things, (2) manufacture of building materials and (3) manufacture of metallic magnesia. The first two are undertaken by the South Manchuria Mining Company, which was established in 1918 with a capital of ¥600,000. The last, or the manufacture of metallic magnesia is carried on by the Japan-Manchoukuo Magnesium Company, which was jointly established in 1919 by the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Sumitomo interests and the Rikagaku Kenkyusho (Physical and Chemical Institute) and other organizations. It is capitalized at ¥7,000,000, of which ¥3,500,000 was paid-up in 1937. The newly founded company, whose plant with an annual productive capacity of 350 metric tons is situated at Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, intends to be a large factor in supplying metallic magnesia to Japan by acquiring raw materials from Manchoukuo. As the first step towards that end, the Naoetsu plant of the Rikagaku Kenkyusho with an annual productive capacity of 150 metric tons was purchased by the Company.

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

There are two aluminium companies in Manchoukuo. One of them is the Japan-Manchoukuo Aluminium Company, which was established in October, 1933 with a capital of ¥10,000,000 of which ¥7,500,000 was paid-up in 1937. The other is the Manchuria Light Metal Manufacturing Company, which was established in Nov., 1936. It is capitalized at MY25,000,000, of which ¥6,250,000 was paid-up in 1937. MY10,000,000, is taken up by the Manchoukuo Government MY14,000,000 by the South Manchuria Railway Company and MY500,000 by the Sumitomo Company and MY40,000 by the Japan Electric Industry Company and MY50,000 each by the Japan Soda Manufacturing Company and the Japan-Manchoukuo Aluminium Company. The new company is established at Fushun, and is expected to turn out 4,000 tons of aluminium a year.

The plan for expansion of aluminium output, as drafted by the Manchoukuo government in 1937 follows;

About 60 per cent. of the production cost will be spent for electric power, which will be supplied by the projected national hydraulic electric power station, to be established on the upper reaches of the Second Sungari. The Government is planning to erect a second aluminium manufacturing plant in Kirin, capable of producing 16,000 tons of aluminium annually, besides the factory at Fushun producing 4,000 tons.

As bauxite, raw material of aluminium, is mined near Yentai, alumina will be produced at the Fushun factory, which will be sent to Kirin, where aluminium will be produced at the projected plant. It is estimated that 2 tons of alumina will be produced from 8 tons of bauxite and 1 ton of aluminium from 2 tons of alumina.

Machinery and Tool Industry

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

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

The Showa Steel Works has a four year production plan whereby present output of pig iron will be considerably increased. Since pig iron is a good barometer of industrial affairs of a country the implication is that Manchoukuo will need increasing quantities of machine tools and machinery for working up into fabricated products in metal raw materials.

Imports from the United States of plain steel and metal materials are increasing and this implies imports of larger quantities of machinery to work into shapes. The Manchurians generally are acquiring the industrial attributes of modern

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

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

The principal machinery establishments in Manchuria are the following:

The South Manchuria Railway Works.—The South Manchuria Railway Works which has for its object the manufacturing, assembling and repairing of vehicles, was established in Shakako in 1908 and opened to business in 1911. The works, which cover an area of 600,000 tsubo, are provided with water works of their own and consists of 70 blocks with an area of 19,000 tsubo. They have a capacity of accommodating 27 locomotives, 36 coaches, and 130 goods cars at the same time.

The Dairen Machinery Works.—The Dairen Machinery Works was established in 1918 with a capital of ¥2,000,000 with the object of executing orders placed with the South Manchuria Railway Company. The company has since so much developed that its capacity is now about ten times the scope at the time of the establishment. The list of its specialities consist of rolling stocks, iron bridges, machinery, pipes for the use of water works, bean-oil manufacturing machines, rollers for road construction and improvement, machines for generating oxygen gas, electric cars, the bodies of automobiles, etc. The market for these articles is so extensive that the Company figures prominently among the Japanese enterprises in Manchuria. The capital of the company in 1938 amounted to ¥10,000,000 of which ¥8,000,000 was paid up.

The Mukden Arms Manufactory.—The Mukden Arms Manufactory was established in 1932 with a capital of ¥2,000,000 in the form of a joint-stock corporate. The capital was taken up by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Okura Shoji Kaisha. It is engaged in the manufacture of arms and ammunitions, gunpowder and its materials, and the manufacture and repair of various machines and tools. The total capital (fully paid up) amounted to ¥4,600,000 at the end of 1938.

Anshan Steel Material Company.—It was for the purpose of meeting a swift increase in the demand for rails in Manchuria that the Anshan Steel Material Company was brought into being

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

In the first year of the five-year plan, or in 1937, leaf tobacco production amounted to 3,192

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

Table 9. Imports of Tobacco Classified

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

Note: Inclusive of stalk and dust.

Hide and Leather Industry

This line of industry has not yet made noticeable developments in Manchuria. Cow hides are not only inferior in quality but quite limited in production. The only sign of activity shown by this industry is that about 200,000 pieces of horse hide are yearly exported to Japan. There is only one company of considerable size manu-

facturing hides and leather, namely, the Japanese-Manchu Hide and Leather Industrial Company. It is capitalized at ¥3,000,000 one-fourth of which is paid-up.

Imports of hides and skins in 1938 amounted to 1,577,000 kilograms valued at ¥1,834,000. Exports of hides and leather amounted to 737,883 kilograms valued at ¥1,208,000 in the same year.

Table 10. Export of Hide, Leather and Skins
(Quantity in 1,000 pieces, Value in ¥1,000)

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

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

References:

Table Nos.: 1-6 a, 7 b, 8-10 c.
Key: a—Manchuria Electric Co.
b—Kwantung Bureau.
c—Dept. of Finance & Commerce.

CHAPTER XXIII

FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign trade of Manchoukuo has increased with a phenomenal stride as is characteristic of countries newly opened to development. In 1938 exports and imports combined amounted to 2,000.2 million yuan. The trend of the past few years may be observed from the following table:

Table 1. Foreign Trade of Manchoukuo
(MY1,000)

	Export		Import		Total	Index	% against Total	
	Index	Value	Index	Value			Export %	Import %
1926	100	566,770	100	421,992	988,768	100	57	43
1927		626,002		409,245	1,035,248		60	40
1928		668,678		459,946	1,128,624		59	41
1929		659,682		502,948	1,162,630		57	43
1930		608,384		462,733	1,071,157		62	38
1931	118	739,272	76	341,600	1,080,871	100	68	32
1932	99	618,157	75	337,673	955,830	89	67	33
1933	72	448,476	114	515,832	964,310	90	47	43
1934	72	448,427	120	539,562	1,041,989	97	43	57
1935	67	421,078	134	604,149	1,025,227	95	41	59
1936	96	602,759	154	691,889	1,294,648	120	42	58
1937	103	645,298	197	887,412	1,532,709	142	43	57
1938	116	725,454	280	1,274,748	2,000,202	186	36	64
1937 (1st half)	—	358,272	—	407,765	766,037	—	42	58
1938 (1st half)	—	404,022	—	557,576	961,598	—	42	58
1939 (1st half)	—	497,616	—	760,887	1,258,502	—	40	60

Note: The statistics of foreign trade of Manchoukuo includes those of the Kwantung Leased Territory from 1932.

Manchoukuo's exports are overwhelmingly agricultural in nature. Soya beans, bean oil and bean-cake have represented about half of the country's total exports in recent years. In 1938 these products accounted for some 318.9 million yuan of a total export valued at 725.5 million yuan.

The country's imports are mostly manufac-

tured articles. Such items as cotton goods, gunny bags for grain packing, iron and other metal goods as well as certain provisions loom large in her foreign purchases.

The significant growth of foreign trade to its present stature may be ascribed largely to heavy immigration and to extensive capital investments.

Table 2. Value Percentage of Exports & Imports of Merchandise
By Countries and by Categories

To:	Year	(A) EXPORTS				Grand Total of Exports
		Foodstuff Beverage, Prepared Tobacco	Raw Materials	Raw Materials for further Manufacturing	Wholly or Mainly Manufactured Goods	
Japan	1935	46.13	39.36	57.36	46.80	45.65
	1936	34.49	37.59	60.44	46.31	43.66
	1937	42.48	41.59	61.20	36.70	47.74
Chosen	1935	31.05	6.78	4.23	10.72	8.04
	1936	37.11	5.97	4.11	7.31	8.79
	1937	29.94	5.27	3.57	13.46	7.12
China	1935	14.01	8.90	13.11	38.16	11.27
	1936	25.16	8.70	11.90	43.15	12.11
	1937	23.32	4.07	9.08	38.35	7.12
Great Britain	1935	0.28	8.68	3.33	0.01	6.17
	1936	0.33	7.42	2.61	0	5.20
	1937	0.44	1.85	1.70	0.68	1.64

(Continued)	Year	Foodstuff Beverage, Prepared Tobacco	Raw Materials	Raw Materials for further Manufacturing	Wholly or Mainly Manufactured Goods	Grand Total of Exports
Germany.....	1935.....	3.68	10.83	5.44	0	8.35
	1936.....	1.23	12.79	6.25	—	9.49
	1937.....	2.33	14.70	5.60	—	10.48
Italy.....	1935.....	0.04	1.65	0.01	—	0.99
	1936.....	0.06	—	0.01	—	0.07
	1937.....	—	0.78	0.05	0	0.47
U. S. A.	1935.....	1.11	3.22	6.46	0.90	3.93
	1936.....	0.38	1.71	7.42	0.15	3.07
	1937.....	0.05	1.46	8.03	1.10	3.30

(B) IMPORTS

From:	Year	Foodstuff Beverage, Prepared Tobacco	Raw Materials	Raw Materials for further Manufacturing	Wholly or Mainly Manufactured Goods	Grand Total of Imports
Japan.....	1935.....	59.41	33.76	65.20	84.43	71.88
	1936.....	57.36	34.04	73.25	85.73	73.33
	1937.....	63.82	20.91	62.60	83.37	70.69
Chosen.....	1935.....	7.45	6.75	1.89	2.09	3.69
	1936.....	7.81	5.01	3.26	2.61	3.95
	1937.....	10.80	5.37	2.82	3.28	4.40
China.....	1935.....	6.20	14.24	5.12	3.50	5.32
	1936.....	12.86	17.69	3.76	3.58	6.89
	1937.....	9.26	13.62	2.05	2.48	4.42
Hongkong.....	1935.....	1.08	0.96	0.64	0.11	0.19
	1936.....	2.64	1.13	0.76	0.07	0.72
	1937.....	1.86	0.90	0.81	0.05	0.50
British India ..	1935.....	1.71	20.35	0.30	3.26	3.95
	1936.....	1.26	21.62	0.30	2.41	4.08
	1937.....	1.98	29.39	0.37	3.08	5.10
Great Britain ..	1935.....	1.49	0.34	3.14	1.38	1.57
	1936.....	1.10	0.20	2.23	0.99	1.07
	1937.....	1.06	0.20	2.33	1.16	1.25
Germany.....	1935.....	0.12	0.09	7.76	2.20	2.43
	1936.....	0.08	0.22	4.67	2.13	1.88
	1937.....	0.03	0.06	4.28	1.97	1.95
Italy.....	1935.....	0.03	2.19	0.02	0.04	0.23
	1936.....	0.04	1.86	0.04	0.02	0.23
	1937.....	0.05	0.68	0.10	0.03	0.12
U. S. A.	1935.....	0.72	16.28	1.67	1.94	4.13
	1936.....	0.69	13.66	6.29	1.67	3.43
	1937.....	0.95	20.26	14.25	2.89	6.53
Australia.....	1935.....	16.51	0.38	0	0	3.35
	1936.....	7.36	0.28	0.03	0	1.28
	1937.....	1.38	1.11	0.13	0	0.02

A prominent recent trend in the nature of Manchoukuo's imports is the increasing ratio which the so-called production goods have in comparison with consumption goods. This trend is to be attributed largely to the policy of the government to develop the various industries of the country in conjunction with the 5 Year Plan. In 1932, production goods imports constituted 22.3 per cent of total imports while purchases of consumption goods amounted to

77.7 per cent of total imports. In 1937 the imports of production goods rose to 39.4 per cent while consumption goods fell to 60.6 per cent. This trend remained unchanged in 1938 and 1939.

Trade by Countries.—Certain significant changes in the relative apportionment of Manchoukuo's trade with foreign countries are noticeable in the figures for recent years. The most prominent feature is the growing im-

portance of Japan. In 1938 imports from Japan aggregated 936.3 million yuan representing 73.4 per cent of total imports. Exports to Japan in 1938 amounted to 367.7 million yuan, representing 50.7 per cent of total exports. Japan's share becomes larger if the exports and imports of Chosen are included. The next largest customer of Manchoukuo was China, the foreign trade with which country amounted to 192 million yuan in 1938, consist-

ing of 121.6 million yuan in exports and 70.7 million yuan in imports.

Germany was in fourth place as Manchoukuo's largest customer in 1938 with total transactions amounting to 87.7 million yuan, consisting of 50.4 million yuan in exports and 37.3 million yuan in imports.

The United States was in third place with 104 million yuan consisting of 11.4 million yuan in exports and 93.1 million yuan in imports.

Table 3. Manchoukuo's Foreign Trade Classified by Principal Countries

(Unit: MY1,000)

	Japan		China		U.S.S.R.		Hongkong	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
1933.....	208,308	339,762	55,258	79,821	12,918	7,568	6,214	8,006
1934.....	318,675	408,601	65,694	57,595	8,423	4,876	6,849	3,597
1935.....	217,292	456,675	65,353	31,993	4,662	1,168	7,528	2,759
1936.....	280,904	534,630	128,603	47,685	1,585	261	8,732	4,987
1937.....	321,615	666,266	113,560	39,328	146	701	8,419	4,411
1938.....	416,825	933,413	121,683	70,716	29	32	3,902	1,378
1938 (Jan.-June).....	237,757	424,050	62,338	17,096	21	15	3,034	967
1939 (").....	298,365	617,333	99,313	36,014	4	5	270	302
	British India		D. E. I.		Great Britain		France	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
1933.....	1,080	14,703	4,045	3,324	8,793	7,190	2,546	779
1934.....	646	23,944	1,710	6,695	16,218	8,316	2,921	565
1935.....	2,701	23,821	701	5,062	24,221	9,482	3,570	463
1936.....	1,691	28,224	1,478	6,859	27,521	7,419	4,837	789
1937.....	132	45,223	1,266	8,948	9,322	11,127	1,268	3,367
1938.....	46	30,603	297	933	5,447	7,376	1,512	5,067
1938 (Jan.-June).....	42	16,039	154	552	3,266	3,837	871	3,928
1939 (").....	20	14,441	91	807	1,890	2,901	534	1,066
	Germany		Belgium		Netherlands		Italy	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
1933.....	66,357	10,577	281	1,291	5,910	427	1,847	459
1934.....	53,310	12,486	1,190	704	8,073	388	4,303	702
1935.....	32,799	14,742	1,148	1,511	10,075	815	3,864	1,357
1936.....	50,278	13,025	953	1,019	7,072	631	383	1,624
1937.....	59,051	17,278	1,273	3,990	16,570	1,530	2,644	1,064
1938.....	50,396	37,304	983	4,482	8,001	799	3,457	2,393
1938 (Jan.-June).....	26,130	15,165	322	2,227	6,214	480	1,683	149
1939 (").....	38,512	28,268	205	578	1,245	165	6,582	1,519
	U. S. A.		Australia		Total incl. Others			
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Total	
1933.....	7,536	28,962	14	5,832	448,478	515,832	964,310	
1934.....	5,966	35,227	16	20,917	448,427	593,562	1,041,989	
1935.....	15,596	24,936	37	20,222	421,078	604,149	1,025,227	
1936.....	16,353	23,735	72	8,886	602,759	691,830	1,294,648	
1937.....	18,674	57,923	131	3,069	645,298	887,412	1,532,709	
1938.....	11,360	93,070	...	...	725,454	1,274,748	2,000,203	
1938 (Jan.-June).....	7,961	58,416	107	1,913	404,022	557,576	961,598	
1939 (").....	8,547	42,641	90	332	497,616	760,887	1,258,502	

Foreign Trade in 1938

The foreign trade of Manchoukuo continued to expand in 1938, the total exports aggregating 725 million yuan and imports 1,274 million

yuan. As compared with 1937, an advance of 7% in exports and of 42% in imports was registered, with a consequent sharp increase in the adverse balance of trade which amounted

to 548 million yuan as against 242 million yuan in 1937.

A heavy increase in imports of Japanese goods, especially of construction materials, and of Chinese tobacco leaf and cotton constitute the main reason for the marked increase in imports. Manchurian exports to countries outside the yen-bloc decreased by 26 million yuan, whilst imports from the same source increased by 30 million yuan. The trade balance with these countries, therefore, was adverse to the extent of 30 million yuan compared with an export surplus of 29 million yuan in the previous year. The increase in imports was most marked from the United States and Germany.

Control in foreign trade was made stricter, kaoliang, wheat and wheat flour, rice, bristles, and some twenty other articles having been added to the list of controlled commodities. As regards exchange control, the yuan continued to be linked with sterling at 1s. 2d, and the rate to the U.S. dollar was made dependent upon the cross rate New York-London. The concentration of exchange control with the Exchange Bureau in the Central Bank eliminated the difficulties caused by the division of authority between Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Province.

Table 4. Volume of Principal Articles Exported & Imported

Articles	Unit	1938				
		1934	1935	1936	1937	(Metric tons)
(A) Exports						
Bristles	1,000 piculs	28	13	16	14	558
Hair of other Animals	"	.....	.....	38	38	495
Hides and Leather	"	.....	.....	15	15	727
Soya Beans	"	41,308	29,203	32,539	32,642	2,164,869
Other Beans	"	2,161	2,647	2,369	1,862	127,769
Bran, Wheat	"	.....	.....	1,436	2,290	97,222
Buckwheat	"	855	444	473	491	27,337
Kaoliang	"	3,333	1,186	3,075	2,098	216,191
Maize	"	2,056	549	1,964	1,850	222,335
Millet	"	4,006	1,742	2,660	2,105	163,386
Wheat	"	.....	.....	253	214	12,140
Bean cake	"	20,380	16,925	14,026	13,367	869,207
Perilla cake	"	.....	.....	452	600	18,758
Ginseng	1,000 catties	435	444	451	359	95
Bean oil	1,000 piculs	1,608	1,479	1,109	1,160	57,242
Perilla oil	"	.....	.....	324	319	13,252
Ground nuts	"	1,562	1,717	1,605	1,536	81,555
Castor seed	"	.....	.....	331	453	16,015
Cotton seed	"	.....	.....	250	218	15,934
Hemp seed	"	1,078	1,152	769	397	29,864
Perilla seed	"	533	1,056	1,913	1,056	48,837
Sesamum seed	"	582	282	64	137	9,460
Coal	1,000 tons	4,302	4,182	3,737	3,824	2,953,480
Shale Oil	"	39	52	93	61	.....
Raw silk, wild	1,000 catties	2,461	2,271	1,654	2,471	1,199
Wools, sheep's	"	2,638	5,104	5,374	4,769	1,441
Pig iron and Kentledge	1,000 piculs	7,281	7,152	5,104	4,168	.....
Magnesite	"	.....	.....	1,823	2,751	171,708
Soapstone and talc	"	.....	.....	1,373	1,837	81,215
Sulphate of Ammonium	"	475	1,642	2,927	2,582	212,334
Salt	"	5,766	4,610	6,745	9,971	404,774

Principal Exports and Imports

Exports.—Soya beans constituted in 1938 the most important export article, representing 32% of the total export value, and 44% if other varieties of beans and derivatives are included. The most important customer for beans was Japan, followed by Egypt and Germany. In bean cakes and oil, Japanese imports concentrated on cake whilst European countries such as Germany, the Netherlands and Great Britain mostly bought oil.

Other oil-yielding materials—ground nuts and seed—were also important.

Imports.—Imports were conspicuously less one-sided, consisting of a multitude of articles among which textile goods were the most important. Japanese goods practically monopolized the market for cotton, silk, and woollen piece-goods, cotton and rayon yarn, etc. The heavy increase of raw cotton imports must be considered a sign of the growing industrialization of Manchoukuo.

There was a heavy increase in the import of construction materials. The import of iron and steel rose from 76.4 million yuan in 1937 to 122.1 million yuan in 1938.

(Continued) Articles	Unit	(B) Imports				
		1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Raw cotton	1,000 piculs	281	203	383	615	48,151
Cotton yarn	1,000 catties	16,555	9,374	8,893	10,671	3,043
Raw jute	"	.....	.....	19,780	22,217	14,056
Gunny bags	1,000 piculs	932	901	814	1,037	*62,197
Woollen yarn and Cord	1,000 catties	.....	.....	1,256	4,183	1,253
Artificial silk, floss	"	6,626	5,546	11,905	2,355	.....
Aluminium	"	.....	.....	935	1,571	† 2,840
Copper	"	9,330	9,352	4,907	9,102	9,242
Leads	1,000 piculs	.....	.....	70	77	2,540
Tea	1,000 catties	7,798	7,155	8,103	8,672	7,642
Rice and paddy	1,000 piculs	1,224	1,326	1,770	1,196	57,909
Wheat flour	"	8,648	7,695	3,480	1,297	239,801
Sugar	"	1,548	1,776	3,676	2,780	236,307
Leaf tobacco	1,000 catties	28,290	16,071	25,143	21,344	12,378
Gasoline, Naphtha, etc.	1,000 Am. Gal.	19,565	9,013	3,890	17,567	.....
Kerosene oil	"	24,754	4,047	3,746	22,853	.....
Lubricating oil	"	4,839	5,518	5,326	5,343	.....
Crude oil, mineral	1,000 tons	.....	.....	118	155	.....

Note: piculs=60.48 kgs.; catty=604.8 grams.
* In 1,000 pieces.
† In ¥1,000.

Table 5. Commerce By Principal Customs Districts

(Unit: M¥1,000; % against total)

	Dairen				Antung			
	Export	Import	Total	%	Export	Import	Total	%
1934	335,182	449,247	784,428	75.3	44,735	77,372	122,107	11.7
1935	315,371	474,375	779,746	76.3	35,898	75,685	111,584	10.9
1936	422,699	526,201	968,900	74.7	42,163	93,333	135,496	10.4
1937	484,850	640,996	1,125,846	73.4	38,296	53,885	92,180	6.1
1938	508,208	860,024	1,368,232	68.4	46,308	86,532	132,841	6.5
1938 (Jan.-June)	284,442	388,852	673,294	73.4	22,992	36,143	59,135	6.2
1939 (")	355,158	500,970	856,128	68.3	35,570	53,584	89,154	7.1

	Yingkow				Shanhaikwan			
	Export	Import	Total	%	Export	Import	Total	%
1934	36,316	29,049	65,365	6.3	8,620	8,105	16,725	1.3
1935	41,606	25,174	66,780	6.5	8,357	5,247	13,604	1.3
1936	52,701	26,347	79,048	6.1	19,039	11,572	30,611	2.4
1937	36,371	49,666	86,037	5.6	18,254	13,902	32,156	2.1
1938	33,837	44,031	77,868	3.8	32,095	28,640	60,735	3.0
1938 (Jan.-June)	11,671	9,776	21,447	2.2	19,548	10,639	30,187	3.3
1939 (")	13,628	12,672	26,300	2.1	30,102	15,351	45,453	3.6

	Harbin				Tumen			
	Export	Import	Total	%	Export	Import	Total	%
1934	3,903	4,573	13,476	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1935	3,005	4,960	7,911	0.8	15,143	27,496	42,639	4.2
1936	951	4,320	5,271	0.4	43,007	28,455	71,462	5.5
1937	537	23,044	23,582	1.5	66,945	47,978	114,923	7.5
1938	306	33,230	33,537	1.6	104,617	68,111	172,728	8.6
1938 (Jan.-June)	154	15,118	15,272	1.5	65,167	28,990	94,157	9.7
1939 (")	65	23,754	23,819	1.9	63,044	56,435	119,479	9.5

Table 6. Exports of Principal Commodities

(Unit: M¥1,000)

Sulphate of Ammonium:	Total	Japan	China	Hongkong	D.E.I.	U.S.A
1934	1,718	997	184	298	101	135
1935	6,051	5,207	302	282	58	173
1936	11,424	9,942	580	317	351	.....
1937	9,676	8,692	482	299	153	.....
1938	16,571	15,744	826	.....	.....	.....
" (Jan.-June)	7,775	7,264	511	.....	.....	.....
1939	8,793	8,364	429	.....	.....	.....

(Exports. Unit: MYI,000)

Kaoliang:		Total	Japan	China	Germany	Holland	U.S.A
1934	.....	7,311	3,348	3,839	86	12	21
1935	.....	3,993	2,095	1,887	...	...	11
1936	.....	11,726	5,608	100	...	...	...
1937	.....	9,843	6,742	115	...	...	4
1938	.....	18,845	6,741	11,876	...	...	228
" (Jan-June)	.....	13,634	3,666	9,749	...	...	...
1939	.....	12,694	6,897	5,796	...	...	...
Maize:		Total	Japan	China	U.S.A	Holland	Others
1934	.....	5,016	2,803	1,950	62	...	101
1935	.....	1,470	514	907	32	...	17
1936	.....	6,995	1,122	5,693	180	...	0
1937	.....	8,526	4,397	4,122	8	...	13
1938	.....	18,328	12,896	5,418	...	...	...
" (Jan-June)	.....	11,910	9,408	2,487	...	...	...
1939	.....	21,227	12,216	9,010	...	...	...
Millet:		Total	Japan	China	U.K.	Germany	U.S.A
1934	.....	19,940	18,607	1,063	23	131	87
1935	.....	9,050	8,439	282	15	4	300
1936	.....	18,318	17,548	634	33	7	22
1937	.....	13,197	12,787	1,349	8	...	12
1938	.....	20,260	14,065	6,126	...	...	...
" (Jan-June)	.....	11,789	7,840	3,949	...	...	...
1939	.....	20,505	11,316	9,189	...	...	...
Buckwheat:		Total	Japan	China	Germany	Belgium	Holland
1934	.....	4,251	339	5	3,151	288	428
1935	.....	2,494	783	4	1,107	281	286
1936	.....	2,373	1,368	14	677	190	101
1937	.....	2,564	872	36	1,197	80	369
1938	.....	2,683	782	77	1,355	111	349
" (Jan-June)	.....	1,883	386	37	1,090	76	284
1939	.....	837	670	55	83	5	14
Soya Beans:		Total	Japan	China	U.K.	Germany	Egypt
1934	.....	160,349	39,651	9,031	13,714	36,258	46,179
1935	.....	130,053	42,520	12,049	18,215	22,169	16,284
1936	.....	216,475	72,325	18,816	21,411	34,388	50,558
1937	.....	226,076	86,654	6,313	4,143	42,511	76,119
1938	.....	234,263	79,831	11,019	3,457	37,711	92,856
" (Jan-June)	.....	128,161	50,727	4,441	1,741	17,168	49,296
1939	.....	155,088	66,544	9,749	989	33,049	37,344
Ground nuts:		Total	Japan	France	Germany	Holland	Italy
1934	.....	14,129	680	1,205	2,606	3,910	1,904
1935	.....	15,141	693	1,733	2,188	5,937	1,184
1936	.....	16,111	1,222	556	5,335	2,834	342
1937	.....	16,370	2,021	316	2,849	2,484	1,386
1938	.....	12,115	6,278	275	1,049	870	93
" (Jan-June)	.....	7,814	3,578	156	747	785	79
1939	.....	5,242	3,320	...	10	0	1,286
Other Beans:		Total	Japan	China	Hongkong	D.E.I.	Others
1934	.....	9,994	7,658	1,330	358	55	593
1935	.....	13,056	10,211	1,543	505	120	677
1936	.....	14,838	12,718	1,325	516	63	216
1937	.....	12,542	10,755	861	627	67	299
1938	.....	14,010	10,542	2,748	485	14	94
" (Jan-June)	.....	7,205	5,564	1,055	372	14	219
1939	.....	14,913	12,632	2,250	4	...	26
Hides, Skin & Leather:		Total	Japan	China	U.K.	U.S.A	Others
1934	.....	6,687	1,822	175	101	563	27
1935	.....	4,134	2,555	230	167	1,132	50
1936	.....	5,785	3,766	338	120	1,531	30
1937	.....	5,368	2,865	315	289	1,557	342
1938	.....	6,205	2,494	150	87	2,585	888
" (Jan-June)	.....	4,466	1,813	148	55	2,207	243
1939	.....	3,310	514	2	...	2,611	183

(Exports. Unit: MYI,000)

Bristle:		Total	Japan	China	U.K.	Germany	U.S.A
1934	.....	2,146	459	529	239	68	788
1935	.....	2,797	812	329	234	99	1,177
1936	.....	4,404	1,194	779	234	254	1,817
1937	.....	6,541	1,951	606	337	903	2,368
1938	.....	5,471	942	999	292	591	2,346
" (Jan-June)	.....	3,524	663	664	231	393	1,471
1939	.....	3,193	902	93	127	603	1,401
Hemp seeds:		Total	Japan	France	Germany	Belgium	U.S.A
1934	.....	4,410	934	578	1,950	118	453
1935	.....	5,649	1,170	437	298	145	3,387
1936	.....	3,597	716	573	161	59	1,798
1937	.....	2,269	600	542	573	117	17
1938	.....	3,305	785	762	998	249	41
" (Jan-June)	.....	2,042	549	545	577	98	4
1939	.....	3,309	2,452	263	300	66	21
Perilla seeds:		Total	Japan	China	U.S.A	Others	
1934	.....	4,153	3,975	2	175	---	---
1935	.....	7,533	7,355	10	166	---	---
1936	.....	13,818	13,176	200	224	---	218
1937	.....	7,885	7,695	88	12	---	91
1938	.....	8,275	7,172	103	---	---	---
" (Jan-June)	.....	5,367	5,337	33	---	---	10
1939	.....	10,060	9,163	253	---	---	1,644
Sesamum seeds:		Total	Japan	Germany	Holland	Italy	U.S.A
1934	.....	5,865	3,783	118	177	1,405	39
1935	.....	3,122	1,747	94	51	947	129
1936	.....	832	814	17	---	---	---
1937	.....	2,030	1,997	---	---	---	33
1938	.....	3,421	3,413	---	---	---	6
" (Jan-June)	.....	1,182	1,181	---	---	---	---
1939	.....	4,275	4,061	---	---	---	---
Castor Seed:		Total	France	Germany	Netherlands	Italy	U.S.A
1934	.....	2,013	1,125	4	---	123	696
1935	.....	2,795	1,348	268	36	339	751
1936	.....	3,036	2,775	19	---	11	222
1937	.....	4,383	4,361	8	---	14	---
1938	.....	2,630	2,630	---	---	---	---
" (Jan-June)	.....	1,284	1,284	---	---	---	---
1939	.....	871	871	---	---	---	---
Sweeping (cereals):		Total	Japan	China	Others		
1934	.....	8,668	8,668	0	2		
1935	.....	3,220	3,209	0	10		
1936	.....	1,961	1,961	0	---		
1937	.....	3,209	3,197	0	12		
1938	.....	6,809	6,809	0	---		
" (Jan-June)	.....	3,091	3,091	0	---		
1939	.....	4,843	4,780	62	---		
Bean Oil:		Total	Japan	China	U.K.	Germany	Holland
1934	.....	16,262	802	4,792	454	7,703	1,754
1935	.....	20,132	178	2,208	3,584	5,935	2,580
1936	.....	21,383	429	3,110	3,551	8,183	1,235
1937	.....	25,343	219	846	1,303	6,731	9,253
1938	.....	14,099	93	5,317	51	3,804	3,625
" (Jan-June)	.....	9,863	36	1,861	51	3,589	3,625
1939	.....	10,828	1,044	6,671	76	999	647
Perilla Oil:		Total	Japan	China	U.K.	Germany	U.S.A
1934	.....	597	---	4	5	---	588
1935	.....	2,840	---	3	---	---	2,825
1936	.....	6,764	99	42	3	60	6,548
1937	.....	9,315	1	78	950	1,667	5,804
1938	.....	4,646	1	54	119	1,041	3,134
" (Jan-June)	.....	2,550	---	3	119	147	2,010
1939	.....	4,534	0	222	78	1,689	2,395

(Exports. Unit: MY1,000)

Wool, Sheep's:	Total	Japan	China	Germany	U.S.A.	Others
1934	756	26	581	1	148	—
1935	1,447	8	730	...	706	3
1936	1,925	155	1,143	...	581	46
1937	2,564	381	716	...	1,176	290
1938	2,524	2,100	16	...	49	358
" (Jan-June)	1,045	637	49	...	358	1
1939	1,478	1,341	...	...	131	5
Raw Silk, wild:	Total	Japan	China	Others		
1934	7,409	6,675	734	—		
1935	7,279	6,280	999	—		
1936	6,118	4,367	1,751	—		
1937	8,386	6,802	1,584	—		
1938	6,257	5,645	3,611	1		
" (Jan-June)	3,013	2,994	19	—		
1939	4,823	4,508	216	97		
Cotton Yarn:	Total	Japan	Brit. India	Others		
1934	6,136	5,492	641	2		
1935	5,624	2,616	2,024	384		
1936	6,189	3,334	1,447	1,408		
1937	4,468	3,693	53	724		
1938	665	647	17	—		
" (Jan-June)	665	647	17	—		
1939	0	0	0	—		
Coal & Briquettes:	Total	Japan	China	Hongkong	U.K.	Holland
1934	41,956	34,660	3,777	1,371	924	334
1935	40,474	34,563	2,636	1,373	1,103	267
1936	35,181	31,028	2,350	535	870	311
1937	35,610	31,780	1,786	769	848	324
1938	28,198	26,511	1,046	24	453	29
" (Jan-June)	14,068	13,239	420	24	270	29
1939	10,409	9,629	686	0	45	—
Iron, pig & Kentlege:	Total	Japan	China	Hongkong	Germany	Holland
1934	10,380	9,738	489	18	58	28
1935	10,329	9,663	631	16	38	6
1936	7,650	7,105	517	7	—	—
1937	6,222	5,908	310	4	—	—
1938	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Jan-June)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1939	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magnesite (incl. powder):	Total	Japan	U.K.	Germany	Belgium	U.S.A.
1934	643	642	—	—	—	—
1935	859	774	9	4	—	—
1936	1,295	854	90	83	—	—
1937	2,214	1,266	112	95	92	529
1938	4,773	3,544	185	208	255	283
" (Jan-June)	1,932	1,277	131	90	850	195
1939	2,803	2,270	50	13	78	165
Soapstone, Talc, (incl. powder)	Total	Japan	China	U.K.	Germany	Others
1934	535	471	43	3	13	5
1935	643	559	58	5	15	6
1936	750	621	86	3	25	15
1937	1,035	960	62	11	69	38
1938	1,237	895	74	...	156	111
" (Jan-June)	636	424	7	...	150	55
1939	958	706	145	...	48	57
Window Glass, unsilvered:	Total	Japan	China	Hongkong	D.E.I.	Others
1934	1,422	528	496	28	124	246
1935	1,671	237	922	25	119	368
1936	1,689	496	623	118	88	364
1937	1,667	33	796	189	275	374
1938	1,218	412	653	...	152	1
" (Jan-June)	433	154	225	...	54	...
1939	792	190	563	...	38	1

(Exports. Unit: MY1,000)

Bean-Cake:	Total	Japan	China	Holland	Germany	U.S.A.
1934	51,509	41,376	7,474	183	386	1,256
1935	51,370	38,076	9,946	30	330	1,945
1936	53,127	42,220	7,341	13	320	1,610
1937	72,236	50,292	7,713	59	301	2,896
1938	70,575	65,365	3,134	284	30	774
" (Jan-June)	47,666	45,785	966	150	...	515
1939	72,306	58,979	12,185	89	52	502

Table 7. Imports of Principal Commodities

(Unit: MY1,000)

Dyes, Pigments, Paints, Varnishes, etc.:

	Total	Japan	China	Hongkong	U.K.	Germany	U.S.A.
1934	5,608	2,608	420	263	614	1,190	445
1935	6,745	3,455	287	157	458	1,751	602
1936	7,258	4,136	370	111	475	1,622	431
1937	11,598	5,778	289	102	658	3,669	732
1938	11,857	19,200	63	...	5	1,496	185
" (Jan-June)	4,337	2,742	46	...	6	270	164
1939	6,295	4,199	7	...	1	2,032	47

Rice & Paddy:

	Total	Japan	China	Hongkong	Brit. India	French Indo-China
1934	7,476	2,500	1,393	543	1,534	1,464
1935	11,567	4,131	663	446	11,994	4,145
1936	12,592	1,740	3,562	756	1,318	3,489
1937	8,754	1,441	3,142	433	1,955	1,955
1938	11,393	9,173	10	0	...	...
" (Jan-June)	1,910	1,158	10	...	...	...
1939	12,479	12,182	0	...	...	...

Wheat Flour:

	Total	Japan	China	U.S.A.	Australia	Others
1934	57,059	13,637	6,575	1,357	20,488	1
1935	53,989	33,461	572	54	19,884	18
1936	27,116	15,184	3,291	...	8,507	133
1937	13,828	12,257	235	...	1,196	140
1938	47,088	44,071	1,378	...	...	1,638
" (Jan-June)	14,023	12,567	5	...	...	1,451
1939	20,923	13,687	7,236	...	...	...

Aquatic Products:

	Total	Japan	China	Hongkong	Others
1934	8,238	6,866	704	52	616
1935	8,553	8,001	272	31	249
1936	12,005	11,184	570	109	142
1937	20,585	19,637	443	217	288
1938	17,136	16,833	293	...	10
" (Jan-June)	5,484	5,241	228	...	15
1939	11,184	9,294	641	...	1,249

Sugar:

	Total	Japan	China	Hongkong	D.E.I.	Others
1934	11,565	9,975	275	935	288	92
1935	12,974	11,766	66	583	518	39
1936	29,421	22,818	284	1,851	4,404	64
1937	21,293	14,604	129	531	5,827	197
1938	35,778	35,716	3	...	47	11
" (Jan-June)	18,581	18,520	2	...	47	12
1939	20,201	20,201	0	...	...	...

Tea:

	Total	Japan	China	Brit. India	Others
1934	3,023	865	2,084	66	8
1935	3,136	1,221	1,832	76	7
1936	3,732	1,131	2,463	124	14
1937	4,120	1,715	2,221	148	86
1938	6,227	5,126	1,088	10	3
" (Jan-June)	1,999	1,341	644	10	2
1939	2,543	2,348	193	2	0

(Imports. Unit: MY1,000)

Wines, Beer, Spirits, Tablewaters:

	Total	Japan	China	U.K.	France	Others
1934	6,980	5,920	145	655	122	138
1935	7,965	7,099	56	545	139	126
1936	8,368	7,459	99	535	168	107
1937	9,969	8,843	45	571	343	167
1938	9,396	9,394	...	...	...	2
" (Jan-June)	3,488	3,486	...	...	...	2
1939	3,571	3,568	...	...	...	3

Cigarettes:

	Total	Japan	China	Russia	U.K.	U.S.A.
1934	2,678	443	1,527	47	577	44
1935	1,934	342	730	2	748	58
1936	1,202	191	484	—	310	56
1937	1,419	150	377	—	346	46
1938	1,246	1,159	0	—	35	3
" (Jan-June)	143	57	0	—	35	4
1939	597	596	1	—	0	—

Leaf Tobacco:

	Total	Japan	China	D.E.I.	U.S.A.	Others
1934	8,558	553	4,395	348	3,549	13
1935	6,067	411	3,250	—	1,841	216
1936	8,848	463	5,072	—	3,113	200
1937	7,597	407	3,566	—	3,202	422
1938	7,738	634	4,737	—	2,214	152
" (Jan-June)	2,718	128	987	—	1,545	58
1939	5,005	1,491	3,427	—	85	0

Timber & Wood:

	Total	Japan	China	Hongkong	U.S.A.	Canada
1934	17,499	11,781	306	38	4,937	115
1935	14,310	10,137	178	31	3,283	202
1936	11,746	9,061	379	44	1,887	102
1937	14,888	11,262	405	40	2,143	22
1938	23,967	20,729	98	—	—	—
" (Jan-June)	9,147	7,761	34	—	—	1,352
1939	26,137	24,013	106	—	—	2,018

Raw Cotton:

	Total	Japan	Brit. India	China	U.S.A.	Others
1934	12,284	457	10,262	511	10,262	15
1935	9,407	60	8,046	1,098	8,046	0
1936	18,601	28	13,862	3,431	837	443
1937	32,202	44	22,340	3,630	4,962	1,227
1938	42,663	34	6,814	28,020	7,677	0
" (Jan-June)	13,410	0	6,415	882	6,013	100
1939	3,905	88	1,063	2,584	170	—

Raw Jute:

	Total	Japan	China	Brit. India	Others
1934	2,375	16	307	2,051	1
1935	2,063	31	49	1,982	1
1936	2,596	68	22	2,504	2
1937	2,734	13	24	3,696	1
1938	2,664	3	20	2,639	2
" (Jan-June)	1,457	11	14	1,442	—
1939	2,490	0	4	2,485	1

Woolen Yarn & Cord:

	Total	Japan	China	U.K.	Others
1934	2,549	2,280	—	236	33
1935	2,030	1,992	—	36	38
1936	3,467	3,389	—	70	8
1937	7,552	7,445	—	104	103
1938	8,351	8,287	30	31	3
" (Jan-June)	1,431	1,377	27	26	—
1939	2,770	2,749	21	—	—

Cotton Yarn:

	Total	Japan	China	Others
1934	12,533	5,439	7,055	44
1935	7,938	5,400	2,538	0
1936	7,699	7,026	673	—
1937	10,740	10,207	533	—
1938	4,770	4,605	125	39
" (Jan-June)	4,449	4,446	3	—
1939	78	4	74	—

(Imports. Unit: MY1,000)

	Total	Japan	China	U.K.	Others
1934	17,154	14,987	2,150	2	14
1935	24,626	23,710	914	1	1
1936	32,048	31,058	987	—	3
1937	42,771	42,107	663	—	2
1938	34,050	34,009	40	—	1
" (Jan-June)	25,433	25,428	5	—	—
1939	1,449	1,412	37	—	—

Cotton Piece-goods (white or dyed):

	Total	Japan	China	U.K.	Others
1934	27,511	25,313	66	105	57
1935	25,251	24,874	31	73	26
1936	40,769	40,243	91	55	8
1937	44,435	44,066	41	81	39
1938	30,692	30,662	23	—	6
" (Jan-June)	22,374	23,359	12	—	5
1939	2,612	2,580	27	—	5

Cotton Piece-goods (printed):

	Total	Japan	China	Russia	U.K.	Others
1934	10,948	10,700	66	170	9	2
1935	7,483	7,448	31	—	4	1
1936	11,789	11,696	91	—	—	2
1937	13,934	13,891	41	—	—	3
1938	11,061	11,059	0	—	—	1
" (Jan-June)	8,983	8,982	0	—	—	—
1939	1,299	1,298	1	—	—	—

Woolen Piece-goods:

	Total	Japan	U.K.	Germany	Poland	U.S.A.
1934	9,551	7,762	988	165	530	32
1935	11,343	9,317	831	233	696	129
1936	15,801	14,403	761	126	544	15
1937	18,998	16,715	1,089	109	842	6
1938	22,810	21,712	306	—	515	—
" (Jan-June)	8,851	8,353	284	—	132	—
1939	20,037	19,912	8	—	87	—

Rayon Piece-goods:

	Total	Japan	China	Italy	Others
1934	10,824	10,723	16	36	43
1935	8,051	6,993	24	1,014	20
1936	15,801	14,403	0	1,397	—
1937	2,130	1,514	0	616	—
1938	56,815	56,807	6	—	2
" (Jan-June)	16,578	16,572	4	—	—
1939	43,706	43,564	142	—	—

Silk Piece-goods:

	Total	Japan	China	U.K.	France	Germany
1934	11,111	9,660	1,402	21	6	5
1935	19,709	19,302	371	11	7	12
1936	35,683	35,309	299	23	15	25
1937	30,646	30,215	329	19	12	13
1938	4,523	4,387	87	—	—	—
" (Jan-June)	1,509	1,423	47	—	—	—
1939	4,675	4,210	451	—	—	—

Artificial Silk Floss:

	Total	Japan	Italy	China	Others
1934	10,823	10,721	36	—	66
1935	8,051	6,992	1,014	—	45
1936	15,806	14,409	1,397	—	—
1937	2,130	1,514	616	—	—
1938	56,815	56,807	—	—	8
" (Jan-June)	16,578	16,572	4	—	2
1939	43,706	43,564	142	—	—

Gunny Bags:

	Total	Japan	China	Hongkong	Brit. India	Others
1934	16,134	5,314	518	725	9,566	11
1935	14,641	3,753	110	241	10,537	0
1936	14,025	4,256	191	120	9,456	—
1937	19,274	3,742	163	55	15,314	—
1938	20,838	2,440	226	—	18,125	45
" (Jan-June)	8,856	1,745	113	—	6,997	1
1939	13,572	4,464	225	—	8,883	0

(Imports. Unit: MY1,000)

Footwear:	Total	Japan	China	Others
1934	5,530	5,499	12	19
1935	8,438	8,414	7	17
1936	8,607	8,581	14	12
1937	11,677	11,624	26	27
1938	9,710	9,703	4	2
" (Jan-June)	7,388	7,385	2	—
1939	2,420	3,147	2	—

Paper:	Total	Japan	China	Germany	Sweden	Others
1934	12,139	952	2,075	148	176	100
1935	12,959	10,971	1,220	270	188	77
1936	16,793	14,171	1,788	135	87	238
1937	24,865	21,416	1,629	84	375	179
1938	17,290	16,195	127	—	300	—
" (Jan-June)	14,649	12,906	—	—	300	505
1939	16,466	15,961	376	—	—	129

Cement:	Total	Japan	China	Russia	Others
1934	7,901	7,803	97	0	0
1935	3,543	3,540	3	—	0
1936	3,437	3,434	3	—	0
1937	1,068	1,055	4	—	8
1938	4,230	4,165	62	—	3
" (Jan-June)	617	590	24	—	3
1939	6,781	6,781	1	—	—

Gasoline, Naphta & Benzine, mineral:	Total	Japan	Roumanla	D.E.I.	Brit. Borneo	Others
1934	9,865	378	—	1,593	691	6,728
1935	5,375	765	—	1,680	5	2,909
1936	1,970	422	—	434	—	914
1937	7,145	1,082	2,272	760	—	2,923
1938	(not released public)	...	...	...	...	...

Kerosene Oil:	Total	Japan	D.E.I.	Brit. Borneo	U.S.A	Others
1934	11,621	595	3,798	63	5,881	20
1935	2,228	328	234	1	1,626	—
1936	1,740	1,625	21	—	95	—
1937	6,707	2,252	95	19	3,520	804
1938	(not released public)	...	...	...	...	...

Copper:	Total	Japan	China	U.S.A	Others
1934	4,440	4,185	22	178	55
1935	4,463	4,275	0	167	22
1936	2,661	2,538	50	69	4
1937	6,177	5,281	70	824	2
1938	9,240	6,302	652	2,228	56
" (Jan-June)	5,076	3,412	295	1,365	4
1939	5,553	3,826	141	1,564	22

Iron & Steel:	Total	Japan	U.K.	Germany	Belgium	U.S.A
1934	52,227	48,218	1,045	5,609	494	2,078
1935	51,540	42,545	1,078	5,203	1,237	1,243
1936	39,506	35,801	154	1,558	586	1,001
1937	76,429	55,859	961	2,153	3,329	9,589
1938	122,075	70,464	—	4,889	3,740	34,893
" (Jan-June)	64,945	29,152	—	1,508	1,971	26,735
1939	52,857	42,675	—	3,248	364	5,475

All kinds of Machineries:	Total	Japan	China	U.K.	Germany	U.S.A
1934	70,640	59,835	812	1,951	2,368	4,425
1935	89,738	78,126	852	2,363	3,261	4,319
1936	110,280	95,152	603	2,345	4,874	4,519
1937	158,925	135,785	720	3,666	4,454	11,528
1938	68,834	70,610	196	2,870	632	66

(Continued)

(Imports. Unit: MY1,000)

Of which: 1938	Total	Japan	China	U.K.	Germany	U.S.A
Meters, Gauges, etc.	6,124	5,747	1	—	188	—
Batteries	3,074	3,005	1	—	—	56
Bollers, etc.	8,945	5,503	19	2,870	300	—
Magnetos, Motors, and other electric machineries	7,960	7,513	0	—	—	—
Transformers and Converters	4,807	4,781	—	—	—	—
Electric Communication Instruments	9,839	9,758	—	—	—	—
Bicycles and Parts	5,884	5,708	20	—	144	10
Pumps (including ventilating machines, gas compressors)	8,370	7,096	0	—	—	—
Chain, Holsts, Cranes, etc.	3,963	4,940	0	—	—	—
Total incl. others	68,834	70,610	196	2,870	632	66

Metalwares:	Total	Japan	China	Germany	Others
1938	47,747	46,093	25	364	2,584
Of which:					
Nails	8,904	8,682	6	—	216
Cables	5,474	3,368	0	16	105
Insulating wire	18,749	18,585	0	—	163
Construction Materials for Bridges, Railways and Building	5,629	5,613	1	—	14
Door checks, Locks, Hinge and Other Fittings	2,996	2,986	12	—	127
Tools and Implements	5,556	4,849	6	249	451
Total incl. others	47,747	46,093	25	364	2,584

Toys & Games:	Total	Japan	China	Germany	U.S.A	Others
1934	909	750	112	12	3	32
1935	1,130	971	91	30	14	24
1936	1,137	1,019	84	12	11	11
1937	1,343	1,165	65	25	73	25
1938	1,489	1,458	24	—	—	7
" (Jan-June)	726	707	13	—	—	6
1939	967	952	5	—	—	—

Foreign Trade Through Dairen.—Foreign trade through Dairen is the largest of any other port in Manchuria. About 70 per cent of the entire foreign trade of the country is done through this flourishing port. In 1938 the total value of foreign trade effected through Dairen amounted to 1,368 million yuan, consisting of 508 million yuan in exports and 860 million yuan in imports.

Invisible Trade in 1937

The balance of the invisible trade for 1937 reveals that the invisible accounts in the recurrent section resulted in a net outgo of 33 million yuan, which was a slight improvement as compared with the adverse balance of 49 million yuan for 1936. The invisible accounts, did not contribute toward reducing the huge adverse figure for merchandise trade. Consequently the deficit had to be met by increased receipts on the invisible account under the non-recurrent section; that is, by means of a net income of capital funds.

The excess receipts on the invisible account under the non-recurrent section amounted to 306 million yuan. The balance of all international payments on account of commodity trade, gold and silver movement and invisible trade resulted in a net outgo of 33 million yuan. Had the calculation been done more accurately the figures should have balanced, and the apparent discrepancy shown by the existence of a net export balance is evidence of miscalculation in some respect, although the extent of the miscalculation has shrunk considerably since the excess of outgo was returned at 100 million yuan each for the years 1935 and 1936. The presence of such conspicuous errors up to the year 1936 can probably be attributed to the faulty adjustment of statistical data and also in a considerable measure to the operation of illicit trade. At any rate, however, a fair degree of accuracy has been achieved in the figures for 1937 which indicate that the country's international payments were balanced by the increased investment of external capital.

Table 8. International Balance of Payments

	(Unit: ¥1,000)			
	(A) Assets			
	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total Inward Accounts:	898,362	1,043,939	1,361,268	1,432,187
Of which Visible Trade (Export)	448,427	421,078	602,659	645,298
Of which Invisible Trade				
(a) Ordinary receipts:				
Interest and dividends and foreign securities	2,654	4,378	2,736	3,408
Interest on overseas deposits and loans to foreign countries	5,146	4,658	7,369	7,589
Net profit from overseas enterprise ..	564	663	1,817	1,352
In connection with shipping	18,505	19,334	18,270	28,305
In connection with insurance	4,480	6,680	8,104	10,215
Total incl. Others	127,446	163,081	196,257	249,994
(b) Special receipts:				
Foreign capital invested in Manchoukuo	285,175	404,030	495,127	476,943
Collection of capital invested abroad ..	37,314	55,750	67,125	59,952
Total	322,489	459,780	562,252	536,895
Total of invisible trade	449,935	622,861	758,509	786,889
	(B) Liabilities			
	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total Outward Accounts:	802,913	946,977	1,283,408	1,401,273
Of which Visible Trade (Imports):	593,562	604,149	691,830	887,412
Of which Invisible Trade				
(a) Ordinary payment:				
Interest and dividends on Manchoukuo securities possessed by foreign nationals	55,089	72,840	86,194	98,585
Interest on foreign loans and deposits ..	5,653	7,730	8,486	12,577
Net profit from foreign enterprise in Manchoukuo	5,584	11,076	8,692	10,199
Funds taken out by emigrants and returning immigrants' remittance ..	40,115	41,893	44,628	41,407
Payment in connection with shipping ..	5,817	4,055	4,420	7,297
Payment in connection with insurance ..	12,619	14,866	18,636	21,918
Amounts expended by Manchoukuoans abroad	21,042	25,289	37,617	39,396
Other payments by Government	3,763	4,605	8,347	32,081
Total	152,874	183,873	244,854	283,165
(b) Special payment:				
Investment abroad	50,487	72,704	64,971	106,854
Collection of foreign capital invested in Manchoukuo	5,990	20,811	236,056	88,985
Total incl. Others	56,477	158,955	346,724	230,696
Total of Invisible Trade	209,351	342,828	591,528	513,861
Balance (receipts)	95,449	96,962	77,858	30,914

Vessels Entered and Cleared

The number of vessels entered in 1938 showed a small increase over the corresponding figures for the preceding year, but a decline in tonnage was observed. Japanese vessels have been accounting for the largest share in shipping. In 1938 about 45 per cent of the vessels entered flew under the Japanese flag.

Table 9. Vessels Entered and Cleared

Year	(A) Tonnage			
	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1929 ...	6,422	8,271,819	6,312	8,172,118
1930 ...	5,671	7,445,225	5,205	7,362,571
1931 ...	6,633	8,082,898	6,089	7,999,269
1932 ...	5,569	8,208,749	5,518	8,065,985
1933 ...	5,394	8,456,400	5,437	8,591,502
1934 ...	5,779	9,445,000	5,735	9,466,956
1935 ...	5,523	8,924,566	5,534	9,118,980
1936 ...	5,292	8,322,857	5,333	8,416,864
1937 ...	4,839	7,622,809	4,894	7,695,526
1938 ...	5,043	7,192,520	5,463	8,299,255

(B) By Flags

Flags	Entered		Cleared		Flags	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	(1,000 tons)	No.	(1,000 tons)		No.	(1,000 tons)	No.	(1,000 tons)
Manchoukuoan ..	419	259	416	259	Danish	17	70	17	70
Kwantung	1,120	1,533	1,100	1,505	Swedish	10	36	10	36
Japanese	2,275	3,186	2,307	3,221	Norwegian	78	238	77	235
Chinese	764	617	771	632	Italian	16	47	16	47
Russian	—	—	—	—	Greek	21	73	21	73
British	229	755	241	791	U.S.A.	2	7	2	7
French	—	—	—	—	Others	7	16	7	16
German	73	301	69	289	Total	5,043	7,193	5,066	7,236
Dutch	12	55	12	55					

THE NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF

A new custom tariff law and a drastically revised tariff were promulgated on December 20, 1937 and took effect on January 1, 1938. The laws and regulations on which the Manchurian customs service was based hitherto were mainly composed of a number of Inspector-General's Circulars of the Chinese Customs, and those published from time to time by the Manchoukuo Government in response to the changing economic situation. The Inspector-General Circulars, published from time to time concerning single cases, were too complicated and unsystematical for the general public to comprehend. Moreover, there were many regulations which did not apply to the actual economic conditions. The tariff too, though it had undergone three minor revisions, was still composed mainly of the tariff of the old regime, so that it too was not adapted for the new economic situation. Therefore, the Government of Manchoukuo found it necessary to enact a new customs law and to drastically revise the customs tariff.

The new law was enacted with three objects in view, namely: (1) it is to be a synthetic law regulating the whole customs formalities and customs administrative measures; (2) it is to be the basic law regulating all matters concerning import and export trades; (3) it is designed to give a full and exact account of international trade.

Gist of the Law

The Finance and Commerce Minister may, for the sake of convenience, set a price nearest to the normal price of a dutiable article at the frontier as the standard of its assessment to be applied for a certain definite period of time.

The collection of duties shall as a general rule be made according to the general rule applied to the collection of inland tax. Travelers' personal effects, and others, however, shall be dealt with leniently. The prescription of the right to claim refund against the Govern-

ment for the amount overpaid by mistake shall expire in two years, while the right to claim against an importer or exporter for the duty evaded without sufficient reason shall expire in five years.

The name of goods which are generally exempted from taxation by the legislations of modern states, for example, goods used by the Imperial family and the foreign diplomatic corps, and personal effects of tourist are specifically enumerated as far as possible in order to remove possible complications and ambiguities in applying the law.

In view of the special conditions of this country, specific exemption points are stipulated for articles of small prices, and small articles traded at the frontier, except goods for military use, and those for the state railways and key industries. Protestation may be tendered to the Customs Inspector General for his disposition concerning assessment, exemption, or collection of duties. In case the protester be not satisfied with the decision of the Inspector-General, he may take legal proceedings.

Bonded areas are divided into two classes: special and special bonded areas. The former areas are composed of five kinds and the latter three. There are six kinds of customs formalities under the new law. In view of the special conditions of this country, habitual smuggles shall be severely dealt with.

Motives of Revision

Revision of import tariff was carried out on the basis of actual results of trade, industrial enterprises and finance since 1932 with a view (1) to expedite the realization of the Five-Year Plan, (2) to improve the balance of international payments, (3) to secure the state revenue resources, (4) to make the burden of customs duties equitable, and (5) to promote a smooth development of the trade between Japan

and Manchoukuo. In order words, the customs tariff was revised to cope with the second stage of economic construction of Manchoukuo and the changed international situation.

In selecting and classifying dutiable goods, special attention was paid to the actual situation of domestic industry and foreign trade. Classification was rationalized and simplified, while special attention was paid to prevent legal smuggle through over-simplification of classification. The metric system was applied throughout. In order to secure customs revenue as a whole, the average tariff rate of all the dutiable articles of imports and exports has been made equal to the average rate for 1935 and 1936. The burdens of taxation on specific duty goods and ad valorem duty goods were equalized with due consideration of the trend of commodity prices.

As regards jewelry, wrist watches and other ornamental goods liable to tax-evasion, the tariff thereon has been made equal to that of the Kwantung Leased Territory, on the basis of revenue tariff policy.

Daily necessities such as fresh vegetables, tangle, fish both salted and fresh, sanitary articles like serum, vaccines and tooth-paste and powder, paraphernalia, newspapers, books and other printed matters necessary for cultural education are either duty-free or charged low duties.

Import duties on silk, rayon and their manufactures have been reasonably lowered, in view of the fact that existing duties are rather too high, resulting in the smuggling of considerable quantities of these goods. Special consideration has been paid to a revision of duties on the goods of State monopolies. As regards the goods subject to excise duties, no customs duties are imposed in principle. Taxation on goods covered by the Five-Year Plan or the Law Controlling Important Industries was conformed to the State industrial policy as expressed in the Plan and the Law. As regard other goods, duties were so fixed as to protect or assist those industries which are adapted to domestic production.

Customs Tariff Policy According to Industries

The Government's customs policy according to industry is as follows:

Mining and Manufacturing Industries.—In addition to the adjustment of duties on minerals, their manufactured articles, and machinery thereof, basic construction articles and equipment of important industries such as aircraft, light metal, gold mining and refining, coal liquefaction, shale-oil, iron and steel, hydro-electric and coal mining are duty-free accord-

ing to the articles of the Customs Law. As regards arms, aircraft and rolling-stock industries, bonded factory system has been instituted.

Agriculture.—Seeds and kernels for food and medicine were made duty-free in principle, provided they are imported for cultivation. Agricultural machinery and tools are also exempted from taxation. Agricultural produce for domestic industries such as wheat, hemp, cotton, leaf tobacco, beet, etc., is given as much protection as possible.

Live-stock.—With a view to enriching live-stock and its products, live cows, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep (and bees) are duty-free. Live-stock for improvement purposes also is exempted from taxation. So is medicine for the prevention of veterinary diseases.

Flood-relief Surtax.—For sake of convenience the flood-relief surtax has been incorporated into the revised tariff.

Revised Export Tariff

Revenue tariff policy was applied to exports in principle, and as the first step only minimum export duties enough to cover the decrease of total customs revenue caused as a result of the revision of import tariff are levied. But, an exception to the principle are duties on certain articles restriction of whose export was deemed advisable.

As to the items of dutiable goods, articles which produce large customs revenue were chosen according to the principle of revenue tariff policy mentioned above, but those articles whose export is not advisable or is deemed advisable to be restricted or those raw materials which had better be manufactured in home factories are dutiable, even though they do not produce large duties. On the other hand, products of nascent industries are duty-free. Bean-cake, kaoliang, maize and pig-iron are duty-free in view of the fact that it is advisable to develop their export. As a result of the above drastic revision, the number of dutiable articles was reduced from 275 to only 20. In the export tariff, specific duty system is applied as a general rule and the metric system is used as in the case of import tariff.

Government's Customs Tariff Policy Toward Manufacturing Industries

The customs policy of Manchoukuo toward main branches of manufacturing industries as expounded in the revised tariff was summarized by the Manshu Nichichi, December 21, 1937 as follows:

(1) **Iron and Steel Industries.**—In order to alleviate and to make equitable the burden of duties on their consumers, the size of duties on iron, steel and their manufactures was fixed in proportion to the degree of manufacturing. Secondly, the tariff on these goods was revised so as to place the State on a self-sufficient basis as regards these goods. On the other hand, the basic materials for heavy industries not produced within the State were made duty-free as a rule. Through these measures the Government hopes to expedite the smooth development of the steel industry in the country.

(2) **Automobile Manufacturing Industry.**—In order to protect the existing assembling plants and to eventually develop domestic production of cars, the import duty on cars was raised from 30 to 50 per cent. while that on parts was left as it was, i.e., 10 per cent.

(3) **Soda Industry.**—With a view to placing the soda industry on a firm basis, and to alleviating the tax burden on the consumer, the products of the Manchu Soda Manufacturing Company are to be treated as re-exports and the import duty in soda-ash was fixed at MY2 per 100 kilograms.

(4) **Cement Industry.**—The import duty on cement was raised from MY7.35 per metric ton to MY8, and that on clinker was fixed at MY2.

(5) **Cotton Textile Industry.**—Generally speaking the revenue tariff policy was adopted for this industry.

(6) **Hosiery Industry.**—The import duty on knit goods was reduced to 17.5 per cent. and

that on stockings and socks was fixed uniformly at MY83 per 100 kilograms.

(7) **Woolen Industry.**—The import duty on wool and its manufactures was so revised as to protect the domestic production of woolen industry.

(8) **Hemp-dressing Industry.**—In view of the importance of gunny-bags for packing staple produce the import duty on hemp was so revised as to protect its home production on the one hand and on the other to encourage the use of kenafe which is increasingly produced in this country as a substitute for hemp.

(9) **Dyeing Industry.**—With a view to protecting the domestic dyeing industry, the import duty on dye-stuffs was reduced and the difference of duties between undyed and dyed Tachihpu or nankeen for the domestic small-scale dyeing factories was increased from MY2.15 to MY6.00.

(10) **Sugar Industry.**—Aiming at the protection of the domestic beet-sugar industry, the difference of import duties between raw and refined sugars was increased to MY1.03 to MY1.50.

(11) **Tobacco Industry.**—Protective policy was applied to the tobacco industry. The import tariff was divided into three classes and that of all the three classes was raised. The import duties on manufactured tobacco, cigars and cigarettes were uniformly revised to 100 per cent. ad valorem, and that on cigarette papers to 10 per cent. ad valorem.

FOREIGN TRADE CONTROL LAW

During the first five years of her statehood, Manchoukuo directed its efforts towards rationalizing and in adjusting the country's complicated and multifarious trade relations with foreign nations. This period was marked by the absence of restrictions upon her foreign trade. However, this policy had to be altered in 1936. In that year, Japan invoked a trade protection policy and passed a retaliatory measure against Australia, and Manchoukuo followed likewise for the purpose of cooperating with Japan on the basis of the Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc ideology. Thus was drafted and promulgated the Emergency Trade Control Law on August 15, 1936 which went into force on the same day.

The Emergency Trade Control Law thus enacted authorized the Government to levy additional import or export duties equivalent to or less than the value of the goods, reduce or

exempt the import or export duties thereon, or prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation thereof when such a procedure is deemed necessary (1) to regulate or protect foreign trade against any discriminatory measure taken by a foreign nation, (2) to safeguard important domestic industries, and (3) to regulate the prices of daily necessities. It further authorized the Government to order the submission of reports on matters relating to the prohibitions or restrictions enforced or to examine books and other documents relevant thereto. The Supplementary Regulations then stipulated the necessity of obtaining the permission of the Minister of Finance and Commerce to import wheat, wheat flour, wool, and rice. The Law inflicted heavy penalties upon the violators of various stipulations.

Since the adoption of this emergency measure, primarily a retaliatory measure against Aus-

tralia, new developments have created new situations. The enforcement of the Five Year Industrial Plan and the outbreak of the China Incident have revealed that the 1936 measure was too limited to meet the new international situation. Thus, in order to effectively protect and regulate foreign trade, the Government found it necessary (1) to regulate international balance of payments, (2) to improve trade relations with specific countries, and (3) to regulate the demand and supply or the prices, not only of daily necessities, but also of general staple goods. The new Foreign Trade Control Law was drafted to meet just such situations and was promulgated on December 9, 1937, for immediate enforcement.

Except for the changed emphasis of its objectives already described, the new Law only amplifies the fundamental principles outlined in the Emergency Law, namely, protection or restriction as well as increase or exemption of duties upon designated goods. One notable difference is the inclusion in the new Law of provisions authorizing the Government to order the organization of associations or to designate importers or exporters for the purpose of controlling imports or exports of commodities in question, or to issue instructions necessary for controlling imports or exports to the associations organized or the importers or exporters designated.

The major items affected by the Foreign Trade Control Law are the following: (1) kaoliang, (2) wheat and wheat flour, (3) rice, (4) bristles, (5) horse hair, (6) wool and goat and camel hair, (7) hides and leather, (8) furs, (9) lumber, (10) gunny bags, (11) antimony ore, antimony, antimony sulphide, antimony alloy, and articles made of antimony, (12) molybdenite ore, molybdenite, and ferro-molybdenite, (13) tungsten ore, tungsten, and ferro-tungsten, (14) fluor spar, (15) naphthalene, (16) nitric acid, (17) jute, flax, ramie, hemp, kenaf, etc., (18) waste cotton tissue, (19) waste paper, (20) motorcars, internal-combustion engines for motorcars and motorcar chassis.

In the early part of 1939, the Hsinking Government drafted an Imperial ordinance on the basis of the Trade Control Act, adding ten commodities, namely (1) beans, (2) groundnuts, (3) perilla seeds, (4) bean oil, (5) groundnut oil, (6) perilla oil, (7) castor oil, (8) hessian cloth, (9) wild silk yarn, waste, cocoons, and (10) hemp articles to the list of goods already under control. It was explained at that time that the Manchoukuo Government was taking steps, from the standpoint of adjusting foreign payments, to control the export of these com-

modities to Japan and China, so as to promote shipments to third countries. The ordinance in question was approved by the State Council, Hsinking on February 13, 1939 and put into force on May 25, 1939.

The export quotas to Japan for the "staple produce year" (October 1, 1938 to September 30, 1939) were as follows: (in metric tons), Beans, 750,000; Groundnuts, 120,000; Perilla seeds, undecided; bean oil, 600; groundnuts oil, 100-150; perilla oil, undecided; castor oil, banned except consignments to Japan for munitions purpose; wild silk yarn, 1,500; hessian cloth, banned; hemp articles, banned.

The export quota to China for the same period is as follows: (in metric tons) beans, 100,000; perilla seeds, banned; bean oil, 13,000; perilla oil, undecided; hessian cloth, banned; hemp articles, banned.

Foreign Trade for 1st Half of 1939

The foreign trade of Manchoukuo continued its marked expansion both in exports and imports for the first half of 1939 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Total exports reached ¥489,000,000, while imports aggregated ¥754,000,000 leaving an excess of imports over exports of some ¥264,000,000. Compared with the trade figures for the corresponding period of the previous year exports increased by ¥85,000,000 and imports by ¥196,000,000. The tremendous increase of imports due to the need for materials for industrial development in Manchoukuo boosted the unfavorable balance by some ¥111,000,000.

Exports to third Powers, with the exception of Japan and China, totalled ¥99,930,000. Since exports to these countries, excluding Germany and Italy with whom Manchoukuo has mutual trade agreements and the United States decreased, the export figures for the first half of the year were ¥3,990,000 lower than those for the same period of 1938.

Imports from third Powers (excluding Japan and China) totalled ¥108,790,000. As a result of the exchange control, trade control and the curbing of the imports of luxuries and goods not urgently required, this import total as compared with that for 1938 showed a drop of ¥9,670,000. The excess of imports over exports with the third Powers therefore totalled ¥8,860,000 marking a decrease as against the first half of 1938 of roughly ¥3,630,000. The unfavorable balance is primarily due to the expansion of industrial activity within Manchoukuo and the consequent demand for machinery and other materials.

The increase in the export total was due to

the expansion in the exportation of soya beans by ¥26,000,000, bean cakes by ¥24,000,000, other beans by ¥77,000,000, perilla seeds by ¥5,000,000, wild silk by ¥6,000,000 as well as to a gain of ¥1,000,000 each in magnesite, hemp seed and bean oil exports as against the previous year.

In spite of the designation of official domestic prices, the export of soya beans, perilla seed, perilla seed oil, and beancake to the yen-bloc countries as well as to third Powers showed marked increases. Especially with regard to soya beans, the export of which to foreign countries totalled ¥78,000,000, was there a marked increase of about ¥8,000,000 in comparison with the same period of 1938. On the other hand, the figures for the exports of buckwheat, kaoliang, groundnuts, bristles and other commodities showed a decrease because of an increase in the domestic consumption of these staple products.

Among the import goods, the following commodities showed a drastic jump over 1938: raw rubber, ¥20,413,000; rice, ¥12,263,000; fish and shellfish, ¥13,743,000; wheat flour, ¥20,760,000; straw matting, ¥6,793,000; lumber, ¥25,843,000; gunny bags, ¥13,232,000; vehicles and accessories, ¥51,608,000; artificial fibre, ¥42,613,000, and machinery and accessories, ¥86,318,000.

The increase in the imports of rice, fish and shellfish, and wheat flour was the direct result of increased domestic consumption, while the tremendous increase in the importation of raw rubber, vehicles, and machinery is accounted for by the acceleration of industrial growth in the new State.

Renewal of Manchoukuo-Germany Trade Accord

A new agreement for the renewal and revision of the Manchoukuo-German Trade Agreement of September, 1938, was concluded in Hsinking on May 31, 1939. The instrument was signed by the Reich Minister to Hsinking, Dr. Wilhelm Wagner, and the Chief of the Manchoukuo Foreign Office, Mr. Tsai Yun-sheng. The text of the Agreement is as follows:

1. In case payments for German goods imported into Manchoukuo exceed the amount paid in Reichmarks into the special account in accordance with the provisions of Articles 1 to 3, the German Government shall make arrangements so as to enable the bank designated in Article 2 to secure loans from German banks to the extent of 45,000,000 Reichmarks, during the period from June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940.

2. If payments for Manchurian products imported into Germany exceed the amounts specified by the provisions of Articles 1 to 3, the total amount of the excess may be paid in Reichmark into the special account, "Manchoukuo Y," kept in the bank designated in Article 2.

The said total amount shall not, however, exceed 45,000,000 Reichmarks, during the period from June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940.

3. Loans obtained in accordance with Section 1 above, by the bank designated in Article 2, may be repaid with Reichmarks paid into the special account in conformity with the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 and of Section 2 above.

4. In case imports to be accounted for the preceding year are completely carried out, and in case loans for this year are granted in accordance with Section 1, payments into the special account, "Manchoukuo Y," may be made in conformity with Section 2 above to the extent of 20,000,000 Reichmarks, along with the payments provided for in Articles 2 and 3, even if the import of Manchurian products provided for in Articles 1 to 3 may not have been completely carried out.

5. The present Agreement shall remain as long in force as the Convention concerning the exchange of commodities and payment between Manchoukuo and Germany.

Any loans still outstanding after the expiry of the Convention may be paid conformably to the provisions of the present Agreement.

Done in duplicate in Hsinking, this thirty-first day of the fifth month of the sixth year of Kangte, corresponding to May 31, 1939.

In behalf of the Government of Manchoukuo, Tsai Yun-sheng L.S.

In behalf of the German Government, Dr. Wilhelm Wagner L.S.

Comments on Manchoukuo-German Trade Agreement

The Department of Finance and Commerce of Manchoukuo issued the following statement consequent upon the conclusion of the new trade agreement with Germany.

"In September, 1938, when the Manchou-German Trade Accord was signed, it was agreed that the two countries mutually make additional purchases of 63,000,000 yuan during the period of one year, over the amount under the previous agreement. In case imports of German goods into Manchoukuo preceded the imports of Manchoukuo products into Germany, it was laid down that Reichsmark loans be extended to Manchoukuo to the necessary amount. As the 1938 agreement was expiring on May 31, the Manchoukuo Government entered into negotiations with the German authorities for the purpose of renewing the same arrangements for another year beginning June 1, 1939. It is a matter for mutual congratulation that a new agreement has now been signed between representatives of the two countries. It is satisfactory to think that Manchoukuo-German trade relations, based upon friendship between the two countries, will become closer than ever, through the operation of the new agreement.

"We may take this opportunity to survey the development of Manchoukuo-German trade since the first agreement was concluded between the

two countries on April 30, 1936. During the one-year period following that date, Manchoukuo imports from Germany amounted to 13,000,000 yuan in value, while exports to Germany reached 53,000,000 yuan. Principal items of imports were machinery, 4,000,000 yuan; iron and steel, 2,000,000; dye-stuffs and paints 1,600,000 yuan; cameras, etc., 1,000,000 yuan. Exports comprised beans, 37,000,000 yuan; bean oil 8,000,000 yuan; groundnuts, 5,000,000 yuan. During the second year of the trade agreement, Manchoukuo imports increased to 22,000,000 yuan, while exports to Germany rose to 60,000,000 yuan. Imports included machinery, 10,500,000 yuan; chemicals and paints, 3,300,000 yuan; iron and steel, 4,500,000 yuan. Exports consisted of beans, 42,000,000 yuan; bean oil, 7,000,000 yuan; groundnuts, 3,000,000 yuan, etc. In the eleven months ending April 30, Manchoukuo imports from Germany totalled 43,000,000 yuan in value, while exports to Germany amounted to 130,000,000 yuan. Imports

comprised machinery, 29,000,000 yuan; iron and steel, 4,600,000 yuan; miscellaneous goods, 500,000 yuan. Principal items of exports during this period were beans, 110,000,000 yuan; bean oil, 8,500,000 yuan. With certain additions and subtractions, trade accounts between the two countries worked out as follows:

(In 1,000 yuan)

	German payments	Manchoukuo payments
First Year	63,000	13,000
Second Year	79,000	37,000
Third Year	139,000	86,000

"Such are, briefly, the results of the Manchoukuo-German trade agreements. A steady market is thus assured for Manchoukuo beans, enabling the country to maintain and improve the standard of life of its agricultural population, while the imports from Germany, consisting as they do of machinery, iron, steel, etc., are a great contribution to the progress of the five-year programme."

CHAPTER XXIV SANITATION

Public Health Organization

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

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

1. One public physician to be appointed to each district (hsien);

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

Physicians

Physicians are classified into two categories, those of the native and western schools. At the end of 1937 there were in all 19,883 physicians of whom 2,510 were qualified practitioners of western medicine.

Table 1. Medical Organs in Manchuria (Jan. 1938)

Province :	Hospitals		Clinics		Physicians		Dentists	Pharmacists
	State	Public	Public	Charity	Western style	Native style		
*Hsinking	—	1	—	—	273	457	4	—
Kirin	1	1	12	7	171	2,982	2	32
Lungkiang	—	4	23	8	155	1,179	—	62
Heiho	—	—	7	2	8	36	2	—
Sankiang	—	—	13	7	115	472	3	—
Mutankiang	—	—	4	5	4	20	—	—
Pinkiang	—	3	12	5	457	3,046	141	296
Chientao	2	—	4	3	24	674	8	14
Tunghua	—	—	9	4	13	20	—	—
Antung	—	—	5	1	134	900	14	23
Fengtien	—	11	5	4	947	4,652	86	107
Chinchow	—	1	10	10	99	2,032	7	4
Jehol	1	—	14	6	77	750	7	13
Hsingan W.	—	—	6	—	4	55	—	—
" S.	—	—	5	1	8	64	—	—
" E.	—	—	4	—	1	25	—	—
" N.	—	2	5	—	20	10	—	—
Total	4	23	138	58	2,510	17,373	274	551

Note: * Special municipality.

(B) Kwantung

	No. of Hospitals		No. of Physicians	Dental Surgeons	Pharmacists	Midwives	Nurses
	Government	Private					
1934	5	9	101	71	64	247	589
1935	5	9	107	89	91	250	525
1936	5	9	189	123	88	215	478
1937	5	16	339	108	253	290	620

References:

Tables 1-9 Dept. of Fin. & Com., Manchoukuo.

Diseases & Hospitals

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

Hygienic administration in the Kwantung Leased Territory and the Railway Zone is controlled by the Police Bureau of the Kwantung Government and administrative measures in the Railway Zone are participated in by the local affairs department of the South Manchuria Railway. Quarantine and other hygienic matters in the harbours of Dairen and Port Arthur come under the jurisdiction of the Marine Bureau of the Kwantung Government. Bacteriological laboratories have been established by the South Manchuria Railway, Co. at Mukden, Yingkow, Antung, Hsinking and Fushun. To each labora-

tory medical experts and officers are attached to enforce epidemic prevention measures. While the Kwantung Government maintains five hospitals in the Leased Territory, the South Manchuria Railway has also established and maintains hospitals and their branches at twenty-four places, most of them in the Railway zone, besides maintaining several hygienic institutions. These Japanese hospitals, including those maintained by the Japan Red Cross Society, give medical treatment without discrimination to Japanese, Manchoukooans and other nationals living in or outside the Railway Zone. In recent years, the number of Manchoukooans utilizing these Japanese hospitals has gradually increased, their treatments by day reaching over a million a year.

Table 2. State Hospitals
(1937)

Location:	Physicians	Pharmacists	Nurses	Beds	Aggregated No. of Patients Treated		
					In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Kirin State Hospital	8	1	32	60	13,701	58,122	76,823
Chengteh "	4	1	12	30	5,782	26,188	32,071
Yenki "	4	1	18	11	195	1,157	1,353
Lungching "	6	1	30	10	671	2,003	2,620
Total	22	4	92	111	20,296	87,570	112,867

Table 3. Number of Physicians, etc.
per 1,000 Inhabitants

Physician (Western style)	1.32
" (Native ")	4.18
Dentist	0.08
Pharmacist	0.16
Midwife	0.76

S.M.R. Hygienic and Sanitation Activities

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

tals and 17 clinics besides despatching 29 physicians to the various points where railways have been constructed.

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

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

Table 4. Number of Patients Treated by Public Physicians (1936)

	Manchoukooans		Others		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Constitutional Diseases	1,275	601	149	80	2,105
Psychosis	178	121	6	8	313
Nervous System	1,727	927	188	154	2,996
Circulatory System	1,380	1,225	109	91	2,805
Eye	3,493	1,674	320	205	5,682
Ear	1,639	749	280	172	2,840
Nose and Throat	1,581	894	357	233	3,065
Respiratory System	6,243	3,281	1,010	691	11,227
Digestive Organs	10,132	5,375	1,367	1,049	17,923
Tooth	1,236	672	254	160	2,222
Organs of Locomotion	1,402	583	119	51	2,195
Skin and Annexa	6,893	2,510	627	317	10,347
Urinary and Genital Organs	1,101	863	225	316	2,505
Wounds	5,142	881	639	168	6,830
Drowned, Frozen and Hung	41	25	5	—	70
Malformation	24	12	1	2	39
Childbirth and Pregnancy	—	864	—	497	1,361
Acute Poisoning	207	266	20	40	533
Chronic Poisoning	421	152	17	25	615
Tumours	381	183	23	16	593
Parasites	1,829	661	379	416	3,305
Beri-beri	111	17	85	102	315
Infectious Diseases	18,049	9,796	2,988	6,811	32,644
Unknown	410	122	18	13	563

Table 5. Notifiable Infectious Diseases

	(A) Manchoukoo								
	1936			1937			1938 (Jan.-May)		
	No. of Cases	Dead	%	No. of Cases	Dead	%	No. of Cases	Dead	%
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	6,228	1,004	16.1	14,850	2,423	16.4	2,167	229	10.5
Fever	4,496	763	17.0	7,349	1,025	13.9	273	16	5.9
Typhus	4,894	466	9.5	6,834	803	11.7	722	87	12.0
Dysentery	1,749	441	25.1	3,064	452	14.8	485*	436	90.0
Smallpox	150	141	94.2	248	239	96.5	6*	5	83.3
Pest	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	—	—
Cholera	284	70	24.7	238	43	18.1	210	48	22.8
Diphtheria	185	40	21.6	103	20	19.4	105	27	25.8
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1,102	217	19.7	1,442	267	18.5	1,057	334	28.0
Scarlet Fever	19,088	3,115	16.4	34,129	5,272	15.5	5,669	1,065	18.7
Total incl. others									

Note: * January to end of September.

(B) Kwantung

	1932		1935		1936		1937	
	No. of Cases	Dead	No. of Cases	Dead	No. of Cases	Dead	No. of Cases	Dead
Typhoid Fever	134	26	322	56	682	93	382	62
Paratyphoid Fever	14	2	56	1	52	5	17	1
Typhus	4	0	13	0	10	1	5	0
Dysentery	337	42	909	109	774	73	603	50
Smallpox	12	1	36	3	31	4	30	3
Pest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera	16	4	0	0	0	0	3	2
Diphtheria	245	10	234	12	238	12	412	16
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	8	5	17	12	11	6	15	7
Total incl. others	1,117	98	1,954	218	2,011	201	1,919	151

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

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

Methods for Combatting Diseases

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

For the prevention and cure of the plague,

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

Endemic and Epidemic Typhus.—Endemic typhus has frequently broken out in all parts of the country and is one of the dreaded contagious diseases in Manchoukuo. An eruptive fever somewhat similar to epidemic typhus has also since early times been known in the country. This disease is endemic and is popularly known as Manchuria fever or typhoid. The Hygienic Institute has devoted much time to the study of both of these diseases, but it was not until 1929 after exhaustive effort that the causative agent of the latter was finally discovered and named *Rickettsia manchuriae*.

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

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

Nutrition

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

sideration the physical and social conditions of each race.

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

Environmental Hygiene

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

As regards the dust and smoke problem in cities, the City of Dairen, on the basis of investigations conducted by the Hygienic Institute during the past two years, has enacted Smoke Prevention Regulations and is doing everything in its power to purge the city of smoke and dust that are a menace to public health. Similar work is also being carried on in the other cities of Manchoukuo. Since the founding of Manchoukuo, the Hygienic Institute has been conducting an examination of water in all parts of Manchoukuo and also studying ways of puri-

fying bad water. In the struma-infested Jehol district, the Institute has discovered that the prevalence of the disease is due to the lack of iodine in the system of the local population. For the extermination of this malady the Institute is supplying the inhabitants with iodine tablets, and also putting iodine into the water mains and wells.

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

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

Table 5. Foreign Hospitals

	Location	Nationality
Christian Free Hospital	Hsinking	British
Hsinking Christian Hospital for Women	"	"
Hsinking Free Hospital	"	French
Christian Hospital for Women	Chinchow	British
Liaoyang Hospital for Women	Liaoyang	"
British Hospital	Hailung	"
Puai Hospital	Hsinminfu	"
Weimei Hospital	Hsinminfu	"

(Continued)	Location	Nationality
Free Hospital of Tiehling Christian Church	Tiehling	"
Kaiyuan Christian Church Hospital	Kaiyuan	"
Fakumen Christian Church Hospital	Fakumen	"
Kirin Anglican Church Hospital	Kirin	"
Antung Danish Hospital	Antung	Danish
Hsishan Hospital	Hsiuyehhsiencheng	"
Chenghonan Hospital	Chenghonan	British
Tsichang Hospital	Lungtsingtsun	Canadian

OPIUM SMOKING

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

1. Officials of the Monopoly Bureau shall arrest any person deemed to have violated the provisions of the Opium Law and shall seize any opium and opium-smoking instruments found in his possession.
2. Officials of the Monopoly Bureau may conduct a search in case any person is suspected of having violated the provisions of the Opium Law, and may examine any such person or witness if it is deemed necessary.
3. In case officials of the Salt Administration or the Maritime Customs Service or revenue officers discover, in the course of execution of their duties, any person suspected of having violated the provisions of the Opium Law, they may act as an official of the Monopoly Bureau would in such cases.
4. Opium which is involved in any case of violation of the provisions of the Opium Law, or opium whose owner is unknown or opium, the whereabouts of whose owner cannot be traced, shall be called "ssu-tu" or illegal opium. Any person who informs the authorities concerned of the possession

of "ssu-tu" by any individual, or any official concerned who conducts an examination and obtains seizure of "ssu-tu" shall be given a cash reward.

5. The seized "ssu-tu" shall be appraised by officials of the Monopoly Bureau, and a sum equivalent to six-tenths of the balance left after reducing storage, freight, and other necessary expenses from the appraised value shall be used for the payment of the cash reward.
6. A sum equivalent to seven-tenths of the entire cash reward shall be awarded the person who informs the authorities concerned of the possession of "ssu-tu" by any individual and a sum equivalent to three-tenths of the same shall be awarded the officials who engage in the examination and seizure of "ssu-tu."

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

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

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

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

already and their branches in ten places throughout the whole country.

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

Table 7. Statistics of Narcotic Stations

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

(B) Narcotic Addicts							
1934	2,649	82,367	2,295	86.7	115	4.2	31
1935	2,564	73,753	2,207	86.1	182	7.1	29
1936	2,178	81,897	1,822	83.6	162	7.4	38
1937	1,870	83,923	1,578	84.3	220	11.6	44
Total	9,261	321,940	7,902	85.1	679	7.6	36

New Medical College

For the improvement of national health, and especially for the successful realization of the ten-year anti-narcotics plan which was launch-

ed in 1937 in order to eradicate narcotic evils, Manchoukuo is in need of a greater number of efficient doctors. Such being the case, the government decided in 1938 to raise the medical school at Hsinking to college standing.

References:

- Table Nos.: 1 a & b, 2-4 a, 5 a & b, 6-7 a.
Key: a—Dept. of People Welfare, Manchoukuo.
b—Kwantung Bureau.

CHAPTER XXV

PRINCIPAL CITIES

(Including Kwantung Leased Territory and former S.M.R. Zone)

Hsinking

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

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

Population.—The population of Hsinking was returned at 355,431 as at the end of May, 1938, of which 273,587 were Manchoukuoans, 83,947 Japanese subjects including 8,467 Chosenese, and 800 white Russians. Compared with figures of 1932, it shows a gain of more than 200% in total, and an increase of 300% in the number of Japanese residents.

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

Principal Official Institutions.—(Manchoukuo side): Imperial Palace, Department of Imperial Household, Privy Council, Legislative Council (Yuan), Council of State Affairs, Supreme Court, Supreme Procurate, High Court, High Procurate, State Secretariat, General Affairs

Board, Bureau of Legislation, Department of People's Welfare, Foreign Office, Department of Public Peace, Department of Economics, Department of Industry, Department of Communications, Department of Justice, Central Bank of Manchou, Industrial Bank of Manchou. (Japanese side): Headquarters of the Kwantung Army, Embassy, Consulate-General.

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

The network of roads completed up to December, 1937 covered an area of 5,605,885 square meters, of which 1,390,813 square meters were paved. Their total length was 312 kilometers, which is equal to the distance between Hsinking and Mukden.

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

Hsinking possesses the best water supply system in Manchoukuo. Good pure water comes from the Chingyuehtan reservoir in the suburbs of the city. Covering an area of 78 square kilometers, the reservoir utilizes water from a

tributary of the Itung River, and enough water is stored to supply a population of half a million. Even if the population should increase to one million, there will be no fear of water shortage as two other water sources are available, namely, the Yinma River and artesian well potentialities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Principal Public Facilities.—City waterworks and sewage system, parks, horse race course, golf links, meteorological observatory, city hall, botanical garden, public playgrounds, slaughterhouses, garbage dumps (either completed or under construction).

Harbin

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

Climate.—Highly continental, the climate is subjects to severe changes in summer and winter. Because rainfall is scarce, the atmosphere continues considerably arid throughout the year with a surprisingly long spell of fine days. The mercury declines often to 40° below zero in winter and rises to 38° in summer.

Population.—The population of the city as at the end of June, 1938 was returned at 467,453 comprising 101,393 households and including 29,876 Japanese, 5,128 Chosenese and 27,291 white Russians.

History.—Harbin or as it is often called Pinkiang was only a small village between 30 and 40 years ago. Following the installation of the Chinese Eastern Railway, this village developed by leaps and bounds as the central base of Czarist activities in Manchuria. Because the city was planned along the lines of Moscow, it smacks strongly of a Russian city. The city is divided into six sections, namely, the new town, the mart, Machiakou, Chuanchiatien and the Russian town. Following the creation on December 1, 1934, of Pinkiang Province, Harbin was designated as the seat of the provincial government.

Vernacular Papers.—(Japanese language): Harbin Nichi Nichi Shimbun, Harbin Shimbun, Harbin Staple Produce News Agency. (Manchurian language): Kuoichi Hsieh Pao, Tapei Hsin Pao, Harbin Kung Pao, Pinkiang Jih Pao, Wu Pao. (Foreign): 5 Russian-language and 2 English language (Harbin Daily News and Harbin Observer).

Communications.—Railway: (1) Pinsui Line, (2) the Lapin Line, (3) Pinpei Line, (4) Pinchow Line, (5) Kingpin Line. Marine transport: Steamships and junks plying between the city

and all important towns facing the Sungari river and its diversified tributaries. Air services: Regular services operated by the Manchurian Air Transport Company, with Manchouli via Tsitsihar and with Dairen and Shingshu (Korea) via Hsinking and Mukden. Means of city communications: Tramcars, automobiles, omnibuses, rickshas and sleds (in winter).

Principal Products.—Soya beans, bean oil, bean-cake, wheat flour, tobacco, cotton piecegoods, furs, leather, beer, beet sugar, veneer, lumber, woollen piecegoods, soap, candles, jewelry, confectionary.

Temple and Churches.—Higashi Honganji temple, Greek Orthodox Church, Jewish Church, Mohammedan Church.

Kirin

Location.—An important city facing the Sungari river, Kirin is 447.6 kilometers from Mukden, 400.3 from Tumen and 127.7 from Hsinking.

History.—Kirin is the capital of Kirin province, its original name being Kirinniaola. It has been the seat of prefectural government for the past 260 years. In 1929, when Manchuria was still under the militarist regime of the Changs, its name was changed to Yenki, but following the creation of Manchoukuo, its name was officially resumed.

Population.—The total number of citizens at the end of May, 1938 was 132,279 including 10,115 Japanese and 3,397 Chosenese.

Communications.—The city is the terminus of three railways, that is, the Kirin-Hsinking (128 kilometers), Kirin-Hailun (158 kilometers) and Kirin-Tunhua lines. River transport facilities are also available. Automobiles, carriages and rickshas are the principal means of communications within the city.

Vernacular Papers.—(Japanese language): Shoko Shimbun, Kirin Jihō. (Manchou language): Kirin Jih Pao, Tung Sheng Jih Pao, Ta Kirin.

Principal Products.—Wood, sleepers, mine-pillars, match sticks, soya beans, red beans, millet, tobacco, hemp, rice, carrot, medicinal herbs, honey, leather, furs, farm implements, charcoal, chinaware, fish.

Shrines and Temples.—(Japanese side: Higashi Honganji temple, Nishi Honganji temple, preaching post of the Nichiren Sect of Buddhism, Tenri church. (Manchoukuo side): Kuangchi temple, Paochenko temple, Chingchen temple, Catholic church, Christian church.

Tunhua

Location.—Situated on the left bank of the Mutankiang river, Tunhua is one of the most important towns in Kirin province, it being 132 Chinese miles southeast of Kirin. It is the center of the so-called Tunhua basin.

Climate.—The maximum temperature in summer is 33° C. and minimum in winter falls to 30° below zero. Although the town is geographically shielded from the atrocity of severe winds, the rainfall is relatively frequent.

Population.—At the end of June, 1938 the population of the town was 76,678 comprising 13,789 households and including 2,517 Japanese and 7,766 Chosenese.

History.—This town it is said, was the birthplace of the ancestors of the Ching dynasty of China. Originally, it was called Aotungchen, but during the latter part of the Ching dynasty, it was rechristened Tunhua. In 1882, it was designated as the seat of prefectural government. Following the opening of the Kirin-Tunhua and Kirin-Changchun railways, the town began to develop steadily.

Communications.—The town is the terminus of the Kirin-Tunhua railway and the starting-point of the Tunhua-Tumen light railway.

Yenki (Chuyinglintzu)

Location.—A town along the Hsinking-Tumen railway, Yenki is 476.2 kilometers east of Hsinking and 51 kilometers from Tumen. Only eight miles north of this town is Lungchingtsun, a town on the Kirin-Korean border.

History.—Formerly, the town was called Chuyinglintzu which still is commonly used by the local populace. Yenki has long been the political and economic centre of the Chientao district in competition with Lungchingtsun which is the local commercial centre. In 1913, the town was designated as the seat of prefectural government, following which it began rapidly to develop along modern lines. The discovery of the Tienpaoshan mines added further to the prosperity of the town with Shantung coolies thronging the district in large numbers. With the erection of the Hsinking-Tumen line as a turning-point, Yenki further developed by leaps and bounds. Many Japanese and far more Koreans are active in the district, engaging mostly in agriculture and commerce.

Population.—The population of the town as at the end of June, 1938 was 35,035 comprising 5,793 households and including 3,778 Japanese.

Principal Institutions.—(Japanese side): Branch-consulate, branch of the consular police, garrison, residents' association, Trading Credit

Co., Yenki Electric Light Co., primary schools, hospitals, branch of the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha. (Manchoukuo side): Government of Chientao province, municipal office, public safety bureau, high court, garrison headquarters, middle schools, normal school.

Communications.—The town is connected with Korea and Manchoukuo proper through the Hsinking-Tumen railway. Regular omnibus services run to Lungchingtsun, Paitsaokuo and Tumen. The Tienpaoshan light railway also runs through the town.

Principal Products.—Soya beans, rice, millet, kaoliang and other cereals.

Tumen

Location.—Tumen is the southern extremity of Kirin province and faces Nanyo, Korea, across the Tumen river. It is a town set up on the delta—2.5 by 3 kilometers, which is sandwiched between two affluents of the Tumen river.

Climate.—The temperature in summer does not go up very much but in winter it falls to between 20° and 30° below zero. Rainfall is frequent.

Population.—The total number of citizens in September, 1938 was 26,306 including 3,481 Japanese and 20,686 Chosenese.

Port Arthur (Ryojun)

Location.—The city is located on the southern tip of the Liaotung peninsula facing Weihaiwei and Chefoo on the Shantung peninsula across the Gulf of Pechili. Surrounded by mountains on all sides but one, the city is stretched out from east to west and is endowed with a good natural harbour with its entrance between the Lachuwei peninsula and the Huchin mountain measuring only 330 meters.

Climate.—The climate of Port Arthur is most favourable throughout Manchuria, the average temperature being in the neighborhood of 10° C. The lowest temperature registered during 1933 was 16° 4' below zero in the month of January and the highest 35° 2' in the month of July. Because it is the southern extremity of Manchuria facing the sea, the city is popular as a summer or winter resort.

Population.—The total population of the city as at the end of August, 1938 was returned at 145,286 including 131,713 Manchoukuoans, 13,391 Japanese and 152 Chosenese.

History.—In old times, the city was called Manshihchien and under the Chinese Sui and Tung regimes of the Middle Ages, Tulichen and Shintzukow respectively. Following the advent

of the Ming dynasty, its name was changed to Lushun. In 1858 when China was ruled by Emperor Wensung, a British fleet commanded by Admiral Sir Michael Seymour seized possession of the city.

Following the construction in 1897 of a Chinese naval base there, the old Peking Government newly organized the so-called Northern Squadron under the command of Admiral Ting Ju-chang who took up his headquarters at Port Arthur. At that time, the city was commonly acknowledged as one of the five best ports in the world. During the Sino-Japanese War (1894-5), the Chinese armada of more than 30 warships under Admiral Ting and with Port Arthur and the Gulf of Pechili as its base of operation, was defeated by the Japanese fleet. After the termination of the war, the port fell under Japanese control for some time, but was finally returned to China through the Three Power Intervention.

By virtue of the so-called Cassini Treaty signed secretly between China and Czarist Russia in 1896, the latter took control of Port Arthur as its naval base of operation in the Far East. During the Russo-Japanese War, however, the port came under Japanese occupation, following which military administration was proclaimed. On September 1, 1906, the Port Arthur Civil Administration Office was inaugurated as a sequel to the abolition of military administration. With a Japanese naval depot, the city is of considerable strategic value.

Communications.—Port Arthur is connected with Dairen through the Port Arthur branch line of the S.M.R. An omnibus service is also available between the two cities along a highway. As means of marine traffic, small steamers and junks ply between the city and other ports on the Liaotung peninsula and those on the Shantung peninsula.

Principal Public Facilities.—Waterworks and sewage system; public playgrounds; sea-bathing places; youth training institutes; two parks; one light-house, crematoria; garbage dumps; fish and vegetable markets; nurseries; five official and private hospitals.

Principal Products.—Vegetables, peaches, pears, silk yarns and piece goods, salt and poultry.

Shrines and Temples.—The Paijushan Charnel-house; branch of Izumo shrine; Nishi and Higashi Honganji, Eigenji, Ryushinji, Myoshinji, and Nishin temples.

Dairen (Dalny)

Location.—Dairen is also situated on the southern tip of the Liaotung peninsula, lying at

a point 36° 56' N. Lat. and 120° 36' E. Long. Latitudinally, its position is similar to that of Tsuruoka, a city in Yamagata prefecture, Japan, and longitudinally, Taihoku, the Formosan capital. To the south of the city rise Mt. Nanshan and Mt. Lushan. In the north it faces the Bay of Dairen.

Climate.—The climatic condition of the city is better than any other parts except Port Arthur, the temperature averaging 10° C. July is the hottest month of the year with an average temperature of 28° 9' and January the coldest with an average temperature of 10° 4' below zero.

Population.—The total population of the city as at the end of July, 1938 was 515,743 of which 351,919 were Manchoukuoans, 158,223 Japanese and 3,900 Chosenese.

History.—Formerly, Dairen was only a small fishing village, named Chingniwa. When the allied troops of Britain and France advanced on North China in 1858, the British fleet in China waters occupied this bay as its base of operation and renamed it Victoria Bay. This heralded the introduction of Western civilization to Dairen.

Later, Marshal Li Hung-chang, Governor-General of Chihli province, was transferred to Shantung province, and erected fortresses and piers at this point and turned the city into a naval base. After the Sino-Japanese War, Kwantung province was ceded to Japan by dint of the Shimonoseki Treaty, but following the Three Power Intervention Japan returned the territory to China.

In 1898, Czarist Russia leased this port and managed it along the lines of modern city planning after renaming it Dalny. During the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese Army occupied it. On the anniversary in 1905 of the founding of the Japanese Empire, the headquarters of the Japanese Army operating in Manchuria against the Czarist troops changed the name of the harbour from Dalny to Dairen. In June, the same year, the Kwantung Civil Administration Office was organized under the direct supervision of the Army. The following year witnessed the establishment of the Government of the Kwantung Leased Territory. Simultaneously, the Dairen Civil Administration Office was brought into being. Since that time, Dairen has played an important role in Oriental trade as the only free port.

Principal Public Facilities and Schools.—Waterworks and sewage system; 5 sea-bathing places; 3 middle schools; 7 girls' higher schools; one technical school; 3 commercial schools; 17 primary schools; 5 Kogakudo; 4 youth training

institutes; 3 nurseries; 5 municipal markets; municipal apartment houses; public pawnshops; municipal employment offices; 6 parks; slaughterhouses; 2 crematories; garbage dumps and 1 light-houses.

Communications and Traffic.—The S. M. R. main line starts at Dairen. The city is 650 nautical miles from Moji (Japan), 530 from Shanghai and 247 from Tientsin. Within the city, houses, tramcars, carriages and rickshaws are running.

Principal Vernacular Papers.—The Manshu Nichi Nichi, Manshu Ho, Taito Nippo, Kanto Ho, and the Manchuria Daily News (English).

Chinchow

History.—Chinchow is the oldest of all towns in Manchuria. It is said that its creation antedates the history of modern Manchuria, but historians trace back its advent to the Liao era of China. Because of its antiquated origin, the town is characterized by the dignity and composure which the other towns of Manchoukuo lack, and is blessed with scenic beauty. As it is situated in relatively close proximity to Dairen, the town is frequented by Japanese holiday-makers.

With various modern enterprises developed there in recent years, Chinchow is gradually assuming the dimensions of an industrial city. From the point of view of communication, it is quite important as the starting-point of the Chinfu (Chinchow-Chengtzutung) Railway. The town is also famous for a scene of fierce fighting during the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars.

When the Kwantung Territory was leased by Japan after the end of the Russo-Japanese War, the Chinchow Military Administration Office created during the war was abolished, followed by the proclamation on May 18, 1905, of civil administration.

Population.—The total number of citizens as at the end of June, 1938 was 104,935 including 8,489 Japanese and 599 Chosenese.

Communications.—The S. M. R. main line runs through the town from south to north. The town is the starting-point of the Chinfu railway. It also is connected with Dairen and Pulantien through regular omnibus services managed by the South Manchuria Electric Company.

Principal Products.—Vegetables, grapes, pears, apricots, cocoon raising, stock-raising and mining.

Pulantien

Location.—Pulantien is the northernmost town of Kwantung Leased Territory.

History.—It is said that the town derives its name from the Mongolian language. Its creation dates as far back as the Ming dynasty of China. Relatively small though it is, the town is the center of economic activity in the locality.

Population.—Official statistics taken at the end of July, 1938 place the population of the town at 10,131 of which 1,020 were Japanese.

Principal Institutions.—The Pulantien Civil Administration Office; post-offices; branch of the Industrial Bank of Manchou; branch of the Dai Nippon Salt Industry Co.; the Pulantien Electric Light Co.; parks etc.

Communications.—The town is serviced by the S. M. R. main line. It is quite conveniently located with omnibus services available regularly with all important towns in the vicinity.

Main Products.—Peanuts, rice, cotton, vegetables, pears, salt and mineral products including gold, iron and manganese.

Wafangtien

Location.—A town along the main line of the S. M. R., Wafangtien is located at a point 65.2 miles from Dairen and 181.2 from Mukden. It is built up on a basin surrounded on all sides by mountains and watered by the Huitao river.

History.—When Czarist Russia held a position of predominance in Manchuria before the Russo-Japanese War, Wafangtien, along with Kungchuling and Liaoyang, was one of the three biggest towns on the southern sector of the old Chinese Eastern Railway, managed on quite a large scale with a huge locomotive depot, Russian troops barracks and other important institutions. The town still is as important for the S. M. R. as it was for the Czarist Chinese Eastern Railway.

Situated just in the heart of Fu hsien (county), it is within easy access from all other parts of the prefecture. This accounts for the fact that just before the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident all the prefectural government offices of the Chang military regime were moved from Fuchou to Wafangtien, adding a great deal to the geographical importance of the latter.

Population.—The total number of citizens as at the end of Aug. 1938 was returned at 19,991 including 2,660 Japanese.

Principal Institutions.—(Manchoukuo side): The Government of Fu hsien, police station, revenue office, chamber of commerce, post-office, agricultural association, prison. (Japanese side): Garrison, post-office, branch office of the S. M. R. Co., district procurator's office, locomotive depot, primary and other schools, kindergarten, libraries, branch of the Industrial Bank

of Manchou, S. M. R. hospital, Wafangtien shrine, branch of the Higashi Honganji temple, Kyoto, Nippon-san Myohoji temple and preaching post of the Sodo sect of Buddhism.

Communications.—Wafangtien ranks among the principal towns on the S. M. R. main line. Regular omnibus services under Manchou management are in operation from the town to Pitzuwo, a port facing the Yellow Sea, and Fuchou, the former capital of Fuhsien.

Principal Products.—Apples, pears, strawberries and other kinds of fruit.

Hsiungyuehcheng

Location.—Hsiungyuehcheng is the westernmost town of the Kwantung Leased Territory, facing the Gulf of Pechili and situated at a point 110.7 miles from Dairen and 135 from Mukden by the S. M. R. main line. The creation of this walled town dates as far back as the Han dynasty of China. It is very well known as a hot spring resort. Before the Russo-Japanese War, the hot spring there had been left in their antiquated form with no modern facilities available.

In 1906 after the termination of the war, Japanese troops garrisoning there introduced modern bath-tubs, following which a number of hotels were built there. The hot springs are located along the Hsiungyueh river less than two miles to the southeast of the town. Sand-baths are in vogue there and all visitors are admitted free. Hence, in the hot seasons, hundreds of people from all parts of Manchuria throng the place daily. The hot water springs in abundance from underneath the river and its vicinity is wellnigh crystal, containing a small amount of hydrogenous sulphide and alkali. The average temperature of the water is 50° C. and is credited with a remarkable medical virtue for rheumatism, stomach and other diseases.

Population.—The population of the town, according to official statistics taken at the end of July, 1938, numbered 10,231, comprising 1,711 households and including 588 Japanese subjects.

Principal Institutions.—Post office, branch office of the S. M. R. Co., Agricultural training institute, primary schools, kindergartens, S. M. R. experimental farms, Hsiungyuehcheng Industrial Development Co., branch of the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Co., Hsiungyuehcheng shrine and branch of the Honganji temple (Kyoto).

Communications.—The S. M. R. main line is the sole means of communication available for the town but in spring and summer, special excursions trains are run between the town and

Dairen.

Products.—Apples, pears and other kinds of fruits.

Tashihchiao

Location.—Being the pivotal point of the Liaotung peninsula, Tashihchiao adjoins three important counties, Haicheng, Yingkow and Kaiping, and across them, confronts Hsiuyen, Shuanho and Fuh sien. The town is 148.8 miles away from Dairen and 97.6 from Mukden.

Climate.—The climate is continental, the lowest temperature, however, hardly going down below 20° C. below zero and the highest hovering along the level of 30°. Rainfalls are scarce.

History.—Formerly, Tashihchiao was only a small village along the road between Yingkow and Hsiuyen. The town derives its name from the stone bridge over a river flowing in the vicinity, from which Emperor Tasung of the Chinese Tung dynasty while proceeding to Korea on a punitive expedition, it is said, was thrown off his horse into the river. The word, Ta, stands for big, shih stone and chiao a bridge.

This village suddenly developed into a brisk town following the creation by the Czarist Government of the southern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway which was provided for in the Russo-Chinese Treaty of 1898. During the 34 years which have passed since the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, the town has been modernized in a surprising measure for which the S.M.R. is primarily responsible. Prospering as it does at present, the town is the center of economic activities in the locality.

Population.—The number of citizens in the S.M.R. Zone as at the end of Aug. 1938, was returned at 132,082 comprising 22,816 households and including 3,435 Japanese.

Communications.—The S.M.R. main line branches off here and leads to Yingkow. Modern highways have been built to connect the town with various strategic places in the neighbourhood such as Haicheng, Hsiuyen, Wanfushuan, Shuanho, Shaling, Kaiping, Wafangtien, Newchwang and Panshan.

Principal Products.—Magnesite and other mineral products, cotton, cocoons, salt, fruits and vegetables.

Temples and Shrines.—Tashihchiao shrine, Choko Temmangu shrine, Inari shrine, Higashi Honganji temple, Banryu temple (Jodo sect of Buddhism), Catholic and Christian churches.

Anshan

Location.—Situated in the southern part of Liaoyang hsien, Fengtien province, Anshan is 192 miles to the north of Dairen whence the

S.M.R. main line starts. The city covers altogether an area of 47,000,000 square meters.

Climate.—In January, the coldest month of the year, the thermometer often goes down as low as 20° C. below zero. June is the hottest month, when the temperature goes up as high as 37.5° C.

History.—The modern history of Anshan as a mining center dates back to August 1908 when a geologist of the S.M.R. Co., despatched to Anshan to investigate drinking water condition, accidentally overheard of a small hill then called "hill of iron-stone." Investigating into the matter he finally succeeded in locating a rich deposit of iron ore. Since then eleven other mining lots were discovered one after another. The total deposit of the metal is estimated at 646,000,000 metric tons. With the establishment of the Anshan Iron Works by the S.M.R. in 1917, the small village of Anshan has gradually developed. In 1931 this enterprise was obliged to suspend operations owing to the outbreak of the Manchuria Incident. In 1933 with its reorganization into the present Showa Steel Works, this small town finally entered its present stage of expansion. As the result of the abolition of extraterritoriality in December 1937, all the administrative organizations then existent were transferred to a newly organized city municipal body.

Population.—The population as at the end of June, 1938 was 120,235, comprising 21,901 households and including 25,429 Japanese and 900 Chosenese.

Communications.—The S.M.R. main line is the only means of communications available for the town. The number of city telephones is 818, of which 250 are owned by the Showa Iron and Steel Works and offices of the S.M.R.

Principal Products.—Iron, steel, coal, ammonium sulphate, benzol, naphthaline, pitch.

Vernacular Paper.—The Anshan Nichi Nichi Shimbun.

Shrines and Temples.—Anshan shrine, Higashi Honganji temple, Nishi Honganji temple, preaching post of the Sodo, Shingon, Nichiren sects of Buddhism and of the Tenri and Konko teachings.

Liaoyang

Location.—Liaoyang is situated at a point 206.4 miles from Dairen and 40 miles from Mukden.

History.—Liaoyang is one of the oldest towns in Manchuria, and was the seat of government under many Chinese regimes of old times. Hence, it is possible to study the history of Manchuria through that of this walled town.

There are many places of historic note inside and outside the town.

While Czarist Russia held sway over Manchuria, the town was the principal point of strategic importance for Russian activities in the East as one of the three biggest towns along the southern sector of the old Chinese Eastern Railway, which was ceded to Japan after the Russo-Japanese War. Even at present, the town is of much strategic value for the Japanese Army.

Population.—The total population of the city as at the end of June, 1938 was 89,726 of which 4,771 were Japanese and 384 Chosenese.

Vernacular Paper.—The Liaoyang Mainichi Shimbun (Japanese).

Suchiatun

Location.—Suchiatun is situated at a point 9.7 miles to the south of Mukden and 236.7 to the north of Dairen. It is an important town from the point of view of communications, because the Antung-Mukden line branches from the S.M.R. main line here.

Population.—Statistics taken at the end of July, 1938, showed that the total number of citizens was 17,562 including 3,700 Japanese.

Fushun

Location.—Fushun is 35 kilometers east of Mukden and is famous for its vast coal-field.

Climate.—Because it is surrounded on all sides by mountains, it is well sheltered from wind. The temperature in winter often shows 10° below zero and in summer it does not exceed 37° C.

History.—Before the Russo-Japanese War, Fushun was a sparsely populated village, but it made epochal development after the S.M.R. Co. began to exploit the coal deposits there. In 1920 when the S.M.R. commenced the so-called open-cut or surface mining method on a gigantic scale, the company purchased the whole town, heralding the modernization of the entire district.

Population.—There were 214,670 inhabitants at the end of June, 1938 of which 26,350 were Japanese and 6,398 Chosenese.

Communications.—The S.M.R. main line branches off at Suchiatun and leads to Fushun. A tramcar service is in operation connecting the coal-field with the residential quarters of the town. Omnibuses, rickshas and carriages are the means of traffic within the town. The number of telephone subscribers is 1,849.

Principal Institutions.—Waterworks and sewerage systems, S.M.R. hospital, 4 primary

schools, 1 middle school, 1 girls' higher school, 4 kindergartens, 4 parks, 1 Kogakudo, 1 engineering training institute, library, cemeteries.

Principal Products.—Coal, heavy oils, ammonium sulphate, ceramics and bean cakes.

Vernacular Papers.—The Fushun Shimpo (Japanese language), the Fushun Min Pao (Manchurian language).

Shrines and Temples.—Fushun shrine, Honganji temple, preaching post of the Jodo sect of Buddhism, Zenshoji temple (Sodo sect), Henshoji temple (Shingon sect), Catholic and Christian churches.

Mukden (Fengtien)

Location.—Lying on a vast prairie embraced by the Shen-shui (Hun) river, a tributary of the Liao river Mukden is 419.6 kilometers from Shanhaikwan, 397 from Dairen, 305 from Hsinking and 276 from Antung. As one of the principal industrial cities in Manchuria, its geographical position is ideal. It covers an area of 262 square kilometers, including the S.M.R. zone which was transferred to the municipality since the abolition of extraterritoriality in December, 1937.

Climate.—The climate of the city has continental features characteristic of Manchuria. The highest temperature during 1933 was 35.7° C. registered on July 17 and the lowest 27.9° below zero registered on February 18. Humidity ranges from 20 to 60 per cent. The rainy season sets in towards the end of July and lasts a month.

Population.—The total population of the city as at the end of June, 1938 was returned at 772,017 comprising 151,723 households and including 90,633 Japanese and 17,498 Chosenese.

History.—From old, Mukden has been the political center of Manchuria. It was the seat of government under the Yuan, Min and Ching dynasties of China. Originally, it was called Shenchou, but later was renamed Shenyang, Chengking and Fengtien. When Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang ruled Manchuria, the city was again named Shenyang, but after the establishment of Manchoukuo, Fengtien was restored as the name of the city. The name of the city also is quite familiar to the ears of the Japanese nations as the scene of the famous Mukden Battle during the Russo-Japanese War.

Industrial Center.—Due to its favorable location, Mukden seems destined to widen its lead as the greatest industrial center of Manchuria. The Tiehsi section of Mukden, situated west of the South Manchuria Railway line, will be the site for future industrial expansion. As on January 31, 1939 there were already 107

factories in operation in the Tiehsh section, 36 factories under construction and 84 factories still untouched, representing a capital of almost 300 million yuan. The land involved in this large industrial project totals some 4,500,000 tsubo or 14,215,000 square kilometers, approximating 5 square miles.

Communications.—Railways: (1) S.M.R. main line; (2) Antung-Mukden line; (3) Mukden-Shanhaikwan line; (4) Mukden-Kirin line. Omnibuses and taxis are running within the city. Further, regular air services, managed by the Manchuria Aeronautical Company, are available for Tsitsihar, and Shingishu, Korea, etc.

Principal Public Facilities.—3 Japanese and 5 Manchoukuo post-offices, waterworks and sewage systems 2 parks, public playgrounds, Red-Cross hospital, museum.

Principal Products.—Cotton yarns and piecegoods, woollen yarns and piecegoods, wheat flour, tobaccos, furs and leather.

Shrines and Temples.—Mukden shrine, Mukden temple, Renkaiji temple, Higashi Honganji temple, Northern and Eastern Mausoleums, Lama temple.

Tiehling

Location.—Situated at a point 42° 25' N. Lat. and 123° 55' E. Long., Tiehling is 71.4 kilometers north of Mukden. An important town along the S.M.R. main line, it adjoins Faku hsien (county) to the west, Shenyang hsien to the south and Kaiyuan hsien to the north.

Climate.—The extremes of climate are surprisingly great, the temperature in summer rising to 38° C. and declining to 30° below zero in winter. Rainfalls are scarce and aridity is quite high.

History.—During the Ming Dynasty of China, the city was called Tiehlingwei, but later its name was changed to Tiehling. After the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, the city fell under Japanese occupation on March 16, 1905. Military administration was immediately proclaimed over the city. Following the abolition in 1906 of military rule, the city was taken under the control of the Japanese Consulate-General in Mukden. By virtue of the Sino-Japanese Treaty signed in September, the same year, Tiehling was formally opened to foreign trade. The city began to make phenomenal development particularly after the railways in the vicinity were ceded by the Army to the management of the S.M.R.

Population.—The number of citizens at the end of June, 1938 was officially returned at 48,792 comprising 9,533, households and including 3,339 Japanese and 1,267 Chosenese.

Communications.—Besides being on the S.M.R. main line, the city is connected with the principal towns of the adjoining Faku hsien through a private-owned railway which was installed in 1933 at a cost of 50,000 yuan in conformity with the railway laws of the Manchoukuo Government. A State road from Mukden also runs through this city northward to Kaiyuan. Another highway leads eastward to Tsamulin, a town on the Shenhai line, by way of Tatientzu and Paichichai. At Mafengkou, two miles west of the city, flows the Liao river, from which junks ply between Tungkiangkou and Newchwang.

Principal Products.—Cattle and cotton yarns and piecegoods.

Shrines and Temples.—Tiehling shrine, Inari shrine, Higashi Honganji temple, Nishi Honganji temple, preaching posts of the Shingon, Nichiren, Sodo and other sects of Buddhism, Christian church, two Manchu temples.

Vernacular Papers.—Tiehling Jiho (Japanese language), Tiehling Kung Pao (Manchou language).

Kaiyuan

Location.—Kaiyuan is one of the principal cities along the S.M.R. main line, situated at a point 311.6 miles from Dairen, 65.2 miles from Mukden and 124.2 miles from Hsinking. Latitudinally, its position is similar to that of Sapporo, Hokkaido island.

Climate.—The climate takes on continental features, the temperature rising to 39° C. in summer and declining to 35° below the zero point in winter.

History.—The city is divided into two sections, that is, the S.M.R. Zone and the town within the wall. The latter is nearly three miles northeast of the former. Formerly, the Railway Zone was a small village called Sunchiatai, but after the erection of the S.M.R. main line, it developed rapidly into a flourishing town as it is at present, because of its close proximity to the Tungshan district, better known at the granary of Manchuria, whence large volumes of soya beans and other farm products are shipped to other localities. In fact, it is the local distributing center of Manchurian beans. Before the railway was constructed, these farm products were taken mainly to Tiehling for transport to Newchwang by the Liao river. The walled town has been regarded from old as one of the principal Manchurian cities, its creation reputedly dating as many years back as 3,000. Of late, however, the growing prosperity of the Railway Zone has detracted much from its economic activity.

Population.—The number of citizens within the walled town at the end of June, 1938 was officially returned at 34,380, comprising 6,471 households. Of the total population, there were 2,379 Japanese and 2,098 Chosenese.

Communications.—The Kaifeng light railway starts from the Railway Zone and runs through the walled town to Hsifeng. The Railway Zone also is connected with the walled town by carriages. Regular omnibus services run from the city to Tsaoshih, a town in Chingyuan hsien, and Tungkiangkou, Changtu hsien.

Shrines and Temples.—Kaiyuan shrine, Honganji temple, Kaiyuan temple (Sodo sect of Buddhism), Myohoji temple (Nichiren sect), preaching hall of the Jodo sect, Christian church.

Vernacular Papers.—Kaiyuan Shimpo, Junten Mimpo.

Ssuningchieh (Ssuningkai)

One of the principal cities along the S.M.R. main line, Ssuningchieh is situated in lat. 43° N. and long. 124° E., a point just 115 kilometers from Hsinking, 189.3 from Mukden and 585.0 from Dairen. The city is divided into the S.M.R. Zone and the new town which is peopled principally by Manchous.

History.—Before Czarist incursion into Manchuria, Ssuningchieh was a lonesome village called Imiencheng. After the erection by Russia of the now defunct Chinese Eastern Railway running through it, this village began suddenly to prosper as a town with Russian military barracks and other important buildings constructed, and its population multiplied many times. After the Russo-Japanese War, the town was placed under Japanese administration. Baked by the fertile Liao area where the larger part of Manchuria beans and other farm products are grown, Ssuningchieh naturally became their distributing center, notably after the outbreak of the European War which brought a phenomenal rise in exports of Manchurian farm produce. The erection in 1923 of the old Ssuningchieh-Taonan railway added further to the geographical importance of the town which is now commonly acknowledged as the biggest distributing center of Manchurian farm products.

Population.—The number of citizens as at the end of June, 1938 was officially returned at 50,240 comprising 11,061 households and including 6,763 Japanese and 967 Chosenese.

Kungchuling (Huaiteh)

Location.—Situated at a point 43° 30' N. Lat. and 124° 48' E. Long., Kungchuling is 39 miles from Hsinking and 399 from Dairen. The city

is divided into the Manchurian town, commonly called Honan, and the Railway Zone, usually called Hopei.

Climate.—The climate of the city is highly continental, the mercury rising often to 100° F. in summer and declining to 22° below zero in winter.

History.—Chronicles state that the city derived its name from the old Chinese mausoleum called Kungchuling, which is located at a point 8 Chinese li north of the city. Formerly the city was a sparsely populated village, but when the old Chinese Eastern Railway was erected by Czarist Russia, Kungchuling, along with Liaoyang and Wafangtien, was regarded as one of the three principal stations. Further, large Czarist troops were stationed in the city as of great strategic importance. In this manner, Ssuningchieh rapidly took on the dimensions of a modern city under Russian management. The city is also of historic interest, because the cession to Japan of the southern sector (now S.M.R. main line) of the C.E.R. took place here after the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty ending the Russo-Japanese War. Even at present, the city remains as important strategically for Manchoukuo as it was for Czarist Russia.

Population.—The number of citizens as at the end of July, 1938, was officially returned at 33,521 comprising 6,996 households and including 4,905 Japanese and 785 Chosenese.

Communications.—Railways: S.M.R., main line. Omnibus service: To Huaiteh, Fengtien province, and Itung, Kirin province. Roads: (1) Southeast to Itung and Mopanshan, Kirin province by way of Kaoshantun, (2) South to Hsiaohushan, Kirin province, by way of Ershihchiaotzu, (3) Northeast to Pachiataz and farther to Shungchengpu, Kirin province, by way of Heilintzu, Fengtien province, (4) North to Yangchiaotachengtzu via Chaoyangpu, Fengtien province.

Principal Public Facilities.—Parks, cemeteries, city waterworks.

Vernacular Paper.—Kungchuling Sho Ho.

Shrines and Temples.—Kungchuling shrine, Shokonsha shrine, Koyasan Daishiji temple, Higashi Honganji temple, Hokkeji temple, Koshoji temple, Busshinji temple, Ichimyoji temple, preaching post of the Tenri sect of Shintoism.

Penhsihu

Location.—A small town developed in the valley of the Huolienchai river, Penhsihu is 77 kilometers southeast of Mukden and 199 northwest of Antung.

Climate.—The temperature falls to 25° below

zero in winter and rises between 28 to 33 in summer. The rainfall is small, its annual volume scarcely exceeding 972 mm.

History.—It was before the advent of the Chinese Chienlung dynasty (1726-1795) that the coalfield here began to be exploited, although on quite a primitive scale. After the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, the S.M.R. Co., started this undertaking along gigantic and modern lines, in consequence of which the town suddenly became famous as one of the principal coalfields in Manchuria.

Population.—The population of the town as at the end of June, 1938, was 66,384 comprising 10,726 households and including 5,243 Japanese and 346 Chosenese.

Communications.—Lying midway between Antung and Mukden, Penhsihu is an important town along the Antung-Mukden line. On the opposite bank of the Huolienchai river is a small town called Tatzuho whence the Hsichien light railway leads to Niuhiintai, a distance of 14 kilometers, and farther to Wangkungkou, Hunglienkou and Nankou where there are large coal mines.

City Telephones.—The total number of city telephone subscribers is 213.

Principal Public Facilities.—Waterworks and sewage systems, public library, public hall, fish and vegetable markets.

Principal Products.—Coal and iron.

Vernacular Papers.—Ampo Mainichi Shimbun (Japanese language).

Shrine and Temples.—Penhsihu shrine, Daitokuji temple, Higashi Honganji temple, Nishi Honganji temple, Koyasan Komyoji temple, Honkeiji temple, Ishiyamadera temple.

Antung

Location.—Antung is a city just 10 miles up the Yalu river which forms the border between Manchoukuo and Korea. Across the river it faces Shingishu a border town on the Korean side.

Climate.—In winter, the temperature often falls to between 25 and 26° below zero, the average being 1° below the zero point. In summer, it sometimes goes up to 90° F. Rainfall is scarce.

Population.—The number of citizens as at the end of June, 1938, was returned at 210,759 including 17,239 Japanese and 16,583 Chosenese.

History.—Only between 40 and 50 years ago, the city and vicinity formed a dreary and forlorn plain. In consequence, however, of a rapid increase in the transportation of wood and farm produce by the Yalu river, people began to

inhabit this area by degrees, automatically forming a town. Following the erection of the Antung-Mukden railway, the town rapidly developed as the distributing center of lumber and farm produce from the various districts along the Yalu river.

Communications.—From this city starts the Antung-Mukden railway connecting it with the S.M.R. main line. The Korean Railway also penetrates into the city across the Yalu river. Regular steamship services run by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Chosen Steamship Company and the Dairen Steamship Co., are available from the city to Japan proper, Korea and China. Highways lead to Fengwangcheng, Chiuliencheng, Tashushan and Dairen. Regular omnibus service is maintained between Antung and Chengtzutung.

Telephony and Telegraphy.—The city telephonic service is managed by the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company, the total number of subscribers being 1,219. Direct telephonic services are available between the city and Keijo, Jinsen, Hsinking, Dairen and some principal towns in North China.

Public Facilities.—Waterworks and sewage systems, Chenkiangshan park, crematoria, cemeteries, city hall, public libraries, stock-yard, Antung Middle School, Antung Girls' High School, 2 primary schools, kindergartens, a slaughter house.

Principal Products.—Wood, wild cocoons and silk, soya beans, beancake, bean oil, paper.

Vernacular Papers.—(Japanese language): Kokkyo Mainichi Shimbun, Antung Shimpō. (Manchou language): Tungpien Jih Pao, Hsinman Kung Pao.

Shrines and Temples.—Antung shrine, Antung Hachimangu shrine, Higashi Honganji temple, Nishi Honganji temple, So-onji temple (Sodo sect of Buddhism), Antung temple, Koyasan Korenji temple, Hokkeiji temple (Nichiren sect of Buddhism), Chenkiangshan Rinzaiji temple.

Yingkow (Newchwang)

Location.—Situated at a point 122° 14' Lat. and 40° 40' E. Long., Yingkow is an important port on the estuary of the Liao river. The area of the city is 71 square kilometers.

Climate.—The climate being highly continental, the temperature falls to 25° below zero in winter and rises to 35° C. in July, the hottest month of the year.

Population.—The total population was officially put at 159,470 at the end of June, 1938, comprising 27,886 households and including 5,612 Japanese and 1,611 Chosenese.

History.—Just a century ago, the city was an uninhabited field covered with marsh-reeds. As trade by the Liao river increased, Yingkow automatically developed into the principal port of the Liao river region because of its geographical importance. The prosperity of the city suffered a setback from the opening of Dairen, but in consequence of the gradual development of modern enterprises in Manchoukuo, the city is steadily recovering its former prosperity. Its trade with China is the largest among all the ports of Manchoukuo.

Communications.—Branches of the S. M. R. main line and the Mukden-Shanhaikwan line run to Yingkow. Steamers and junks regularly ply between the city and all the important towns up the Liao river. Within the city run carriages, automobiles and omnibuses.

Principal Products.—Among the principal products of the city, salt for industrial use ranks first, its annual output being 2,400 piculs or 64% of the total output in Manchoukuo. From reed swamps found almost everywhere in the vicinity of the city more than 3,000,000 reed sacks are produced yearly. In 1936 the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company established their reed plants there which will supply a large volume of pulp materials in the near future. Development of this particular industry is calling keen attention among the staple fibre manufacturers. Another notable industry is magnesite mining near Tashihchiao, about 22 kilometers east of the city. Magnesite deposits of these mines are estimated at about 600,000,000 metric tons, believed to be the richest in the world.

Vernacular Papers.—(Japanese language): Manshu Shimpō. (Manchou language): Yingkow Jih Pao, Yingshang Jih Pao.

Principal Public Facilities.—Waterworks, stock-yard, hospitals, libraries, parks, crematoria, kindergartens, 12 primary schools, 3 middle schools, 1 girls' vocational school, prefectural normal school, prefectural normal school, provincial fishery school.

Shrines and Temples.—Yingkow shrine, Inari shrine, Honganji temple, Zenryuji temple, Shonenji temple, Koyasan temple, Tenri church, Lengyen temple and other Manchuria temples.

Tsitsihar

Situated at a point 47° 22' N. Lat. and 123° 55' E. Long., Tsitsihar is one of the most im-

portant cities in northwestern Manchoukuo, being close to Angangki on the main railway line between Harbin and Manchouli.

Climate.—The climate is highly continental, the mercury falling in winter to 38° C. below zero, and in summer the mercury has been known to have risen to 40° C.

Population.—The population of the city was returned at 96,806 at the end of June, 1938, comprising 21,242 households and including 8,878 Japanese and 634 Chosenese.

Vernacular Papers.—(Japanese language): Kita-Manshu Nippo. (Manchou language): Heilungkiang Minpao.

Principal Public Facilities.—Higher Normal School, Girls' Higher Normal School, Middle Schools, Commercial School, Engineering School, Agricultural School, etc.

Shrines & Temples.—Tsitsihar Shrine, Higashi Honganji temple, Nishi Honganji temple, Myohoji temple, Gokokuji temple, Nichimanji temple, Koyasan temple, Tenri Church, Konko Church, etc.

Mutankiang

The importance of Mutankiang is attributed largely to its pivotal location in eastern Manchoukuo. It forms the junction of the Harbin-Suifenhao and the Tumen-Chiamussu railway lines. It is 354 kilometers east of Harbin and 244 kilometers north of Tumen.

With its rich forestry products as well as other agricultural crops, Mutankiang has gradually developed as the most important point of connection with north Chosen ports.

Population.—The total population of the city as at the end of June 1938 was 100,351 comprising 23,991 households and including 13,949 Japanese and 16,745 Chosenese.

Chiamussu

Chiamussu, situated between Harbin and the Soviet eastern border, possesses a total area of 70 square kilometers and is one of the best river ports in North Manchuria along the Sungari River.

Population.—The total population as at the end of June, 1938 was 70,746 comprising 12,452 households and including 3,713 Japanese and 1,420 Chosenese.

CHAPTER XXVI

LABOR

INTRODUCTORY

Labor in Manchuria has been characterized by the heavy dependence upon the seasonal inflow and outflow of Chinese coolies principally from the provinces of North China. The climatic conditions of Manchuria, especially in the northern regions, are too severe to permit outdoor work and as a result a large number of the coolies who enter Manchuria in early spring leave the country again for North China in late autumn. However, with the increasing demand of coolies in factory work and in the mines this seasonal fluctuation is diminishing and a larger number of the coolies are becoming employed permanently in Manchuria.

The growth in the population of Manchuria

by roughly six millions between 1932 and 1937, a trend which still continues at a rate of increase of about one million annually, has released an added source of labor power for the rapidly expanding industries of the country.

Taking as a whole, therefore, Manchuria has been favored with a comparatively abundant supply of cheap labor. This is especially emphatic in the lower brackets of work. The wage scale of Manchurian and Chinese factory workers in Manchoukuo is still about one-third that of the Japanese. The average daily wage paid to a Manchurian worker in the chemical industry, for instance, was ¥0.65 as compared with ¥1.75 for the Japanese in 1937.

Table 1. Chinese Laborers Entering Manchuria, Classified by Callings

	Agri- culture	Mining	Comm- erce	Civil Engrg.	Arch- itecture	Mfg. Ind.	Trans- ports	Total incl. others
1936	52,218	9,580	23,888	42,203	39,646	130,207	22,201	364,149
1937	50,103	13,802	31,898	48,164	32,023	89,415	16,144	323,689
1938	28,073	34,543	60,652	103,389	22,588	121,829	40,334	501,686

Sources of Chinese Labor.—Chinese labor was supplied mainly from the provinces of Shantung, Chihli and Kiangsu. The inhabitants of these provinces were readily disposed to migrate for a three-fold reason, first, population density, second, frequent civil wars, and third the devastating waters of the Yellow river. The population density of Shantung in 1910 was 528 per square Chinese mile, comparing with 41 in Manchuria, and the density figure in Shantung rose in 1923 to 552 against 61 in Manchuria. When Japanese industry in the railway zone stood in

need of labor, the indigenous labor, wholly taken up with agricultural work, could offer but limited numbers of men. The overflowing population of Shantung and Chihli, now called Hopei, presented itself as a source of labor supply most accessible. An exodus of labor was the result. The Chinese authorities, encouraging this labor movement, discounted railway fares and extended the age limit for free transportation, the practice continuing until the Chinese regime in Manchuria was overthrown in 1931.

Table 2. Origin of Chinese Laborers Entering Manchuria

	Hopei	Shantung	Shansi	Honan	Kiangsu	Chekiang	Anhwei	Hupei	Chahar	Total incl. others
1936	133,016	223,870	2,409	3,419	1,121	319	487	222	245	364,149
1937	133,192	181,165	2,135	4,445	1,358	381	326	347	297	323,689
1938	249,024	236,547	3,729	9,757	786	192	69	49	1,454	501,686

Routes of Entry.—Immigrants from Hopei and Shantung provinces enter Manchuria by 5 different routes, viz., (1) to Dairen by way of Tsingtao and Chefoo, (2) to Yinkow by way of Tsingtao and Chefoo, (3) to Antung by way of Tsingtao and Chefoo, (4) to Mukden and Huangkutun by the Mukden-Shanhaikwan Railway, (5)

by travelling on foot along the same railway. The inhabitants in the northeastern part of Shantung and, especially, those of the Kiao-Tsi (Tsingtao-Tsinan) railway zone travel by train as far as Tsingtao, while those in other parts sail in junks to Lungkow and Chefoo, thence to follow the usual routes. Those living still to the

south make their way afoot to Manchuria or travel by the Tientsin-Pukow line as far as Shih-chiushu, and thence to Tsingtao and Dairen. The migrants from the northwestern part travel by train as far as Tientsin and thence to Dairen by sea or to Mukden by train. Immigrants from Hopei in most part proceed by the Mukden-Shanhaikwan railway and in some part take boat at Tientsin either to Dairen or to Yinkow. Those from Honan province first proceed to Chengchow and next to Fengtai by rail to transfer to the Mukden-Shanhaikwan Railway. From that city they are transported further into the interior by the railway to Hsinking or the lines deviating to Liaoyuan, Tungli, Talai, Taoan, etc. Thus, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Lungkow, Tientsin are the main ports of departure, and Dairen, Yinkow and Antung the ports of arrival or entry.

Numbers of Immigrant Labor.—No authentic

figures are available regarding the number of laborers that migrated from China to Manchuria. It is roughly estimated that the numbers were 350,000 in the year 1921 and 500,000 around the years 1925-26. It is also known that in the period from the autumn of 1927 to the spring of the following year, the volume of migrating labor, what with civil wars, bandit activities and natural disasters, recorded figures considerably above the average.

Whatever statistics available on the subject are based on the reports of shipping companies, although often misleading enough. Children and those who go abroad without tickets to pay for their fares in cash are more often than not left out of account. The following table, constructed on such a basis and for selected years, is at least indicative of labor movement through the above mentioned channels:—

Table 3. Destinations of Chinese Laborers Entering Manchuria

	Kwantung	Fengtien	Kirin	Pinkiang	Lungkiang	Antung	Sankiang		
1936	98,956	102,351	42,088	48,813	10,975	22,187	10,161		
1937	76,530	88,219	32,680	54,316	12,536	14,508	5,490		
1938	115,862	153,671	39,892	67,057	15,533	23,228	9,530		

	Heiho	Chinchow	Jehol	Four Hsingan Provs.	Chlentoo	Tunghua	Mutan- kiang	Total
1936	3,236	13,887	6,082	4,623	1,691	—	—	364,149
1937	2,564	18,383	5,710	3,985	8,136	334	298	323,689
1938	3,732	30,286	9,573	5,399	6,001	6,872	15,050	501,686

These labor immigrants may be divided into (1) recruited laborers, (2) those in search of permanent settlement, and (3) those who come to live and work with their relatives already in the country. The first mentioned are those commonly called coolies. Of the above numbers the female immigrants represented 5 to 15 per cent., although there has of late been noted a tendency to increase in the female number, indicating general trends from seasonal movements to permanent settlement in the coolies.

Seasonal Immigration.—The coolies represent a predominant proportion of the immigrants. Because they mostly hail from agricultural areas and come for work to complement their earnings on the farm, their movement is perforce seasonal. They are better off or fully employed in their agricultural work around June when wheat is harvested and in October when potatoes are taken in. Therefore, their seasonal migration is brisk in spring and late autumn, especially in February, March, and April.

Of the labor immigrants at least 70 to 80 per cent. were those who went to work for certain periods of time and went back to their native places with their savings, while 20 to 30 per cent. remained and settled down in Manchuria.

It is also a fact in the labor situation that while those from Shantung seldom fail to return to their native province, when their savings are sufficient for their purpose, those from other parts of China, especially those from places where fighting is frequent, or the natural conditions of life and work are less favorable, are often disposed for longer if not permanent residence in the new country. According to the census taken for the end of the year 1929, the number of Chinese laborers at the Fushun coal mine reached 10,826, of whom only 21 kept their families on the spot, while the rest living in the men's quarters intended to return to their homes in China sooner or later. The statistical data compiled relating to the laborers working on the water front of Dairen showed that those who had been working there for three years represented 45 per cent. of the total number, but of this number there was hardly any but had been back to their native places once, twice or even more, in the meantime. The census taken in 1929 at the Fushun coal mine, virtually the center of labor movement in Manchuria, showed that the number of men who had worked there for more than 3 years represented only 28.5 per cent. of their total for the miners and 24.7 per

cent, for the all-round workers. There was practically none who had worked for more than 15 consecutive years.

The savings taken back home by the coolies were on an average 25 to 30 of Tayang silver for one year's labor. Those who stayed for three years generally went back each with savings of something like 100 Tayang silver.

The Coolies

Labor Market.—Free day-laborers flock in search of work where prospective employers come to offer work. The workmen employed at these places are porters, civil engineering laborers, funeral attendants, all-round workers, helps for carpenters, rickshaw men, road cleaners, etc. The daily earnings of these men average about 40 to 50 of Tayang silver money, although variations are made to some extent according to seasonal factors, condition of available force, individual efficiency of physical capacity.

Division of Coolies Labor.—Unskilled laborers, or coolies as they are commonly called, may be divided into (1) all-round workmen, helps in civil engineering, (2) coal miners, (3) other mine workers, (4) porters. The first named class of coolies is mostly employed in and about government places, business and industrial establishments, and factories. Of this class some are in steady employment and some hired by the day. The coolies employed in civil engineering works help in all kinds of labor from shovelling of dirt to the plastering of walls. Since no work is possible during the ice-bound season, these laborers for the most part go home or turn to other lines until the warmer season sets in. The coal mining coolies are found in most part at the Fushun mine, where more than 30,000 are employed at all times. The number employed at the Penhsihu colliery is some 6,000. The coolies working at other mines are found at Anshan Miaohkou, etc. The coolie porters in work number approximately 19,000, of whom about 70 per cent, are employed on the wharves of Dairen. In this particular line a laborer has to be in work for three years before he is regarded as a fully competent man.

Labor Organizations.—Except skilled laborers and those who offer themselves for work under free arrangements, the coolies under the five categories above mentioned are generally under the direction of coolie masters. Each coolie master holds under him two or three Second Masters, who in turn command several of Third Masters under them. This sort of arrangement is a rule wherever 200 or more coolies are working together. Each of the Third Masters com-

mands a squad of 14 to 15 coolies, at once directing and sharing their work. The Second Masters each direct two or three Third Masters and through them their labor squads. The Second Master directs and supervises all work on the ground. The chief coolie Master, unlike the Second or the Third Master, seldom keeps himself on the first line of work. He rather gives his attention to the general direction of work and whatever must be taken up with the employer. The scale of wages descends in the order of Second Masters, Third Masters and common coolies. It is also the duty of the chief Master to interest himself in private affairs of all men in his employment, administering aids and offering counsel. Besides, he has to be master of his trade, not unlike a superintendent at a manufacturing mill. The chief Master is assisted by "Hsien Sheng" or secretary who keeps accounts and cash. With allowances from the chief Master, he attends to the financial side of feeding the men. The chief Master also keeps direct under him a cook who provides food, takes in provisions and keeps watch at the lodging place, while the men are out for work. Lowest in the scale is a boy who attends to all-round work in and about the lodgings and also helps the cook. The cost of board is shared by all the coolies, who when their number is large enough to warrant such luxury, employ their own barber on their collective account.

Demand and Supply

Labor in Manchuria, as already mentioned, is often subject to seasonal variation. This is especially true with railway and civil engineering laborers and stevedores. For instance, railway laborers are in great demand during the season of bean transportation but half as many or often less are required in the summer season. This situation may be brought out better by an examination of the numbers of coolies employed at the Dairen wharves and Hsinking Station by months, these places being two important points in transportation of beans.

While the numbers at the Dairen piers fluctuate less widely, those for Hsinking Station vary from a maximum of 1,858 for December, when the bean loaded wagons begin to pour in, to a minimum of 383 for August, when the movement of beans is at its lowest ebb. In civil engineering, although no statistical data are available, demand for labor is from spring to autumn, there being no work in winter.

While no statistics are available with regard to the demand and supply situation of labor in all industries, an investigation into public works and in building construction showed a

slight shortage of hands in 1937. Of 288,105 laborers required for the foregoing enterprises a total of 192,963 laborers were available.

Table 4. Shortage of Laborers in Public Works and Building Construction in Manchoukuo and Kwantung (1937)

Localities :	No. of Laborers Required	Number employed	Shortage
Dairen	15,000	15,000	—
Mukden	27,000	25,000	2,000
Hsinking	34,500	34,000	500
Anshan	5,000	4,000	1,000
Fushun	8,600	8,000	600
Harbin	10,800	10,000	800
Antung	2,500	2,000	500
Mutankiang	21,200	19,000	2,200
Tsitsihar	3,900	2,500	1,400
Chinchow	3,000	3,000	—
Kirin	7,760	7,000	760
Construction works	58,809	42,187	16,622
Other works	30,036	21,276	8,760
Total	228,105	192,963	35,142

Living Condition of Labor

Wherever large numbers of coolies are employed collective lodges are provided. Although originating from the idea of preventing desertion and providing facilities for training of apprentices, this arrangement serves not ill for the men living without their families. Factory dormitories of more recent construction are well designed to afford comforts of life, typical ones being at the Foo Cotton Spinning mill at Chou-shuitzu. The living quarters are provided with bedrooms, nurseries, bath-room, laundry, dining hall, and lavatories for the factory girls. The lodging places provided by Manchus themselves are generally more crude affairs. At such places, while under-floor heating systems are invariably provided, a mat-rush laid on the floor furnishes about all the material comfort in sight. A dormitory, regardless of its equipment, is generally accompanied by a booth where daily necessities are sold. These shops are run either on a subsidized or a purely business basis, and sometimes managed on a collective account by the employees themselves. The living quarters provided by coolie masters, except where financial aids are granted by their employers, are generally primitive affairs. The walls are built with mud dried in the form of brick, and the roofing provided over the walls by a mixture of mud and weed dried in the sun. The coolies engaged in civil engineering, living as a rule close to the scene of work, make their temporary abode by digging holes in the

ground to a depth of some 3 or 4 feet. Dried grass is thickly strewn on the bottom, where a mat-rush is laid. The dug-out is roofed by putting up rush-mats in a round or pyramidal form. The bedding is invariably provided by each one of the inmates. Their bedding generally consists of a single cotton-wadded coverlet, which is the most valuable of their household or personal effects. When a coolie is to travel he rolls the cooking utensils and footgear in the bedding and slings the whole thing across his shoulder, holding it fast by a piece of string. As a matter of fact, without this much of personal property he would be denied admittance to any inn as he goes travelling on the road.

Standard of Living

Statistical data available on the subject are hardly adequate of comprehensive enough. The administrative authorities of Pulantien, in Kwantung Leased Territory, conducted in 1930 investigations over a period of a year with regard to agricultural economies under their jurisdiction. The data collected from 5 agricultural families of Manchou origin showed that the cost of living for one year was an average Yuan 181.80 of Hsiao Yang silver. The statistics compiled in 1932 regarding the living costs of porters and other railway laborers about Mukden Station showed the average daily cost of living was MY0.213. These laborers lived in the quarters provided by their masters, collectively bearing the expenses of rent and board. The living cost of the stevedores at the Dairen piers in 1933 averaged at MY0.624 of Hsiao Yang money. The statistics compiled by the South Manchuria Railway with regard to 140 families of laborers employed at a machinery plant in Dairen indicated for 19 families reporting the lowest figures the average as shown below, the value figures being in the gold yen and on an annual basis, and the percentages as of the total expenditure:—

Table 5. Average Annual Expenditures Per Family

Items	GF	%
Foods	24.09	52.10
House rent	7.94	17.17
Cloths	4.48	9.69
Others	0.73	21.04
Total	46.24	100.00

Another source of information is the Fushun coal mine. The management gave out in 1935 statistical data on the living condition of the laborers employed at the mine. On the basis of these figures the cost of living of these men

on an yearly basis was as shown in the under-given tables, where the maximum and the minimum groups are shown:—

Table 6. Annual Cost of Living of Mining Laborers at Fushun

Items	Group I	
	Single	With families
Primary foods	55.77	103.53
Subsidiary foods	30.21	61.64
"Luxuries"	20.97	16.79
Lodgings	5.72	38.38
Clothing	24.80	30.44
Total	137.47	150.78
Daily average	0.38	0.69
Wages	66.00	68.00
Family members (inclusive of workers)	—	4.2

Table 7. Indices of Cost of Living (Average of 1936—100)

	(A) Hsinking					
	Food & drink	Clothing	Dwelling	light Fuel &	Miscellaneous	Average
1936 (Average)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1937 (")	110.97	106.59	102.45	100.96	105.35	106.76
1938 (")	124.19	142.29	107.66	110.62	127.36	124.54
" (June)	122.56	159.29	105.03	109.18	128.25	126.48
" (Dec.)	133.17	161.95	112.58	124.38	129.72	133.22
1939 (June)	156.22	203.96	138.98	129.51	144.82	156.31

	(B) Mukden					
	Food & drink	Clothing	Dwelling	light Fuel &	Miscellaneous	Average
1937 (Average)	110.89	107.92	101.13	99.89	106.43	107.30
1938 (")	131.21	148.52	104.40	117.88	126.40	128.98
" (June)	129.83	157.61	103.21	116.92	127.07	130.08
" (Dec.)	136.66	167.72	107.59	143.48	129.86	137.43
1939 (June)	171.70	199.11	134.76	154.63	147.64	164.65

	(C) Harbin					
	Food & drink	Clothing	Dwelling	light Fuel &	Miscellaneous	Average
1937 (Average)	112.39	105.90	102.23	96.14	106.26	106.49
1938 (")	126.87	140.86	101.88	96.89	139.94	125.59
" (June)	125.02	161.03	101.93	96.18	140.45	127.92
" (Dec.)	134.10	155.89	102.82	100.09	142.28	131.38
1939 (June)	164.48	196.37	126.99	104.97	156.85	155.71

Wages

A pertinent feature of the wage situation in Manchoukuo is the wide margin that exists between wages paid to Manchoukuo and Japanese workers in the various industries. The average wage of the Manchoukuoan employee is still about one-third that paid to the Japanese. As in December, 1938 in Hsinking the average daily wage of the Manchoukuoan worker was ¥1.81 as compared with ¥3.45 for the Japanese. It is of interest to note that the Tatung

Kung Ssu, the labor agency, has given out data relating to the earnings carried back by Chinese coolies in ten months of the first year after the new institution placed labor under its control. According to the same agency, in the period January to October, 1936, both months inclusive, the total number of homebound Chinese coolies who passed through Shanhaikwan reached 122,121 and the amount of earnings taken with them MY2,730,222 or an average of MY22.36 per head.

Items	Group II	
	Single	With families
Primary foods	45.66	88.37
Subsidiary foods	23.93	37.21
"Luxuries"	19.69	15.81
Lodgings	6.09	28.81
Clothing	18.14	24.06
Total	113.51	194.26
Daily average	0.31	0.53
Wages	58.00	58.00
Family members (inclusive of workers)	—	4.0

Indices of Cost of Living

According to statistics compiled by the Central Bank of Manchou the indices of cost of living in Hsinking show a marked advance in recent years. As compared with the average for 1936 the cost of living as of June, 1939 was up by approximately 60%, this rise being largely accounted for by the effects of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Table 8. Average Daily Wages

(Unit: MY)

	Dairen		Mukden		Hsinking		Harbin		Tsitsihar	
	M.	J.	M.	J.	M.	J.	M.	J.	M.	J.
Carpenter:										
1935 Ave.	1.38	3.20	1.37	3.38	1.58	3.61	1.61	3.25	...	...
1936 "	1.40	3.20	1.50	3.50	1.57	3.53	1.71	3.38	...	...
1937 June	1.40	3.20	1.50	3.50	1.85	3.90	1.60	3.60	1.40	3.40
" Dec.	1.60	3.20	1.50	3.50	1.90	4.00	1.80	3.50	1.30	3.00
1938 June	1.50	3.20	1.60	3.50	1.60	4.00	1.50	4.00	1.50	3.20
" Dec.	1.50	3.20	2.10	3.50	1.70	4.30	1.60	4.20	2.00	4.00
Plasterer:										
1935 Ave.	1.66	3.50	1.47	3.42	1.81	3.95	1.63	3.33	...	...
1936 "	1.52	3.50	1.77	3.54	1.77	3.91	1.71	3.42	...	...
1937 June	1.50	3.50	1.60	4.00	2.10	4.50	1.60	3.60	1.40	3.20
" Dec.	1.40	3.50	1.50	4.00	2.00	4.20	1.80	3.50	1.40	3.20
1938 June	1.60	3.50	1.90	4.50	1.75	3.70	1.70	4.00	1.60	3.40
" Dec.	1.50	3.50	2.10	4.50	1.75	4.00	1.70	4.20	2.00	4.20
Blacksmith:										
1935 Ave.	1.18	2.94	1.38	3.43	1.78	3.98	2.07	7.00	...	...
1936 "	0.94	2.69	1.50	3.50	1.78	3.72	1.69	3.76	...	...
1937 June	1.00	2.70	1.50	3.50	2.10	4.50	1.60	3.20	1.20	3.20
" Dec.	1.00	2.70	1.50	3.50	2.50	4.40	1.70	3.40	1.40	3.20
1938 June	1.60	3.50	1.60	4.00	1.90	5.00	1.70	4.00	1.20	3.20
" Dec.	1.70	2.70	1.80	4.00	2.00	5.00	2.00	4.20	1.80	4.00
Stone-mason:										
1935 Ave.	1.29	3.50	1.52	3.50	1.55	3.95	1.63	4.20	...	...
1936 "	1.21	3.50	1.73	3.50	1.68	3.67	1.60	4.50	...	...
1937 June	1.20	3.50	1.60	3.50	1.60	4.00	1.60	...	1.20	3.20
" Dec.	1.20	3.50	1.60	3.50	1.80	3.80	1.60	...	1.40	3.20
1938 June	1.50	4.00	1.60	3.50	1.60	4.30	1.50	4.00	1.20	3.00
" Dec.	1.20	3.50	1.60	4.00	1.70	4.00	2.00	4.20	1.80	3.80
Free Laborers:										
1935 Ave.	0.84	1.50	0.60	2.50	0.70	2.50	0.80	1.94	...	...
1936 "	0.80	2.00	0.63	2.67	0.69	2.20	0.99	1.95	...	...
1937 June	0.80	2.00	0.70	2.50	0.70	2.50	1.00	1.80	0.50	1.10
" Dec.	0.85	2.00	0.70	2.50	0.80	2.40	1.00	1.80	1.10	2.00
1938 June	0.60	2.00	0.85	3.00	0.85	2.60	0.75	2.50	0.80	1.50
" Dec.	0.60	2.00	1.10	3.50	1.00	2.70	0.80	2.80	1.00	2.60
Shoe-maker:										
1935 Ave.	1.38	2.58	1.50	2.28	1.60	2.50	60.00*	120.00*	...	...
1936 "	1.45	2.50	1.50	2.30	1.60	2.50	60.00*	120.00*	...	...
1937 June	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.30	1.60	2.50	60.00*	120.00*	1.00	2.40
" Dec.	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.50	1.60	2.50	60.00*	120.00*	1.20	2.20
1938 June	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.50	1.70	2.50	60.00*	120.00*	1.40	2.20
" Dec.	1.50	2.00	1.50	2.50	1.70	2.50	55.00*	120.00*	2.00	3.60
Tailor:										
1935 Ave.	1.84	2.49	1.96	2.04	50.00*	75.00*	65.00*	120.00*	...	...
1936 "	1.70	2.28	2.00	2.00	52.50*	59.17*	65.00*	120.00*	...	...
1937 June	1.40	2.20	2.00	2.00	55.00*	60.00*	65.00*	120.00*	1.20	2.20
" Dec.	1.50	2.20	2.00	2.00	70.00*	75.50*	65.00*	120.00*	1.20	2.30
1938 June	1.50	2.30	2.00	2.00	60.00*	65.00*	65.00*	120.00*	1.40	3.00
" Dec.	1.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	100.00*	...	65.00*	120.00*	2.00	3.80
Printer:										
1935 Ave.	1.45	2.84	0.88	1.50	1.15	3.31	60.00*	120.00*	...	...
1936 "	1.52	2.79	0.90	1.50	1.25	2.88	60.00*	120.00*	...	...
1937 June	1.40	2.80	0.90	1.50	1.22	3.22	60.00*	120.00*	1.20	2.20
" Dec.	1.40	2.80	0.90	1.50	1.37	3.64	60.00*	120.00*	1.20	2.20
1938 June	1.40	2.70	0.90	1.50	1.36	3.49	60.00*	120.00*	1.40	2.40
" Dec.	1.50	3.00	0.90	1.50	1.31	2.93	60.00*	120.00*	1.60	3.40

Note: M—Indicates Manchoukuo. J—Indicates Japanese. *—Monthly wages.

Table 9. Outgoing Coolies

1936	No. of coolies	Money Carried by Coolies (MY)		1936	No. of coolies	Money Carried by Coolies (MY)	
January	18,448	173,064.46		July	10,143	282,202.26	
February	17,333	395,537.06		August	6,963	84,707.28	
March	17,507	429,971.92		September	6,947	75,513.87	
April	12,627	370,097.97		October	11,427	281,103.40	
May	11,098	341,707.42		Total	122,121	2,730,221.64	
June	9,325	295,416.00					

Labor Hours.—Statistics on the subject are as often as not misleading, since averages are worked out on an inaccurate basis in not a few instances. Extension of working hours un-

der good business conditions is as likely as arbitrary abridgment of hours when business is less profitable. However, the table below may be useful as a guide.

Table 10. Labor Hours and Days

	Average labor hours per day				Average labor days per year	
	Japanese enterprises		Manchoukuoan enterprises		Japanese enterprises	Manchoukuoan enterprises
	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes		
Cotton mills	9	36	10	30	281	274
Ceramics	8	54	10	6	229	169
Chemical	8	54	11	30	291	192
Machinery	10	30	10	24	313	314
Foodstuff	10	36	9	30	274	248
Average for others	9	54	10	30	289	254

Note: Based on investigations of 1933.

Labor Disputes

Organized labor disputes, as such as are known in the West, still remain non-existent in Manchoukuo. In 1936 there were only 13 cases which could be numbered as labor disputes, in

which 1,129 persons were involved. Most of the disputes have occurred in the manufacturing and transportation industries. Contentions for higher wages are principal cause for the disputes which have taken place in recent years.

Table 11. Labor Disputes

	Number of Labor Disputes, Participants, etc.					Labor Disputes by Industries					Total
	Number of cases	No. of Participants	No. of Participants per case	No. of days	No. of days per case	Mfg. Industry	Mining	Trans- portation	Civil engi- neering	Others	
1930	35	2,785	80	114	3.3	16	10	5	4	—	35
1931	20	3,031	152	92	4.6	10	2	3	3	3	20
1932	8	1,134	142	23	2.9	5	—	1	—	2	8
1933	29	6,345	219	81	2.8	23	1	1	—	4	29
1934	11	863	78	52	4.7	9	—	1	—	1	11
1935	13	1,076	83	32	2.5	10	—	3	—	—	13
1936	13	1,129	87	46	3.5	7	—	4	—	2	13

Table 12. Labor Disputes By Causes

	For Higher wages	Against wage decrease	Demands for wage payment	Complaint against treatment	Complaint against system	For Shorter working hours	Collision of feeling	Total incl. others
1930	11	4	4	2	5	—	5	35
1931	6	2	3	2	2	—	4	20
1932	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	8
1933	12	2	4	3	—	2	3	29
1934	4	3	—	1	1	—	2	11
1935	5	—	2	—	4	—	2	13
1936	3	—	3	—	6	—	1	13

State Control of Labor

The Commission on Labor Control was instituted in January, 1934. The main subjects for its consideration were labor control by nationalities, control of labor conditions, control of labor protection, adjustment of demand and supply of labor. Of these questions the first named was regarded as most important under the existing conditions of the country and its industry. The object of controlling labor by nationalities is to assure the supply of labor in future from Japanese, Korean and Manchu elements, excluding Chinese labor. The official policy, however, is to be moderated so far as necessary to carry out the industrial expansion program upon which the country has embarked. As an initial setup the Manchoukuo Government issued in March, 1935, the regulations for control of foreign labor. Since the foreign laborers in Manchoukuo are entirely Chinese, the same official rules apply in practice to Chinese labor exclusively, ranging over the fields of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, trade, civil engineering, construction, manufacture and transportation. An important feature of the regulations is that foreign laborers are to be admitted

only by certificates issued by those officially appointed to handle incoming or outgoing labor. Under the same system the Tatung Kung Ssu, organized under the Japanese law, has been appointed to handle labor for Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Leased Territory. The new labor institution has established branches at Tientsin, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tangku, Lungkou, Shanhaikwan, Chifengkou, Lengkou, Kupeikou, Dairen, Yinkow, Antung. At these ports of departure and places of entry the movement of labor is controlled with the cooperation of local Manchu and Chinese authorities. Another feature of importance is that the entry of disorderly elements and unemployed force is prohibited. Admission and selection of labor is to be made each year on the estimation of industrial requirements and the prospective supply from internal sources. That such estimation is well-nigh impossible at least in agriculture is beyond question. While it is still uncertain how far official policy will be directed in dealing with labor issues and developments, it seems at least clear that much that will be done will perforce be tentative or experimental at the best, until the situation has been taken well in hand.

References:

- Table Nos.: 1-3 a, 4 b, 5-6 a, 7-8 c, 9-12 a.
Key: a—S.M.R. Co.
b—Dairen Chamber of Com. & Ind.
c—Central Bank of Manchou.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

Introductory Remarks

The South Manchuria Railway Company has been the bulwark of Japanese political and economic interests in Manchuria for the past three decades. The importance of this semi-governmental Japanese concern has been considerably augmented since the founding of Manchoukuo, and in many branches of state undertakings of the newly established nation the S.M.R. is vested with supervisory control. Mention may be made of the state railways, mining, public utilities, harbour works, the communication system, all of which are linked directly, or indirectly through subsidiaries, with the South Manchuria Railway Company.

The South Manchuria Railway Company appraised its property conservatively in 1937 at two billion yen. With regard to capital, great corporations comparable to this are found in the world, but in the extent of its activities, in the magnitude of its mission, and its meritorious achievements during the past thirty years, the Company enjoys a singular position. With 170,000 employees in 1939 it directly or indirectly swings a heavy pendulum in Far Eastern affair.

Early History

An epoch-making incident occurred in the earlier days of Manchuria's railway history when, in 1896, the Li-Lobanoff secret agreement was concluded between China and Russia. The latter, by the undisclosed pact, secured the major portion of the rights covering the building and management of the Chinese Eastern Railway (present North Manchuria Railway). It was evident then that Russia had been planning that railway as the main artery for carrying out her Far Eastern policy. The program progressed with remarkable steadiness, until at last it became an open secret that Russia was about to extend her grip to Manchuria and Chosen.

Such a situation became an increasingly serious menace to the maintenance of Japan's independence, threatening the peace of the Far East. Dark clouds gradually thickened until Japan rose in arms against Russia because of her national existence being at stake.

Japan won the war at a high price, and as the result of the Portsmouth Treaty signed in 1905, Russia agreed to cede to Japan the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway,

which is the present South Manchuria line. Doubtlessly the defeat of Russia in the war and her subsequent concession of the railway checked the growth of her influence in South Manchuria. Russia thus left the stage and Japan entered upon the policy of establishing peace in the Far East.

It was the late Count Shimpei Goto who laboured during the first stage of this continental plan, using the South Manchuria Railway as a lever. The Count had courage and foresight enough to make the railway a gigantic enterprise.

Later, Japan's Manchurian and Mongolian policy came to have a firmer foundation as the results of diplomatic negotiations with Russia and Britain. The work initiated by Count Goto was then taken over by his able right-hand man and successor Korekimi Nakamura. The business of the railway further showed signs of greater development in 1915 when the Sino-Japanese Treaty was concluded, but not long after Japan's Manchurian policy tended to be negative at times due to the change in the political situation at home and abroad. It was at this juncture that the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin, representing the military clique of the Three Northeastern Provinces, vigorously began to widen his sphere of influence, meanwhile scheming to drive Japan out of Manchuria gradually.

The challenge of the Mukden warlord became more pronounced when he planned the construction of railway parallel to the South Manchuria line in contravention to the stipulations of the Sino-Japanese pact. The business of the S.M.R., which was once prosperous, steadily waned, and Japan's vested rights in Manchuria were trampled upon by the Chinese on many occasions.

With the founding of the new state of Manchoukuo the Japanese interests were securely assured, and the mission of the South Manchuria Railway from the economic and cultural angle has become more important than ever. The activities of the S.M.R. are now quite free and the management, since being entrusted with the supervision of the Manchoukuo state railways in March 1933 has been showing excellent business results.

Establishment of the Company

The South Manchuria Railway Company was

formed under Imperial Ordinance No. 142 of June 7, 1906, and a Government order dated August 1, 1906. The articles of association were passed at the general meeting of shareholders on November 22, 1906, in which were prescribed the status of the corporation, its business functions, etc. The Imperial Ordinance relating to the establishment of the concern provided:

(1) That a joint-stock corporation named the Minami Manshu Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaisha (South Manchuria Railway Joint-stock Company) shall be organized for the purpose of engaging in railway transportation business in Manchuria; (2) That the share of the Company shall be registered and owned only by the Japanese and Chinese Governments or by their nationals; (3) That the Japanese Government may offer as part of the capital its railways in Manchuria, coal mines and appurtenances obtained in 1905 from Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth and approved by China in virtue of the Peking Treaty concluded the same year; (4) That the President and Vice-President shall be appointed by the Government, and that the directors shall be elected from among shareholders at the general meetings of shareholders; (5) That to matters relating to the Company not provided for by this ordinance the provisions of commercial law shall be applied.

Thus the South Manchuria Railway Company came into existence under special charter of the Government, but essentially as a joint-stock company organized in conformity with the provision of the Commercial Law of Japan.

Organization

Especial attention was paid to the selection of the personnel of the governing board of the Company. President Baron Goto, who had ex-

hibited an unusual organizing and executive ability in the civil administration and industrial development of Formosa, selected the directors of the board from among men having ability and experience in banking, trading, railway operation, in legal profession, and in civil administration. The efforts of Baron Goto during his tenure of office, though it was of a short duration not extending more than two years, placed the Company on a sound basis. The term of office of the President and Vice-President was fixed at five years, and that of directors at four years.

The present head of the company is Mr. Takuichi Omura who was appointed, in 1939, upon the resignation of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka. Mr. Matsuoka's policy had been characterized by aggressiveness and a deep foresight into the future. Many of the projects he had launched upon during his presidency of four years, such as the liquefaction of coal at Fushun, have been completed, conferring much to the industrialization of Manchoukuo. The names of the successive Presidents of the Company are listed below:

- 1st Baron (later Count) Shimpei Goto
- 2nd Korekimi Nakamura
- 3rd Ryutaro Nomura, Dr. Eng.
- 4th Baron Yujiro Nakamura
- 5th Shimbei Kunisawa Dr. Eng.
- 6th Ryutaro Nomura, Dr. Eng.
- 7th Senkichi Hayakawa
- 8th Takeji Kawamura
- 9th Ban-ichiro Yasuhiro
- 10th Jotaro Yamamoto
- 11th Mitsugu Sengoku, Dr. Eng.
- 12th Count Yasuya Uchida
- 13th Count Hirotarō Hayashi
- 14th Yosuke Matsuoka
- 15th Takuichi Omura

Table 1. S.M.R. Lines

(1939)

Lines	Distance	Working Mileage (Kms.)	Gauge (Feet)	No. of Stations
Dairen Line	Dairen Bund-Hsinking	704.3	4.85	74
Anfeng Line	Antung-Suchiatun	260.2	4.85	27
Port Arthur Line	Choushuitzu-Port Arthur	50.8	4.85	5
Fushun Line	Suchiatun-Fushun	52.9	4.85	6
Yingkow Line	Tashihchiao-Yingkow	22.4	4.85	1
Yentai Colliery branch line	Yentai-coal mines	15.6	4.85	—
Other branch lines		22.9	4.85	2
Total		1,129.1	—	115

Note: There were sixteen sheds for engines and three for passenger cars at the same date. The company also owned and managed 189 godowns (covering an area of roughly 539,447 square meters) at the Dairen Pier and thirty stations.

General Balance Sheet

Assets	Amount	
	Details	Total
Subscribed Capital Stock Uncalled	103,792,000.00	103,792,000.00
Fixed Assets:		
Railway and Equipment	376,863,713.95	
Harbours and Wharves	112,246,241.50	
Collieries and Equipment	148,224,483.83	
Oil Distilling Plant	22,736,747.58	
Coal Liquefaction Plant	12,313,461.15	
Iron Plant	2,986,015.15	
Facilities and Equipment not included in the above:—		
Offices	5,513,078.25	
Employees' Dwellings	47,110,223.19	
Miscellaneous	164,170,475.53	
Total Fixed Assets	216,793,776.97	892,164,440.13
Investments:—		
Bonds and Shares:		
Imperial Japanese Government Bonds	20,968.50	
Manchoukuo Government Railway Bonds	660,247.50	
Shares of Subsidiary Companies, and Other Bonds, Shares, etc.	156,453,020.38	157,134,236.38
Loans:		
Loans to Manchoukuo Government Railways	747,000,639.00	
Loans to Other Concerns	15,200,958.20	762,201,597.20
Total Investments	919,335,833.58	919,335,833.58
Current Assets:—		
Cash in Hand and at Banks	42,150,595.47	
Bills Receivable	868,233.80	
Exchange Accounts	283,969.66	
Accounts Receivable	154,380,751.96	
Guaranty Funds	114,103.54	
Collateral Securities, etc.	4,270,061.70	
Due from Other Concerns	542,195.56	
Inventories:—		
Merchandise:—Coal and Other Products	1,983,065.08	
Material and Supplies	80,684,504.87	
Total Current Assets	285,277,481.64	285,277,481.64
Unadjusted Accounts:—		
Partial Payments made in Advance	246,288,840.20	
Discount on Bonds	0	
Total Unadjusted Account	246,288,840.20	246,288,840.20
Total Assets		¥2,446,858,595.55

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

(for the Year ending March 31, 1939)

Remarks	Income	Expenditure	Balance
Railway	192,745,937.54	82,947,546.78	109,798,390.76
Harbours and Wharves	23,084,340.65	15,840,811.92	7,243,528.73
Collieries	105,785,050.01	89,205,992.24	16,579,057.77
Oil Distillation	11,189,868.75	8,930,087.72	2,259,781.03
Generals	9,558,293.16	38,615,088.98	-29,056,795.82
Interest	45,048,132.43	50,845,944.55	-5,797,812.12
Depreciation, Depletion, etc.		28,150,965.13	-28,150,965.13
Net Profit		72,875,185.22	-72,875,185.22
Total	¥387,411,622.54	¥387,411,622.54	0

as on March 31, 1939

Liabilities	Amount	
	Details	Total
Capital Stock Subscribed:—		
Held by the Imperial Japanese Government	8,000,000 shares	400,000,000.00
Held by Public	8,000,000 shares	400,000,000.00
Total		800,000,000.00
Paid up		696,208,000.00
Balance Uncalled		103,792,000.00
Reserves:—		
Legal Reserve		47,990,000.00
Special Reserve		210,900,000.00
Dividend Reserve		20,000,000.00
Total Reserves		278,890,000.00
Bonds:—		
Issued in Japan		951,825,000.00
Current Liabilities:—		
Bills Payable		48,350,000.00
Accounts Payable		42,961,545.61
Collateral Securities, etc.		102,600.00
Guaranty Funds		1,410,883.33
Exchange Accounts		411,346.09
Matured Bonds Unpaid		354,900.00
Due to Other Concerns		1,444,388.30
Total Current Liabilities		95,035,663.33
Deposits:—		
Employees' Savings Deposits		26,569,307.46
Employees' Surety Deposits		76,126,235.23
Employees' Mutual Relief Society Deposits		6,595,320.92
Subsidiary Companies' Deposits, etc.		89,875,439.80
Total Deposits		199,166,303.41
Unadjusted Accounts:—		
Sundry Receipts Unadjusted		31,332,724.03
Net Profit for the Year ending March 31, 1939		72,875,185.22
Balance brought forward from Previous Year		17,733,719.56
Total		90,608,904.78
Total Liabilities		¥2,446,858,595.55

DISPOSITION OF NET PROFIT
(for the Year ending March 31, 1939)

Remarks	Net profit	Disposition
Net Profit for the Year ending March 31, 1939	72,875,185.22	
Balance from Previous Year	17,733,719.56	
Legal Reserve		3,650,000.00
Dividend on Government Shares (4.43% per annum)		12,901,121.25
Dividend on Public Shares (8% per annum)		32,000,000.00
Special Reserve		15,000,000.00
Bonuses to Officials		500,000.00
Balance carried forward		26,557,783.53
Total	¥90,608,904.78	¥90,608,904.78

N.B.—The amount of Depreciation, Depletion being as follows:

Fixed Assets	34,800,438.06
Investments	9,660,078.95
Discount on Bonds	2,750,000.00
Other Assets	331,180.27
Total	¥47,541,697.28

The total amount has been charged to the following accounts:

Profit and Loss Accounts	28,150,965.13
Suspense Accounts	19,390,732.15
Total	¥47,541,697.28

Finance

The South Manchuria Railway Company was established in 1906 with an authorized capital of ¥200,000,000, and in accordance with the stipulations regarding its establishment as entered in the Government Order, subscription was open only to the Japanese and Chinese governments and their respective peoples. The Chinese, however, desisted from subscribing and the

entire lot was taken up by the Japanese, the government subscribing one half of the amount or ¥100,000,000, the equivalent for which were represented in its assets in railways, mining and appurtenances which it turned over to the Company. The other half was subscribed for by the public. The authorized and paid-up capitalization of the Company is tabulated as follows:

Table 2. S.M.R. Capital

Mar. 31:	Authorized Capital	Paid-up Capital	No. of Shares Represented	Mar. 31:	Authorized Capital	Paid-up Capital	No. of Shares Represented
1907..	¥200,000,000	¥ 2,000,000	2,000,000	1936..	800,000,000	584,208,000	16,000,000
1921..	440,000,000	80,000,000	4,400,000	1937..	800,000,000	620,208,000	16,000,000
1932..	440,000,000	334,312,000	8,800,000	1938..	800,000,000	676,208,000	16,000,000
1933..	440,000,000	387,156,000	8,800,000	1939..	800,000,000	696,208,000	16,000,000
1934..	800,000,000	512,208,000	16,000,000				
1935..	800,000,000	548,208,000	16,000,000				

Note: The face value of the shares was reduced by one-half i.e. from ¥100 to ¥50 in June 1929.

The Company was originally authorized to issue debentures to the amount of the unpaid share capital belonging to other than Government holders. By Imperial Ordinance No. 4 of 1910 this amount could be expanded to twice the amount of all paid-up share capital, but could not exceed the amount of the authorized capital. The Government may guarantee the payment of interest necessary, but the debentures issued with the Government guarantee must be redeemed within twenty-five years.

Investment and Accounting

The Company started its undertakings in 1907

with an estimated fund of 100,000,000 yen, of which 80,000,000 yen was raised by floating a loan in England and 20,000,000 yen by calls on shares. The funds thus raised have been invested in various enterprises. The investment in direct undertakings, including the appraised value of properties taken over by the Company from the Japanese Government in 1906, aggregated ¥892,164,000 as on March 31, 1939. The investments of the S.M.R. Company in its various branches of undertakings are tabulated as follows:—

Table 3. Investments in Undertakings of S.M.R. Company

(Unit: ¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Railways	Workshops	Coal Liquefaction	Steamships	Harbours	Coal Mines	Oil Refineries	Iron Works
1918	105,531	7,569	—	2,680	24,099	71,097	.....	4,448
1923	189,616	11,068	—	3,560	37,064	121,057	.....	34,542
1934	273,663	.....	—	.....	87,837	108,911	7,923	29,360
1936	305,197	.....	.....	.....	100,471	119,794	10,518	.....
1937	320,099	.....	1,229	.....	101,291	128,945	10,252	.....
1938	317,466	.....	5,302	.....	110,239	137,260	12,753	457
1939	376,864	.....	.....	.....	112,246	148,224	22,737	2,986

(Continued)	Chemical Fertilizer plant	Electricity	Gas	Hotels	Public Works	Industrial Encouragement	Others	Total
1918	5,738	1,555	2,075	17,786	.....	21,783	263,363
1923	15,237	5,434	2,370	40,863	.....	46,074	506,887
1934	51	.....	.....	4,862	180,172	.....	65,650	758,429
1936	5,264	193,027	.....	68,668	802,940
1937	5,319	193,483	.....	73,307	833,924
1938	5,247	181,874	8,592	73,529	852,720
1939	892,164

The profits of the Company which were returned as 2,000,000 yen in 1907 increased to 45,000,000 yen twenty-three years later, namely in 1929 but fell to 21,000,000 yen in 1930

and rose to ¥72,875,000 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939. The railway business furnishes the most important item of revenue, followed by the coal mines, harbour undertakings

and oil shale enterprise. Other enterprises of the Company to date are conducted at a loss or nominal profit, but these are intended mainly for the public benefit and to develop traffic for the railway. The expenditures for local public works such as schools, hospitals, street and road-building, industrial experiment institutes, agricultural model farms, etc., amounted to a goodly sum.

In the matter of dividends on the net profits of the Company, the Japanese Government guaranteed payment up to 6 per cent. on the publicly held shares, this in case the rate of dividend should fall below that percentage; but the Company's enterprises, especially the rail-

ways, were so successful that a 6 per cent. dividend on the publicly held shares was paid from the first fiscal year, it being gradually increased to 11 per cent. as in 1928, though reduced to 8 per cent. in 1930. The Government shares in the profit, but only after payment has been made of all charges and of the 6 per cent. dividend on the public shares. The Government received such dividends from the fiscal year 1909, and received 4.3 per cent. on its holdings from 1921 to 1927. The dividend rate for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939 was 4.43% on government owned shares and 8% for public owned shares.

Table 4. Revenue and Expenditure Classified

(Unit: ¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	(A) Revenue									
	Railway	Hotel	Harbour	Mining	Oil Ind.	Local Enterprise	General Enterprise	Interest	Total incl. others	
1935 ...	126,525	2,897	15,730	85,526	3,884	7,274	2,740	26,093	270,669	
1936 ...	134,686	3,215	14,394	92,560	6,962	9,408	6,667	34,267	302,159	
1937 ...	133,482	2,180	15,229	87,844	7,957	9,473	11,299	31,480	299,044	
1938 ...	151,053	2,180	17,724	91,177	8,517	9,063	40,652	33,729	355,048	
1939 ...	192,746	.....	23,084	105,785	11,190	.....	9,558	45,048	387,412

Year Ending Mar. 31:	(B) Expenditure									
	Railway	Hotel	Harbour	Mining	Oil Ind.	Local Enterprise	General Enterprise	Interest	Total incl. others	
1935 ...	43,344	2,700	10,479	75,003	3,413	18,180	16,704	31,200	224,202	
1936 ...	44,730	3,159	8,483	79,846	5,911	20,946	20,935	40,705	252,535	
1937 ...	48,181	2,067	10,256	75,685	7,034	24,607	21,880	43,756	248,871	
1938 ...	53,957	2,036	11,486	80,672	7,030	18,493	33,484	47,844	281,119	
1939 ...	82,948	.....	15,848	89,206	8,930	.....	38,615	50,846	314,536

Year Ending Mar. 31:	(C) Net Profit									
	Railway	Hotel	Harbour	Mining	Oil Ind.	Local Enterprise	General Enterprise	Interest	Total incl. others	
1935 ...	82,577	197	5,251	10,523	471	-10,906	-13,964	-5,107	46,467	
1936 ...	89,956	56	5,911	12,714	1,051	-11,538	-14,268	-6,438	49,624	
1937 ...	85,301	113	4,973	12,159	923	-15,134	-10,581	-12,276	50,173	
1938 ...	97,096	144	6,238	10,505	1,487	-9,430	-7,168	-14,115	73,929	
1939 ...	109,798	.....	7,243	16,579	2,260	.....	-29,057	-5,808	72,875

Table 5. Disposal of Net Profit

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Profit									
	Current	Balance from previous term	Total	Legal Reserve	Dividends	Special Reserve	Dividend Reserve	Bonus	Carried to next term	
1935 ...	46,467	9,182	55,650	2,330	33,270	7,000	—	400	12,680	
1936 ...	49,624	12,650	62,274	2,490	36,150	7,000	—	400	16,234	
1937 ...	50,174	16,234	66,408	2,510	39,030	7,000	—	400	17,468	
1938 ...	73,929	17,469	91,397	3,700	42,463	7,000	20,000	400	17,734	
1939 ...	72,875	17,734	90,609	3,650	44,902	7,000	—	400	26,558	

Subsidiary Undertakings

Besides the railway business, the S.M.R. Co. is engaged in various undertakings such as harbour improvements, the construction and reconstruction of railways, warehousing, hotels, the administration of the Manchoukuo State Railways, the Chosen Railways, mining, the distillation of shale

oil, the administration of the Railway Zone, town construction, the hospital and health service, agricultural experimental stations, schools, laboratories, etc.

Harbour Improvements.—The port and harbour improvements taken up by the S.M.R. Co., chiefly concern Dairen.

In this stupendous work of harbour and pier improvements, the Company had invested over ¥74,780,000 up to the end of 1933. The Company also operates piers at Yingkow, Antung, Port Arthur, Shanghai, and Osaka and Tsurumi in Japan. If expenditures incurred by the construction of these piers be added, the total investment will rise to over ¥90,000,000. The Company is now conducting extensive harbour construction activities at the new port of Rashin in north-eastern Korea.

Harbour expenditures of the S.M.R. Company in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939 were ¥15,840,000 and revenue ¥23,084,000.

Railway Workshops.—One of the first undertakings that the Company took up on taking charge of railways in Manchuria was the construction of new railway workshops on an extensive scale, equipped with modern machines and facilities, at Shakako near Dairen, which works were completed and began operations in 1911.

The Shakako Railway Workshops, covering an area of 990,000 square metres and embracing 95 buildings with an independent water supply system, to-day ranks as one of the largest and best equipment in the Orient. There are machine and smith shops, iron and steel foundries and saw mills, boiler shop and girder shop, freight and passengers car shop and finishing shop, electric repair shop and power house, main office and general store, and all other necessary facilities. The magnitude of the works carried on at these shops may be gathered from the fact that, in 1933-34, they employed 3,978 employees and built or repaired cars or filled outside orders to the amount of 11,871,000 yen. It was here that the Company's new stream-lined super-express "Asia" was planned and built in its entirety. The Shakako Railway Workshops represent an investment of about nine million yen.

In addition to these railway workshops, the Company also maintains at Suchiatun a workshop where the preservative process is applied to sleepers, mine posts, and telegraph poles, and an electric shop at Dairen where telephone and telegraph machines are repaired and various electrical experiments are carried on.

Hotels.—The S.M.R. Co. has under its direct management 15 hotels, including the Yamato Hotels at Dairen, Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Hsinking, the Chikushinkan at Fushun, the Goryukaku at Wulungpei hot springs, and the Fusokan at Peking. These hotels represent an investment of over five million as of March 31st, 1939.

Business Results for Year Ending March, 1939

Receipts of the South Manchuria Railway Company for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939 were returned at ¥387,411,622 as against expenditures of ¥314,536,437, leaving a balance of ¥72,875,185. When compared with the balance sheet for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938, the figures are approximately the same. However, the balance sheet for that year included the proceeds from the sale to the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation of the South Manchuria Railway Company's holdings in the Showa Steel Works and in other subsidiary companies, amounting to some ¥30,000,000 and some ¥10,000,000 paid in retirement allowances to a great number of S.M.R. employees, shifted because of the transfer of administrative establishments to Manchoukuo, leaving a net extraordinary profit of ¥20,000,000. The profit for the year ending March 31, 1939 shows in actuality an increase of ¥20,000,000 against that for the previous year, therefore.

This unprecedented profit is the result of the remarkable activity in economic circles within Manchoukuo during the fiscal year under review. When the total passenger and freight traffic on the S.M.R. lines, the North Chosen Railway and the Manchoukuo State Railways, the profits from which form the bulk of the income of the S.M.R. Company, is compared with that of the previous fiscal year, there is a 30 per cent increase or a gain of ¥25,000,000 in passenger traffic and an increase of 20 per cent or ¥50,000,000 in freight transportation, the volume of goods traffic reaching 50,000,000 metric tons.

A detailed examination of the actual enterprise expenditures of both railways and the Fushun Collieries shows that ¥80,000,000 were spent on the S.M.R. lines, ¥70,000,000 on the Manchoukuo State Railways, and ¥90,000,000 on the construction of new railways, the total reaching the stupendous sum of ¥240,000,000, far beyond the estimates made on basis of the figures for the previous year. It is worthy of special attention that such a huge expenditure was possible despite the shortage of material and labor.

Furthermore, the investments in various subsidiary companies aggregated ¥27,000,000, including ¥5,000,000 in the Japan-Manchoukuo Warehousing Co., ¥4,950,000 in the Showa Steel Works, ¥3,230,000 in the Manchuria Chemical Industries, ¥3,200,000 in the Dairen Dockyards, and ¥2,500,000 in the North China Development Company.

Varied Undertakings

The scale of business of the South Manchuria Railway Company is very extensive and its field is vast and varied. Besides the railway business, the concern is engaged in the construction and reconstruction of railways, harbour construction, and the improvement of the Dairen and Yingkow ports. The Dairen Steamship Company represents the marine side of the activities.

Next to railway, mining is one of its most essential lines of business. The Company has under its control the Fushun Coal Mine, the production of oil from shale, etc.

As to the cultural institutions, the South Manchuria Railway has made a striking achievement, introducing manifold facilities inseparable to modern city life in the cities along its tracks, viz., in Mukden, Hsinking, Antung, and about 20 other towns.

It may be said that the Company is directing the administration in those regions, with the exception of the police. It has under its management many hospitals, schools, and hotels. Prominent among the cultural institutions are the Central Research Institute in Dairen, which conducts scientific investigations of Manchurian

and Mongolian products; the Geological Institute in Dairen; and the agricultural experiment station at Kungchuling and elsewhere, all of which are making valuable contributions to the study of the abundant national resources in the fertile land.

Much has been done by the Company for the economic development of the forestry, mining and marine industries. In brief, the Company has always been the leader of cultural development undertakings in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Thus the Company is doing a highly remunerative business in its proper line of business on the one hand, while, on the other, its achievements are remarkable in economic and cultural lines covering the wide field of Manchuria.

As on Mar. 31, 1939 the number of concerns to which the S.M.R. was affiliated totalled sixty-three, while subsidiaries in which the Company has furnished the entire capital stock aggregated twelve in number. The Company has since 1916 adopted the policy of dividing its various enterprises under separate management. Among such enterprises may be mentioned the Dairen Steamship Company and concerns involved in public utilities.

References:

Table Nos.: 1-6 researches of S. M. R. Co.

CHAPTER XXVIII

ECONOMIC POLICY

Any estimate of the present economic power of Manchoukuo must be a broad generalization at the most, but analyses of the various enterprises, particularly mining and the so-called heavy industries, indicate that a progress more remarkable than the most sanguine hopes entertained at the time of the establishment of the new state in 1932 has been actually achieved. In no small measure the great advances witnessed is attributable to the colossal world armament race that took place from about the time of Manchoukuo's foundation which caused Japan to push her projects for creating a self-sufficing economic entity in which Manchoukuo was to play an indispensable role. The material contributions which Japan has extended since 1932 to build up Manchoukuo is huge. It is estimated that 3,000 million yen will have been invested in the country by the end of 1939.

The aggregate results of this heavy spending is still largely unapparent, however, in that most of the vast construction projects have not arrived at the point of completion. The full effect of the present schemes will come, therefore, at an increasingly rapid rate in the next few years. By the end of 1941 it is estimated in this regard that the economic bloc of Manchoukuo and Japan will be fully self-sufficing in iron and coal, while several other indispensable industrial products will follow in rapid succession. These estimates are inclusive of the vast expansion in demand of both iron and coal and other minerals

LAW CONTROLLING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES

On May 1, 1937 the Government of Manchoukuo formally promulgated as effective on and after May 10 the much-heralded Law Controlling Important Industries which, it is claimed, is so designed as to afford juridical order to the structure of what is termed "controlled economics."

The drafting of this important law which conforms to the fundamental industrial policy of the Government dates back to March, 1936.

The law draws a clear-cut line of demarcation between controlled and free enterprises. The most salient characteristics of the law are first, the adoption of a licensing system applicable to industries coming under it, second, the au-

thorization of the Government to issue to the affected industries any orders deemed necessary for the welfare of the public and for the State control of such industries and, third, the bestowal upon the Government of the right to control or supervise the activities of these industries, to call for reports upon them or to inspect conditions whenever necessary.

Nineteen different industries are affected by this law, it being announced that all other enterprises will be treated as free from the point of view of totalitarian economics. Simultaneously with the promulgation of the new law, all decrees and regulations thus far issued by the Department of Industry in conjunction with free

during 1939, 1940 and 1941, which represent the closing years of the original Five Year Plan. In looking into the other phases of Manchoukuo's development, besides her expansion of industrial production, note must be made of the impressive achievement attained in the construction of railways, in the unification of the currency, in the rearing of new cities, in the development of agriculture and stockbreeding and in the growth of foreign trade. The mileage of railways in 1939 was almost double that for 1932, the present length of the entire lines being in excess of 10,000 kilometers. The currency has been completely unified and by hitching the yuan to the Japanese yen it has acquired firm stability.

The present economic policy of Manchoukuo has resulted in a larger volume of foreign trade in which practically all countries have benefitted. The total turnover has increased from roughly 956 million yuan in 1932 to 2,000 million yuan in 1938. Manchoukuo's future has been justly compared to that of the United States in the closing decades of the 19th century. Its vast territory of 1,300,000 square kilometers has entered literally the first stages of exploitation. The rich and varied natural resources of the country have been hardly unearthed, while the further development of the agricultural lands will increase the importance of the country as a supplier of farm products to foreign countries.

authorization of the Government to issue to the affected industries any orders deemed necessary for the welfare of the public and for the State control of such industries and, third, the bestowal upon the Government of the right to control or supervise the activities of these industries, to call for reports upon them or to inspect conditions whenever necessary.

Nineteen different industries are affected by this law, it being announced that all other enterprises will be treated as free from the point of view of totalitarian economics. Simultaneously with the promulgation of the new law, all decrees and regulations thus far issued by the Department of Industry in conjunction with free

enterprises were all rescinded, but the Government earnestly appeals to their proprietors more strictly to observe their moral obligations in order not to fall into the evils of capitalism.

Industries Under New Law

In an Imperial Ordinance issued on May 1, 1937 nineteen industries were defined as being affected by the new Industrial Law. The nineteen industries are as follows:—

1. Manufacture of arms and ammunition.
2. Manufacture of aircraft.
3. Manufacture of automobiles.
4. Production of liquid fuel (including mineral oils and pure alcohol) and refining of iron, steel, aluminium, magnesium, lead, zinc, gold, silver and copper (excluding the wet process of refining gold and silver).
5. Coal-mining enterprises (excluding mines producing less than 50,000 tons of coal annually).
6. Manufacture of woollen piecegoods (excluding handicraft piecegoods).
7. Cotton spinning.
8. Manufacture of cotton piecegoods.
9. Hemp and cotton manufacturing enterprises (producing more than 50 tons annually).
10. Flour milling (producing more than 500 sacks daily).
11. Manufacture of beer.

GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT

The ultimate aim of the important Law Controlling Key Industries promulgated May 1, 1937 is to stabilize the economic life of the nation by further consolidating, on the one hand, the foundations of the so-called Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc and on the other, by perfecting national defense.

The statement announces that the utmost prudence has been used by the Government authorities in designating the kinds of industry to be affected by the new law with an eye especially to the cementation of the Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc, adding that State control of the nineteen industries named is an absolute necessity for this purpose. Reasserting the Government's fundamental policy aimed at the development of what are termed "controlled economics," the statement emphasizes that the promulgation of the present law has been found imperative to develop domestic industries along the lines of the said policy.

It declares, however, that the Government

12. Production of sugar.
13. Manufacture of pulp.
14. Tobacco manufacturing enterprises (producing more than 10 million cigarettes annually).
15. Production of soda (excluding enterprises producing natural soda).
16. Manufacture of fertilizers (including sulphate of ammonia, ammonium nitrate, superphosphate of lime and calcereous nitrate).
17. Oil-refineries (operating more than 15 resinificating machines or compressors).
18. Production of cement.
19. Manufacture of matches.

The State Ministers who are to control these nineteen industries are also defined in the ordinance. Enterprises producing arms and ammunition or aircraft are to come under the supervision of the Minister of Industry (in the region ruled by the Department of Mongolian Administration) and the Minister of Defence. Industries manufacturing liquid fuel and matches are to be supervised by the Minister of Industry, (in the region governed by the Department of Mongolian Administration) and the Minister of Finance. All the other laws are to be placed under the exclusive control of the Minister of Industry. The ordinance was enforced on May 10, 1937 simultaneously with the enactment of the new law.

does not think it necessary to control all enterprises, industrial or agricultural, alike. In careful consideration of the importance and characteristics of every enterprise, it explains, the application of the present law has been limited to the nineteen kinds of enterprises mostly relating to the production of industrial and mineral commodities.

The statement further declares that the nineteen industries defined as coming under the law are of tremendous importance for the sound development of national economy and the perfection of national defense. The principles of the law, it goes on to state, are:

1. As regards enterprise of importance from the standpoint of national defense and those closely related to national economy, the Government will continue its fundamental policy of entrusting one enterprise to one corporation or of treating these enterprises as special ones under State guidance and control with a view to ensuring their sound development.

2. With reference to enterprises for the manufacture of finished commodities from raw materials being yielded at home, the Government by enacting the present law plans to adjust the relation between enterprises of this sort and those producing such raw materials.

3. In the case of those important enterprises whose productivity is too big for the actual consumption of their manufactures, the Government intends to mediate among them to cooperate closely in the satisfactory adjustment paying especial consideration to the welfare of the public.

Along with these three fundamental principles, the statement announces, the Manchoukuo Government desires to facilitate the wholesome development of all important industries as in the case of Japan.

THE 5-YEAR INDUSTRIAL PLAN

Manchoukuo had entered on the first of the five years over which her industrial expansion plan had been launched when the North China incident took place in July, 1937. The subsequent developments, as may be expected, gave rise to misgivings in Manchoukuo whether Japan would be in a position to undertake the huge programme involving an outlay of 2,350 million yen. These apprehensions were deepened when the debenture scheduled for an early issue at the time in Japan was cut in half. On the other hand, there was a contrasting body of opinion which held that the developments in North China would be factors making for stressing the importance of the economic undertakings in Manchoukuo. As things have worked out in Manchoukuo, the latter view has proved correct in more than one respect. For while the hostilities have been in progress on Chinese soil, the economic cooperation between Japan and Manchoukuo has assumed an increasingly closer character. In point of finance, economy and natural resources the two countries are now more closely united than ever.

Re-examination of Manchoukuo's Economies

Manchoukuo's sense of uncertainty grew from the apprehension that Japan, with her influence extending in North and other parts of China, may find more attraction for her financial and industrial operations elsewhere than Manchoukuo. There was a general impression Japan might have a more open field for her investment in North China. This thought sprang in

Revision in Industry Control Law.—In order to meet the new situation brought about by the rapid changes in the economic conditions of Manchoukuo and the development of the China Incident, the authorities of the Manchoukuo Department of Industry decided in March, 1939 to expand the scope of the Law for the Control of Important Industries in the country, extending it to eight additional industries, namely, gold mining, salt manufacturing, carbide manufacturing, artificial rubber manufacturing, the shipbuilding and dock industry, electrical and telegraphic equipment manufacturing, livestock products, the leather and hide industry, and paper manufacturing. At the same time stricter control was to be enforced over steel manufacturing, cotton textile manufacturing, wheat milling and oil milling, which are already included in the list of State-controlled industries.

most part from the financial policy Manchoukuo, in her early days, followed against the predatory capitalism that might have crossed the sea. As a matter of fact, however, the position of Manchoukuo has been more clearly defined in the economic outlook of Japan with regard to North China. To put the whole thing in a nutshell, the China war has given definite direction to the plan under which Manchoukuo is to be developed economically and industrially, as made plain in the newly revised 5-year industrial expansion plan.

As stated in more detail later, the 5-year industrial plan on which Manchoukuo embarked in 1937 has been altered under the impact of the China war. The plan as it was originally launched laid the main emphasis upon the internal industrial development of Manchoukuo, her relations with Japan being adjusted on that basis. But the current industrial plan in its revised form mainly stresses the consideration of Japan's industrial expansion, Manchoukuo's own industries having assumed a role of secondary importance. Also in point of the scope of its operation, the new plan has been considerably enlarged as indicated by the capital outlays envisaged. For instance, whereas the former programme involved an outlay of 2,350 million yen without any possibility of exceeding it by more than three or four hundred millions, the new programme will call for a capital outlay of at least 4,800 million yen, the objectives being the production of not only coal and iron but liquid fuel on a scale much more ambitious than originally planned. It is obvious

that the position of Manchoukuo within the tripartite economic and industrial combination of Japan, Manchoukuo and China has been enhanced to a marked extent.

The Revised Economic Policy

Manchoukuo has since her earliest days managed her economies in concert with Japan. As the latter intensified her control over her economic and financial operations so Manchoukuo has done with hers, as may be seen in the matter of the foreign exchange or of her managed external trade. The balancing of their international accounts has been done on a common basis, the same policy having resulted in the present exchange agreement between Japan and Manchoukuo. When Japan imposed a license system on import exchanges exceeding ¥100, Manchoukuo followed suit by fixing the limit at ¥1,000, which amount, however, was later changed to ¥100 as in Japan. The adjustment and regulation of imports and exports are directed in relation to the position of the two countries with regard to third countries. Thus, from an external point of view, the economies of Manchoukuo are well adjusted to the current conditions in Japan.

From an internal point of view as well, efficient teamwork is in evidence. For instance, since the military outbreak in China the state control has been strengthened over iron and wheat flour. Now the new industrial plan is certain to call for huge supplies of construction materials, labour and technical forces. But Japan will hardly be in a position to meet these requirements. In view of the heavy demands for construction materials which are bound to force up prices, it is now thought necessary for Manchoukuo to enforce a price control policy in an intensive form. It was also from the same consideration that the Japan Industrial Company was recently brought under the law of Manchoukuo. This meant a definite revision of Manchoukuo's policy that each individual branch of industry should not be undertaken by more than one corporation in the country. Because the Japan Industrial Company, now renamed the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, is a holding company with a wide range of enterprises under its control, the transference of this composite enterprise from Japan meant an acceptance on the part of Manchoukuo of the new conditions imposed upon her, making a revision of her managed economies necessary, and an acceptance on her part also of the principle that higher efficiency and better results would be achieved where the bureaucracy shows decent regard for other points of view.

The Revised 5-Year Plan

It must be admitted that when the original 5-year plan was made public it attracted attention as a theoretical rather than a practical proposition. This was in the first place because the plan itself seemed too extravagant and, secondly, because there was not an adequate objectivity of view with regard to the conditions which called for such grandiose undertakings. The necessity for productive expansion would hardly have been driven home to most industrialists in Japan but for the current China war. Under the impact of the military incident Japan was compelled to quicken the tempo of her own 4-year industrial plan which was just about getting under way in concert with the Manchoukuo plan. The new situation left her no choice but to develop her heavy industries under a plan common to the two countries. In these circumstances the scale of capital outlay has been extended from 2,350 million yen to something like 4,800 million yen. The scope of the extension has also been broadened by the addition of machine tools and chemical fertilizer. This plan will appear even more impressive when it is seen that Manchoukuo's current budgetary programme is a trifling affair of 403 million yen.

The revision of the original 5-year plan was approved at the Japan-Manchoukuo joint conference held in Tokyo in March-April, 1938. The objectives were stated as follows: "(1) In consideration of the newly developed international conditions, especially of the East Asiatic bloc enlarged through the China Incident, the need for productive expansion for the joint unit of Japan and Manchoukuo, with due regard for North China, shall be recognized, the enlargement and revision of the plan being made according to the resources and other conditions in Manchuria. (2) From these considerations the main emphasis will be laid upon the mining and manufacturing industries. With regard to agriculture and livestock raising, the first importance will be given to the matter of establishing definite productive standards under an intermediate plan preliminary to the permanent agricultural policy to be framed for the security of native life. In accordance with these considerations, the plan should be so framed as to meet in some measure the needs of national defence."

The Manchoukuo Government, calling a special joint Japan-Manchoukuo meeting on May 14, 1938 at Hsinking, brought forward the plan for revision on the same lines. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Kwantung

Motor Car Co.; Chairman Hitachi Ltd., Hitachi Elec. Power Co., Nissan Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Nippon Marine Products Co., Nippon Mining Co., Manchuria Mining Co.; Dir. Nissan Chem. Ind. Co., etc. Addresses: 18 Samban-cho 6-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo; Hainking, Manchoukuo.

Aiso, John Fujio 相磯藤雄

Lawyer & Businessman; A.B.; LL.B.; b. Dec. 1909, Calif., U.S.A.; s. Tokichi Aiso. Career: grad. Brown Univ., Harvard Law Sch.; studied Japanese Law at Chuo Univ., Tokyo; formerly of legal counsel at New York to Ind. Bk. of Japan, Daido Elec. Power Co., Ujigawa Elec. Co. Present post: Mem. New York Bar; Manchoukuo Patent Attorney; Dir. Chi Tung Tobacco Co. and A. Lopato Sons Ltd., Manchoukuo. Address: Chi Tung Tobacco Co., Mukden.

Akagi, Chikayuki 赤木親之

Official; b. May 1897, Hiroshima-ken; adopted s. Shusaku Akagi. Career: served Home Office and Overseas Affairs Dept.; Chief Archives & Documents sect. Overseas Min.'s Secretariate. Present post: Special Deputy Commissioner of Shanghai Municipal Council since May, 1938; Councillor Japanese Emb. China. Address: 83 Amherst Ave., Intl. Settlement, Shanghai, China.

Akagi, Tomoharu 赤木朝治

Retired Official; See 1938 issue.

Akahane, Ryukichi 赤羽柳吉

Businessman; b. July 1879, Nagano-ken; s. Kazuo Akahane. Career: grad. Law Coll. Waseda Univ.; Repr. Dir. Chuo Shoji Co.; Mng. Dir. Taishin Shoji Co. organized present firm and is working smokeless coal mines. Present post: Prop. Tenryu Koshi, Penhshu, Manchoukuo. Address: 81 Settsu-machi, Dairen.

Akama, Nobuyoshi 赤間信義

Official; See 1936 issue.

Akamatsu, Chijo 赤松智城

Educator; D. Litt.; b. Dec. 1886, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Shodo Akamatsu. Career: grad. Phil. Course (specially studied religion) Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1910; took P.-G. Course of same 1923; apptd. Prof. Ryukoku and Koya-san univ. Present post: Prof. Keijo Imp. Univ. Address: Wajodai Keijo, Chosen.

Akashi, Hatsutarō 赤岡初太郎

Businessman; b. Jan. 1874, Kochi-ken. Career: entered business at Taiwan since 1908. Present post: Pres. East Manchuria Rayon Pulp Co., Taiwan Elec. Light Co., Manchuria Sugar Mfg. Co., Taiwan Pulp Ind. Co., Toho Kintoku Seiren K.K., Akashi Mining Co., Kayanuma Coal Mining Co., Takasago Beer Co. Address: 49 Kageoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Akashi, Teruo 明石照男

Banker; b. Mar. 30, 1881, Okayama-ken; s. Seiichiro Akashi; m. Ai, d. Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa. Career: Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; joined Mitsubishi Firm. Present post: Pres. Dai-ichi Ginko; Shibusawa Dozoku Kaisha; Chairman Tokyo Bankers Club; Dir. Tokyo Clearing House, South Seas Colonization Co.; Exec. Dir. Oriental Develop. Co. since 1938. Address: 66 Myogadani-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Akemine, Masao 明峯正夫

Educator; D.Agr.; b. Jan. 1876, Nagoya; s. Tadayoshi Yuasa, banker; adopted by Genan Akemine, priest. Career: grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. 1899; appointed Instr. Ehime Pref. Agr. Sch. 1901; Kumamoto Pref. Agr. Sch. 1903; Asst. Prof. Agr. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1907; sent to Eur. and Amer. for study 1919-1921; Prof. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 1919-38. Present post: Emer. Prof. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. since 1938. Address: Minami-Rokujo Nishi 9-chome, Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Akita, Kiyoshi 秋田清

State Minister; b. Aug. 29, 1881, Tokushima-ken; s. Eiji Akita. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.) and Nippon Horitsu Gakko; passed Judicial Service Exam.; Judge Kochi Dist. Court; joined the bar 1905; Parl. Vice-Min. of Communications and later of Home Office in Tanaka Cabinet 1927. Speaker House of Repr. 1932-34; M.P. since 1912. Present post: Min. of Welfare since Nov. 1939. Address: 5 Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Kaneyuki 秋山登雪

Foreign Service; See 1938 issue.

Akiyama, Makoto 秋山信

Banker; b. Aug. 1889, Hyogo-ken. Career: grad. Econ. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; with Mitsui Bk. since grad.; Mgr. Kobe Br. 1936; Mgr. Bus. Affairs Dept. Head Office. Present post: Dir. Mitsui Bk. since Sept. 1938. Address: c/o Mitsui Bank, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Shohachi 秋山正八

Businessman; b. Nov. 17, 1877, Hiroshima-ken; s. Jun-ichi Akiyama. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; joined Nihon Ry. Co.; when railway was nationalized 1906; apptd. Tech. Expert Ry. Dept.; sent abroad for study 1907-10; on return apptd. Chief Oi and Omiya factories; Chief Vehicles Sect.; Dir. Tech. Works Bur. till 1924; Dir. Dairen Machine Works. Address: 31 Maruya-machi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya.

Akiyama, Yasuke 秋山彌助

Lawyer; b. June 1868, Nagano-ken; s. Tamezo Akiyama. Career: grad. Law Dept. Chuo Univ.; Public Procurator at Onumichi, Shimonoeki, Kure, Uwajima and Aizu-Wakamatsu Dist. courts and Hiroshima and Matsue Local courts; same Supreme court 1924; resigned and called to bar in Nagano City 1925. Address: 2730 Kichijoji, Tokyo-shigai.

Akizuki, Tanehide 秋月種英

Viscount; b. Mar. 9, 1886, Tokyo; s. Taneki Akizuki, peer. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1909; entered Justice Dept.; Dir. Marine Products Export Co.; elected Peer 3 times since 1913; Parl. Councillor of Justice 1936-37. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 18 Nanpeidai, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Amasaki, Yoshio 尼崎芳雄

Businessman & Lawyer; b. Oct. 5, 1896, Kyoto-fu. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; joined Ohmi Bk.; Dir. Showa Cotton Co. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Showa Cotton Co.; Dir. Manchuria Pulp Mfg. Co. Address: 45 Dojima 2-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Amau, Eiji 天羽英二

Diplomat; b. Aug. 19, 1887, Tokushima-ken; s. Kumeya Amau, merchant. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; P.-G. Course Tokyo Univ. of Com. 1912; Eleve-Cons. at Antung, Sydney, 1912-16; Attache 1916; Secr. Emb. London 1918; attached to Del. to Versailles Conf. at Paris 1919; sent to Berlin as Commissioner to execute Treaty of Versailles 1920; Secr. Leg. Berne 1920; Secr. Foreign Office Tokyo 1921; attached to Del. to Washington Conf. 1921; to Shantung Settlement Conf. and Conf. for Abolition of Postal Agencies in China at Peking 1922; Cons.-Gen. at Canton 1923; same at Harbin 1925; 1st Secr. Leg. to Peking 1927; Counsellor Emb. to Moscow 1929; Dir. Information Bur. 1933-37; Min. to Switzerland. Present post: Amb. to Italy since 1939. Address: Japanese Embassy, Rome, Italy.

Amemiya, Ikusaku 雨宮育作

Educator; D.Agr.; b. Nov. 5, 1889, Yamanashi-ken; s. Kagemichi Amemiya. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied at Cambridge and Edinburgh univ. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir. Fishery Experimental Station attached to same. Address: 907 Komaba-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Amino, Zenyomon 網野善右衛門

Businessman; b. Feb. 24, 1894, Yamanashi-ken; s. Masahisa Hirose, Ex-M.P.; adopted into Amino family. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1913; made economic inspection tour of Eur. & Amer. 1927. Present post: Pres. Edogawa Petroleum Co.; Dir. Koshu Bank. Address: 1 Nihon Enoki Nishi-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

An, Chi-yun 安集雲

Foreign Service; b. 1896, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Principal Fengtien Middle Sch. 1928; Chief 2nd Sect. Fengtien Finance Bd. 1931; Sect. Chief Fengtien Revenue Supt. Office upon foundation of Manchoukuo; Instr. Finance Officer Training Inst. of Finance & Commerce Dept. Present post: Cons.-Gen. Hamburg. Address: Manchoukuo Cons.-Gen., Hamburg, Germany.

Ando, Eizo 安藤榮藏

Businessman; b. Nov. 1876, Shiga-ken; s. Yasutaro Kugi, later adopted by Eizo Ando. Career: inherited family estate 1907. Present post: Mem. Kyoto Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Acting Partner, Ando Shoten. Address: Bukkoji-Agaru, Karasumaru, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.

Ando, Masazumi 安藤正純

Parliamentarian; b. Sept. 1876, Tokyo; s. Takeju Ando. Career: grad. Toyo Univ.; further studied Waseda Univ. and Tokyo & Osaka Sch. of Foreign Lang.; Ed. Staff Tokyo & Osaka Asahi Shimbun; elected M.P. 7 times since 1920; Parliamentary Councillor, Dept. of Educ. 1927; Parl. Vice-Min. of same 1931; made inspection tour of Eur. and China; Chief Secr. Seiyu-kai. Present post: M.P.; Dir. Seiyukai Party. Address: 1834 Sumago 7-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Ansai, Kosaku 安齋宏策

Educator; b. Aug. 1887, Sendai; s. Shuzo Ansai. Career: grad. German Litt. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; apptd. Prof. 4th, 2nd and Hirosaki higher sch.; Dir. Hirosaki Higher Sch. 1921-38. Present post: Dir. Yamaguchi Higher School since

Apr. 1938. Address: Yamaguchi Higher School, Yamaguchi.

Ando, Yoshichika 安藤善規

Cloisone Mfr.; b. Apr. 1883, Fukushima-ken; s. Jubei Ando, cloisone mfr. Career: Trading in objects d'Art in U.S. and Canada 1905-17; in Shanghai and Peking 1918; held Cloisone Exhibition in Amer. Gallery, N.Y. 1920; Repr. at Intl. Exposition Phil.; awarded silver medal for service as mem. Intl. Bd. of Jury; presented cloisone vases to Manchoukuo Emperor at coronation 1934; Mem. Ctte. Japanese Art Assn.; Rotarian. Present post: Vice-Pres. J. Ando & Co. Address: 4 Ginza 5-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Anesaki, Masaharu 姉崎正浩

Educator; D. Litt.; b. July 25, 1873, Kyoto; s. Masamori Anesaki, retainer of Prince Katsura. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; Prof. in Japanese Litt. and Life, Harvard Univ. 1913-15; Haskell Lecturer Univ. of Chicago 1915; Michionis Lecturer Coll. de France 1919; Earl Lecturer Pacific Sch. of Religion and Univ. of Calif. 1921; Prof. in Religious Science and Dir. of Library Tokyo Imp. Univ. till 1934; Mem. Intl. Intellectual Cooperation Ctte. Geneva 1934; Del. Intl. Copyrights Conf. 1939. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. Imp. Acad.; Dir. Society for Intl. Cultural Relations. Address: 117 Hakusan Goten-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Antaki, E.

Businessman. Career: came to Japan 1897 and est. bus. in Kobe; is one of few surviving pioneers of export trade of Japan; first shipper of cotton piece goods to Egypt; first bills discounted by Yokohama Specie Bk. on Egypt were those of E. Antaki; was also first merchant who exported Japanese cultured pearl which is still one of principal lines of export actively handled by his son S. Antaki, jr. partner of the firm. Present post: Sr. Partner E. Antaki & Son, G.K. Address: Japan-Australia Bldg., 2 Kaigan-dori, Kobe.

Aoki, Arata 青木新

Diplomat; See 1936 issue.

Aoki, Chishiro 青木知四郎

Businessman; b. Sept. 7, 1880; s. Kumataro Aoki; m. Harue 2nd d. Hikoroku Ito. Career: grad. Law Coll. Keio Univ. 1908; Mem. Gifu Pref. Assembly, 3 times; elected M.P.; entered business; Pres. Gifu Ice Mfg. Co.; Aud. Nippon Silk Cloth Co.; Pres. Nishino Ry. Co., Gifu Jidosha K.K. Sunomata Jidosha K.K.; Dir. Ibigawa Elec. Co. Present post: Takehama Ry. Co., Seino Ry. Co. Address: Kano Temma-machi, Gifu-shigai.

Aoki, Kamataro 青木健太郎

Businessman; b. Oct. 1874, Aichi-ken; e.s. Yokichi Aoki. Present post: Pres. Aichi Tokai Denki K.K., Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Dir. Taihei Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Chuo Trust Co., Nippon Group Life Ins. Co., Fukuju Life Ins. Co.; Adv. Mikawa Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Councillor Cabinet Planning Bd.; Aud. Mikawa Hydro-Elec. Power Co. Address: 1 Tomizawa-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.

Aoki, Kazuo 青木一男

State Minister; b. Nov. 28, 1889, Nagano-ken; s. Zenzo Aoki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; entered Finance Dept.; resided in Eng.

as Secr. 1917-21; Secr. Finance Dept.; Chief Research Sect. of same 1924; Dir. Foreign Exchange Control Dept.; Dir. Finance Bur. 1934-36; Vice-Pres. Manchurian Affairs Bd. 1936-37; Vice-Pres. Cabinet Planning Bd. 1937-39; Pres. Cabinet Planning Bd. 1939. Present post: Finance Minister since Aug. 1939; concurrently Pres. Planning Bd. of Cabinet. Address: 1049 Yoyogi-Oyama-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Kikuo 青木菊雄

Businessman; b. Mar. 21, 1867, Nara-ken; s. Sakyo Aoki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1893; entered Mitsubishi firm; Dir. Mitsubishi Bk.; Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi G.K. 1920; retired from the Mitsubishi after 40 years' service 1932. Present post: Adv. Mitsubishi Co., Ltd.; Dir. Chem. & Physical Research Inst. and Nippon Ind. Assn.; Aud. Japan Ind. Club. Address: 3169 Oi-Kashima-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Minoru 青木實

Official; b. Feb. 1901, Hokkaido; s. Sankei Aoki. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1924; entered Finance Dept.; Bk. Inspector; resigned 1934; with Manchoukuo Govt. since 1935; Chief State Property and later Councillor Research Sect. Finance Dept. Manchoukuo; Dir. Revenue Bur. same. Present post: Dir. Finance Bur. Dept. of Finance & Commerce of Manchoukuo. Address: 305 Suchikodo, Hsinking.

Aoki, Nobumitsu 青木信光

Viscount; b. Sept. 20, 1869, Tokyo. Career: studied at Peers' Sch.; Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.) Present post: Mng.-Dir. of Kenkyukai; Aud. Bk. of Japan. Address: 19 Kawata-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Sachihiko 青木佐治彦

Official; b. Sept. 25, 1895. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; Judge Kobe Local Court 1926; Consulate Staff 5 yr.; went to Eur. & Amer. for study 1931; Judge Court of Appeal 1932; Secr. Justice Dept. of Japan 1934; Dir. Civil Affairs Bur. Manchoukuo Justice Dept. 1934-38. Present post: Dir. Legislative Bur. Gen. Affairs Bd., Manchoukuo since 1938. Address: 801 Kikoro, Hsinking.

Aoki, Seiichi 青木精一

Parliamentarian; b. Apr. 1883, Gumma-ken; s. Buhei Aoki. Career: grad. theol. sem.; joined Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha, Osaka Shimpō; Mgr. Tokyo Br. of same; Mgr. Polit. Dept. Chuo Shimbun; elected to Diet 6 times; Parl. Vice-Min. of Communications 1934-36. Present post: M.P. Address: 1038 Kashiwagi 5-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Shuzo 青木周三

Mayor; b. Aug. 26, 1875, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Shu-tetsu Aoki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; joined Ry. Dept.; Dir. Finance Bur.; Vice-Min. of Ry. in Kato Cabinet. 1924; same in Hamaguchi Cabinet 1929-31; Deputy-Mayor of Yokohama; sent to Eur. & Amer. Present post: M.P.; Mayor of Yokohama since 1935. Address: 27 Oimatsu-cho 2-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Aoyagi, Ichitaro 青柳一太郎

Businessman; b. Sept. 1876, Yonezawa City; s. Shiro Aoyagi, lawyer. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; fought in Russo-Japanese War on board

"Iwate." Present post: Pres. Kobe-Arima Elec. Ry. Co. since 1916. Address: 560 Seiwan-cho, Kyoto.

Aoyama, Hidesaburo 青山秀三郎

Educator; D.E.; b. Mar. 1894, Fukui; s. Masayuki Aoyama. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; apptd. Lecturer of same; Asst. Prof. 1919; went to Eur. for study 1928-30; on return recd. deg. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 928 Totsuka-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Arai, Seiichiro 荒井誠一郎

Official; b. Sept. 3, 1889, Tokyo; s. Zengoro Arai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; entered Finance Dept.; attached to Finance Commissioner, London; Secr. Finance Dept. 1924; Secr. to Finance Min.; Chief Nat. Loan Sect. Finance Bur.; Dir. Tokyo & Nagoya Revenue Supt. offices; Dir. Bk. Bur. 1934-36. Present post: Dir. Monopoly Bur. Finance Dept. since 1936; Mem. Franco-Japanese Society. Address: 79 Onden 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Arai, Shizuo 荒井静雄

Official; b. 1894, Takata City; s. Kentaro Arai, privy councillor of Japan. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; served S.M.R. Co. 1919-32, with Manchoukuo Govt. since 1922; Dir. Decorations Bur. 1934-35; Chief Secr. Privy Council; Dir. Supervisory Bur. Supervisory Council. Present post: Pres. Bd. of Audit, Manchoukuo. Address: Nishiki-cho 1-chome, Hsinking.

Arakawa, Bunroku 荒川文六

Educator; D.E.; M.A. (Cornell Univ.); b. Nov. 18, 1878, Yokohama; s. Syogo Arakawa; m. Tiyo, e.d. Kazinosuke Ibuka. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; apptd. Lecturer same; Asst. Prof. 1901; sent to Eur. & Amer. for study of elec. engrg. 1907-1910; Prof. Kyushu Imp. Univ. 1911-36. Present post: Pres. Kyushu Imp. Univ. since 1936. Address: 73 Ziyonisi-mati, Fukuoka.

Araki, Masajiro 荒木正次郎

Banker; b. May 1881, Kumamoto-ken; s. Masao Araki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; Gov. Bk. of Taiwan. Present post: Pres. Taiwan Com. & Ind. Bk. Address: 15 Nanmone-cho 2-chome, Taihoku.

Araki, Sadao 荒木貞夫

Baron; General; b. May 1877, Tokyo. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1898, Military Staff Coll.; Comdr. 8th Brig.; Comdr. Gendarmerie; Chief 1st Sect. Gen. Staff Office; Pres. Military Staff Coll.; Comdr. 6th Div.; Supt. Military Training Dept.; War Min. 1931-33; Supreme War Councillor; resigned from active service 1936; Adv. Councillor to Konoye Cabinet 1937-38; Educ. Min. 1938-39. Address: 63 Hatagaya Hommachi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ariga, Kurakichi 有賀麻吉

S.M.R. Co. Staff; b. Nov. 26, 1896, Nagano-ken; s. Heiemon Ariga. Career: grad. Econ. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1922; joined S.M.R. Co.; served various local offices and Local Affairs Dept. Head Office; sent to Eur. and Amer. for inspection 1928-30; Chief Liaoyang Local Office; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. Local Affairs Dept.; Chief Educ. Affairs Dept. same; Chief Peking Business Office; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. President's Chamber of Head Office 1937-39. Present post: Bureau Dir. Gen. Direction

of S.M.R. Co. since 1939. Address: 66 Garyu-dai, Dairen.

Araki, Torasaburo 荒木寅三郎

M.D.; b. Oct. 17, 1866, Gunma-ken; s. Yasuji Araki. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1887; studied Physiology at Strassburg Univ. Germany; on return home apptd. Prof. 3rd Higher Sch. 1895; recd. deg. 1897; Prof. Med. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1899; Dean and then Pres. of same; Pres. Peers' Sch. 1929-37. Present post: Privy Councillor since 1937; Mem. Imp. Acad.; Emeritus Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. Address: 2281 Arajuku 1-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Arima, Ryokitsu 有馬良輔

Admiral; Privy Councillor; b. Nov. 1861, Wakayama-ken; s. of Motohako Arima. Career: grad. Naval Acad. 1888; Staff 1st Sqn.; Captain, Iwate, Chief Staff 2nd Fleet; Dir. Nav. Gunnery Sch.; Comdr-in-Chief 3rd Fleet; Chief Nav. Training Dept.; retired from active service. Present post: Privy Councillor since 1931; Chairman Central Union of National Spiritual Mobilization. Address: 18 Oyama-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Arima, Yoriyasu 有馬頼寧

Count; b. Dec. 1884, Tokyo; s. Count Raiman Arima. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; Prof. of same; M.P. 1924; Parl. Vice-Min. of Agr. & For. 1932-33; Min. of Agr. & For. 1937-39. Present post: M.P. Address: 71 Sekine-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Arisaka, Shozo 有坂信藏

Educator; D.E.; Ordinance Vice-Adm.; b. Jan. 1868, Tokyo; s. Senkichi Arisaka architect. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied ordnance in France for 3 yr.; Staff Tokyo Nav. Arsenal; Chief Arms Mfg. Dept.; Chief Ordnance Dept. Kure Naval Arsenal; served Sino-Japanese, Russo-Japanese and World war; visited Eur. & Amer. 4 times. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres. Teikoku Oxygen Co. Address: 84 Sangenjaya, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Arisawa, Uruo 有澤潤

M.D.; Eye-specialist; b. Mar. 1881. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Asst. Doctor Eye-Clinic, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; for 6 yr. Asst. to late Prof. Axensfeld, Eye-Clinic, Freiburg Univ. Germany; founded present hosp. 1914; Prof. Osaka Med. Coll. Present post: Head Arisawa Ophthalmology Hosp.; Pres. Eye Specialists Society, Osaka. Address: 70 Tera-kaichi, Uchide, Seido-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Arishima, Kensuke 有島健助

Businessman; b. Aug. 15, 1868, Kagoshima-ken; s. Ken-ichiro Arishima, M.D. Career: Customs Commissioner Taiwan Govt.-Gen.; resigned same 1908 and entered business. Present post: Pres. Meiji Shoten K.K., Meiji Confectionery Co., Manshu Meiji Confectionery Co.; Chairman Kyokuto Condensed Milk Co., Manshu Milk Co.; Vice-Pres. Showa Rubber Co., Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co.; Aud. Karafuto Sugar Mfg. Co.; Dir. Manchuria Sugar Mfg. Co. Address: 46 Chiyoda-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Arita, Hachiro 有田八郎

Diplomat; Ex-State Minister; b. Sept. 1884, Niigata-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.

1909; attended Paris Peace Conf. and Washington Disarmament Conf.; Dir. Asia Bur. Foreign Office; Min. to Austria; Foreign Vice-Min. 1932-33; Amb. to Belgium 1934-36, to China 1936; Foreign Min. 1936-37; Adv. Councillor to Foreign Min. 1938. Foreign Min. 1938-39. Address: c/o Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Ariyoshi, Chuichi 有吉忠一

Ex-Official; b. May 1873, Kyoto-fu; s. Sanshichi Ariyoshi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; Councillor Shimane-ken, Hyogo-ken and Home Dept.; sent to Eur. 1907; Gov. Chiba-ken 1908; Supt. Gen. Affairs Bd. Chosen 1910; Gov. Miyazaki, Kanagawa and Hyogo pref.; Chief Administration Bd. Chosen; Mayor of Yokohama 1925. Present post: Member House of Peers; Pres. Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Vice-Chairman Nav. Assn. Address: 1050 Yoyogi Oyama, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Aruga, Mitsutoyo 有賀光豊

Parliamentarian; b. May 13, 1873, Nagano-ken; s. Mitsuhiko Aruga. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.) 1894; Finance Inspector Govt.-Gen. of Chosen; Secr. of same; Chief Home Affairs Dept. of same; Pres. Chosen Shokusan Bk. 1919-1937; Adv. Rice Bur. Agr. & For. Dept. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 885 Kitazawa 3-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Asabuki, Tsunekichi 朝吹常吉

Businessman; b. June 1877, Oita-ken; s. Eiji Asabuki. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1896; studied economy at London Univ.; joined Bk. of Japan 1898; served Mitsui Firm 1906-08; founded Chiyoda-gumi, Ltd. Present post: Pres. Teikoku Life Ins. Co.; Dir. Tokyo Gas Co., Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., Kyoto Miyako Hotel; Adv. Chiyoda-gumi. Past Gov. 70 District Rotary Intl. Address: 57 Shimotakanawa, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Asada, Heizo 浅田平藏

Businessman; b. Feb. 1881, Hyogo-ken; 3rd s. Tei-jiro Asada. Career: grad. French Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered business; Repr. Partner Asada Alum Manufactory; Dir. Osaka Yogyo Cement Co. Present post: Repr.-Dir. Osaka Yogyo Cement Co. since 1938. Address: 211 Suga, Shikama-machi, Hyogo-ken.

Asahi, Isoshi 朝日五十四

Foreign Service; See 1938 issue.

Asahina, Yasuhiko 朝日奈泰彦

Educator; D.Pharm.; b. Apr. 1881, Tokyo; s. Washio Asahina. Career: grad. Pharmaceutical Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; Asst. Prof. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1918; Mem. Imp. Acad. since 1930. Address: 123 Totsuka-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Asakawa, Masago 浅川眞砂

Businessman; b. Nov. 1883, Nagano-ken; s. Tama-nozuke Asakawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; joined Dai-ichi Ginko; Mgr. Keijo Br. same; with Ishikawajima Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co. since 1933. Present post: Vice-Pres. Ishikawajima Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co. since 1939; Dir. Tachikawa Aircraft Co.; Aud. Ishikawajima Shibaura Turbine Co., Hoten Seisakusho; Mem. Ind.

Club of Japan. Address: 108 Kobinata-Suido-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Asakura, Fumio 朝倉文夫

Sculptor; b. May 1883, Oita-ken; s. Yozo Watanabe; later adopted by Tanchiko Asakura. Career: grad. Sculpture Dept. Tokyo Fine Art Sch. 1912; made inspection tour of Borneo Island 1911. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Sch. of Fine Arts; Mem. Imp. Fine Arts Acad. Address: 20 Tennoji-machi, Yanaka, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

Asami, Yoshichi 浅見與七

Educator; D.Agr.; b. Mar. 1894, Gifu-ken. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; recd. deg. 1923; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1932; Research Horticulturist, Horticultural Experimental Station, Dept. of Agr. & For. since 1938. Address: 906 Shakujii, Tateno-machi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.

Asano, Hachiro 浅野八郎

Businessman; b. Aug. 1891, Tokyo; s. Soichiro Asano businessman. Career: grad. Econ. Coll. Keio Univ.; with his father's business upon grad.; went abroad to inspect shipbuilding industry 1923; again visited Amer. 1926-27; completed Saku Hydro-Elec. Power Station 1928. Present post: Pres. Kwanto Securities Co.; Jr. Mng.-Dir. Asano Portland Cement Co.; Dir. Shokawa Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; Nippon Nickel Co.; Asano Bussan K.K.; Tsurumi Iron and Shipbuilding Co., etc.; Acting Consul for Salvador at Tokyo. Address: 1 Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Asano, Mitizo 浅野三千三

Educator; D. Pharm.; b. Sept. 18, 1894, Chiba-ken. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Prof. Kanazawa Pharmaceutical Coll. 1925; recd. deg. 1926; sent to Germany for study 1927-29. Present post: Prof. Kanazawa Pharmaceutical Coll. attached to Kanazawa Med. Univ. since 1931. Address: 3 Yamazaki-cho, Kanazawa.

Asano, Ryoza 浅野良三

Businessman; b. Aug. 1889, Tokyo; s. Soichiro Asano; m. Hisako, e.d. Kyosaku Takeda, 1916. Present post: Chairman Daido Cement Co.; Pres. Toyo S.S. Co.; Toyo Marine Transportation Co.; Toyo Shoji K.K.; Toyo Securities Co.; Asano Stone Ind. Co.; Vice-Pres. Asano Portland Cement Co.; Tsurumi Harbor Ry. Co.; Mng.-Dir. Nippon Cement Co.; Dir. Kokusai S.S. Co.; Asano Dozoku Co.; Asano Shipbldg. Co.; Tokyo Bay Reclamation Co.; Imperial Hotel, Kwanto Hydro-Elec. Co.; Iwaki Colliery Co.; Asano Trading Co., etc. Address: Mita Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Asano, Soichiro 浅野總一郎

Financier; b. July 5, 1884, Tokyo; s. Soichiro Asano, Sr.; m. Chiyoko, 4th d. Viscount Taisuke Itagaki. Career: grad. Com. Course, Waseda Univ.; made inspection tour of Amer., Germany, Eng. and Sweden 1909; succeeded father's estate 1931. Address: 16 Tamachi 5-chome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Ashida, Hitoshi 芦田均

Writer; Parliamentarian; LL.D.; b. Nov. 1887, Kyoto-fu. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered diplomatic service; attended 1st and 2nd League of Nations assemblies at Geneva

1920 and '21; apptd. Del. to Econ. & Fin. Conf. at Geneva 1922; Chief 2nd Sect. Information Bur. Foreign Office 1923; 1st Sec. Emb. Constantinople 1925; Councillor same 1929; transferred to Belgium 1930; retired 1923; elected M.P. several times. Present post: M.P.; Pres. Japan Times since 1933; Prof. Keio Univ.; Mem. Ctte. Tourist Ind.; Mem. Foreign Trade Council. Address: 28 Naka-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Ashino, Hiroshi 蘆野弘

Foreign Service; b. Dec. 1893, Tokyo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Foreign Office 1920; Eleve-Cons. at Canton 1920; served 1st Sect. of Com. Bur. 1925; 3rd Sec. Emb. in Germany 1928; Cons. at Poland 1929, Hongkong 1932; 2nd Sec. Leg. in China 1934; 2nd Sec. to Emb. in China 1935. Present post: Chief Archives & Documents Sect. Foreign Office. Address: 27 Tsukudo-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Aso, Hisashi 麻生久

Lawyer; b. May 24, 1891, Oita-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; Ed. Staff, Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun; became Dir. Federation of Japan Mine Labourers' Assn. which he organized; Mem. Central Exec. Ctte. of Nippon Rodo Nominto 1926; Pres. Nippon Taishuto 1930; Chief Sec. Zenkoku Rano Taishuto. Present post: M.P.; Chief Sec. Shakai Taishuto Party since 1932. Address: 202 Komagome Hayashi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Ataka, Yakichi 安宅彌吉

Businessman; b. Apr. 1873, Ishikawa-ken. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1895; est. Ataka Shokai 1904; Vice-Pres. Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind. Present post: Pres. Ataka Shokai, Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Vice-Pres. Japan-Manchou Business Assn.; Dir. Osaka Stock Exchange, Osaka Ind. Assn.; Adv. Trade Bur. Dept. of Com. & Ind.; Aud. Chinchou Pulp Co. since 1938. Address: 550 Miyamori-cho, Sumiyoshi-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Atoda, Reizo 阿刀田重造

Educator; See 1938 issue.

Atsuki, Katsumoto 厚木勝基

Educator; D.E.; b. Mar. 4, 1887, Tokyo; s. Totsuhei Atsuki. Career: grad. Applied Chem. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; recd. deg. 1919. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1926; Pres. Kogyo Kagaku-kai. Address: 21 Maruyama-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Atsumi, Ikuro 渥美育郎

Businessman; b. Feb. 7, 1881, Kobe; s. Toru Atsumi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1902; joined O.S.K. and served at its Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Bombay, Yokohama and Tokyo br.; sent to Brazil as Mem. Japanese Economic Mission to Brazil 1935; Dir. O.S.K. Present post: Hon. Cons. for Argentina at Yokohama; Pres. Kaigai Kogyo K.K. Address: 80 Shin-machi 1-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Aune, R. Birch

Foreign Service; b. Apr. 1902, Oslo; n. Norwegian. Present post: Hon. Vice-Cons. for Norway at Kobe and Osaka since 1937. Address: 45 Hirano-machi, Kobe.

Auriti, Giacinto

Diplomat; b. June 1883, Rome; s. Francesco Auriti, magistrate; n. Italian. Career: grad. Rome Univ.; entered diplomatic service; sent to Berne, Madrid, Bucharest and Vienna; Min. to Austria. Present post: Italian Amb. to Tokyo since 1933. Address: Italian Emb., Tokyo.

Austin, R. Mep.

Foreign Service; b. Oct. 20, 1887, London; n. British. Career: entered Brit. Consular Service 1908. Present post: British Cons.-Gen. at Yokohama. Address: British Cons.-Gen., Yokohama.

Axling, William

Religious and Social Welfare Worker; B.A.; D.D.; b. Aug. 1873, Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.; s. N. E. Axling, pastor. Career: founder of Tokyo Misaki Kaikan, religious, educ. & social welfare inst.; one of organizers of Nat. Christian Council in Japan and Sec. same since its organization; travelled widely in Amer. before Washington Conf. on disarmament, also at time of Exclusion Emigrant Bill agitation and of Manchurian Incident spoke as interpreter of Japan. Author of "Japan on the Upward Trail" and "Kagawa." Address: 5 of 2 Shirakawa-cho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Azuma, Suehiko 東季彦

Lawyer & Educator; LL.D.; b. Jan. 1886, Nara-ken; s. Takeshi Azuma, M.P. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Asst. same 1917; Prof. Military Intendants Sch. 1917; Prof. Law & Litt. Coll. Kyushu Imp. Univ. 1924; Lecturer Tokyo Imp. Univ. Present post: Prof. Nihon Univ., Daito Bunka Gakuin; Aud. Hokkai Times Sha. Address: 25 Shiroyama-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

(B)

Baar, Alfred

Foreign Service; b. Jan. 14, 1905. Career: grad. Law & Sociology Course Liege Univ. 1929; Asst. Prof. in Fiscal Law at Alma Mater 1930-36; Mem. Fiscal Commission at Belgian Min. of Finance; Dir. Financial Service at "Exposition de l'Eau, Liege 1939." Present post: Hon. Cons. of Japan in Liege since Oct. 1937. Address: 13 Ave. Emile Digneffe, Liege, Belgium.

Baba, Katsuya (Kocho) 馬場勝彌

Writer; b. Nov. 1869, Kochi-ken; s. Raihachi Baba. Career: grad. Meiji Gakuin 1893; Teacher, Hikone and Urawa middle sch.; Lecturer Keio Univ. introduced Eur. literature into Japan. Address: 2 Mita Toyooka-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Baba, Tsunego 馬場恒吾

Author; Political Critic; b. July 18, 1875, Okayama-ken; s. Kamesaburo Baba. Career: studied at 2nd Higher Sch.; Doshisha Univ.; Political Dept. Waseda Univ.; Ed. Staff Japan Times for 10 yr.; same, Oriental Review in New York; on return joined Kokumin Shimbun; sent to Paris Peace Conf. as Correspondent; participated in organizing parties. Address: 10 Minami-Teramachi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Baerwald, Ernst

Businessman; b. Aug. 1884, Frankfurt am Main, Germany; n. German; m. Otti Forcell. Career: grad. Higher Com. Sch. Frankfurt am Main; entered

Leopold Cassella & Co.; stayed 8 years in Italy; arrived Japan 1912; entering Cassella Senryo Kaisha and later joined Doitsu Senryo G.K. as Mgr.; resigned same 1939. Address: Nagai Compound, 11 Konno-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Bagge, Widar

Diplomat; b. Apr. 30, 1886, Sweden; n. Swedish. Career: grad. Law Dept. Univ. of Stockholm; Attache to Min. of Foreign Affairs 1919; 2nd Sec. London 1921, Brussels 1922; 1st Sec. Rome 1923, Helsingfors 1924, Tokyo 1928-30; Acting-Cons.-Gen. Shanghai 1930; Sect. Chief Min. of Foreign Affairs 1931; Dir. Com. Bur. of same 1933; Counsellor Emb. in Paris 1934. Present post: Swedish Min. to Japan and Thai since 1937. Address: Swedish Leg., 22 Nishi-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Ban, Kaoru 坂蕨

Businessman; Ex-Official; b. Nov. 12, 1895, Aichi-ken; s. Keitaro Ban. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; entered Com. & Ind. Dept.; Commissioner Patent Bur.; Chief Mining Administration Sect. Osaka Mining Supt. Bur.; Commissioner Com. & Ind. Dept.; Chief Exchange Sect. same; Chief Ind. Administration Sect. later Statistics Sect. same; despatched to Eur. & Amer. 1935. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Tokyo Stock Exchange since 1936. Address: 3 Shoto-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Barth, Johannes

Businessman; b. 1891, Bremen, Germany. Career: came to Japan 1914; est. own business 1921; wrote many essays in the Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ostasiens, of which he is Vice-Pres.; Mem. Asiatic Society of Japan. Present post: Sec. German Chamber of Com. in Japan; Agent in Japan for several Eur. ind. firms. Bus. Office: Takiyama Bldg., Nishi-Ginza 6-chome, Tokyo. Priv. Address: 3 Kami Ogikubo 1-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Basler, Rolf W.

Hotel Mgr. (Adv. for modern hotels in Japan); b. Aug. 1911 in Switzerland; s. Rudolf Basler, banker. Career: Attended special hotel sch. in Switzerland and Mercantile Sch. in London; thorough training in Swiss hotels as cook, waiter, reception clerk, administration, etc.; Lieut.-Quartermaster, Swiss Army; in Japan since 1934. Address: Kawano Hotel, Izu.

Baty, Thomas

D.C.L.; LL.D.; Legal Adv., Japanese Foreign Office; b. Feb. 1869, Cumberland, Great Britain; n. British; s. William-Thomas Baty. Career: grad. Queens' Coll. Oxford; Trin. Coll. Cambridge; Eng. Bar. (Inner Temple) 1898; Fellow, Univ. Coll. Oxford 1895-1902; Whewell Scholar, Univ. of Cambridge 1893; Hon. Sec.-Gen. Intl. Law Assn. 1905-1916; organized conferences at Christiania, Berlin, Portland (Me.); Budapest, London, Paris and Madrid; Associate, Institute de Droit Intl. and Academie Diplomatique; former Examiner, Oxford, Liverpool, Manchester, London and Hongkong univs.; presented with an album of calligraphy and other gifts by many notables on 70th birthday, 1938. Publications: "Intl. Law," "Canons of Intl. Law," "Polarized Law," "Vicarious Liability," etc. Address: 9 Urakumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Bekku, Hideo 別宮秀夫

Mayor; b. Nov. 1887, Ehime-ken; s. Ranzo Bekku. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913;

Police Chief Yamagata, Fukushima, Wakayama prefs.; Dir. Internal Affairs Dept. Miye and Kumamoto prefs.; entered Manchoukuo Govt. service; Vice-Gov. Antung and Fengtien prov. Present post: Mayor of Dairen since 1939. Address: Mayor's Residence, Dairen.

Bennett, Walter George

Lloyd's Agent & British Consular Agent; b. July 1867, London; n. British; s. Edmund Hellyer Bennett. Career: grad. Aske's Hatcham Sch., Surrey, Eng.; arrived at Nagasaki from London in 1887 and joined Holme, Ringer & Co. as Shipping Clerk; est. Holme, Ringer & Co. at Jinsen, Oct. 1896 and remained as Mgr. until 1904; est. Bennett & Co. 1904. Address: British Consulate, Jinsen, Chosen.

Berlas, N. H.

Educator; B.A. (Alahabad Univ.); B.T. Aligarh Univ.); b. June 1890, Delhi, India; s. M. T. Berlas, educ. Career: taught at several high sch. in India for 20 yr.; was Dir. of 2 of them; taught Hindustani in Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Lang. 6 yr.; Hon. Sec. Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Assn. of a local br. 4 yr.; is a student of Islam and of Japanese culture; contributor to Indian periodicals on the subjects about Japan to enlighten people of his native land. Author of three books on Japan. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Lang. Address: 780 Togoshi-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Berrick, Bertam R.

Foreign Service; b. July 1878, London; s. Lester Berrick, businessman, m. Gertrude Mendelson. Career: educated Townley Castle Sch. and continent; came to Japan Nov. 1898; joined Berrick Bros. Yokohama. Present post: Hon. Cons. for Finland at Yokohama. Address: 199 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Berry, Arthur D.

Educator & Clergyman; See 1938 issue.

Bertouch-Lehn, Rudolph

Diplomat; LL.D.; Baron; b. Apr. 1891, Denmark; m. Olga, Buchard. Career: grad. Univ. of Copenhagen. Present post: Danish Min. to Tokyo since 1935. Address: The Royal Danish Leg., 52 Hikawa-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Bischoff, Ernest

Diplomat; D. Phil.; b. July 1880, München; s. Theodor Bischoff, co. dir.; m. Hertha Bischoff, née Zelle; served at German Emb. Tokyo 1925-26; Cons. at Kobe 1926-34. Present post: German Cons.-Gen. at Dairen since 1935. Address: c/o German Consulate, Dairen.

Bleackley, Horace Vivian

Businessman; b. July 16, 1907, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, Eng.; s. Horace William Bleackley. Career: grad. Radley Coll. 1926; studied in Paris 1926-27; served Sale & Co., London 1927, Hudson's Bay Co. 1929; with Sale & Co. Ltd., Tokyo since 1929. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Sale & Co. Ltd. Tokyo. Address: 86 Harajuku 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Boku, Et-ko 朴泳孝

Businessman; Marquis; died 1939.

Boku, Shun-kin 朴春琴

Businessman and Social Worker; b. Apr. 1891, Keicho Nando, Chosen. Career: grad. Mitsuyo Kanbun Shojuku (Chinese Classics Sch.); Nichigo Gakko (Japanese Lang. Sch.); founded Sokyū-kai (Mutual Relief Society), Soai-kai (Mutual Friendship Society); went to Manchuria and Mongolia to inspect condition of Chosenese; sent to Diet from Tokyo since 1932. Present post: M.P.; Pres. Soai-kai; Mng.-Dir. Nissen Enterprise Co.; Proprietor Nissen Kaikan. Address: 1 Umayabashi, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.

Bose, Rash Behari

Journalist; Lecturer; b. Mar. 1886, Bengal, India; n. Indian; Naturalized as Japanese citizen, 1923; s. of Benode Behari Bose, official. Career: grad. Dupleix Coll., French Chandernagore; Morton Inst., Calcutta, India; worked as Chief Clerk, For. Research Inst. Indian Govt.; joined Indian Independence Agitation and led revolutionary movement in India 1910-15; was charged by the Indian Govt. with sedition, conspiracy to wage war against the Brit. King, creating disaffection among Indian soldiers for revolutionary purposes throwing bomb upon and severely injuring Lord Harding, Viceroy of India, and a reward of twelve thousand Rupees was announced for his arrest; fled from India as refugee after unsuccessful uprising in 1915 to Japan, where he was ordered to be deported by Japanese Govt. but rescued and protected by Mitsuru Toyama, late Premier Inukai and other Japanese political leaders, and naturalized as Japanese Citizen; is active in Japan for Indian Independence, Asiatic Renaissance and World Peace based on justice and love; built "Asia Lodge," dormitory for Indian and other South Asiatic students, at 401 Yodobashi-machi, Tokyo. Present post: Ed. of "New Asia." Author of Prospect of Revolutionary Asia; Indian Tales of Wits; India in Revolution; India in Bondage; Indian Folk Tales; Victory of Young Asia; and Cry of India. Address: 79 Onden 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Bounous, Franco

Diplomat; b. Dec. 10, 1907, Milan. Career: grad. Law Coll., Rome Univ. 1929; Vice-Cons. at Tunis 1934; 2nd Sec. in Tokyo 1937. Address: Italian Embassy, Tokyo.

Brandt, Johan

Merchant; Mng.-Dir. Aall & Co., Ltd.; b. 1896, Oslo. Address: Aall & Co., Ltd., 9 of 10, Koraihashi 4-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Brauns, Erik

Businessman; Mining Engr.; b. Apr. 20, 1893, Oskarstrom, Sweden; m. Margit Olsson. Career: grad. Royal Tech. Univ. of Stockholm, Sweden, 1916; joined Gadélius & Co., Ltd., Tokyo and Osaka, 1920. Present post: Dir. Gadélius & Co. Address: 16 Kitano-cho 2-chome, Kobe.

Briceno, Julio E.

Foreign Service; b. Feb. 14, 1910, Panama City; s. Alejandro Briceno, judge, public notary, diplomat; m. Beatrice Schnahenbeck 1931. Career: Reporter "Panama-America," "Diario de Panama," "Grafico" and "Accion Comunal," 1928-31; served Immigration Dept. Panama Foreign Office 1930; Sec. to Premier Vallarino 1931; Chief 1st Sect., Dept. of Justice 1931. Present post: Cons.-Gen. for Panama at Yokohama since 1931. Address: Panama Consulate, 157 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Bruce, Robert Randolph

Hon. B. Sc., C.E., F.R.G.S., LL.D.; b. July 1863 at St. Andrew's, Lhanbryd, Elgin; s. Rev. Charles Bruce, M.A. Career: Scientific Staff, Wm. Denny Bros. Dumbarton, 1883-87; went to Canada 1887; Eng. Staff, C. P. Ry., 1887-95; engaged in mining, British Columbia, 1897-1925; Pres. Mine Owners' Assn. of Interior, 1923-25; Lt.-Gov., British Columbia, 1926-31; Dir., Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Present post: Canadian Min. to Tokyo since 1936. Address: Canadian Legation, 16 Omote-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Brumbaugh, Thoburn Taylor

Methodist Missionary; D.D.; b. Aug. 1896, Agosta, Ohio; s. Rev. E. G. Brumbaugh, Methodist Min. Career: grad. Oberlin Business Coll. Ohio 1914; Army service, U.S.A. and in France 1917-19; Ohio Wesleyan Univ. Delaware 1920 (B.A.); Sch. of Theol. Boston Univ. 1924 (S.T.B.); Union Theol. Sem. New York 1930 (S.T.M.); Ohio Wesleyan Univ. 1938 (D.D.); Methodist Student Pastor, Harvard Univ. 1923-24; Asst. Pastor, Grace Methodist Church, Dayton, Ohio 1922-23; Missionary in Japan since 1924. Publication "Religious Values in Japanese Culture." Address: 65 Miyashita-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Bruner, Glen Willard

B.S.; M.A.; Attache of Amer. Emb., Tokyo; b. Aug. 22, 1897, Red Cloud, Nebr., U. S. A.; s. of Chas. E. Bruner. Career: U.S. Reclamation Service 1917; U.S. Army 1917-19; taught Sci. at Eaton High Sch. 1919-20; educ. work in Japan 1920-31; Amer. Vice-Cons. at Nagasaki 1931-37; Lang. Officer Amer. Emb. Tokyo 1937. Address: 6 Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Buchanan, Daniel Crump

B.A.; M.A.; B.D.; Ph. D.; Missionary of Presbyterian Church in U.S.A.; engaged in Newspaper Evangelism; b. June 1892, Kobe; s. Dr. Wm. C. Buchanan, missionary for 44 yr. in Japan; m. Katharine Baetjer. Career: grad. Fredericksburg Coll. 1912; Washington and Lee Univs. 1914; Presb. Theol. Sem. Chicago 1921; Hartford Sem. Foundation 1934; taught in Hagi Middle Sch. Yamaguchi-ken 1914-16; Yamaguchi Middle Sch. and Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch. 1916-17; Kwansai Gakuin 1917-18; went to U.S. to join army as volunteer 1918; returned to Japan as ordained missionary 1921; joined Asiatic Society of Japan as life mem. 1921; published "Inari: Its Origin, Development, and Nature", 1935. Address: Ichijo-dori, Mujo-machi Nishi, Kyoto.

Buncombe, William Pengelley

B.A. (Cambridge Univ. England); Missionary; b. June 1856, Taunton, Somerset, Eng.; s. of Wm. Buncombe, lawyer. Career: ordained in Eng. Ch. 1883; Curate in Kingston-on-Thames and St. Paul's Ch. for 5 yr.; came to Japan as Missionary 1888. Address: 487 Asagaya 3-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Butler, Paul Dalrymple

Foreign Service; b. Mar. 1886, Herriard, Hants, Eng.; s. Rev. G. H. Butler. Career: entered British Consular service 1908; served at Tokyo, Seoul, Tansui, Osaka, Manila, Yokohama. Present post: British Cons.-Gen. at Mukden. Address: British Cons.-Gen., Mukden.

(C)

Cameron, Charles R.

Foreign Service; B.A.; Phi Beta Kappa Delta Chi; b. New York State, U.S.A. Career: grad. Cornell Univ. 1898; Philippine Civil Service 1901-17; Capt. and Major U.S. Army 1917-19; Cons. at Tacna, Chile 1919-20, Pernambuco Brazil 1920-23, Tokyo 1923-25; Cons. and Cons.-Gen. at Sao Paulo Brazil 1927-34; Cons.-Gen. at Habana Cuba 1934-36, Osaka 1936-37. Present post: Amer. Cons.-Gen. at Tokyo since 1937. Address: American Consulate-General, Tokyo.

Canali, Lionel

Major; Hon. Consul for Japan at Genoa and Turin; b. Mar. 1890, Genoa; s. Edward Canali. Address: Via Dante 51 rosso, Genoa, Italy.

Catto, Alexander Ross

Cable Correspondent & Ins. Agent since 1928; b. Oct. 1867, London; s. John Catto; n. Scottish. Career: grad. St. Saviour's Coll. Ardingly; engaged in ins. business in London and various parts in the East; came to Japan first in 1893; returned to Japan 1902; joined J. Russell Kennedy 1927. Address: 13 Reinanzaka, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Chang Ching-hui 張景惠

Prime Minister; General; b. 1871, Taitan-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. Fengtien; apptd. Major-Gen. 1916; Mil. Gov. of Charhar Dist. and Comdr. 16th Div. 1920-22; Dir.-Gen. Nat. Highways Preparation Bur. 1924; War Min. in Ku Wei-chun Cabinet 1927; Min. of Ind. in Fan-Fu Cabinet; Gov. Gen. Tung Sheng Special Dist.; Pres. Supreme War Council Nat. Govt.; joined Japanese Army for preservation of peace at Harbin at time of Manchurian Incident; Gov. Heilungkiang Prov. 1932; apptd. Pres. Privy Council and War Min. concurrently Min. Dept. of Foreign Affairs; Dept. of Mongolia Administration, 1937. Present post: Manchoukuo Prime Min. since 1935. Address: Premier's Residence, Hsinking.

Chang Hai-peng 張海鵬

General; b. 1867 in Kaipin-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: apptd. Comdr. 55th Brig. of 28th Div.; Comdr. 4th North-East Cav. Div. and Tutelary Envoy in Taohao 1927. Present post: Privy Councillor of Manchoukuo, Chief Aide-de-Camp to Manchoukuo Emperor. Address: Manju Taiga, Hsinking.

Chang I-san 張益三

Lt.-Gen.; See 1938 issue.

Chang Lien-wen 張聯文

Official; b. 1895, Chinchow, Kwantung Prov. Career: grad. Police Training Inst. Liaoyang; Staff Finance Dept. Fengtien Prov.; Chief 1st Sect. Fengtien Prov. Stamp Revenue Office; Dir. Mukden Revenue Supt. Bur.; Magistrate Hailing-hsien Fengtien Prov.; Chief Chuangho Salt Fields; Councillor Fengtien Prov.; Chief Personnel Sect. same 1932-35; Dir. Rites & Religions Bur. 1935-37. Present post: Dir. Social Affairs Bur. Manchoukuo People's Welfare Dept. since 1938. Address: Dept. of People's Welfare, Hsinking.

Chang Ming-tsun 張明峻

Official; b. 1892, Shengyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov.

Career: grad. Fengtien Eng. Med. Coll.; surgeon Heilungkiang, Kirin & Fengtien Provs.; Pres. Kirin Prov. Hosp. Present post: Dir. Public Health Bur. Dept. of People's Welfare, Manchoukuo. Address: Dept. of People's Welfare, Hsinking.

Chang Shih-chao 章士釗

High Official; b. 1881, Hunan Prov., China. Career: grad. Edinburgh Univ., Eng.; Pres. Peking Univ.; came to Japan as refugee after 2nd revolution; returned China 1916; Prof. Peking Univ.; elected M.P.; del. Shanghai Peace Conf. as Southern Repr. 1919; sent to Eur. and Amer. to inspect educ. condition 1919-22; Pres. State Agr. Coll., Peking 1922; Justice Min. under Tuan Chi-jui after Feng Yu-hsiang's coup d'etat 1924; Educ. Min. 1925; Prof. Tungpeh Univ., Fengtien 1930; later opened law office at Shanghai; Mem. and Chief Sec. of Chicha (Hopeh-Chahar) Political Council 1936; present post upon est. of Renovation Govt. of China Mar. 1938. Present post: Chairman Judicial Yuan of Renov. Govt. of China. Address: Nanking, China.

Chang, Shu-han 張書翰

Official; b. 1891, Itung-hsien, Kirin Prov. Career: grad. Pei-Yang Univ. Tientsin; Magistrate Chang-chun-hsien; Chief Yenki Muni. Adm. Planning Office; Supt. Yenki Marine Customs; Adv. Gov.'s Office, Kirin Prov.; Chief Educ. Dept. of Kirin 1934-36; Dir. Civil Affairs Bur., Kirin Prov.; Dir. Supervisory Bur. Home Office. Present post: Dir. Gen. Postal Administration Bur. Manchoukuo since 1938. Address: Communications Dept., Hsinking.

Chang Yen-ching 張燕卿

Ex-State Minister; b. Feb. 1898, Hopei Prov. Career: grad. Peers' Sch. Tokyo; Magistrate Fuhshien Fengtien Prov.; Dir. Administration Bur. Tientsin; Dir. Ind. Bur. Kirin Prov. 1931; Min. of Ind. 1932-35; Foreign Min.; accorded Privilege of former post, Chief Dir. Manchoukuo Boy Scouts; Privy Councillor of Manchoukuo; Vice-Chairman Hsinmin-kai (Govt. Assn. of Public Welfare) of Prov. Govt. of China. Address: Hsinking.

Chang Wen-chu 張文鏞

Lt.-Gen.; b. 1898, Heilungkiang Prov. Career: grad. Paoting Mil. Acad.; Instr. Heilungkiang Mil. Training Inst.; Chief Staff Heilungkiang Div. Garrison; Comdr. 1st Reg. of Heilungkiang; Comdr. 3rd Dist. Garrison (Tsitsihar) Manchoukuo 1932-39. Present post: Comdr. 7th Dist. Army of Manchoukuo since 1939. Address: 7th Dist. Army Hdqrs., Tunghua.

Chao Chen 趙震

Official; b. 1885, Payenhsien, Heilungkiang Prov. Career: grad. Higher Police Training Inst. Heilungkiang Prov. 1905; Magistrate, Wangching-hsien 1915; Chief Police Dept. Peking-Mukden Ry. Bur. 1927; Acting Dir. Kirin-Changchun, Kirin-Tunhua, Seupingka-Taonan Ry. Bur.; Dir. Fishing & Merchant Vessels Protection Bur. Fengtien Prov.; Dir. Weights & Measures Bur. 1935-37; Vice-Dir. For. Bur. Ind. Dept. Manchoukuo. Present post: Mayor of Harbin since 1939. Address: Forestry Bureau, Hsinking.

Chao Chi 趙祺

Mayor; b. in Shantung Prov., China. Career: grad. Tehua Univ. of Tsingtao; Tech. Expert Tsingpu Ry.

Bur.; Chief Sec. Kochu Koshi; Dir. Lungkou Com. Bur.; Chairman Cttee. for Public Peace Preservation of Tsingtao on the Sino-Japanese Hostilities 1938. Present post: Mayor of Tsingtao since 1939. Address: Mayor's Residence, Tsingtao, China.

Chao Ju-mei 趙汝謀

Official; See 1934 issue.

Chao Peng-ti 趙鵬第

Official; See 1938 issue.

Chapman, Ernest Newell

Missionary; B.A. (Univ. of Calif. 1911); b. Nov. 1888, Oakland, Calif. U. S. A.; s. of H. W. Chapman, min. Career: missionary work of Presbyterian Church in Japan since 1917. Address: Isada, Shingu, Wakayama-ken.

Chapman, James Jeffries

Clergyman; D.D.; b. July 1873, Fauquier County, Virginia, U. S. A.; s. Wm. Henry Chapman, gov. official. Career: missionary of Amer. Epis. Church in Kyoto Diocese since 1899. Address: Karasumaru, Shimotachiuri-agaru, Kyoto.

Chen Chun 陳羣

State Minister; b. 1890, Fukien Prov., China. Career: studied at Meiji and Tokyo Univs., Japan; Sec. Kwangtung Govt. 1921; assisted under Pai Chung-han after the North Dist. Suppression of Chiang Kai-shek; Pres. Shanghai Marshal Court; Chief Political Dept. of 26th Army; Business Dir. Shanghai Law Coll.; Vice-Dir. Political Affairs Bur. of Interior Dept. 1933. Present post: Internal Affairs Min. since est. of Renovation Govt. of China 1938; Mem. Fed. Cttee. of Provisional and Renovation govts. of China. Address: Nanking, China.

Chen Tse-min 陳則民

State Minister; b. 1881, Suchow, China. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Japan; opened law office at Shanghai; Chairman Shanghai Bar Assn.; later entered business. Present post: Educ. Min. Administrative Yuan since est. of Renovation Govt. of China 1938. Address: Nanking, China.

Cheng Lin-kao 鄭林皋

Official; See 1938 issue.

Cheng Yu 鄭禹

Mayor; b. 1889, Foochow, China; s. Cheng Hsiao-Hsu, Ex-Prime Min. Career: studied at Seijo Sch. Tokyo 1905; grad. Liverpool Univ. 1911; Mgr. Kinghua Publishing Co. Peking 1919; Mgr. Tungchi Printing Office, Mukden 1922; Mgr. South Br., Chihsin Cement Co. Shanghai 1927; Mng.-Dir. Huafeng Enamel Co. Shanghai 1930; Sec. to Prime Min. 1932; Dir. Capital Construction Bur. 1935-37; Dir. Postal Admin. Bur. 1937-38. Present post: Mayor of Mukden since 1938. Address: Mayor's Residence, Mukden.

Chi Pin 啓彬

Banker; b. 1887, Shengyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. Tokyo; Magistrate Changchun-hsien, Kirin Prov.; Adv. to Gov. of Kirin Prov.; Chief Yenki Muni. System Administration Planning Office, Kirin; Dir. Revenue Supt. Bur. Mukden 1932-36. Present post: Aud. Ind. Bk. of Manchou since 1936. Address: 202 Daido-Daiga, Hsinking.

Chi-mo-te-se-mu-pei-lo 齊默特色木丞勒

Manchoukuo Privy Councillor; b. Feb. 1891, Kuorhlsu-Chien Banner. Career: Prince Hoshih, Chelimu League 1902; Mem. House of Commons 1922; Mem. Constitution Draft Cttee.; Gov. Hsingan Administration Office 1932-34; Min. of Mongolia Administration 1934-37. Address: Privy Council, Hsinking.

Chi Hsieh-yuan 齊燮元

State Minister; b. 1876, Ningho-hsien, Hopei Prov., China. Career: grad. Peiyang Military Acad. and Military Staff Coll.; Chief Staff of 6th Div. of China; Comdr. 6th Div.; Military Gov. of Kiangmi; Comdr. Kiangsu Fortification; stayed in Japan 1924-25; Mem. 'Chi-Cha (Hopei-Chahar) Political Council 1935. Present post: Minister Public Peace Dept. and Dir. Military Acad. of Provisional Govt. of China. Address: Peking, China.

Chiang Chao-tsung 江朝宗

High Official; General; b. 1863, Anhwei Prov., China. Career: Chief Infantry Corps of Peking 1912; Vice-Comdr. Capital Guard Army 1917; Temporary Prime Min. 1917; Comdr. Gendarmerie Hdqrs. Peking under Chang Hsun; same Yui Army; maintained public orders in Peking under a relief Assn. after Chang Tao-lin left Peking 1928; Vice-Chairman of Mi Chiaohui (A religious organization) 1936. Present post: Mem. Administration Yuan of Provisional Govt. of China. Address: Peking, China.

Chiang En-chih 蔣恩之

Official; b. 1899, Yushouhsien, Kirin Prov. Career: grad. Polit. & Econ. Dept. Chaoyang Univ. Peking; Magistrate, Meng-kiang, Huatien and Yushouhsien Kirin Prov.; Dir. Gen. Monopoly Bur. Present post: Gov. Chinchow Prov. Manchoukuo since 1938. Address: Gov.'s Residence, Chinchow.

Chih Tsung-me 池宗墨

High Official; b. 6. June, 1881, Pingyang, Chekiang Prov., China. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. and Meiji Univ., Tokyo; Chief Sch. Inspector, Chekiang Prov.; Prof. Peking Higher Normal Sch.; Principal Peking Middle Sch. and later Amoy Normal Sch.; Mgr. Chengkiatun Branch of Bank of China; Chief Tech. Affairs Dept. and Mgr. Tungsheng Spinning & Weaving Co.; Dir. Negotiation Bur.; Vice-Chairman Construction Cttee.; Dir. Gold Mining Bur. and Chief Sec. of Chitung Autonomous Govt. (Anti-Communist organization) for several years; Chief Executive of same. Present post: Mem. Administrative Yuan of Provisional Govt. of China since 1938. Address: Peking, China.

Chikushi, Kumashichi 築紫廉七

Lt.-Gen.; b. 1863, Kyushu. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. 1887; Staff Gen. Staff Office; made inspection tour of Eur. 1914 & 1918; listed on reserve 1923; Councillor Manchoukuo Privy Council 1932; Vice-Pres. same. Present post: Chief-Dir. Central Federation of Nat. Spiritual Mobilization since 1939. Address: 358 Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Chin Jung-kuei 金榮桂

Official; b. 1876, Kaipinghsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Peking Coll. 1909; Gen. Dir. Tsinan Muni. Office; Chief Police Gen. Administration Office, Tung Sheng Special Dist.; Dir. Chinese Eastern

Ry. (North Manchuria Ry.) 1932; Police Chief Harbin 1933-35; Metropolitan Police Chief 1936-37; Mayor of Mukden 1937-38. Present post: Gov. Fengtien Prov. since 1938. Address: Gov.'s Residence, Mukden.

Chin Ming-shih 金名世

Official; b. 1896, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Peking Law Coll.; Sec. Kirin Prov. Office; Dir. Harbin Elec. Bur.; Chief Police Dept. Kirin Prov. 1933-34; Gov. Sankiang Prov. Present post: Gov. Jehol Prov. since 1937. Address: Governor's Residence, Chengteh.

Chino, Gitaro (Sosho) 茅野儀太郎

Poet; Educator; D. Litt.; b. Mar. 18, 1883, Nagano-ken; s. Naotaro Chino. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908. Present post: Prof. in German Litt. at Keio Univ., Nippon Women's Univ. Address: 1071 Nakanobu-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Chiwaki, Morinosuke 血脇守之助

Dentist; LL.D.; b. Feb. 1, 1870, Chiba-ken; s. Seinosuke Kato; adopted by Chiwaki family. Career: grad. Keio Univ.; studied at Takayama Dental Inst.; became Correspondent Tokyo Shimpo; Sec. and Lecturer, Takayama Dental Inst.; founded Tokyo Dental Inst. (now Tokyo Dental Coll.) 1900, Japan Dental Assn. 1903. Present post: Pres. Tokyo Dental Coll. and Japan Dental Assn. Address: 496 Sendagaya 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Cho, Shun-ichi 長俊一

Educator; b. Dec. 1881, Yonezawa; s. Shimizu Chomin, Maki, d. Kichihei Suzuki. Career: grad. Science Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; apptd. Prof. Hiroshima Higher Normal Sch. 1908; Yokohama Higher Tech. Sch. 1920; went to U. S. A., Germany & France for study; Sch. Inspector Dept. of Educ. 1927; Dir. Hamamatsu Higher Tech. Sch. 1932-36. Present post: Dir. Hiroshima Higher Tech. Sch. Address: c/o Hiroshima Higher Tech. Sch., Hiroshima.

Christiansen, Harald

Cotton Merchant; b. Feb. 17, 1900, Slagelse, Denmark; s. Vilh. Christiansen, manufacturer. Career: grad. Morselisborg Coll. Address: Goshu Bldg., Osaka.

Chu Shen 朱深

State Minister; b. 1897, Yungching, Hopei Prov., China. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; on returning, practiced law; Chief Procurator of Metro. Procurator's Office, 1915; Justice Min. 1917-20; concurrently Interior Min. 1919; Adv. of Anfu Clique; Supt.-Gen. Metro. Police Bd. and Supervisor of Peking Admin. 1925; later entered business circles. Present post: Min. Justice Dept. Provisional Govt. of China. Address: Peking, China.

Chu Shu-yuan 祝書元

Official; b. 1881, Tahsing, Hopei Prov., China. Career: grad. Tung Wen Coll., Shanghai; Supt. Hopei Higher Police Training Sch.; Sec. Communications Dept.; Dir. Kaifeng Teleg. Bur.; Supt. E-hu and Chih-lu Tel. & Teleg. Supt. Bur.; Bur. Dir. of Home Dept.; Dir. Tientsin Teleg. Bur. Address: c/o Administrative Yuan, Peking, China.

Clarke, Henry Ashley

Foreign Service; b. June 26, 1903, England; s. H. H. R. Clarke, M.D.; m. Virginia Bell. Career: Secr. British Missions at Budapest, Warsaw, Constantinople, Tokyo; same at Foreign Office, London. Present post: 1st Sec. at British Emb., Tokyo. Address: c/o British Embassy, Tokyo.

Cobb, John B.

B.A.; M.A.; Missionary; b. Oct. 1893, Macon, Georgia, U. S. A.; s. of James Jackson Cobb, banker; m. Theodora Cook Atkinson. Career: Prof. at Kentucky Wesleyan Coll. 1915-17; came to Japan 1918; taught at Palmore Inst., Kobe 1919-27 and 1932-33; Evangelistic Work and Principal of Fraser Inst. Hiroshima 1927-31; Principal Osaka Eng. Sch. since 1933. Address: Eki Kita, Ashiya, Hyogo-ken.

Coote, Leonard W.

Missionary; b. Apr. 1890, Enfield, Middlesex, England; s. of Ernest Coote; m. Esther Keene. Address: P. O. Box 5, Ikoma, Nara-ken.

Cording, Hans

Businessman. Career: engaged in several kinds of business in London, Africa, Singapore, Java, China; in Japan since 1929. Present post: Repr. Dir. Dai Nippon Kali Kaisha. Address: (office) Teikoku Seimei Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Cox, Melville James

Journalist; b. Dec. 1885, London; s. Herbert Robert Cox. Career: joined Reuter's London Office 1901; proceeded Bombay 1907; Mgr. Reuter's Colombo Office 1909-11; Mgr. Reuter's Shanghai Office 1912-19; Mgr. Reuter's Far Eastern News Service 1925-33; Chief Correspondent in Japan since 1934. Present post: Chief Correspondent in Japan for Reuters. Address: Reuters Ltd., Dentsu Bldg., Ginza, Tokyo.

Curtis, John L.

Banker; A.B.; b. in Camden, Maine, U. S. A.; s. John C. Curtis. Career: grad. Bowdoin College 1911; Foreign Banking Service since 1911 with Ind. Banking Corp. and The Nat. City Bk. of N. Y.; Mgr. Harbin Br. 1921-30; Asst. Vice-Pres. New York Office, 1931-32. Present post: Supervisor, Japan and Manchoukuo br. of The National City Bk. of N. Y. since 1933. Address: c/o The National City Bank of New York, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Cutsam, Alphonse van

Foreign Service; b. Sept. 1883, Antwerp. Career: Cons.-Gen. at Harbin; transferred to Shanghai 1937. Present Post: Cons.-Gen. for Belgium at Shanghai. Address: Belgian Cons.-Gen., Rue Lafayette 1300 Shanghai, China.

(D)**Dan, Ino 園伊能**

Baron; Authority on Classical Japanese Arts; b. Feb. 21, 1892, Omuta City; s. Baron Takuma Dan; m. Michiko, d. Suesaburo Ueno. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; further studied at Harvard Univ. and Lyon Univ.; apptd. Lecturer Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923; Asst. Prof. 1927; sent to China 1931; resigned 1933; succeeded peerage 1932; decorated with Comdr. le Crown by King of Italy 1929. Present post: Dir. Society for Intl. Cultural

Relations. Address: 344 Harajuku 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Daniels, Frank James

Educator; B. Sc. (Econ.), London; Worker for Orthological Inst. (Basic English); b. 1899, Eng. Career: Registrar in British Emb. 1928-32; Instr. Otaru Higher Com. Sch. 1933-36, Shizuoka Higher Sch. since 1939. Address: 39 Kita Ando-cho, Shizuoka City.

Danno, Reisuke 檀野禮助

Businessman; b. Aug. 9, 1875, Nagasaki-ken; s. Katsuji Danno. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; visited Eur. & Amer. and attended Intl. Rotarian Assembly at Denver as Japanese Del. 1926; sent to Diet 1928. Present post: Dir. Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co., etc. Address: 89 Myogadani-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Das, Susil Chandra

Businessman; b. Aug. 1888, Calcutta. Career: came to Japan 1915; Pres. Indian Club 1921-29; elected its Hon. Mem. 1930; First Indian Resident in Japan received in audience by H. I. M. the Emperor 1929; Hon. Sec. & Treasurer Indian Trade Assn. 1925-35. Address: 16, Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe.

Debuchi, Katsuji 出淵勝次

Ex-Diplomat; b. July 1878, Morioka; s. Katsunaka Debuchi. Career: P.-G. Course of Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Berlin 1907-10; 1st Sec. at Peking 1914; at Wash. 1918; Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin 1920; attended 2nd League of Nations Assembly and Washington Conf.; Commissioner Shantung Settlement Conf. 1922; Dir. Asia Bur. 1923; Foreign Vice-Min. 1924-28; Amb. to U. S. A. 1928-33; sent to Australia as Del. of Goodwill Mission 1935. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since Apr. 1936. Address: 96 Tamagawa-Oyama-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Den, Makoto 田誠

Official; b. Mar. 1891, Tokyo; s. Baron Kenjiro Den. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; entered Ry.-Dept.; Councillor Ry. Bur.; Sec. Ry. Dept. 1929; Chief Intl. Sect., Traffic Bur.; went to Eur. and Amer. 1923 and 1938; Dir. Bd. of Tourist Ind. Rys. Dept. 1934-39. Present post: Vice-Pres. Central China Ry. Co. since 1939. Address: Central China Ry. Co., Shanghai, China.

Devin, Frederic Ray

Businessman; b. Nov. 22, 1906, Yokohama. Career: grad. Univ. of Calif. 1928; Cashier Ford Motor Co., Japan 1929-31; Aud. Swan Devin & Co. 1931-2; Casualty Adjuster Amer. Asiatic Underwriters, Shanghai 1932-34. Present post: Chairman Eastern Asia Trading Co. since 1934. Address: 89 Midorigaoka, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Dohi, Tadaashi 土肥達

Official; b. May 1896; s. Takichi Dohi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; joined S.M.R. Co. 1920; Chief Kaiyuan Local Office 1926; Hsinking Local Office 1927; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. Gen. Affairs Dept. Head Office 1931; Chief Personnel Sect. same 1932; sent to Eur. & Amer. for investigation 1934; Chief Shanghai Business Office 1935; Deputy Mayor of Mukden 1937-39; Vice-Gov.

Chinchow Prov. 1939. Present post: Vice-Gov. Fengtien Prov. since May, 1939. Address: 3 Momiji-cho, Mukden.

Dohihara, Kenji 土肥原賢二

Lt.-Gen.; b. 1883, Okayama-ken. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1905; grad. Mil. Staff Coll.; Staff, Gen. Staff Office; Comdr. Infantry 30th Reg.; Comdr. Inf. 9th Brig.; Chief Military Special Service Facilities, Mukden 1935; attached Remaining 1st Div. Present post: Comdr. 14th Div. since Mar. 1937. Address: c/o 14th Division Hdqrs. Utsunomiya.

Douteau, Robert

Foreign Service; Asst. Commercial Attache, French Emb.; b. 1906, Paris. Career: with French Emb., Tokyo since 1928. Address: No. 2 Hirakawa-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Durgin, Russell L.

B.S. (Dartmouth); Hon. Sec. Y.M.C.A. Tokyo; b. Nov. 1891, Concord, New Hampshire, U. S. A.; s. Hanzen F. Durgin; m. Delphine Lazelle. Address: 5 of 7 Fujimi-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

(E)**Edmondson, Gerald James Ellis**

Foreign Service; b. 1898, England; s. James Curtice Ellis, architect. Career: educ. at Westminster Cathedral Sch. and City of London Coll.; served in Great War 1914-18; entered civil service 1920; British Far Eastern Consular Service (Japan) 1925; Pres. of Dairen Cosmopolitan Club 1937. Present post: British Pro-Consul, Dairen since 1937. Address: c/o British Consulate, Dairen.

Eguchi, Sadaye 江口定徳

Businessman; b. Apr. 1, 1865, Kochi-ken; bro. of Shojo Eguchi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1887; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Mgr. Nagasaki and Moji br.; Vice-Chief, Mining Dept. Head Office; Mng.-Dir. of same; Vice-Pres. S. M. R. Co. 1931-32. Present post: Member House of Peers; Vice-Chairman Dojin-kai; Aud. Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co. Address: 36 Honmura-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Eh Le-chun 額勒春

Official; b. 1879, Inner Mongolia. Career: Gov. Eastern Puteha; Councillor, Gov.'s Office of Heilungkiang 1926. Present post: Gov. Hsingan East Prov. Manchoukuo since 1932. Address: c/o Hsingan East Prov. Office, Chalantun, Manchoukuo.

Ehara, Tsunaichi 江原綱一

Foreign Service; b. Nov. 15, 1886, Okayama-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923; served Dairen, Tsingtao, Hankow and Yingkow Maritime Customs 1923-33; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. Harbin Customs 1933; Chief Gen. Affairs Dept. Harbin Special Muni.; Vice-Gov. Chientao Prov. 1937-38. Present post: Counsellor Manchoukuo Leg. in Berlin since 1938. Address: Manchoukuo Legation, Berlin, Germany.

Elked, Anthony

Exchange Broker; b. Oct. 1873, Budapest, Hungary; s. A. Elked. Career: grad. Com. Acad. Budapest; Officer, Royal Hungarian Cav.; Austria Jute Spin.

Works, Vienna; Credit Lyonnais Paris, London, etc.; joined Russo-Asiatic Bk., St. Petersburg in 1898, later in China; Sub-Mgr. in Japan for 14 yr.; came to Japan 1903; apptd. Adv., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr. Foreign Dept. 74th Bk.; served Park-Union Foreign Bkg. Corp. Tokyo; est. himself as Foreign Exchange Broker 1921; decorated by 2nd Class order St. Stanislaus of Imperial Russia. Address: 270 Honmoku Motomachi, Yokohama.

Elm, Paul From

Manager, The East Asiatic Co., Ltd. for Kwantung Leased Territory since 1928; b. 1896, Copenhagen. Career: in service of present firm in Manchuria since 1919. Address: The East Asiatic Co., Dairen.

Endo, Ryukichi 遠藤隆吉

Educator; D. Litt.; b. Oct. 2, 1874, Machashi; s. Senjiro Endo; m. Natsuko, d. late Shuji Izawa. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; Prof. Higher Normal Sch. and Waseda, Toyo, Ni-hon, Kokugakuin and Shukyo Univs. successively since 1900; recd. deg. 1907; founded Sociological Research Inst. 1907, Research Inst. of Divination Arts 1914, Sugamo Mid. Sch. 1922, Sugamo Com. Sch. 1923 and Sugamo Higher Com. Sch. 1928; has long devoted in promotion of Orientalism, advocated Stout Educationalism and for exhibition of characteristics of private educ. Present post: Dir. Sugamo Gaku-en. Address: 2639 Nishi-Sugamo 2-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Endo, Ryusaku 遠藤柳作

High Official; b. Mar. 18, 1886, Saitama-ken; 2nd s. Kogoro Endo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Sec. Govt.-Gen. of Chosen; Chief Ind. Dept. Tokyo-ku; Chief Home Affairs Dept. Chiba-ken; Gov. Aomori-ken and Miye-ken; M.P. 1928; Pres. Musashino Ry. Co.; Gov. Kanagawa-ken, Aichi-ken; Dir. Gen. Affairs Bd. of Manchoukuo; Member House of Peers 1936-39. Present post: Chief Sec. to Cabinet since Aug., 1939. Address: 1448 Ikebukuro 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Esaki, Maumi 江崎眞澄

Banker. See 1936 issue.

Evans, Garnet Chesterfield

Metallurgist; b. Apr. 1887, Queenstown, New Zealand; s. James H. Evans; married in 1919. Career: attended Auckland Grammar Sch.; grad. Waihi Sch. Mines, with Gold Assayer's and Mill Superintendent's Licenses granted by New Zealand Govt.; worked for various Mining Companies in N. Z. and joined present co. 1910. Present Post: Metallurgist Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. Address: Hokuchin, Heianhokudo, Chosen.

(F)**Fan Han-sheng 范漢生**

Foreign Service; b. 1882, Anhwei Prov., China. Career: grad. Hosei Univ. of Japan; 1st Class Interpreter Yenki-hsien; Adv. Negotiation Office of Kirin Prov. 1918; served Foreign Office of Nat. Govt. of China as Sect. Chief; Cons.-Gen. to Keijo 1934; participated in foundation of Provisional Govt. of China Dec. 1937; again apptd. Cons.-Gen. to Chosen by Provisional Govt. of China Feb. 1938. Present

post: Cons.-Gen. of Provisional Govt. of China at Keijo. Address: Chinese Cons.-Gen., Keijo, Chosen.

Farmer, Percival

Hon. Vice-Consul for Norway and Acting Consul for Netherlands at Yingkow since 1922; b. 1884, Yingkow; s. Charley Farmer, H.B.M. Consular Service. Career: 3 yr. in Belgium & France during Great War. Address: The Bund, Yingkow, Manchoukuo.

Feng Han-ching 馮涵清

Businessman; b. 1892, Kaiping, Fengtien Prov. Career: studied Law and Econ.; Court Judge; Dir. Peking-Fengtien Ry. Bur.; Chief Ind. Dept. Fengtien Prov.; Justice Min. 1932-37; accorded privilege of former post. Present post: Vice-Pres. Manchuria Ind. Development Corp. since 1937. Address: Hsinking.

Feng Kuang-min 馮廣民

Official; b. 1882, Shenyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Peking Higher Normal Sch. 1914; Chairman Fengtien Educ. Assn. 1922; Principal Fengtien Prov. 3rd Middle Sch.; Gov. Panshan-hsien; Chief Secr. Tungpeh Univ. 1928; Councillor Fengtien Prov. Office; Gov. Hsifeng-hsien; Gov. Chinghsien upon foundation of Manchoukuo 1933; Dir. Civil Affairs Dept. of Chinchow Prov. Office 1934; Dir. Social Affairs Bur. People's Welfare Dept. 1937; Mayor of Harbin 1938-39. Present post: Gov. Peian Prov. Manchoukuo since 1939. Address: Peian, Manchoukuo.

Finn, Koren

Diplomat; B.L.; b. May 1878 at Oslo; s. August Laurentius Koren, superior army surgeon; m. Gulborg Bing. Career: Secr. Foreign Office 1902; served Cons.-Gen., Kobe 1905; Vice-Cons., Bilbao 1908; Secr. Leg. in St. Petersburg 1909; Acting Cons.-Gen. Hamburg 1910; Rotterdam 1911; Cons., Montreal 1912; Special Mission in Tokyo 1917; Cons.-Gen. Melbourne 1917; Charge d'Affaires en Pied Lisbon 1921; Min. on special mission 1925; Min. Lisbon 1931; Min. 1st Class in Tokyo, Nanking, Bangkok, 1935. Present post: Norwegian Min. to Japan, China and Thai. Address: Norwegian Legation, 17 Aoyama Takagi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Fleisher, Benjamin W.

Publisher; B. Ph.; b. Jan. 1870, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.; n. American; s. Simon B. Fleisher, mfr. Career: grad. Univ. of Pennsylvania 1889. Present post: Publisher of Japan Advertiser and Trans-Pacific. Address: Onden, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Fleisher, Wilfrid

Journalist; b. Nov. 1897, Philadelphia, Penn., U. S. A.; s. B. W. Fleisher, publisher; m. Greta Sundberg of Stockholm. Career: educ. Charterhouse, Surrey, Eng. and Columbia Univ. N. Y. 1919; Correspondent with A. E. F. Siberia during War; Correspondent United Press in Paris 1921-24; Correspondent United Press 2nd Assembly League of Nations; Business Mgr. Japan Advertiser 1924-25; Washington Correspondent N. Y. Times 1925-29. Present post: Mng.-Ed. The Japan Advertiser; Correspondent The New York Herald Tribune in Japan since 1929. Address: The Japan Advertiser, Tokyo.

Fowler, William Kirk

Electrical Engineer; A.B. & B.Sc. in E.E. (Univ. of Nebraska); b. Apr. 11, 1893, Scribner, Nebraska; s. William Kirk Fowler, educator; m. Ethel Mary Baker.

Career: Mgr. for Japan, Intl. Gen. Elec. Co.; Dir. Tokyo Elec. Co., Ltd. 1936-39; Counsellor Tokyo Shibaura Denki K. K. Address: 2370 Arajuku 1-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Frazar, Everett Welles

Businessman; b. Aug. 1867, Shanghai, China; s. Everett Frazar, businessman. Career: grad. Stevens Inst. of Tech., Hoboken, New Jersey, U. S. A. 1890 with deg. M. E.; Pupil of Thomas A. Edison 1891; arrived at Yokohama 1896. Present post Pres. Frazar Estate Co.; Sr. Partner Frazar & Co.; Vice-Pres. America-Japan Society and Pan-Pacific Club. Address: c/o Frazar Estate Co., Yaesu Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Fu (see also Hu)

Fuchida, Taro 淵田太郎

Businessman; b. Mar. 31, 1890, Miye-ken. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch. 1911; joined C. Itoh & Co. and served at its head office in Osaka; Mgr. Tsingtao, Tientsin, Hankow br. successively; Tokyo Br. 1924-36. Present post: Dir. C. Itoh & Co. Address: C. Itoh & Co., Osaka.

Fuchs, Carl

Baron; Businessman; b. Sept. 14, 1881, Vienna; s. Baron Victor Fuchs, Lawyer and M.P. Career: grad. Technical Univ. in Vienna; Repr. of Skodaworks in Czechoslovakia for China and Japan. Present post: Gen.-Mgr. of Andrews & George Co., Inc. Address: Yamato Hotel, Mukden, Manchoukuo.

Fuchs, Walter

Educator; Ph.D.; b. Aug. 1902. Career: grad. Berlin Univ. 1925; specialized in Far Eastern lang. and history; asst. in Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; in Manchuria since 1926. Present post: Lecturer Manchuria Med. Coll., Mukden; Prof. Catholic Univ. since 1939. Address: 2 Kuan-chieh, Antingmen nei, Peking.

Fuetterer, E. O.

Businessman; b. Nov. 1893 at Kirrlach, Germany; s. O. Fuetterer; m. Grete Wiechers. Career: educ. in Germany 1900-11; joined Shanghai German firm 1911-13; military service at Tsingtao 1913-14; Controller of Hongkong & Shanghai Bk. at Mukden and Harbin. Present post: Mng.-Dir. I. I. Tschurin & Co., Ltd., Harbin. Address: c/o I. I. Tschurin & Co., Ltd., New Town, Harbin.

Fujihara, Ginjiro 藤原銀次郎

Businessman; b. June 1869, Nagano-ken; s. Mobei Fujihara. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1891; founded Matsue Nippo; joined Mitsui Bk.; transferred to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr., Shanghai, Anoy, Taihoku br. and Timber Dept. of Head Office; nominated Peer 1929; made inspection tour of Canada and U. S. 1935; Pres. Oji Paper Mfg. Co.; Founder of Fujihara Engrg. Coll. 1939. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Chairman Oji Paper Mfg. Co.; Pres. Tohoku Shinko Pulp Co., Hokkaido Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Uryu Hydro-Elec. Co. Address: 121 Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Fujii, Keinosuke 藤井啓之助

Diplomat; b. Mar. 1888, Gunma-ken; s. Naonjiro Fujii. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; Chief Translation, Teleg., Personnel, Correspondence sect., Foreign Office successively; 1st Secr. Emb. London; Cons.-Gen., Hamburg; Council-

lor Emb. Berlin, Washington, London; Min. to Czechoslovakia 1937-39. Address: Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Fujii, Kosuke 藤井浩祐

Sculptor; See 1935 issue.

Fujii, Masuki 藤井眞透

Engineer; D.E.; b. Jan. 1889, Miyazaki-ken; s. Ujiumi Fujii. Career: grad. Civil Engrg. Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; Civil Engr. Hyogo-ken, Meiji Shrine Construction Bur., Earthquake Disaster Relief Office, etc.; Research Engr. Research Bur. of Public Works, Home Dept.; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; sent abroad 1930; sent to Manchoukuo 1934, 1938. Present post: Chief Civil Engrg. Laboratory Home Office. Address: 382 Totsuka-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Fujii, Otoo 藤井乙男

Educator; D. Litt.; b. July 14, 1868, Hyogo-ken; s. Ichiro Fujii. Career: Prof. 4th Higher Sch., 8th Higher Sch. and Kyoto Imp. Univ. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Mem. Imp. Acad. Address: 53 Omiya Tajiri-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Fujii, Shin-ichi 藤井新一

Educator; M.A.; LL.D.; b. Aug. 1892, Kagawa-ken; s. Uhei Fujii. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; Univ. of Southern Calif.; Boston Univ.; Columbia Univ.; attended Washington Conf. 1921-22; Dir. Nat. League of Univ. Profs. Tokyo since 1932. Present post: Prof. Waseda and Hosei Univ.; Lecturer Nihon Univ. Address: 11 Otsuka Kubo-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Fujii, Takaharu 藤井崇治

Official; b. July 1, 1894, Hiroshima-ken; 2nd s. Kito-ta. Career: grad. German Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1921; entered Communications Dept.; served Osaka and Sapporo Communications Bur.; attached to Emb. in Eng.; Dir. Communications Bur. Kwantung Prov. 1933, Sapporo Communications Bur. 1935; Dir. Postal Affairs Bur. Communications Dept. 1938; Vice-Pres. Elec. Power Control Preparation Bur. of same. Present post: Chief 1st Dept. Elec. Bd. Communications Dept. since 1939. Address: Communications Dept., Tokyo.

Fujikawa, Yasushi 藤川靖

Official; b. July 30, 1892, Tokyo; s. Torakichi Kono; adopted by Toyojiro Fujikawa. Career: grad. Political Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; passed Higher Civil Service Examination 1916; Sect. Chief of several Local Communications Bur.; sent to France for inspection; Private Secr. to Communications Min. 1934; Dir. Teleg. & Tel. Bur. of Dept. of Communications. Present post: Dir. P. O. Life Ins. Bur. Ins. Bd. Welfare Dept. since 1938. Address: Ichigaya Sadowara-cho 2-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Fujinami, Masashi 藤波正

Surgeon Lt.-Gen.; M.D.; b. Aug. 18, 1881, Oitaken; s. Hisabumi Fujinami. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; joined military service; studied in Eur. 1917; Instr. Military Med. Coll.; listed on reserve. Present post: Pres. Japan Red Cross Hosp. Address: 58 Yokotera-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Fujino, Megumu 藤野恵

Official; b. Apr. 16, 1894, Hiroshima-ken; bro. Kan Fujino, businessman. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; Commissioner Niigata-ken; Commissioner Social Bur.; sent to Eur. & Amer. 1927; Secr. Social Bur. 1931; Gov. Kagawa-ken 1935; Dir. Tech. Educ. Bur. 1936-37. Present post: Dir. Common Educ. Bur. Educ. Dept. Address: 41 Otsuka Naka-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Fujinuma, Shohei 藤沼庄平

Ex-Official; b. Feb. 17, 1883, Tochigi-ken; s. Tomozo Wakatabe, later adopted by Tomojiro Fujinuma. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; Chief Police Dept. Nara-ken, Kagoshima-ken, Kyoto-fu, Osaka-fu; Gov. Ibaraki-ken, Niigata-ken; Gov. Tokyo-fu; Metropolitan Police Chief 1932-34; Chief Secr. of Cabinet. Present post: Member House of Peers. Address: 500 Koyama-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Fujioka, Jokichi 藤岡淨吉

Businessman; See 1936 issue.

Fujisawa, Ikunosuke 藤澤巖之輔

Privy Councillor; b. July 1859, Miyagi-ken; s. Kakeyoshi Fujisawa. Career: studied law in Tokyo and became lawyer 1880; Chairman Sendai Muni. Assembly; Permanent Mem. and Pres. Miyagi Pref. Assembly; elected to Diet 13 times; Parl. Vice-Min. Communications Dept.; same Home Dept.; Com. & Ind. Min.; Speaker, House of Repr.; Councillor Meiji Shrine Construction Bur.; Temporary Mem. Legislation Investigation Cttee., etc. Present post: Privy Councillor since 1934. Address: 25 Uenohara-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Fujishima, Takeji 藤島武二

Painter (western style); b. Sept. 18, 1867, Kagoshima; s. Kempo Fujishima. Career: studied painting with Togaku Hirayama, Japanese Painter of Shijo Sch. 1881, oil painting under Hosui Yamamoto with Gyokuzho Kawabata; in Paris & Rome as student of Dept. of Educ. 1905-13. Present post: Court Artist; Prof. Tokyo Sch. of Fine Arts since 1908. Address: 12 Akebono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Fujita, Eisuke 藤田栄介

Diplomat; See 1937 issue.

Fujita, Eitaro 藤田平太郎

Businessman; Baron; b. Oct. 1869, Osaka; s. Denzaburo Fujita. Career: studied at Keio Univ.; went to Eng. for study, 1888; during 10 years' stay chiefly studied mining; Dir. O. S. K., Japan Fire Ins. Co., Kitahama Bank, Nikkan Gas Co., etc. Present post: Pres. Fujita-Gumi, Fujita Mining Co. Address: 41 Sekiguchi Dai-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Fujita, Hisanori 藤田尚徳

Admiral; b. Oct. 1880, Tokyo; s. Hisonju Fujita, principal of Kogyokusha Middle Sch. Career: grad. Nav. Staff Coll.; Cap. Kirishima; Secr.-Gen. Nav. Tech. Dept.; Chief Personnel and Protocol Sect. of Navy Dept.; Dir. Yokosuka Nav. Arsenal; Dir. Nav. Tech. Dept.; Vice-Min. of Navy 1932; Comdr.-in-Chief Kure Nav. Station 1934-36; Supreme War Councillor 1936-39; listed on reserve Apr. 1939. Address: 1448 Naka-Meguro 4-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Fujita, Ken-ichi 藤田謙一

Businessman; b. Jan. 5, 1873 at Hirosaki. Career: grad. Meiji Univ.; entered business; elected M.P. Present post: Repr. Partner Fujita G.K.; Pres. Nagato Colliery Undertakings Co.; Dir. Hokkaido Colonization Co.; Adv. Taiwan Kogyo K.K. Address: 539 Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo.

Fujita, Masasuke 藤田政輔

Businessman; b. Feb. 24, 1889, Yamaguchi-ken; bro. Yoshisuke Aikawa; adopted by Fujita family. Career: grad. Chem. Course, Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1915; est. Fujita Laboratory. Present post: Pres. Fujita & Co., Nippon Sulphuric Acid Co.; Dir. Chuo Fire & Accident Ins. Co. Address: 77 Tango-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Yasuaki 藤原保明

Official; b. Mar. 20, 1889, Kumamoto-ken; s. Chujiro Fujiwara. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; entered Communications Dept.; sent to Eur. and Amer. for study; attended Foreign World Postal Conf. 1924; Chief Foreign Mail Sect.; Dir. Teleg. Affairs Bur.; Sec. Communications Dept.; Dir. Postal Affairs Bur., Manchoukuo 1932-35; Dir. Osaka Communications Bur. 1936-38. Present post: Pres. Aviation Bur. Communications Dept.; Chief Central Aeronautic Research Inst. Address: Communications Dept., Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Sakuhei 藤原咲平

Meteorologist; D. Sc.; b. Oct. 1884, Nagano-ken; s. Mitsuzo Fujiwara. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; recd. deg. 1915. Present post: Mem. Imp. Acad.; Dir. Central Meteorological Observatory; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: c/o The Central Meteorological Observatory, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, Ai-ichiro 藤山愛一郎

Businessman; b. May 22, 1897, Tokyo; s. Raita Fujiyama. Career: grad. Political Dept. Keio Univ. 1922; studied in Eur. & Amer.; Dir. Musashino Elec. Co. Present post: Vice-Pres. Nippon & Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres. Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co., Shusei-sha, Nippon Nat. Cash Register Co.; Dir. Taiwan Takushoku K.K., Kokkwa Conscripton Ins. Co., Nikka Life Ins. Co., Kyodo Trust Co., East Manchuria Ind. Co., Tokyo Stock Exchange, etc. Address: 14 Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, Raita 藤山雷太

Businessman; deceased 1939; See 1939 issue.

Fujiyama, Kazuo 藤山一雄

Official; See 1937 issue.

Fukai, Eigo 深井英五

Privy Councillor; b. Nov. 1871, Gumma-ken. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ. 1891; journalist 1893-1900; entered Bk. of Japan 1901; attended Paris Peace Conf. 1919; Washington Disarmament Conf. and Geneva Intl. Econ. Conf. 1921; Govt. Del. Intl. Conf. London 1933; Gov. Bk. of Japan 1935-37; Mem. House of Peers 1937-38. Present post: Privy Councillor since 1938. Address: 51 Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Fukao, Ryutarō 深尾隆太郎

Businessman; Baron; b. Jan. 19, 1877, Osaka; s. Motomu Fukao. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com. 1899. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since

1938; Chairman Toyo Elec.-Chemical Ind. Co.; Pres. Nanyo Takushoku K. K.; Dir. Toyo Aluminium Co. Address: 30 Ichigaya Naka-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, Hachiro 福原八郎

Businessman; b. Nov. 1874, Fukuoka; s. Isaku Motoki, adopted by Nobuzo Fukuhara. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1899; Dir. and Chief Engr. of Tokyo Works, Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; made inspection tour of Eur. & Amer. Present post: Pres. Nambu Takushoku K.K. Address: 28 Higashi-Shinano-machi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, Shinzo 福原信三

Businessman; b. July 25, 1883, Tokyo; s. late Anobu Fukuhara, businessman. Career: grad. Chiba Med. Coll. 1907, Columbia Univ., U. S. A., 1911; made special study of manufacturing and sales of toilet preparations in New York for many yr.; returned home and started Fukuhara Shiseido with his brother 1916. Present post: Pres. Shiseido Co., Ltd. Address: 278 Chojamaru, Kamiosaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Fukui, Kikusaburo 福井菊三郎

Businessman; See 1936 issue.

Fukukita, Yasunosuke 福喜多靖之助

Businessman; b. Mar. 16, 1874, Miye-ken; s. Hedahei Fukukita. Career: grad. Higher Sch. Course Doshisha 1898; Stanford Univ. 1904; Non-Official Staff, Amer. Emb. in Tokyo, 1906; made inspection tour of U. S. A. and Canada 1935. Publication: "Chano-Yu, Tea Cult of Japan". Present post: Councillor to Dirs. Oji Paper Mfg. Co.; Dir. Japan Wire Cloth Co. Address: 48 Honmura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Fukumoto, Junzaburo 福本順三郎

Official; b. July 1882, Hyogo-ken; s. Dr. Kosaku Fukumoto. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1905; joined Chinese Customs Service. Present post: Dir. Dairen Customs, Manchoukuo since 1932. Address: 3 Iki-machi, Dairen.

Fukumoto, Sadaki 福本貞喜

Businessman; b. Aug. 1888, Kumamoto-ken. Career: grad. Nagasaki Higher Com. Sch.; joined Yamashita S.S. Co. 1910; Mng. Dir. same; Dir. Yamashita G.K.; Aud. Yamashita Mining Co.; Mng. Dir. Hanshin Harbor Co. Present post: Pres. Tohoku Trading Co.; Dir. Mito Elec. Ry. Co., Niashi Tanko Kisen K.K. Address: 8 Shimo-Osaki 2-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Fukuoka, Hajime 福岡一

Exporter & Importer; M.A.; b. April 1890, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Kamezo Fukuoka. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1915; Univ. of Southern Calif., U.S.A., 1918. Present post: Proprietor Tokyo Kogyo Boeki Shokai (1937); Special Repr. of Johns-Manville Int. Corp., New York. Address: 122 Denyenchoufu 4-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Fukushima, Eisaku 福島英朔

Businessman; b. Nov. 11, 1885, Gunma-ken. Career: grad. Political Course Keio Univ.; served Mitsubishi Concern 1912-17. Present post: Pres. Heijo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Vice-Pres. Chosen Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 33 Yamate-cho, Heijo-ku, Chosen.

Fukuyama, Zenjiro 福山善治郎

Businessman; See 1936 issue.

Funabashi, Kiyokata 舟橋清賢

Viscount; b. Dec. 1891, Tokyo; s. Suiken Funabashi; Peer. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Bk. of Japan; Parliamentary Councillor of Justice 1934-36. Present post: Member House of Peers since 1925. Address: 1908 Sanno 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Funada, Kazuo 船田一雄

Businessman; b. Dec. 1877, Ehime-ken; s. Nobue Funada; m. Toyo, d. Seibi Honda. Career: grad. German Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha. Present post: Chairman Mitsubishi Trading Co.; Dir. Mitsubishi Elec. Mfg. Co.; Exec. Dir. Nanyo Takushoku K. K. Address: 37 Nando-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Funatsu, Tatsuichiro 船津辰一郎

Ex-Diplomat; b. Aug. 9, 1873, Saga-ken; s. Saikichi Funatsu. Career: Student Interpreter of Foreign Office 1904; served in Russo-Japanese War; apptd. Chancellor, Foreign Office, serving at Chefoo, Tientsin, Shanghai, Yinkow, Chicago, New York; Vice-Con. Nanking 1905; Cons. Hongkong 1908; same, Nanking; Sec. Leg. at Peking 1914; Cons.-Gen. Tientsin 1919, Shanghai, 1923. Present post: Dir.-Gen. Japanese Mill Owners' Assn. Shanghai since 1926. Address: c/o Yokohama Specie Bank Bldg., Shanghai.

Furukawa, Toranosuke 古河虎之助

Businessman; Baron; b. Jan. 1887, Tokyo; s. Ichibei Furukawa; m. Fujiko, y. sis. Marquis Jutoku Saigo. Career: grad. Mining & Metallurgy Course Columbia Univ. 1907; toured Eur. & Amer. to inspect mining industry; founder of Furukawa Concern; created Baron 1919. Present post: Pres. Furukawa Gomei Kaisha, Furukawa Coal Mining Co., etc. Address: 30 Wakamiya-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Furukawa, Torasaburo 古川虎三郎

Businessman; b. July 1881, Ehime-ken. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1905; entered Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; promoted Mgr. Ship Dept. 1926; Japanese Maritime Employers' Del. to Gen. Conf. Intl. Labour Organization at Geneva 1936. Present post: Dir. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha since 1937; Pres. Toyo Marine Transportation Co.; Acting-Pres. Nippon Shipping Exchange. Address: Shuomi-dai-machi 1-chome, Suma-ku, Kobe.

Furusho, Motoo 吉莊幹郎

General; b. Sept. 14, 1882, Kumamoto-ken; s. Kan Furusho. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1903. Military Staff Coll. 1912; Dir. Personnel Bur. Army Dept.; Chief 1st Dept. Gen. Staff Office; Comdr. 11th Div.; Vice-Min. of Army 1935-36; Dir. Military Air Service Dept.; Comdr. Taiwan Army 1937; Comdr.-in-Chief Japanese Forces in S. China 1938. Present post: attached to Gen. Staff Office since 1938; Supreme War Councillor. Address: c/o General Staff Office, Tokyo.

Furuta, Keizo 古田慶三

Businessman; b. May 1867, Nagano-ken; s. Shigetake Furuta. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1891. Present post: Pres. Showa Coal Co.; Dir.

Teikoku Fuel Ind. Co. since 1938. Address: 555 Denyen-chofu 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Furuta, Shun-nosuke 古田俊之助

Businessman; b. Oct. 1886, Kyoto-ku; s. Kazuma Inouye, adopted by Furuta family. Career: grad. Mining & Metallurgical Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; joined Sumitomo firm; Mng. Dir. Sumitomo Metal Ind. Present post: Chairman Sumitomo Metal Ind.; Mng. Dir. Sumitomo Honsha, Ltd., Manshu Kokan K.K.; Dir. Sumitomo Life Ins. Co., Dai Nippon Airways Co. Address: 359 Nakano, Motoyama-mura, Hyogo-ken.

Futagami, Hyodi 二上兵治

High Official; b. Feb. 25, 1878, Toyama-ken; s. Kyotaro Futagami. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; Councillor Communications Dept.; Sec. Communications Dept.; Judge Court of Administrative Litigation; attended World Teleg. Conf.; Chief Sec. Privy Council. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Court of Administrative Litigation since 1934. Address: 1573 Kami-Meguro 6-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Fuwa, Kumao 不破熊雄

Businessman; See 1938 issue.

(G)

Gallois, Edme Henri

Foreign Service; b. Nov. 1878 Provins (Seine et Marne); s. Maurice Gallois, judge; m. Marie-Rose Pairard; n. French. Career: served French Emb. Tokyo 1903-18; Cons. Keijo 1918-26; Polit. Sect. Foreign Office, Paris 1927-37. Present post: French Cons.-Gen. at Yokohama since 1937. Address: 185 Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Gansmoen, Thorleif B.

Hon. Cons. for Norway at Kobe and Osaka since 1928; n. Norwegian; b. May 1879 in Vesteraalen, Norway. Address: 45 Harima-machi, Kobe.

Gastmeier, Carl

X-Ray-Engineer; b. Feb. 20, 1904, Hamburg, Germany; m. Anni Gastmeier. Career: Engr. for X-Ray for technical and medical purposes for Sanitas, Berlin and Seifert, Hamburg. Address: c/o Schmidt Shoten, Ltd., Muromachi, Tokyo; 123-A Takenomaru, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Geary, John Richard

Financier and Executive; b. 1872, Albany, New York. Career: Dir. Tokyo Elec. Co.; Nipponophone Co.; Columbia Gramophone Co.; Shibaura Engng. Works; Japan Steel Products Co.; Nippon Kokusan Kogyo; Frazar Estate Co. Address: 527 Yaesu Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Genda, Matsuzo 源田松三

Official; b. Oct. 1, 1899, Hiroshima-ken; s. Haruhichi Genda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923; entered Finance Dept.; Supt. Sapporo Revenue Office; Chief Fin. Sect. Kwantung Govt. 1927-32; entered Manchoukuo Govt. service; Dir. Revenue Bur. Finance Dept.; Dir. Personnel Bur. Gen. Affairs Bd. Present post: Vice-Gov. Pinkiang Prov. Manchoukuo since 1939. Address: Pinkiang Prov. Office, Harbin.

Geoffrey, I. Larkins

Diplomat; b. Feb. 3, 1898, Shanghai, China; s. F. Larkins; n. Norwegian. Present post: Cons. for Norway at Dairen. Address: c/o W. H. Winning & Co., P. O. Box 134, Dairen.

Gerds, Adolf

Exchange Broker; 1st Order of Vasa, Sweden; b. May 1876, Malmö, Sweden; m. Marie Weinberger. Career: grad. Malmö Högre Almänna Läroverk; after 4 years' commercial training in Hamburg, Germany, came to Japan and joined A. Meier & Co. 1896; Partner same firm 1910-17; Swedish Vice-Cons. Yokohama 1906-16; Cons. 1919; Dir. Winkel & Gedde, Ltd. Kobe & Yokohama 1918-22. Address: c/o Elked & Gerds, 14 Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Gerde, R. Hüsrev

Diplomat; b. Edirne, Turkey; s. Gen. Mehmet dei Pasa. Career: started his career as Mem. Gen. Staff Office of Turkish Republic; is a close friend of Pres. Kâmil Atatürk; Mil. Attaché in Athens, later Comdr. in Balkan War and Great War; elected Rep.; apptd. Min. to Hungary 1924; stayed in London at negotiation for peace as Turkish del. of Nat. Govt. of Ankara for several times; Min. to Bulgaria 1926-30; to Iran 1930-34. Present post: Turkish Amb. to Japan since 1936. Address: Turkish Embassy, Tokyo.

Germain, Robert

Foreign Service; B.A.; b. Oct. 1896 at Paris; s. Paul Germain, agronomist; m. Dubreux. Career: grad. Univ. of Paris, Oriental Lang. Inst. Paris; Vice-Cons. Peking 1922-26; Cons. Keijo 1926-29; Vice-Cons. Shanghai 1930; Cons. Swatow 1930-31; Nanking 1931-32; Vice-Cons. Tientsin 1932-35; First Sec. French Leg. Peking 1935; Cons. Adjoint, Emb. Peking 1935-36. Present post: French Cons. at Mukden since 1937. Address: French Consulate, Mukden.

Giorgis, Giorgio

Captain (Italian Royal Navy); Naval Attaché; b. Apr. 23, 1897, Rome; s. Giovanni Giorgis, univ. prof. Career: grad. Naval Coll. 1915; served on board Italian Warships; served during the Italo-Turkish War 1911-12, World War 1915-18; grad. Army Staff Coll. and Nav. Staff Coll. Address: 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Godô, Takuo 伍堂卓雄

State Minister, D.E.; Ordnance Vice-Admiral; b. Sept. 1877, Kanazawa; s. Takuji Godô. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imperial Univ. 1901; entered naval service; Chief Ordnance Dept. Kure Naval Dockyard; Steel Mfg. Dept. of same; Ordnance Testing Dept.; Chief Aviation Dept. Hiro Arsenal; sent to Eur. & Amer. 6 times; Chief Kure Nav. Dockyard 1924; attached to Nav. Tech. Dept. 1927; retired 1928, Dir. S.M.R. Co.; Pres. Showa Steel Works 1934-36; Min. of Com. & Ind. in Hayashi Cabinet 1937; visited Germany as Goodwill Mission 1937; Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Nippon and Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind. 1938-39; Dir. Tokyo-Yokohama Elec. Ry. Co. 1939; Minister of Agr. & For. 1939. Present post: Min. of Commerce & Ind. since Aug. 1939. Address: 36 Kikui-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Goedicke, Alfred E.

Mgr. for Japan, Chem. Construction Corp.; b. 1879,

Leoben, Austria; s. Eward Goedicke, Steel Works Mgr. Career: grad. Karlsruhe Univ.; went to Amer. Mgr. & Dir. in various chem. works. Address: 1733 Fukazawa-machi 4-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Goh, Seinosuke 郷誠之助

Businessman; Baron; Ph.D.; b. Jan. 8, 1865, Tokyo; s. Baron Junzo Goh. Career: went to Germany to study economy 1884; recd. Ph.D. 1890; entered business 1895; high taxpayer Tokyo-fu; Pres. Japan and Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind. till 1937; retired from active business 1937. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since 1911. Address: 28 Kami-Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Goko, Kiyoshi 郷古潔

Businessman; b. Nov. 1882, Iwate-ken; s. Tamasa-buro Goko. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; joined Mitsubishi; Mgr. Hankow and Wakamatsu Br. Mitsubishi Trading Co.; Dir. and Bus.-Mgr. Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co. 1928; Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Aircraft Co. 1932. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.; Dir. Manchuria Aeronautic Co., Japan Airways Co. since 1938. Address: 645 Yamanouchi, Kita-Kamakura, Ohfunamachi, Kanagawa-ken.

Goto, Fumio 後藤文夫

Former State Minister; b. Mar. 1884, Oita-ken; s. Yoshitomo Goto. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; Police Chief Aomori-ken; went to Eur. and Amer. for inspection 1917; Councillor, Home Dept. 1919; Sec. to Home Min. 1920; Dir. Police Bur. Home Dept. 1922; Sec.-Gen. Taiwan Govt. 1924-28; Pres. Japan Young Men's Assn. 1930; nominated Peer; Agr. & For. Min. in Saito Cabinet 1932-34; Home Min., 1934-36. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 29 Konno, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Goto, Ichizo 後藤一藏

Businessman; M.A.; b. Sept. 25, 1893, Iwate-ken; s. Shimpei Goto, statesman; m. Haruko. Career: grad. Haverford Coll., Penn., Columbia Univ., N. Y. 1919; Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Mng.-Dir. Yahagi Suiryoyu K. K. Address: 53 Sangenya-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Goto, Itsuo 後藤巖尾

Foreign Service; b. Sept. 1898, Aichi-ken. Career: grad. Polit. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1922; entered foreign service 1922; Eleve-Cons. at London 1924, Singapore 1927; Vice-Cons. 1927; served Asia Bur. 1929, Personnel Sect. 1930; 3rd Sec. Leg. Canada 1933; 2nd Leg. Sec. 1933. Present post: Chief 1st Sect. Cultural Undertakings Dept. Foreign Office. Address: Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Goto, Keita 五島慶太

Businessman; b. Apr. 1882, Nagano-ken; s. Kikue-mon Kobayashi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir. Supervision Bur., Ry. Dept. 1920; resigned and entered business. Present post: Pres. Tokyo-Yokohama Elec. Ry. Co.; Mng.-Dir. Tokyo Rapid Transit Ry. Co.; Dir. Sangu Express Elec. Ry. Co., etc. Address: 49 Hasedo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Goto, Kunihiko 後藤國彦

Businessman; b. July 2, 1891, Oita-ken; s. Mitsuhiro Goto. Career: grad. Hosei Univ. 1911; Chief Econ. Sect. of Yomiuri Shimbun; entered business. Present

post: Pres. Narita Ry. Co., Keisei Elec. Ry. Co. Address: 35 Kuruma-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Goto, Teiji 後藤悌二

Businessman; b. June 1894, Tokyo. Career: grad. German Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. 1912; entered Ry. Dept. 1914; sent to Eur. & Amer. for study 1921; Chief Accounts Sect. Financial Bur. Ry. Dept. 1924; Dir. Financial Bur. same; transferred to Tokyo Municipal Office and apptd. Dir. Elec. Bur. same. Present post: Vice-Pres. North China Ry. Co. since 1939. Address: Peking, China.

Gould, Randall

Journalist; b. June 22, 1898, Excelsior, Minn., U.S.A. Career: Newspaper work in Chicago, Springfield, Ill., Minneapolis, San Francisco, Honolulu, Tokyo, Peking, Manila, New York, Shanghai. Present post: Editor Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury; Chief Far Eastern Correspondent Christian Science Monitor; Shanghai Repr. Time Magazine. Address: c/o Shanghai Evening Post, 19, Ave. Edward VII, Shanghai, China.

Gourley, Louis H.

Foreign Service; M.A.; A.B.; b. Oct. 17, 1889, Springfield, Illinois, U.S.A. Career: Consular officer at Vera Cruz, Mexico; Warsaw, Poland; Lourenco Marques, Africa; Port Elizabeth Un. of S. Africa; Washington D.C.; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Hongkong, Shanghai and Tsingtao, China. Present post: Amer. Cons. at Kobe. Address: c/o American Consulate, Kobe.

Grandgerald, C. P.

Mng.-Dir. Toyo Otis Elevator K.K.; b. Mar. 22, 1888, U.S.A. Address: c/o Toyo Otis Elevator K.K., Naka-6-gocho 1-chome, Kamata-ku, Tokyo.

Grew, Joseph Clark

Diplomat; A.B. (Harvard Univ. 1902); LL.D. (George Washington Univ. 1926); b. May 1880, Boston; s. of Edward Sturgis Grew. Career: grad. Groton Sch. 1898; Harvard Univ. 1902; travelled extensively in Europe & the East; Clerk in Cons.-General Cairo 1904; Vice-Consul Cairo 1904-06; 3rd Sec. Amer. Emb. Mexico City 1906-07; St. Petersburg 1907-08; 2nd Sec. Emb. Berlin 1908-11; Sec. Emb. Vienna 1911-12; Sec. Emb. Berlin 1912-16; Counselor of same 1917; Counsellor Emb. and Chargé d'Affairs at time of break of diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary Vienna 1917; assigned to Dept. of State Washington May 1917; Acting Chief Western Europe Affairs Div. Mar. 1918; attended Pre-Armistice Negotiations Versailles as Sec. Amer. Delegation Oct.-Nov. 1918; Sec.-Gen. Am. Commission to negotiate Peace with rank of E.E. & M.P. Paris Nov. 1918; assigned as Am. Sec. on Intl. Secretariat of Peace Conf. Jan. 1919; E.E. & M.P. to Denmark 1920; to Switzerland 1921; Am. Repr., Conference on Near Eastern Affairs Lausanne 1922-23; negotiated and signed Treaty with Turkey 1923; Am. Unofficial Repr. with Temporary Mixed Comm. of League of Nations for control of Traffic in Arms Geneva & Paris 1924; Under Sec. of State 1924-27; served as Chairman Personnel Examining and Sch. Boards of Foreign Service and as Mem. Central Comm. Am. Red Cross; Amb. to Turkey 1927-32. Present post: Amer. Amb. to Tokyo since 1932. Address: American Embassy, Tokyo.

Guillain, Robert

Correspondent; LL.D. (Paris Univ.); b. Sept., 1908, Bellevue, France; s. Marcel Guillain, engr. Career: formerly in London and Paris br. of Havas. Present post: Correspondent for Havas News Agency in Tokyo. Address: c/o Domei Tsushin Sha, 7 Nishi Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Gunji, Shigeru 郡司茂

Hotel Mgr.; b. May 1897, Chiba-ken; s. Fukutaro Gunji. Career: grad. Okura Higher Com. Sch.; joined Imp. Hotel, Tokyo 1924; was in France, Eng., Germany, Italy, Amer. to study hotel business 1930-33. Present post: Mgr. Hotel New Osaka since 1934. Address: 19 Imazu Urakaze, Nishinomiya City.

(H)

Hachisuka, Masauji 蜂須賀正氏

Naturalist; Marquis; b. Feb. 15, 1903, Tokyo; s. Marquis Masaaki Hachisuka. Career: grad. Magdalene Coll. Cambridge; went on expeditions to Egypt 1923-24; Arctic Region in Iceland 1925; Corsica Is. 1925 & 1926; French North Africa 1927; Philippine Islands 1929; Belgian Congo, Africa 1931. Address: 9, Mita Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Hachiya, Teruo 蜂谷輝雄

Foreign Service; b. Oct. 4, 1895, Tokyo-fu; s. Kazu-suke Hachiya. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1919; entered Foreign Office; Vice-Cons. Hamburg; Cons. Mukden; 2nd Sec. Emb. Washington; Cons. Vancouver; Cons.-Gen. Mukden and Commissioner Kwantung Govt. 1933; 1st Sec. Emb. London; Dir. Cultural Undertakings Dept. Foreign Office 1938; Counsellor Emb. in Poland since 1939. Present post: Min. to Bulgaria since 1939. Address: Japanese Leg., Bulgaria.

Hackett, H. W.

B.L.L. n. American; s. Geo. W. Hackett, editor. Career: grad. Berea Coll. 1915; P.G. Work Columbia Univ., New York; Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.; Publication: Articles on institutional finance and intl. topics. Present post: Treasurer, Kobe Coll. Address: c/o Kobe College, Nishinomiya.

Hamada, Kunimatsu 濱田國松

Parliamentarian; deceased 1939.

Hammitzsch, Horst

Educator; Dr. Phil.; b. Nov. 1909, Dresden; m. geb. Grummt Charlotte. Career: grad. Gymnasium; entered Leipzig Univ. Phil. Fakultät and studied languages of Eastern Asia, Mongolian, Chinese and Japanese. Author of "Hirata Atsutane", etc. Present post: Prof. German 8th Higher Sch. since 1933. Address: 13 Nakayama-cho 5-chome, Nagoya.

Han Yun-chieh 韓雲階

State Minister; b. 1893, in Chinchow, Kwantung Province. Career: grad. Nagoya Higher Tech. Sch. 1917; Pres. Toa Ind. Co.; Pres. Asia Flour Mills; Dir. Harbin Exchange. Dir. Harbin Trust Co.; Councillor Heilungkiang Prov. Office 1931; Dir. Ind. & Finance Bureau same 1932; Mayor of Hsinking 1935-37. Present post: Minister of Finance & Commerce, Manchoukuo. Address: Dept. of Fin. & Com., Hsinking.

Hanaoka, Toshio 花岡敏夫

Lawyer. See 1938 issue.

Hanaoka, Yoshikuni 花岡善之

Businessman & Engr.; b. Mar. 20, 1886, Nagano-ken. Career: grad. Elec. Course Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. 1909; served Mitsui Mining Co. 1909-12; Chief Elec. Sect. Tagawa Coal Mine 1913-17; Chief Engr. & Mgr. Suchow Elec. Light Co., China 1917-25; Vice-Chief Bus. Dept. Tokyo Elec. Power Co. 1927; Chief Kagemori Factory Tokyo Hatsuden Co. 1929; Dir. & Chief Chichibu Factory Nihon Elec. Ind. Co. 1929-37. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Kamogawa Nickel Co. Address: 7 Konno-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hanawa, Sanjiro 花輪三太郎

Foreign Service; b. Mar. 1898, Yamagata-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1922; Judge 1925; joined Foreign Office; Cons., Mukden, Liaoyang, Tieling and Chengchiatum 1931, concurrently Chinchow 1932. Present post: Cons. at Hsinking since 1933. Address: Japanese Consulate-General, Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Hanawa, Yoshiyuki 花輪義教

Foreign Service; b. Aug. 1892, Yamanashi-ken. Career: grad. Polit. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. 1921; Eleve-Cons. Canton and later Ottawa 1922, Seattle 1927; Cons. 1929; 3rd Sec. Emb. Manchoukuo 1932; 2nd Emb. Sec. 1933; 1st Sec. Emb. Peking 1936; Sec. Foreign Office; Cons.-Gen. at Nanking 1938. Present post: Cons.-Gen. at Hankow. Address: Japanese Cons.-Gen., Hankow, China.

Hanta, Ryohei 範多龍平

Businessman; b. Dec. 15, 1899, Osaka; s. Ryotaro Hanta, businessman. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. Keio Univ. 1925; made inspection tour of Eur. & Amer.; returned home 1930; Pres. Honetsu-ban Seizo K. K.; Aud. Osaka Marine & Fire Ins. Co. and Osaka Kiko (Machinery) K. K. Present post: Pres. Hanta Shoten K. K. Address: 130 Kitano-cho 3-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

Hara, Keitaro 原敬太郎

Vice-Admiral. See 1938 issue.

Hara, Kunimichi 原邦直

Official; b. Dec. 11, 1890, Shimane-ken; s. Gonzaburo Hara. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; entered Finance Dept.; Chief Kokura and Yokohama Revenue Offices; Bank Inspector; Chief Investment Sect. and Deposits Sect. Finance Office; Dir. Revenue Supt. Bur. 1935-36; Econ. Adv. Kwantung Army 1936-37; Dir. Tokyo Revenue Supt. Bur. 1937. Present post: Vice-Pres. Manchurian Affairs Bd. since 1937. Address: 330 Juniso, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Hara, Kunizo 原邦造

Businessman; b. June 19, 1883, Osaka-fu; adopted s. Rokuro Hara. Career: grad. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1907; went to Eng. & Amer. as Mem. Businessmen's Mission 1921; Japanese Del. Intl. Chamber of Commerce Conf. Washington 1931. Present post: Pres. Aikoku Life Ins. Co.; Chairman Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co., Oriental Tobacco Leaves Co., Takasago Iron Works, Kyowa Mining Co.; Dir. Mitsui Bk., Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Tokyo Gas Co., etc.; Aud. S.M.R. Co., etc. Address: 325 Kitashinagawa 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hara, Ryuzaburo 原龍三郎

Educator; D.E. See 1935 issue.

Hara, Seimei 原清明

Businessman; b. Oct. 31, 1882, Saga-ken; s. Chuzo Kanezaki; adopted by Hara family. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; invited by Chuan Han Ry. Co., Szechwan, China; Engr. Oita & Saitama Pref.; resigned 1923; joined Hunter & Co.; Dir. Osaka Kikai Kosakusho 1924; Chairman 1919. Present post: Pres. Osaka Kikai Kosakusho. Address: Shuidera-machi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka.

Hara, Takatsugu 原孝次

Businessman; b. Mar., 1885, Nagano-ken; s. Yasubei grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; Paymaster Sub-Lt.; Hara; m. Kura, 3rd d. Hikogoro Ogura. Career: later joined Okura & Co. 1910. Present post: Chairman Okura Doboku K.K.; Dir. Okura-kumi. Address: 43 Torigoe, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama.

Hara, Yasusaburo 原安三郎

Businessman; b. Mar. 10, 1884. Career: grad. Com. Coll., Waseda Univ. 1909; Mng.-Dir. Kinko-do Publishing Co.; Pres. same; Mng.-Dir. Japan Explosives Co. 1923. Present post: Pres. Japan Explosives Co. Ltd., Chosen Explosives Co., Chugai Mining Ind. Co., Chosen Spin. & Weaving Co., Teikoku Dye-stuff Mfg. Co., Kyowa Leather Co., Ishin Chem. Ind. Co., Chugai Sangyo Co., Shinshin Concrete Ind. Co.; Dir. Yingkow Spin. & Weaving Co., Manchuria Hemp Mfg. Co., North Manchuria Gold Mining Co.; Adv. Manchuria Tobacco Co.; Pres., Dir., Adv., & Aud. of several other companies. Address: 20 of 3, Fujimi-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Hara, Yoshimichi 原義道

Official; LL.D.; b. Feb. 13, 1867, Nagano-ken; s. Kosaku Hara. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; Probationer and Councillor, Agr. & Com. Dept.; admitted to bar 1893; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ., Waseda and Chuo Univ., recd. deg. 1907. Dir. Mitsui Trust Co. 1924; Justice Min. 1927. Present post: Vice-Pres. Privy Council since 1938; Chairman Educ. Investigation Council. Address: 2 Fujimi-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Harada, Kametaro 原田龜太郎

Businessman; b. Mar. 1886, Osaka; s. Genjiro Harada. Career: succeeded to family estate. Present post: Pres. Harada Trading Co. Address: 37 Urakuchō, Nishinari-ku, Osaka.

Hasegawa, Kiyoshi 長谷川清

Admiral; b. May 1883, Fukui-ken; s. Jichu Hasegawa. Career: grad. Nav. Acad. 1903; Nav. Staff Coll.; Sec. to Navy Min.; Nav. Attache Emb. Washington; Chief 1st Sect. Personnel Bur. of Navy; Capt. "Nagato"; Chief Staff Yokosuka Nav. Station; Comdr. 2nd Submarine Squadron; Chief 5th Sect. Nav. Tech. Dept. 1930; Vice-Min. of Navy; Comdr. in-Chief 3rd Fleet 1936; fought in Sino-Japanese hostilities 1937; Dir. Kure Nav. Arsenal. Present post: Comdr. in-Chief Yokosuka Nav. Station since 1938. Address: c/o Yokosuka Nav. Station.

Hasegawa, Motokichi 長谷川元吉

Foreign Service; b. Mar. 1888, Shimane-ken. Career: grad. Eng. Course Toko Sch. of Foreign Languages 1910, Eng. Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; joined 2nd Sect. Com. Bur. Foreign Office 1919; passed Foreign Service Exam. 1921; Chancellor to Emb. in London 1922; Vice-Cons. at Shanghai 1926; served London 1934; delegated to Conf. of Commercial Problems between Japan and Dutch East

Indies at Java 1934; 3rd Sec. Emb. since 1935. Present post: Cons. at Shanghai. Address: Japanese Cons.-Gen., Shanghai, China.

Hasegawa, Tetsutaro 長谷川鐵太郎

Businessman; b. Jan. 1884, Tokyo; s. Viscount Torao Komeda; adopted by Kiyo Hasegawa. Career: grad. Keio Univ.; Mass. Inst. of Tech. and Yale Univ. Present post: Pres. Dainichi Elec. Wire Co.; Dir. Yokohama Rubber Co., Manchuria Elec. Wire Co., Furukawa Elec. Ind. Co. Address: 118 Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Denzaemon 橋本傳左衛門

Educator; D. Agr.; b. July 1887, Saitama-ken; s. Genshichi Hashimoto. Career: grad. Agr. Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; Hypothec Bk. of Japan 1910-19; recd. deg. 1920; went to Eur. & Amer. for study; Lecturer Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1924; Dean of same 1924-26 & 1933-35; Adv. Kwantung Army 1934. Present post: Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. Address: 50 Kitashirakawa Ogura-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Hashimoto, Keizaburo 橋本圭三郎

Businessman; b. Sept. 22, 1865, Nagaoka City; s. Yajuro Hashimoto; m. Chiseko, sister of Asataro Yamane. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; Sec. Privy Council; Councillor, Legislation Bureau; Dir. National Debts Consolidation Bureau, Finance Department; Dir. Finance Bureau of same; Vice-Minister of Finance; same of Agr. & Com.; nominated Peer 1912. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Nippon Oil Co., Amagasaki Artificial Oil Co. Address: 353 Nishi-Okubo 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Kisaku 橋本喜作

Businessman; b. Feb. 1873; s. Shigeji Hashimoto. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ.; joined Osaka Pref. Commercial Museum, Econ. Dept. Osaka Mainichi Publishing Co.; went to China to research cotton ind.; studied trust business in Amer. Present post: Pres. Osaka Harbour Land Co., Hamadera Real Estate Co.; Mng.-Dir. Daido Shokusan Co.; Aud. Hanwa Elec. Ry. Co.; Mem. Osaka Rotary and Osaka Club. Address: Hamadera-Koen-mae, Osaka-fu.

Hashimoto, Kwanichi (Kwansetsu) 橋本關一

Painter; Court Artist; b. Oct. 1883, Kobe; s. Kaikwan Hashimoto. Career: studied Chinese Classics & Poems under father; Japanese Painting with Seijo Takeuchi; won Special Choice twice and 2nd Prize 3 times in Educ. Dept. Fine Arts Exhibition. Address: Ginkakuji-mae, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Hashimoto, Manyemon 橋本萬右衛門

Businessman; b. June 1892, Fukushima-ken; s. Manyemon Hashimoto, Sr. peer. Career: studied banking in Eur. & Amer. Present post: Pres. Hashimoto & Co., Koriyama Godo Bk., Koriyama Godo Shoken K.K., Kaisei-sha; Chairman Koriyama Warehousing Co., Koriyama Rotary Club; Dir. Koriyama Jidosha K.K., Adachi Mining Co.; Adv. Koriyama Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Tahoku Shinko Aluminium K.K., etc. Address: 747 Takinogawa-cho, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Saneaya 橋本實榮

Count; b. Mar. 5, 1891, Tokyo; s. Sanehide Hashimoto. Career: grad. Peers' Sch.; Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Agr. & Commerce Dept.; Commr. Agr. & Forestry Dept.; Sec. to Prime

Minister 1929; Parliamentary Councillor Home Office 1934-36. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 146 Aza-Takinosawa, Oiso-machi, Kanagawa-ken.

Hashimoto, Shin-ichi 橋本信一

Businessman; b. Dec. 1882, Osaka-fu; s. Juichiro Hashimoto. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1904. Present post: Pres. Settsu S.S. Co. Address: 123 Aioi-cho, Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken.

Hashimoto, Tatsujiro 橋本辰二郎

Businessman; b. May, 1868, Oita-ken; s. Yuzo Hashimoto. Career: grad. Senshu Univ.; Aud. Japan Typewriter Co.; Pres. Nagasaki Iron Works; Dir. Fukagawa Dockyard Co.; same Hashimoto Trading Co. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Chairman Yamashita Cokes Co., Nagasaki Shimbun-sha, etc. Address: 12 Kojimachi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Toranosuke 橋本虎之助

High Official; Lt.-Gen.; b. June 6, 1883, Kanazawa; s. Masayo. Career: grad. Military Acad.; Military Staff Coll.; Attache Emb. U.S.S.R.; Comdr. Cav. 25th Reg.; Chief Staff Tokyo Defence Army Hdqrs.; Chief 2nd Sect. Gen. Staff Office; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. Gen. Staff Office; Army Vice-Min. 1934; retired active service. Present post: Dir. Central Hdqrs. of Manshukoku Kyowa-kai (Concordia Assn.); Vice-Pres. Privy Council Manchoukuo. Address: 411 Kenkoku-Kodo, Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Hashimoto, Utaro 橋本卯太郎

Businessman; b. Mar. 1869, Okayama-ken; s. Zenzaburo Hashimoto. Career: grad. Mech. Engrg. Course Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. 1894; Chief Mech. Dept. Nippon Beer Co.; amalgamating 2 competing beer breweries of Sapporo and Osaka; apptd. Chief Tech. Dept. of new firm 1916; Dir. Yokohama Glass Mfg. Co. and Nippon Glass Ind. Co. Present post: Dir. Dai-Nippon Brewery Co.; Aud. Tokyo Hat Co. Address: 50 Kageoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hasumi, Yasushi 菊見安

Official; b. Apr. 6, 1891, Ibaraki-ken; 2nd s. Morinori Hasumi. Career: grad. Eng. Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1916; joined Agr. & For. Dept.; Chief Cooperative and Rice Sect.; Dir. Rice Bur. Present post: Vice-Min. of Agr. & For. since 1939. Address: 862 Nishi Shinjogawa 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hasunuma, Shigeru 蓮沼善

Lt.-Gen.; b. Mar. 26, 1883, Kanazawa; adopted s. Iwao Hasunuma. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1903 and Military Staff Coll.; served 10th Div. and Gen. Staff Office; sent to Eur. and Amer. for inspection; Instructor Cavalry Sch. and Military Staff Coll.; Aide-de-Camp to H.I.M. the Emperor; Chief Educ. Dept. of Cavalry Sch.; Comdr. 2nd Brig.; Cavalry-Inspector; Comdr. 9th Div. and Central Air Defense Hdqrs. Present post: Chief Aide-de-Camp to H.I.M. the Emperor since 1939. Address: 1304 Yoyogi Tomigaya-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hata, Sonosuke 畑惣之助

Businessman; b. Feb. 1879; s. Asaki Hata. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; Mgr. Hokkaido Ind. Co.; with Asano Concern since 1917. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Asano Portland Cement Co., Chosen. Address: 1290, Sugamo 6-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Hata, Shunroku 畑俊六

General; b. July 1879, Tokyo; s. Yoshikata Hata. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1901; Chief Secy. Gen. Staff Office; Comdr. 4th Field Heavy Artillery Brig.; Chief 4th Dept. Gen. Staff Office; 1st Dept. same; Artillery Inspector; Comdr. 14th Div. 1933; Chief Army Air Service Dept.; Inspector-Gen. Military Educ.; Comdr.-in-Chief Japanese Forces in Shanghai 1938; Supreme War Councillor 1939; Chief Aide-de-Camp 1939. Present post: Minister of Army since Aug. 1939. Address: Army Dept., Tokyo.

Hatai, Shinkishi 畑新喜司

Educator; Ph.D.; LL.D.; b. Mar. 1876, Aomori-ken; s. Idzumi Hatai. Career: grad. Tohoku Gakuin; studied Zoology & Neurology at Chicago Univ.; Ph.D. 1903; Prof. Wister Inst. of Anatomy & Biology 1918; studied Zoological Physiology in U.S.A. 1928; LL.D. 1933. Present post: Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ.; Dir. Asamushi Marine Biological Station, Aomori-ken; Dir. Palau Marine Station for Tropical Biology. Address: 17 Kotodai-dori, Sendai.

Hatakeyama, Toshiyuki 畑山敬行

Journalist; b. Dec. 4, 1882, Nara-ken; s. Yoshitoshi Hatakeyama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; entered Communications Dept.; Dir. Nagoya Communications Bur.; same Postal & Teleg. Bur.; same Teleg. Affairs Bur.; Dir. Taiwan Elec. Power Co. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Domei Nat. News Agency. Address: 251 Hyakunin-cho 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Hatoyama, Hideo 鳩山秀夫

Lawyer; LL.D.; b. Feb. 7, 1884, Tokyo; bro. Ichiro Hatoyama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; Asst. Prof. same 1910; studied Civil Law in Germany and France; Prof. Civil Law Tokyo Imp. Univ.; recd. deg. 1917; attended League of Nations Assembly, Geneva 1917; Econ. Conf. Genoa 1922. Address: 89 Kobinata-daimachi 3-chome, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hatoyama, Ichiro 鳩山一郎

Parliamentarian; b. Jan. 1, 1893, Tokyo; s. Kazuo Hatoyama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; Chairman Tokyo Muni. Assembly; Chief Secy. Tanaka Cabinet; Vice-Pres. Enthronement Commission; Educ. Min. in Inukai Cabinet; same Saito Cabinet 1932-34; visited Eur. as People's Mission on Sino-Japanese Hostilities 1937; Mem. Regency Cte. of Seiyukai. Present post: M.P.; Dir. Seiyukai Party. Address: 10 Otowa 7-chome, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hatta, Yoshiaki 八田嘉明

Ex-State Minister; b. Sept. 14, 1879, Tokyo; s. Noriaki Hatta. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; Engr. Rys. Dept.; Dir. Construction Bureau; Vice-Minister of Railways 1926-29; elected Peer 1929; Vice-Pres. S.M.R. Co. 1932-35; Supreme Adviser same 1936; Chairman Tohoku Shinko Kagaku K.K.; Pres. Tohoku Kogyo K.K. & Tohoku Shinko Denryoku K.K. 1937-38; Minister of Overseas Affairs 1939; Minister of Commerce & Industry 1939. Address: 73 Kamifujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Hattori, Bunshiro 服部文四郎

Educator; M.A.; Ph.D.; D. Econ.; b. Jan. 8, 1878, Shiga-ken; s. Matashichi Hattori. Career: grad. Polit. Course Waseda Univ. 1902; Princeton Univ.; Berlin Univ.; Chief Secy. Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Dir. Chamber of Com. & Ind. of Japan; Pres.

Japan Times; Delegate and Vice-Pres. Pan-Pacific Commercial Conf. 1922. Present post: Prof. Waseda Univ.; Hon. Cons. of Guatemala. Address: 11 Waseda-Minami-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Hattori Unokichi 服部宇之吉

D.Litt.; died 1939.

Hauchecorne, Jean Pierre

Educator; b. Feb. 1908, Paris; s. Armand Hauchecorne, diplomat; n. French. Career: Secy. French Cons. Kobe 1931-33; student of Japanese Litt., Music, Arts, History and other Oriental subjects. Present post: Prof. in French Lang. & Litt. at Shizuoka Higher Sch. since 1933. Address: 36 Kita Ando, Shizuoka.

Havilland, W. A. de

M.A. (Cantab.); Patent Attorney; Oversea Mem. Chartered Inst. of Patent Agents, London; b. Aug. 31, 1872, England. Career: Prof. of English Fourth High Sch. 1898-1904, Higher Normal Sch.; Principal Sch. for Foreign Children, Tokyo; resident in Japan since 1893; author of "A.B.C. of Go". Address: 446 Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo.

Hayakawa, Naose 早川直瀬

Educator; D. Agr. See 1935 issue.

Hayakawa, Shigezo 早川茂三

Businessman; b. Apr. 1882, Tokyo; s. Mitsunosuke Hayakawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; joined Mitsubishi; Chief, Ship Dept.; Gen.-Mgr. Head Office. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Trading Co. Address: 1113 Zoshigaya 7-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, Taizo 早川退蔵

Businessman; b. June 13, 1893, Sendai; s. Tomohiro Hayakawa, Ex-Mayor. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. (1919) and Law Coll. (1922). Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Lecturer in Agr. Econ. at Alma Mater 1924-30; managed Hayakawa Farm at Sendai 1930; Dir. Miyagi Shokurin K.K. 1930; Sr. Mng.-Dir. Tohoku Savings Bk. 1933. Present post: Aud. Kamogawa Nickel Co. since 1938. Address: 17 Aza Kajiyashiki, Minami-Koizumi, Sendai.

Hayakawa, Tokuji 早川徳次

Businessman; b. Oct. 14, 1881, Yamanashi-ken; s. Tsunetomi Hayakawa. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. 1908; Secy. S.M.R. Co.; Mgr. Koya Ry. Co.; went to Eur. 1914; studied Tube System in London; Pres. Tokyo Bus Co. (merged into Tokyo Underground Ry. Co.). Present post: Mng.-Dir. Tokyo Underground Ry. Co. Address: 1184 Naka-Meguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Hayami, Hiroshi 蓮水漫

Educator; D.Litt.; b. Oct. 21, 1876, Okayama-ken; s. Jun Hayami. Career: grad. Philosophical Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; Prof. Yamaguchi and 1st Higher Sch.; Lecturer Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof. Keijo Law Coll. 1924; studied in Eur. and Amer.; Prof. Keijo Imp. Univ. 1926. Present post: Pres. Keijo Imp. Univ. Address: 5024 Higashi-Shiken-cho, Keijo, Chosen.

Hayashi, Gonsuke 林権助

Baron; Privy Councillor; deceased 1939.

Hayashi, Hiroto 林博太郎

Count; D.Litt.; b. Feb. 4, 1874; grand s. Count Yasuyuki Hayashi. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp.

Univ. 1899; sent to Eur. 1903, Prof. Peer's Sch. 1904; Master of Ceremonies 1906; Prof. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1909; Tokyo Imp. Univ.; recd. deg. 1919; Pres. S.M.R. Co. 1932-35. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 399 Hatagaya-honmachi 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Hisao 林壽夫

Businessman. See 1936 issue.

Hayashi, Ikutaro 林養太郎

Businessman; b. May 1886, Oita-ken; s. Kempei Ishii; adopted by Toshihisa Hayashi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1890; joined Ry. Dept.; Mgr. Nihon Sea & Land Ins. Co.; was in London as Supt. to agents 1899-1901; Dir. & Mgr. Nihon Fire Ins. Co.; joined Okura-kumi 1909; Mng.-Dir. Okura Mining Co. 1916-28; Dir. Honkeiko Colliery & Iron Works 1928-38; Pres. Okura Fire & Marine Ins. Co. 1928-36. Present post: Pres. Kamogawa Nickel Co. since 1938. Address: 30 of 861 Komaba-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Katsura 林桂

Lt.-Gen. (retired). See 1937 issue.

Hayashi, Kimio 林葵夫

Educator; D. Econ.; b. Sept. 1883, Okayama-ken; s. Tanejiro Fujii; adopted by Kumano Hayashi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Waseda Univ. 1905; recd. deg. 1927. Present post: Chief Librarian and Prof. Waseda Univ. Address: 210 Hatagaya Honmachi 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Kiroku 林毅隆

Educator; LL.D.; b. May 1, 1872, Saga-ken; s. Seishichiro Nakamura; adopted by Takisaburo Hayashi. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Keio Univ. 1905; studied in France 1901-05; Prof. Keio Univ. 1905; Lecturer Tokyo Univ. of Com.; elected M.P. 4 times from Kagawa-ken; attended 3rd World Parliamentary Commercial Cong., Belgium; Councillor Foreign Office; attended Washington Disarmament Conf. 1921; Pres. Keio Univ. Present post: Mem. Imp. Acad.; Dir. Radio Corp. of Japan; Chairman Kohjun-sha. Address: 99 Date, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Senjuro 林銭十郎

General (retired); Former Prime Minister. See 1936 issue.

Hayashi, Yasuhide 林安繁

Businessman; b. Feb. 2, 1876, Ishikawa-ken; s. Bunjiro Hayashi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1901. Present post: Pres. Ujigawa Elec. Power Co., Sanyo Elec. Ry. Co.; Exec. Dir. Nippon Elec. Power Generation & Transmission Co.; Dir. Osaka Bldg. Co., etc. Address: 214 Okamoto, Motoyama-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Hazama, Shigeru 狭間茂

Official; b. Mar. 24, 1893, Hiroshima-ken; 2nd s. Shoichi Mitani; adopted by Mitsuta Hazama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1919; entered govt. service; Councillor Wakayama and Kanagawa Prefs.; Chief Documents Sect. Home Office; sent to Eur. and Amer. for inspection; Secy. to Home Min. and Chief of Personnel Sect. Home Minister's Secretariate 1934; Dir. Sanitation Bur.; Gov. Ibaraki-ken 1938-39. Present post: Dir. Civil Engrg. Bur. Home Office since 1939. Address: Home Office, Tokyo.

Hazama, Shiro 間四郎

Businessman; b. Aug. 1888, Gifu-ken; r. Mokueemon Hazama. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. 1913; joined Shipbldg. Dept., Mitsubishi G.K., 1914; transferred to Kobe works Mitsubishi Elec. Mfg. Co., 1921; Chief of same, 1928; Chief Business Dept., Head Office, 1933. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Elec. Mfg. Co. since 1937. Address: 606, Kita Senzoku-cho, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Healey, Francis George

Missionary; M.A.; B.A.; b. Apr. 1903, England; s. G. J. Healey; m. Mary I. Dixon. Career: studied in Germany and Tokyo; Tutor at Westminster Coll., Cambridge; ordained 1930; arrived Taiwan 1930. Present post: Acting-Principal and Professor of Systematic Theology at Taiwan Theological Coll. Address: Shinro, Tainan, Taiwan.

Hedges, Frank Hinckley

Journalist; A.B.; B.J.; b. Apr. 1895, U.S.A.; s. James H. Hedges, civil engr. Career: diploma, Western Military Academy, Alton, Illinois, 1912; A.B., Drury Coll., 1917; B. J., Univ. of Missouri, 1919; successively News Editor Miami (Oklahoma) Record-Herald; Corpus Christ (Texas) Caller, feature writer Wash., D.C., Herald; Staff of Japan Advertiser Tokyo and Peking, 1920-31; Mng.-Ed. same 1921-27; Chief Far Eastern Bur. Christian Science Monitor 1927-31; Staff Corr., Tokyo, London Times 1930-31; Contributor to Amer., Eng., Japanese magazines; occasional lecturer; Exec. Secy. of Press Cong. of the World, 1934; Tokyo Corr. Wash. D.C., Post and Kansas City (Mo.) Star and Times, 1935; served as Second Lieutenant 64th Pioneer Infantry, U.S.A. during World War; Fellow American Geological Society; Member Asiatic Society of Japan, Amer. Legion, Theta Kappa Nu, Sigma Delta Chi, Phi Alpha Omega, (national pres. same 1917-18), Pi Gamma Mu, Quill and Scroll, Democrat, Congregationalist. Author of "The Kabuki Stage of Japan", 1929, "What Do Americans Think About Japan (bilingual)" 1932, "In Far Japan" 1935. Address: Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

Hessel, Egon

b. May 1904, Duesseldorf, Germany; s. Alexander Hessel, engr. Career: studied at Univ. of Muenster, Tuebingen, Zurich, Bonn, Utrecht till 1928; Pastor in Western Germany 1928-31. Present post: Rev. Die Gemeinde unter dem Kreuz in Japan; Repr. "Confessional Church of Germany. Address: 103 Naka Ichiman-cho, Matsuyama.

Hibino, Masaharu 日比野正浩

Vice-Admiral. See 1938 issue.

Hida, Otoichi 畑田香市

M.D.; b. June 14, 1880, Tokyo; 5th s. Hidenori Nagata; adopted by Kyosai Hida. Career: grad. Saisei Gakusha Med. Sch. 1898; served Govt. Inst. for Infectious Diseases, afterwards removed to present inst.; visited Eur. for inspection 1922-23, during which period attended as Japanese Del. to 2nd Intl. Serological Conf. in Paris. Present Post: Chief Serological Dept. of Kitano Inst. for Infectious Diseases. Address: 3 Nihon-enoki Nishi-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Hidaka, Shinrokuro 日高信六郎

Official; b. Apr. 10, 1893, Fukuoka-ken; 2nd s. Satoru Takahashi; adopted by Shigeki Hidaka. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; passed Higher Civil

Service Exam. and Foreign Service Exam. 1919; attache Emb. France 1920; 3rd Secr. Leg. Sweden; 2nd Secr. Emb. France; delegate Peking Customs Cong. 1925; 1st Secr. Emb. China and Cons.-Gen. at Nanking 1933; Cons.-Gen. at Shanghai 1938-39. Present post: Dir. Econ. Dept. Koa-in (China Affairs Bd.) since 1939. Address: Koa-in, Tokyo.

Higuchi, Mitsuo 樋口光雄

Educator; b. 1890, Aomori-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; Dir. Dairen Com. Sch.; Chief Gen. Affairs Dept. N. Manchuria Special Dist. 1932-34; same, Sankiang Prov. Present post: Dir. Kirin Higher Normal Sch. Address: Kirin Higher Normal Sch., Kirin.

Higuchi, Suketsune 樋口典常

Parliamentarian; b. Jan. 1868, Fukuoka-ken; s. Tsuneuemon Higuchi. Career: grad. Law and Econ. Dept. Chuo Univ., 1890; elected M.P. 5 times since 1912. Present post: M.P. Address: 151 Fukazawa-machi 4-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Hijikata, Hisaakira 土方久微

Ex-Banker; b. Sept. 1870, Hokkaido; s. Hisami Hijikata. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined Bank of Japan; sent to Eng. and Belgium; apptd. Examiner, Investigator and Secy. Dir. Nat. Debt Bur. and Mgr., Business Dept.; Pres. Ind. Bank of Japan; Dir. N.Y.K.; Vice-Pres. Franco-Japonaise Bank; Pres. Kyoritsu Mining Ind. Co.; Vice Pres. Bank of Japan; Pres. same 1928-35. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 763 Sendagaya 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hijikata, Yasushi 土方寧

Educator; LL.D.; (deceased May 18, 1939). See 1939 issue.

Hikida, Eikichi 西田鏡吉

M.P. See 1934 issue.

Hiraga, Yuzuru 平賀譲

Educator; D.E.; Retired Constructor Vice-Adm.; b. Mar. 8, 1878, Hiroshima-ken; s. Hyakuzaemon Hiraga. Career: grad. Shipbldg. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1901; Lecturer Alma Mater; Staff Yokosuka Nav. Arsenal; same, Nav. Tech. Dept.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; went to Eur. & Amer. 1905, 1923 and 1934; Prof. & Dean Engrg. Faculty Tokyo Imp. Univ. Present post: Pres. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1939. Address: 5 Aoyama Minami-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Hiraide, Teizo 平井出貞三

Official; b. Oct. 1891, Yamanashi-ken; s. Kakumatsu Hiraide. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; Secr. to Communication Minister; Chief Planning Sect. Hiroshima Communications Bur.; Secr. Communications Dept.; Dir. Postal Affairs Bur. Communications Dept. Manchoukuo; Vice-Min. of same; resigned Manchoukuo Govt. service; Dir. City Communication Bur. of Tokyo. Present post: Pres. Elec. Bd. Communications Dept. since 1939. Address: 141 Shouan-Kitamachi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Hirano, Mitsuo 平野光雄

Parliamentarian; b. Jan. 1881, Shizuoka-ken; s. Fusajiro Hirano. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1910; Corr. Jiji Shimpō; returned to Diet 6 times; Parliamentary Councillor, Communications Dept. 1934-36. Present post: M.P. Address: 1033 Nakanobu, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Hirano, Nagakatsu 平野長克

Baron; b. Mar. 4, 1895, Tokyo; s. N. Hirano. Mem. House of Peers. Career: Pres. Hyacinth Sho-in; Chief Publication Dept. of Tokyo Wireless Tel. Sch.; Chief-Ed. Auto Times; Secr. Osaka Wireless Tel. Sch.; Councillor Tokyo Wireless Tel. Sch., Nagoya Wireless Tel. Sch.; Chief Ed. Dept. Tokyo Broadcasting Station; Chief Ed. Sect. Kwanto Br. of Japan Broadcasting Assn.; Dir. Life Ins. Assn.; Chief Cultural Research Inst. for Nara Dynasty. Present post: Pres. Nippon Kokushi-in, Nippon Fine Arts Acad., Nippon Kashu-in, Kokoku Shodo-in, Kokoku Kadoin, etc. Address: 11 Senkoma-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Hirano, Ryohei 平野亮平

Businessman; b. Dec. 1879, Nagano-ken; s. Choro Hirano; m. in 1904. Career: grad. Polit. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; served Monopoly Bureau, Finance Dept.; promoted to Dir. same, 1929, retired in 1932. Present post: Dir. Tokuyama Soda Ind. Co., Tokuyama Iron Works, Iwai Shoten. Address: 1513 Yoyogi Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, Kiichiro 平沼騏一郎

Ex-Prime Minister; Baron (cr. 1926); LL.D. b. Sept. 28, 1867, Okayama-ken; s. Shin Hiranuma. Career: grad. Law College, Tokyo Imperial University 1888; Judge 1890; Judge Tokyo Court of Appeal; Dir. Civil and Criminal Affairs Bur. 1906; Justice Minister, 1923; nominated Peer, 1924; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Privy Councillor, 1924; Vice-Pres. Privy Council, 1926-36; Pres. Privy Council 1936-39; Prime Minister 1939. Address: 429 Nishi-Okubo 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, Ryoza 平沼亮三

Businessman; b. Feb. 25, 1879, Kanagawa-ken; s. Kyubei Hiranuma. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1898; returned to Diet twice; high-taxpayer in Kanagawa-ken. Present post: Pres. Tamagawa Elec. Ry. Co.; Vice-Pres. Physical Educ. Society. Address: 12 Nishi Hiranuma-cho 2-chome, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama.

Hirao, Hachisaburo 平生飢三郎

Businessman; Ex-State Minister; b. May 1886, Gifu-ken; s. Tokikoto Tanaka, later adopted by Tadatatsu Hirao. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch.; Asst. Prof. of same; Asst. Dir. Jinsen Customs; Dir. Kobe Commercial Sch.; Mng.-Dir. Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co. for 40 yr.; Chairman Kawasaki Dockyard Co. and Dir. of several other firms; went to South America as Chairman Japanese Econ. Mission to Brazil 1932; Educ. Minister 1936-37; Econ. Adv. to North China 1938-39. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Chairman Nippon Seitetsu K.K., Iron & Steel Federation; Adv. Kamogawa Nickel Co. Address: 18 Kobinata-Daimachi 2-chome, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hirao, Sanpei 平尾辨平

Businessman. See 1937 issue.

Hirasawa, Kaname 平澤要

Official; b. Apr. 1891, Nagano-ken; 2nd s. of Kinzo Hirasawa. Career: grad. German Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Communications Dept.; served various local Communications Bureau as Dir.; Vice-Min. of Communications 1937-38. Present post: Vice-Pres. North China Development Co. since 1938. Address: 28 Chihaya-cho 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Hirase, Yoshio 平瀬愛雄

Banker; b. Apr. 1884, Osaka-fu, s. Ichigoro Hirase. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907. Present post: Dir. Bank of Japan. Address: 10 Komagome Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Hirashima, Toshio 平島敏夫

Businessman; b. November 4, 1891, Miyazaki-ken; s. Shigetuna. Career: grad. English Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; entered Home Office; Chief Local Sect. and Secy. of S.M.R. Co. 1922; Secr. Taiwan Govt. 1928; Private Secy. to Justice Min. 1932-33; elected M.P. (Seiyu-kai) from Miyazaki-ken 1933; Vice-Gov. Chinchow Prov. of Manchoukuo. Present post: Dir. S.M.R. Co.; Mgr. Hsinking Br. same. Address: S.M.R. Co., Hsinking.

Hirata, Johye 平田譲衛

Lawyer; b. 1864, Okayama-ken; s. Kengoro Hirata. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1888; apptd. Lecturer and Councillor Waseda Univ. 1889; commenced practice in Tokyo 1890; Lecturer Law and Jurisprudence Peers' Sch. and Nippon Univ.; went to Eur. for study 1897; removed his main office from Tokyo to Osaka 1899; Pres. of Osaka Bar 1923. Present post: Pres. Osaka Bar Assn.; Adv. Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 80 Hinoue-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Hirata, Tokujiro 平田篤次郎

Businessman; b. Oct. 1872, Gunma-ken; s. Kojuro Hirata. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1893; entered Mitsui & Co.; Mgr. Taiwan and Otaru Br. Chairman Shibaura Engrg. Works. Present post: Dir. Toyo Rayon Co. Address: 228 Togoshi-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Hiratsuka, Tsunejiro 平塚常次郎

Businessman; b. 1881, Niigata-ken; s. Zenji Hiratsuka. Present post: Karafuto Kyodo Fishery Co.; Vice-Pres. Nichiro Fishery Co., etc. Address: 28 Sarugaku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hirayama, Kiyotsugu 平山清次

Educator; D. Sc.; b. Oct. 13, 1874, Miyagi-ken; s. Hirotsugu Hirayama. Career: grad. Astronomy Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; recd. deg. 1911; studied in Amer. 1915; Prof. 1919; Mem. Imp. Acad. 1925. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. Imp. Acad. Address: 911 Komaba-machi, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Hirayama, Matajiro 平山廣二郎

Businessman; b. Nov. 1888, Tokyo-fu; s. Eizo Hirayama. Career: grad. Civil Engrg. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered Ry. Dept.; Dir. Sendai Regional Office 1936; Dir. Construction Bur. Ry. Dept. 1937. Present post: Dir. S.M.R. Co. since 1938. Address: S.M.R. Co., Dairen.

Hirayama, Shin 平山信

Educator; D. Sc.; b. Sept. 9, 1867, Tokyo; bro. Jun Hirayama. Career: grad. Astronomy Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1888; studied in Eng. & Germany; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres. Tokyo Astronomical Observatory. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 1 Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Hirooka, Keizo 廣岡恵三

Businessman; b. Feb. 1876, Osaka; adopted s. Shin-

goro Hirooka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903. Present post: Pres. Daido Life Ins. Co., Kashima Trust Co. Address: 692 Mori, Motoyama-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Hirose, Hisatada 廣瀬久忠

Ex-State Minister; b. Jan., 1889, Yamanashi-ken; s. Hisamasa Hirose. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imperial University 1914; Commissioner Metropolitan Police Board; Chief Police Affairs Department Shiga-ken; Commissioner Social Affairs Bureau Home Office; Chief Internal Affairs Dept. Fukui-ken; Dir. Reconstruction Bur. Home Office; Deputy Mayor of Tokyo 1929; Gov. Saitama-ken; Dir. Civil Engrg. Bur. Home Office 1934-36; Dir. Social Affairs Bur. same; Vice-Min. of Home Office 1937; Vice-Min. of Welfare Dept. 1938-39; Min. of Welfare 1939. Address: 16 Midorigaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hirose, Tamchisa 廣瀬為久

Businessman; b. Feb. 29, 1876, Yamanashi-ken; s. late Hisamitsu Hirose. Career: Chief Senninsan Iron Works, 1907; Dir. Tokyo Elec. Power Co. 1922; Kanto Hydro-Elec. Co. 1926; Toshin Elec. Co. 1927; elected M.P. five times; attended Ry. Cong. 1933. Present post: Dir. Tokyo Elec. Light Co. Address: 103 Aoyama Minami-cho, 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Hirose, Jusuke 廣瀬壽助

Businessman; Lt.-Gen.; b. June, 1875, Hiroshima-ken; s. Ryoaku Hirose. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. 1900; served Military Arms Depot; Comdr. 1st Inf. Brig.; Chief 3rd Dept. Gen. Staff Office; Chief Mil. Transportation Dept.; commanded Bandits Suppression Army in Manchuria 1932; Comdr. 10th Div.; retired active service 1934. Present post: Pres. Manchuria Teleg. & Tel. Co. Address: Manchuria Telegraph & Telephone Co., Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Hirose, Toyosaku 廣瀬豊作

Official; b. Nov. 17, 1891, Kanazawa; s. of Kajima Hirose. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; Chief Yodobashi Revenue Office; Commr. & Secy. Finance Dept.; Chief Investment-Sect. Deposits Bur.; Chief Nat. Loans Sect. Finance Bureau; Chief Documents Sect. Minister's Secretariat 1932-36; Dir. Finance Bureau; Budget Bureau 1936-37. Present post: Dir. Deposits Bur. Finance Dept. Address: 25 Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hirose, Yasutaro 廣瀬安太郎

Businessman; b. Aug. 1881, Kyoto; s. Ainosuke Hirose. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. 1905; entered business; Mng.-Dir. Nomura Bank. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Kokura Trust Co. Address: 136 Yoshinodori 1-chome, Toyonaka City, Osaka-fu.

Hirota, Koki 廣田弘毅

Ex-Prime Minister; b. Feb. 1878, Fukuoka-ken; s. Tokuhei Hirota. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905. Diplo. Probationer, Legation, Peking; Secr. Emb. London; Vice-Dir. Information Bur. Foreign Office; Dir. Eur. & Amer. Bur.; Min. to Netherlands; Amb. to U.S.S.R. 1930-32; Foreign Min. in Saito and Okada Cab. 1933-36; nominated Peer 1937; Prime Min. 1936-37; Pres. Cab. Planning Bd. 1937; Foreign Min. 1937-38; conferred the privilege of former post 1938. Address: 170, Harajuku 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hirota, Ryutaro 弘田龍太郎

Musician; Composer; b. June 1892, Kochi-ken; s. Seiro Hirota, educator. Career: grad. Tokyo Acad. of Music; Prof. same; sent to Berlin for study. Address: 8 of Ha, 3 Yayoi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Hisajima, Sei-ichi 久島精一

Businessman; b. Oct. 1886 Hokkaido; s. Shigeyoshi; m. Tomoko, 2nd d. of Uruhi Kamiyama, Lord-in-waiting in Kinki Hall. Career: grad. Eng. Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; with Sumitomo Concern upon grad.; served Besshi Mines, Sapporo Mining Office and Saka Coal Mine. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Metal Industries since 1938. Address: 345 Ashiya Gonnofuka, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Hisamura, Taneki 久村種樹

Lt.-Gen.; b. Apr. 16, 1883, Shiga-ken. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1903; resided in Eur. during World War; Dir. Military Tech. Researches Inst. 1932-36; Dir. Military Tech. Dept. 1936-39. Present post: undisclosed. Address: 2080 Shimo-Ochiai, Yodo-bashi-ku, Tokyo.

Hishikari, Takashi 菱刈隆

General (retired). See 1936 issue.

Holder, Reginald Tom

Merchant; A.S.A.A.; b. Mar. 1894, Gloucester, Eng.; s. Thomas Holder, civil servant. Career: articulated and served in accountancy profession in Eng. 1912-15; in Singapore 1919-23; War service 1915-19, joined Brunner, Mond & Co. (Japan) in 1923 and became Dir. in 1926. Address: 77 Aza Takigahira, Tarumi-cho, Akashi-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Hollos, Edmond

Hon. Consul for Japan at Budapest; Mng.-Dir. Hungarian Com. Bank; Chief Fiscal Councillor to Royal Hungarian Govt.; b. June 25, 1874, m. Aurelie Neustadt. Address: P.O. Box 508, Budapest, Hungary.

Homma, Sei 本間精

Official; b. Aug. 1895, Niigata-ken; e. s. Keitaro Homma. Career: grad. German Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; Police Chief Gumma, Fukuoka, Yamaguchi and Nagasaki prefs.; Dir. Gen. Affairs Dept. Hokkaido Govt.; Gov. Akita-ken 1937; Dir. Police Affairs Bur. Home Office in Hayashi Cabinet; Gov. Okayama-ken. Present post: Dir. Police Affairs Bur. Home Office since Sept. 1939. Address: Home Office, Tokyo.

Honda, Kotaro 本多光太郎

Educator; D.Sc.; b. Feb. 23, 1870, Aichi-ken; s. Hyozaburo Honda. Career: grad. Science Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; further studied in Eur.; won Imp. Acad. Prize for his research in steel 1916; invented permanent magnet. Present post: Pres. Tohoku Imp. Univ. Address: 21 Shimizu-dori, Komagafukuro, Sendai.

Honda, Kumataro 本多熊太郎

Writer; b. Dec. 1874, Wakayama-ken; s. Uhei Honda. Career: grad. Tokyo Semmon Gakko and Hogakuin and later Univ. of Brussels; Sec. to Foreign Min.; Sec. Leg. and Emb.; Counsellor of Emb. in London during World War; Min. to Switzerland and Austria; Amb. to Germany 1923-26. Address: 1080 Kamimeguro 7-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Honda, Seiroku 本多静六

Educator; D. For.; b. July 1, 1866, Saitama-ken. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; studied at Muenchen Univ. (D. Econ.) 1892; recd. deg. 1899; Prof. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900-27; went to Philippine, Australia, and South China 1903; Eur. & Africa 1907; West Indies and Siam 1913; South Africa & South Amer. 1921; North Borneo 1939. Present post: Emer. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres. Teikoku For. Assn. Address: 95 Sakuragaoka-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Honjo, Shigeru 本庄繁

Baron; General; b. May 1876, Hyogo-ken; s. Tsunemon Honjo. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. 1897; Mil. Staff Coll. 1906; Comdr. Kwantung Army; Adv. to Chang Tso-lin; directed mil. campaign during Manchurian Incident; Supreme War Councillor; Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor 1933; retired from active service. Present post: Pres. Relief Bd. of Military Affairs since 1938. Address: 8 Uenohara-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Hoama, Masaharu 本間雅晴

Lt.-Gen.; b. Nov. 1888, Niigata-ken; s. Kenkichi Honma. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1907; Military Staff Coll. 1915; Military Attache in London 1918, in India 1922; Chief Military Publicity Sect.; Comdr. Inf. 1st Reg. Address: War Office, Tokyo.

Honma, Yoshihige 本間好茂

Banker; b. Nov. 1858, Niigata-ken. Career: grad. Eng. Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; Prof. 4th Higher Sch. 1908; Inspector Archives & Documents Dept. Bank of Japan; Sr. Mng.-Dir. Dai-ichi Mutual Savings Bank. Present post: Pres. Dai-ichi Mutual Savings Bk. since 1938. Address: 27 Haraikata-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Horai, Ichimatsu 實来市松

Banker; b. Nov. 3, 1881, Osaka; s. Matsu Horai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; joined Sumitomo Bank; served Tokyo and Yokohama Br.; with Ind. Bank of Japan since 1913. Present post: Gov. Ind. Bank of Japan; Exec.-Dir. Nippon Elec. Power Generation & Transmission Co. since 1939. Address: 476 Yoyogi Hattudai, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hori, Bunpei 堀文平

Businessman; b. Feb. 1882, Okayama-ken; s. Toshio Hori. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. 1904; joined O.S.K., Fukushima Spin. & Weaving Co. 1912. Present post: Pres. Meisei Spin. & Weaving Co. Meisei Rayon Co. Address: Hibangaoka, Kawanishi-machi, Hyogo-ken.

Hori, Keijiro 堀啓次郎

Businessman; b. Jan. 1867, Ishikawa-ken; s. Gohri Hori. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1893. Present post: Adviser Osaka Syosen Kaisha; Dir. Sumitomo Bank. Address: 660 Hirao, Minomura, Osaka-fu.

Hori, Takeo 堀丈夫

Lt.-Gen.; b. Sept. 1881, Nara-ken; s. Shigenobu Hori. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1902; Comdr. 6th Air Bat.; Ch. Air Service Sec. Army Dept.; Mem. Military Tech. Council; Chief Supply Sect. Army Air Service Dept.; Dir. Tokorozawa Aviation Sch.; Dir. Army Air Service Dept. 1934; Comdr. 1st Div. 1935.

retired from active service. Present post: Gen.-Dir. Teikoku Aviation Assn. since 1939. Address: 182 Shoho-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Hori, Yoshiatsu 堀義實

Ex-Diplomat; b. Feb. 5, 1885, Kagoshima-ken; s. Yukio Hori. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. 1908; entered diplomatic service 1908; Priv. Sec. to Foreign Min. 1919-22; Chief Diplomatic Mission attached to Expeditionary Force to Siberia 1922; Cons.-Gen. London 1923-25; Councillor Emb. at Peking and London 1924-31; Min. to Mexico. Present post: Exec.-Dir. Domei News Agency. Address: 1 Mita Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Horikiri, Zenbei 堀切善兵衛

Parliamentarian; b. May 1882, Fukushima-ken; s. Ryohei Horikiri. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1903; went to U.S.A., England and Germany to study finance and economics; apptd. Prof. Keio Univ.; joined Jiji Shimpo; Sec. to Finance Minister; Councillor, Finance Dept.; Sec. to Prime Minister; Parl. Councillor. Dept. of Agr. & Com.; attended World Parl. Conf.; visited Europe after World War; Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Finance in Saito Cabinet, 1932-34. Present post: M.P.; Dir. Seiyu-kai Party. Address: 5 Ichigaya Tamachi 2-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Horikiri, Zenjiro 堀切善次郎

Parliamentarian; b. September 1884, Fukushima-ken; s. Ryohei Horikiri. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imperial University 1909; entered Home Department; Dir. City Planning Bureau; Dir. Civil Engrg. Bureau; Governor, Kanagawa-ken; Chief Reconstruction Bur.; Mayor of Tokyo 1929; Vice-Min. Overseas Affairs; Dir. Legislation Bur. 1932; Chief Sec. to Saito Cab. 1932-34. Present post: M.P. Address: 27 Takata Oimatsu-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Horikoshi, Seiroku 堀越清六

Businessman; b. Nov. 1885, Okayama-ken. Career: grad. Civil Engrg. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; entered Ry. Dept.; sent to Eur. & Amer. for study 1922; served local construction offices as Chief; Chief Planning Sect. Construction Bur. Ry. Dept. 1933; Dir. Hiroshima Regional Ry. Office 1937-38. Present post: Dir. Constr. Bur. Ry. Dept. since 1938. Address: c/o Ry. Dept., Tokyo.

Horikoshi, Tetsuzo 堀越鐵藏

Ex-Dir. Bank of Japan. See 1938 issue.

Horinaga, Sadami 堀永定省

Businessman; b. Nov. 1883, Tokyo; s. Yurin Horinaga. Career: grad. Okura Higher Commercial Sch. 1906; studied abroad; with Teikoku Seishi Co. since 1916. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Teikoku Seishi Co. Address: c/o Teikoku Seishi Co., Osaka Gas Bldg., Hirano-machi, Osaka.

Horinouchi, Kensuke 堀内謙介

Diplomat; b. Mar. 1886 Hyogo-ken; s. Reijun Horinouchi. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; apptd. Attaché, Japanese Leg. China 1911; Sec., Emb., London 1916; Sec. Del. to Paris Peace Conf.; Chief 2nd Sect. of Eur. & Amer. Bur.; Cons.-Gen. Tsingtao 1923; 1st Sec. Emb., London; Sec.-Gen. to Del. to sign Peace Pact at Paris 1928; Councillor Emb.; Chargé d'Affaires, China 1929; Councillor Emb., Wash. 1930; Cons.-Gen. New York 1931-34.

Dir. Amer. Bur. 1934-36; Vice-Foreign Min.; Chairman China Planning Ctte. Present post: Amb. to U.S.A. since 1938. Address: Japanese Emb., Wash. D.C., U.S.A.

Horiuchi, Ryohei 堀内良平

Businessman; b. Nov. 3, 1870; Yamanashi-ken; s. Touemon Horiuchi. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.); Mem. Yamanashi Pref. Assembly and Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres. Fed. of Motorcar Unions; Councillor Tokyo Motor Bus Co. and Fuji-Minohu Ry. Co.; Pres. Fuji Sanroku Elec. Ry. Co., Fuji Sanroku Land Co., Mt. Minobu For. Assn. Present post: M.P.; Pres. Japan Motor Bus Assn. Address: 308 Yoyogi Sanya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Horiuchi, Takeki 堀内干城

Diplomat; b. Mar. 1889, Nara-ken. Career: grad. Polit. Course Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1915; Eleve-Cons. at Hongkong; del. 1st Conf. of League of Nations at Geneva 1920; 2nd Sec. Emb. London 1927; del. Intl. Conf. for Abolition of Prohibition and Limitation of Exports and Imports at Geneva 1927; Cons. at Shanghai 1929; 2nd Sec. Leg. China June 1929; 1st Leg. Sec. 1930; Mem. League of Nation's Research Committee to China 1932; 1st Sec. Emb. China 1935; Cons.-Gen. Tientsin; Counsellor Emb. China 1938-39. Present post: Dir. Eastern Asia Bur., Foreign Office. Address: Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Hoshijima, Jiro 星島二郎

Lawyer; b. November 1887, Yamagata-ken; s. Kinichiro Hoshijima. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; practised law since 1918; publ. magazine of law; elected M.P. 7 times since 1920; Present post: M.P. Address: 55 Myogadani-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hoshino, Naoki 星野直樹

High Official; b. Apr. 10, 1892, Tokyo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; served Finance Dept. 1917-32; Manchoukuo Govt. service since 1932; Dir. Gen. Affairs Bur. Finance Dept.; Vice-Min. of Finance 1934. Present post: Sec.-Gen. Gen. Affairs Bd. State Council Manchoukuo since 1936. Address: Hsinking.

Hosokawa, Moritatsu 細川護立

Marquis; b. Oct. 26, 1883, Kumamoto; s. Marquis Morishige Hosokawa. Career: grad. Peers' Sch.; went to Eur. and Amer. Present post: Member House of Peers. Address: 56 Takata Oimatsu-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hotta, Masaaki 堀田正昭

Diplomat; b. July 1, 1883, Tokyo; s. Masatada Hotta. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; Dir. Personnel Bur. Foreign Office; Eur. & Amer. Bur. 1926; Min. to Czechoslovakia; to Switzerland 1934-37; Amb. to Italy, 1938. Address: c/o Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Hotta, Masatsune 堀田正恒

Count; b. October 21, 1887, Tokyo; s. Viscount Chokuju Nabeshima; adopted by Seirin Hotta. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; visited Eur. and Amer. for inspection 1919; Parliamentary Councillor of Navy, 1921; Parl. Vice-Navy Min. 1934-36. Present post: Member House of Peers. Address: 5 Jochi-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hozumi, Shigetaka 穂積重威

Lawyer, educator and writer; b. Sept. 30, 1893, Tokyo; s. Yatsuka Hozumi. Career: grad. French Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; studied law in Germany; Prof. in law at Alma Mater on returning; Councillor Legislation Bur. of Cab.; Sec. Privy Council; Dean Law Faculty Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Inspector Peerage Bur. of Imp. Household Dept.; Mem. Imp. Acad.; Emer. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Present post: Prof. Chuo Univ.; Aud. Asano Dozoku K.K. Address: 16 Iigura-cho 3-chome, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Hozumi, Shigeto 穂積重遠

Educator; Baron; b. Apr. 11, 1883, Tokyo; s. Baron Nobushige Hozumi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; studied civil law and juris. at Bonn, Berlin, Paris, London and Harvard Univ. 1912-16; recd. deg. 1917. Present post: Mem. Imp. Acad.; Dean and Prof. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 9 Haraikata-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Hsi Chia 熙洽

State Minister; Lt.-Gen.; b. Aug. 1884, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. Tokyo; apptd. Instructor Military Coll. Three Eastern Prov.; Dir. of same; Chief Staff Kirin Army Office; Sec.-Gen. Kirin Prov.; Gov. of same 1932-34; visited Japan as Spec. Envoy of Manchoukuo 1934; Finance Min. 1934-35. Present post: Imp. Household Min. of Manchoukuo. Address: Imp. Household Dept., Hsinking.

Hsieh Chieh-shih 謝介石

Ex-State Minister; Businessman; b. 1878, Taiwan; s. Hsieh Ching-Hsi. Career: grad. Law Dept. Meiji Univ.; Adv. to Gov.-Gen. of Kirin Prov.; Councillor to Chiangkiang Inspector-Gen.'s Office; Dir. Foreign Affairs Office same; Chief Kirin Foreign Affairs Office; Mayor of Harbin; Del. Manchoukuo Foundation Conf.; Foreign Min. of Manchoukuo 1932; visited Japan as Envoy for returning courtesy for recognition of Manchoukuo 1932; Privy Councillor Manchoukuo 1935; Amb. to Tokyo 1935-37. Present post: Chairman Manshu Bosan (Real Estate & Bldg.) K.K. Address: Hsinking.

Hsu Ju-fen 許江菴

Ex-Manchoukuo Govt. Official. See 1937 issue.

Hsu Pao-heng 許寶衡

Official; b. 1876, Chekiang Prov. Career: Chief Sec. Liaoning Prov. Office; Adv. Heilungkiang Prov. Office. Present post: Dir. Gen. Affairs Bur. Imp. Household Dept. Manchoukuo. Address: Imp. Household Dept., Hsinking.

Hsu Shao-ching 徐紹楨

Diplomat; b. 1892, Mukden. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Engr. Three Eastern Prov. Arsenal; Councillor Fengtien Prov. Office; Chief Ind. Dept. Fengtien Prov. 1933-34; Gov. Chinchow Prov. 1937; Mayor of Hsinking 1938. Present post: Manchoukuo Min. to Italy since 1938. Address: 5 Via Romagna, Rome, Italy.

Hu (see also Fu)**Hu Tzu-yuan 胡嗣瑗**

Ex-Privy Councillor of Manchoukuo. See 1939 issue.

Huang Fu-tsun 黃富俊

Official; b. 1890, Shenyang-Hsien, Fengtien Prov.

Career: grad. Fengtien Law Coll. 1909; Chief Inspector Fengtien Mil. Provisions Dept.; Comdr. Communications Line Chenwei Army; Adv. Tungsheng Special Dist. Gov.'s Office; Dir. Local Admin. Bur. Civil Affairs Dept. 1932-37. Present post: Gov. Antung Prov. Manchoukuo. Address: Governor's Residence, Antung.

Huckabee, Weyman Carlisle

Christian Social Worker; A.B.; B.D.; b. March 4, 1904, Georgia, U.S.A.; s. Rev. William Allen Huckabee, Christian min.; m. Susan Ellen Bedell. Career: grad. coll. 1926; Sec. Student Volunteer Movement in New York 1926-30; came to Japan as missionary of Methodist Mission Aug. 1933; Principal Fraser Inst., Hiroshima Sept. 1934; Dir. Hiroshima Aikoen 1936; studied public health at Yale Univ. 1938, est. Miyoshi-machi Aiko-en, Hiroshima Apr. 1939. Present post: Christian social worker of Mission to Japan of Methodist Church. Address: 323 Kakobamachi, Hiroshima City.

Hukuda, Kunizo 福田邦三

Educator; M.D.; b. Dec. 20, 1896, Tuyama City; s. Ryuziro Kawamura, adopted by Hukuda family; m. Tatuko Yosioka. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1922; apptd. Asst. to same; Asst. Prof. 1924; sent abroad for study 1929-31; Prof. Nagoya Med. Coll. 1931-37; recd. deg. 1932. Present post: Prof. Physiology at Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1937. Address: 1680 Shimo-Shakujii 2-chome, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.

Husain, S. L.

B.A. (Punjab Univ. India 1920); Businessman; b. Oct. 1898; s. S. Mohammad Husain, businessman. Career: Teacher of Mathematic in Panchgani High Sch. near Bombay; entered business in Bombay 1921 in Hongkong 1921-32; in Kobe since 1934. Address: 168 Isobe-dori 3-chome, Fukui-ku, Kobe.

Hutara, Yosinori 二党芳徳

Count; b. Oct. 26, 1886, Uwazima, Ehime-ken; s. Marquis Munee Date; m. Hiroko, d. of late Prince Kitashirakawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; sent to Eur. and Amer.; Sec. and Councillor Imp. Household Dept. 1924; Mem. Intl. Ctte. of Boy Scouts Intl. Bur. since 1931. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since 1925; Pres. Boy Scouts of Japan since 1922. Address: 12 Kasumiga-uka, Yotuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hutchinson, Canon Archibald Campbell

M.A. (Cambridge); b. Feb. 1883, Nagasaki; s. Ven. Archdeacon A. B. Hutchinson. Career: Missionary of Church Mission Society; Sec. of C. M. S. Japan Mission; Mem. Standing Ctte., Diocese of Kyushu; lectured at Fukuoka Divinity Sch. and at Ikebukuro Theol. Coll. Address: 850 Roppon-matsu, Fukuoka.

Hyakutake, Gengo 百武源吾

Admiral; b. Jan. 1882; e. bro. of Admiral Saburo Hyakutake. Career: grad. Nav. Acad.; Instructor same; Captain "Tama" & "Kasuga"; Head Instructor Nav. Staff Coll.; Vice-Chief Nav. Staff Bd.; Pres. Nav. Staff Coll.; Comdr. Training Sqn.; Comdr. Mizuru Nav. Port; Comdr. in-Chief 3rd Fleet; Sasebo Nav. Stn.; Chief Naval Tech. Dept. 1936-37. Present post: Supreme War Councillor since 1938. Address: Navy Office, Tokyo.

(I)

Ibuka, Kajinosuke 井深徳之助

Educator; M.A. (Princeton Univ.); D.D. (Rutgers Univ.); b. June 1854; s. Takuemon Ibuka. Career: educator and Christian Minister in Japan. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Meiji Gakuin; Life Mem. Imp. Educ. Society. Address: 346 Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Ichige, Kozo 市毛孝三

Foreign Service; b. June 15, 1894, Mito. Career: grad. German Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; entered Foreign service; Cons. Rio de Janeiro; 2nd Sect. Leg. Switzerland; 1st Sect. Leg. Australia. Present post: Cons.-Gen. at Sao Paulo. Address: Japanese Consulate-General, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Ichikawa, Sanki 市河三喜

Educator; D. Litt.; b. Feb. 18, 1886, Tokyo; s. Sanken Ichikawa. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; was in Eng. to study English Philology 1912-16; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; recd. deg. 1922; elected Albert Kahn Travelling Fellowship, 1931-32. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1920; Mem. Imp. Acad. since 1939. Address: 25 Kitayamabushi-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Ichimura, Keizo 市村慶三

Mayor; b. Feb. 28, 1884, Kyoto-fu; s. Sentaro Furukawa, adopted by Teizo Ichimura. Career: grad. German Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; served as Police Supt. Hokkaido; Gov. Fukuoka-ken, Ehime-ken, Kagoshima-ken; Dep.-Mayor of Kyoto 1935. Present post: Mayor of Kyoto since 1936. Address: Muni. Office, Kyoto.

Ichimura, Sanjiro 市村賛次郎

Educator; D.Litt.; Authority on Chinese litt. and history; b. Aug. 9, 1864, Ibaraki-ken; s. Shojiro Ichimura. Career: grad. Chinese Classics Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1887; Prof. Peers' Sch. 1891; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; went to China 5 times. Present post: Emer. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 80 Suwa-machi, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Ichinomiya, Reitaro 一宮鈴太郎

Ex-Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank. See 1938 issue.

Ide, Kaoru 井手薫

Architect; b. Feb. 1879, Gifu-ken; s. Imashige Ide. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; travelled abroad 1919. Present post: Archit. Taiwan Govt. since 1919. Address: 53 of 2 Taisho-machi, Taihoku, Taiwan.

Idemitsu, Mambei 出光萬兵衛

Vice-Admiral; b. Nov. 9, 1883, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Katsubei Idemitsu. Career: grad. Nav. Acad. 1906; Nav. Staff Coll. 1916; Resident Mil. Officer, England; Staff Nav. Staff Board; Chief 1st Sect. Personnel Bureau of Navy; Capt. "Tama", "Yakumo" and "Jingei"; Chief Instructor Naval Communication Sch.; Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor; Comdr. 1st Submarine Sqn. Present post: Dir. Naval Acad. Address: c/o Nav. Acad. Etajima, Hiroshima-ken

Idemitsu, Sazo 出光佐三

Businessman; b. Aug. 1885, Fukuoka-ken; s. Tokoku Idemitsu. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Commercial Sch. 1909. Present post: Mem. House of Peers

since 1937; Prop. Idemitsu Shokai; Pres. Moji Chamber of Com. & Ind. since 1932; Hon. Cons. for Manchoukuo at Moji since 1934. Address: 2937 Hatakeda, Moji.

Iga, Komakichi 伊賀駒吉郎

Educator; b. Oct. 22, 1869, Takamatsu; s. Ihachiro Akagi, adopted by Iga family. Career: educ. work since 1896. Present post: Prin. Shoin Girls' Sch. and Shoin Girls' Coll. Address: 116 Eiwa, Fuse-machi, Osaka-shigai.

Iglehart, Edwin Taylor

Missionary; A.B.; B.D.; S.T.D.; b. Nov. 1878, Greencastle, Indiana, U.S.A.; s. Ferd. C. Iglehart. Career: grad. Columbia Coll., Drew Theol. Sem. New York Univ.; Pastor in New York Conf. 1899-1904; came to Japan, 1904; Teacher Aoyama Gakuin. Address: 6 Aoyama Gakuin, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ihara, Toshio (Seiseien) 伊原青々園

Writer; D.Litt. See 1935 issue.

Ihoriya, Makoto 庵谷枕

Businessman; b. Dec. 1, 1875, Okayama-ken. Career: came to Manchuria 1902; Pres. Mukden Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Mukden Financial Guild. Present post: Pres. Sanyu Koshi. Address: 10 Kotohira-cho, Mukden.

Iida, Shinshichi 飯田新七

Businessman; b. Oct. 28, 1859, Kyoto; s. Shinshichi Iida, Sr. Career: inherited family estate 1888; est. Takashimaya-Iida Co. (now Takashimaya Dept. Store); Mng.-Dir. Kyoto Textile Mfg. Co.; Vice-Pres. Kyoto Educ. Assn.; Counsellor, Kyoto Chamber of Com. & Ind. Present post: Pres. Iida G.K., Takashimaya, Ltd. Address: 1 Yakushimae-cho, Karasumaru-dori Matsubara-agaru, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.

Iizuka, Naohiko 飯塚直彦

Educator; M.D.; b. May 1887, Akita-ken; s. Hiko-shiro Iizuka. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1912; Med. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1916; Asst. Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1922; studied at College de France and L'Institut Pasteur. Present post: Prof. Kyoto Med. Coll.; Chief Med. Dept. Attached Hosp. Address: Kami-Goryomae-dori, Karasumaru Higashi-iru, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Iizuka, Tomoichiro 飯塚友一郎

Writer; Educator; b. Nov. 1894, Tokyo; s. Yoshi-jiro Iizuka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; called to the bar; Dir. Ryubunkan Publ. Co.; Mem. Tokyo Pref. Assembly 1924; studied Dramaturgy; Lecturer in History of Stage Dramas at present Univ. 1931. Present post: Prof. Nihon Univ. Address: Godo, Koshigoe, Kamakura City.

Ijiri, Tatsunosuke 井尻辰之助

M.D.; Prop. Kwayo-do Hosp. See 1934 issue.

Ikebe, Ryuichi 池邊龍一

Businessman; b. Jan. 1, 1881, Nagasaki-ken; s. Masagoro Ikebe; m. Toki, foster sis. of Buntaro Yamada, D. Engrg. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. 1904; Elève-Cons. 1907; Sec. to Prime Min.; Mgr. Tokyo Br. of Chosen Bank 1918; made inspection tour of Eur.; Dir. Oriental Develop. Co.; Aud. South Seas Develop. Co. and Kaigai Kogyo K.K.; Chairman Kyodo Securities Co. Present post:

Vice-Pres. Oriental Development Co. since 1938. Address: 20 of 170 Harajuku 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Hideo 池田秀雄

Parliamentarian; b. Feb. 1880; s. Tetsu Ikeda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; joined Asahi Shimbun 1909; entered Govt. service; Chief Police Dept. Gifu-ken 1917; Sect. for Foreign and Home Depts. 1918; Chief Internal Affairs Dept. Miyagi-ken 1922; Hiroshima-ken, 1922; Gov. Akita-ken 1924; Dir. Ind. Bur. of Chosen, 1924-28; Gov. Hokkaido, 1924-31; Pres. Keijo Nippo 1931-32; Parl. Vice-Min. of Com. & Ind. 1936. Present post: M.P. Address: 2122 Kami-Meguro 4-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Kakichi 池田嘉吉

Mgr. Mikimoto Pearl Co. See 1935 issue.

Ikeda, Kiyoshi 池田清

Official; b. Feb. 15, 1885, Kagoshima-ken; s. Naosuke Ikeda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; entered Metro. Police Bd.; Chief Foreign Affairs Sect., same; Police Chief Gifu-ken; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect., Shrines Bur.; Police Chief, Kyoto & Osaka Pref.; Chief Internal Dept. Hyogo-ken; Dir. of Shrines Bur., Home Dept.; Dir. Police Affairs Bur. Chosen Govt.-Gen. 1931-36; Gov. Hokkaido 1936-37; Gov. Osaka-fu 1937-39. Present post: Superintendent-Gen. Metro. Police Bd. since 1939. Address: Metro. Police Bd., Tokyo.

Ikeda, Seihin (Nariakira) 池田成彬

Ex-State Min.; Businessman; b. July 1867; s. Nariakira Ikeda, Sr., banker. Career: grad. Keio Univ., Harvard Univ.; served Jiji Shimpō; joined Mitsui Bank 1895; Mng.-Dir. Mitsui Gomei Kaisha; Dir. Mitsui Trust Co.; resigned Mitsui 1936; Gov. Bank of Japan 1937; Adv. Councillor to Cabinet, Fin. Min. and Min. of Com. & Ind. 1938-39. Present post: Adv. Councillor to Cabinet; Chairman Central Commodity Price Comm. of Com. & Ind. Dept. Address: 1 Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Ikegami, Goro 池上五郎

Educator; M.D. See 1938 issue.

Ikenaga, Hajime 池長孟

Landowner; Educator; b. Nov. 24, 1891, Kobe; s. Tohru Ikenaga, landowner and educator. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1917; Mem. Educ. Affairs Ctte. Kobe Municipality 1921-29; Accountant 2nd-Lieut. 1922. Publ.: Arakezuri no Tamashii, Kaikoku Hidan, Kuruzaki, etc. Present post: Principal Ikuei Commercial Sch. since 1923. Address: Kumochi-cho 4-chome, Fukui-ku, Kobe.

Ikeno, Selitiro 池野成一郎

Educator; D. Sc.; b. May 1866, Tokyo; s. Tomizoro Ikeno. Career: grad. Botanical Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; apptd. Asst. Prof. later Prof. Agr. Coll. same; studied Botany in Europe 1906; recd. deg. 1909; Mem. Imp. Academy 1927. Present post: Emer. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Hon. Mem. Academie des Sciences, Paris. Address: 2740 Miyamae-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Ikeo, Yoshizo 池尾芳藏

Businessman; b. Mar. 1878, Shiga-ken; s. Yohei Ikeo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904;

joined O. S. K. 1912; Chairman Elec. Assn. Present post: Pres. Nippon Elec. Power Co., Nippon Magnesium Co.; Exec. Dir. Nippon Elec. Power Generation & Transmission Co. since 1939. Address: 16 Shimodori 5-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ikeuchi, Hiroshi 池内安

Educator; D. Litt.; b. Sept. 28, 1878, Tokyo; s. Motoi Ikeuchi; m. Nao. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; apptd. Lecturer of same 1913; Asst. Prof. 1915; recd. deg. 1922; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1926-39. Present post: Mem. Imp. Acad.; Emer. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1939. Address: 7 Kojimachi 5-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ikura, Kazuo 井倉和雄

Banker; b. Feb. 1886, Miye-ken; s. Zenjuro Ikura. Career: grad. Keio Univ.; entered Bk. of Japan 1911. Private Sec. to Gov.; promoted Mgr. Nagoya Bk. 1933. Present post: Chairman Nagoya Bk. since 1936. Address: 32 Nunoi-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.

Imai, Bumpei 今井文平

Businessman; b. June 1, 1885, Nagano-ken; s. Kensuke Imai. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; entered Okura & Co. 1911; Mgr. New York Br. 1916; returned 1920; Dir. Okura Mining Co. 1922. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Okura & Co. (Trading) Ltd.; Pres. Central Ind. Co. Address: 6 Shin-ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Imai, Gosuke 今井五介

Businessman. Career: educated in Amer. 1886; went to Amer. 1917 & 1933. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Matsumoto Chamber of Com. & Ind., Dir. Sericultural Assn. of Japan; Pres. Filature Assn. of Japan; Pres. Katakura & Co., Ltd. (Raw Silk Reelers & Exporters). Address: Hatsudai, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Imai, Zenji 今井善治

Engineer; b. Nov. 1881, Niigata-ken; s. Matazo Imai. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. 1909; grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; served at Military Explosives Works, sent to Eur. for study 1921. Present post: Chief Explosive Works, Mukden Arsenal since 1932. Address: 7, Aoi-cho, Mukden.

Imaida, Kiyonori 今井田清徳

b. February 1, 1884, Okayama-ken; s. Yosaburo Kunishiro; adopted by Zenjiro Imaida. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909. Dir. Kumamoto Communications Bureau; Dir. Industrial Life Ins. Bureau; Dir. Elec. Bureau; Osaka Muni.; Vice-Minister of Communications 1928; went to Europe and America 1914; Civil Administrative Chief of Chosen. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since 1936. Address: 230 Kamiosaki 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Imaizumi, Kaichiro 今泉嘉一郎

Businessman; D.E.; b. June 27, 1867, Gunma-ken; s. Tsuneko Imaizumi, doctor. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1892; Engr. Yawata Foundry 1896-1910; M.P. 1920-24; travelled to Eur. and Amer. 7 times; elected Life Mem. Iron & Steel Inst. Eng. 1903; Mem. Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute. Present post: Hon. Consul Gen. for Luxemburg Tokyo; Founder and Dir. Nippon Kokan K.K. Address: 4 Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Imamura, Akitune 今村明恒

Seismologist; D. Sc.; b. June 1870, Kagoshima-ken; s. Akikiyo Imamura. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1894; Instr. Military Acad.; recd. deg. 1905; Prof. Seismology, Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923-31. Present post: Mem. Imp. Acad.; Sec. Seismic Research Council. Address: 685 Seijo, Kinuta, Tokyo-fu.

Imamura, Hitoshi 今村均

Lt.-Gen.; b. 1887, Miyagi-ken. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1908; grad. Military Staff Coll.; resided in Eng. & India; Chief Conscription Sect. Army Dept.; Sect. Chief Gen. Staff Office; Comdr. Inf. 57th Reg.; Dir. Narashino Sch.; Comdr. Inf. 40th Brig. 1935-36; Vice-Chief Staff Kwantung Army 1936-37; Sec.-Gen. Inf. Sch. Present post: Dir. Soldiers Affairs Bur. Army Dept. since 1938. Address: Tokyo.

Imamura, Kusuo 今村奇勇

Businessman; b. Dec. 1879, Nara-ken; s. Kinzo Imamura, Ex-M.P. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. and Haverford Univ.; joined Settsu Spin. Co. (now Dai-Nippon Spin. Co.). Present post: Mng.-Dir. Dai Nippon Cotton Spin. Co. Address: 746 Renge, Morigu, Nishinomiya City, Hyogo-ken.

Imamura, Sachio 今村幸男

Businessman; b. Nov. 1874, Nara-ken; s. Kinzo Imamura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; Chairman Japan Trust Assn. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Trust Co.; Dir. Sumitomo Bk., Sumitomo Honsha Ltd., Sumitomo Life Ins. Co. Address: 35 Nango-cho, Nishinomiya City.

Imamura, Shinjiro 今村信次郎

Vice-Adm. (reserve). See 1936 issue.

Imamura, Takeshi 今村武志

Ex-Gov. Karafuto Administration Office. See 1938 issue.

Imanishi, Yosaburo 今西與三郎

Businessman; b. Apr. 1887, Osaka; s. Shoshichi Ishii, adopted by Rinzaburo Imanishi. Career: grad. Osaka Higher Com. Sch.; Polit. Dept. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1912; entered business. Present post: Pres. Hanshin Elec. Ry. Co. Address: 24 Honden Samban-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Imayoshi, Toshio 今吉敏雄

Official. Career: grad. Eng. Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1922; entered govt. service; Dir. Educ. Affairs Bur. Wakayama-ken; Dir. Police Bur. Iwate-ken; Chief 1st Sect. Chosen Dept. of Overseas Affairs Dept. 1932; Chief Planning Sect. Supt. Bur. of same. Sec. Overseas Affairs Dept. and Commr. Chosen Govt. 1934. Present post: Dir. Civil Administration Bd. of Kwantung Govt. since 1938. Address: Kwantung Govt., Hsinking.

Imamura, Shigezo 今村繁三

Businessman; b. Jan. 1877, Tokyo; s. Seinosuke Imamura. Career: studied at Trinity Coll. and Cambridge Univ. (M.A.). Present post: Pres. Imamura Bk., Dir. Car & Locomotive Mfg. Co.; Dir. 1st Mutual Life Ins. Co., Tropical Ind. Co., Taiwan Development & Tea Mfg. Co. Address: 2808 Kokubunji, Tokyo-fu.

Inabata, Katsutaro 稲畑嘉太郎

Businessman; b. Oct. 30, 1862, Kyoto; s. Risuke Inabata. Career: while in Kyoto Normal Sch. in 1877 was sent to France for study of Applied Chemistry; represented Kyoto Pref. Exhibitions at Intl. Exhibition held at Amsterdam, 1883; investigated chemical and dyeing industry in Holland, England, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland; established Inabata & Co. 1890 and Inabata Dyeing Works, 1898; attended Intl. Labor Conf. Geneva, 1921; Chairman Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind. 1921-33. Present post: Hon. Cons. for Roumania, Bolivia and Portugal at Osaka; Chairman Japan Dyestuff Mfg. Co.; Dir. Japan Airways Co.; Mem. House of Peers. Address: 45 Nanzenji Fukuchi 2-chome, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Inabata, Taro 稲畑太郎

Businessman; b. May 1898, Kyoto; s. Katsutaro Inabata. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. Present post: Pres. Inabata & Co.; Hon. Vice-Cons. for Portugal at Osaka. Address: 51 Junkei-machi-dori 2-chome, Minami-ku, Osaka.

Inada, Masatane 稲田昌植

Baron; b. Aug. 1890, Tokyo; s. Baron Shosuke Sato, adopted by Kunitane Inada. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. & Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Parliamentary Vice-Min. of Overseas Affairs 1936-37. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Sericultural Assn. of Japan. Address: 15 Aoba-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Inada, Ryukichi 稲田龍吉

M.D.; Mem. Imp. Acad. See 1938 issue.

Inagaki, Saburo 稲垣三郎

Lt.-Gen.; b. May 6, 1870, Shimane-ken; s. Ryosai Inagaki. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1891; Cav. Sub-Lieut. 1892; Staff Gen. Staff Office; Aide-de-Camp; Comdr. Cav. 1st Reg.; Attaché Emb. Eng. Present post: Intendant to H.I.H. Prince Kan'in. Address: 4 Sakae-dori 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Inabata, Hironosuke 稲畑廣之助

Banker; b. 1889, Nagoya; s. Soshichi Inabata. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined Hypothec Bk. of Japan; sent to Eur. and Amer. for inspection 1921; Sub-Mgr. Kyoto and Osaka br.; Mgr. Tottori and Nara br. Present post: Mgr. Shizuoka Br. Hypothec Bk. of Japan. Address: 62 of 25 Nishi-Kusafuka-cho, Shizuoka.

Ino, Mitsuoyoshi 稻生光吉

D.E.; b. Oct. 25, 1892, Tokyo; s. Masamichi Ino; m. Tomiko, d. Hikoza Ichikawa. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; joined Mitsubishi Firm; made inspection tour of Eur. & Amer.; recd. deg. 1926; Chief Internal Combustion Engine Drawing Dept., Kobe Works Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. Present post: Chief Tech. Sect. Nagoya Works, Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. Address: 50 Tsutsui-machi 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.

Inoge, Toshie 猪野毛利榮

Ex-Parliamentary Vice-Min. Foreign Office. See 1938 issue.

Inouye, Hideji 井上秀二

Engineer; b. Apr. 16, 1876, Sendai; s. Yoshinori Inouye. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1899; Asst. Prof. at same; Chief Civil Engrg.

Sect. Kyoto Municipal Office; sent to Eur. & Amer. for investigation of water works 1907; on return home, Chief Water Works Sect. Yokohama Municipal Office; Chief Civil Engrg. Sect. Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co.; Dir. Tokyo Elec. Light Co., Adv. Mitsubishi Mining Co., Nippon Elec. Co. Present post: Pres. Civil Engrg. Society. Address: 290 Harajuku 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Jihei 井上治兵衛

Businessman; b. June 13, 1873, Kyoto-fu; s. Jihei Inouye. Career: grad. Kyoto Com. Sch. 1891; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr. Shanghai, Tientsin, London and Hamburg br. Present post: Chairman Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Address: 14 Nibancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Jinkichi 井上仁吉

Educator; D.E. See 1936 issue.

Inouye, Ken-ichi 井上憲一

Businessman; b. Jan. 18, 1881, Kokura City; s. Seizo Inouye. Career: grad. Shimonoseki Com. Sch. 1900; joined Mitsui Bussan K. K.; with Oji Paper Mfg. Co. since 1911. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Oji Paper Mfg. Co.; Dir. and Aud. of several other co. Address: 132 Harajuku 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Kinosuke 井上麟之助

Geologist; D. Sc.; b. Dec. 4, 1873, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Nobuatsu Inouye. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; Engr. Taiwan Govt., Agr. & Com. Dept., Imp. Steel Works successively; as Dir. Imp. Geological Survey Bur. and as Pres. Ryojun Engrg. Univ. sent to Intl. Geological Cong. held in Austria, Sweden and Canada; recd. deg. 1917. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Ryojun Engrg. Coll. Address: 96 Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Kojiro 井上廣二郎

Diplomat; b. Aug. 1890, Kanagawa-ken. Career: grad. Polit. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Foreign Office 1917; Eleve-Cons. at London 1919; 3rd Secretary to Embassy in London 1921; delegate Econ. and Fin. Conf. at Genoa and Peace Conf. for Near East at Switzerland 1922; Cons. at Amoy 1924; Commr. Taiwan Govt.-Gen. 1924; Cons.-Gen. at Sydney 1929; Chief 1st Sect. of Com. Bur. Foreign Office 1933; concurrently Secy. to Com. & Ind. Dept. 1933; Counsellor to Emb. in Germany 1934; Dir. Eur. & Asia Bur. Foreign Office. Present post: Min. to Hungary since 1939. Address: Japanese Legation, Budapest, Hungary.

Inouye, Masaji 井上雅二

Businessman; b. June 1876; s. Tabei Adachi and later adopted by Tabei Inouye. Career: studied at Kogyokusha, Nav. Acad. and Waseda Univ.; studied Colonial Policy and Econ. at Vienna and Berlin univ.; Commr. Communications Dept.; Financial Officer, Chosen Govt.; Mng.-Dir. Nanyo Kyokai; Pres. Overseas Develop. Co. till Apr. 1936. Present post: Vice-Chairman Japan-Brazil Central Assn., Japan-Netherlands Assn., Central Bd. of Overseas Assn.; Adv. Oriental Development Co., Peru Cotton Co.; Dir. Showa Rubber Co. Address: 3553 Mejiro 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Nobuo 井上誠夫

Ophthalmologist; M.D.; b. Mar. 16, 1875, Nagano-ken; s. of Tatsuya Inouye, eye-specialist. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied Ophthal-

mology at P.-G. Course; studied at Univs. of Leipzig and Vienna, 1902; medical practice at Inouye Ophthalmological Hospital; again studied at Univ. of Berlin and Leipzig 1909; Prof. Okayama Medical Coll.; Dir. Okayama Ophthal. Hospital, 1912; recd. deg. 1914. Present post: Commr. Court Physicians Bur. Imp. Household Dept. Address: 66 Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Saburo 井上三郎

Marquis; Major-Gen.; b. Feb. 6, 1887, Tokyo; s. of late Prince Taro Katsura, later adopted by late Marquis Katsunosuke Inouye. Career: grad. Mil. Acad.; studied in Europe and America 3 yr.; Artillery Sub-Lieut. 1906; Col. 1929; Chief Mobilization Sect. War Office, retired active service. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 42 Miyamura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Shu 井上周

Businessman; b. Apr. 1879, Tokyo; s. Yasujiro Inouye, businessman. Career: grad. Antwerp Com. Coll. Belgium 1902; founded Toyo Paper Mills 1906; Dir. Oji Paper Mfg. Co. when aforementioned firm was merged 1924. Present post: Pres. Koshin Hotel, Sanyo Chuo Hydro-Elec. Co., Nippon Simple Fire Ins. Co.; Dir. Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Hanshin Express Elec. Ry. Co., Haqshin Kyuko Bus Co., Keihin Elec. Ry. Co., Osaka Mainichi Publishing Co., etc. Address: 32 Naka 2-chome, Tezukayama, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Inouye, Shukichi 井上周吉

Businessman; b. Nov. 1881, Shiga-ken; s. Goemon Inouye; m. Haru, d. Jisaburo Hirata. Career: studied Elec. Engrg. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Pres. Omishima Elec. Co. 1920; Pres. Yoshizaki Ry. Co. 1925-26; Pres. Hachioji Paper Mfg. Co. 1931, Toa Commercial Co. 1934, Jochushi Seizo K. K. 1935. Present post: Aud. Yoda Machine Ind. Co.; Dir. of several other co. Address 154 Kami Nakajo, Ibaraki-machi, Mishima-gun, Osaka-fu.

Inouye, Tadashi 井上区四郎

Viscount; D.E.; b. Apr. 1876, Kumamoto-ken; s. Yokoku Okamatsu; adopted by Takeshi Inouye. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; went to Germany & Amer. for study 1902; apptd. Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof. Osaka Higher Tech. Sch., Kyoto Imp. Univ., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Chief Fushun Colliery, Anshan Steel Works; Parliamentary Vice-Min. of Navy; Ry. Min. 1926-27. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 28 Takanawa Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Tetajiro 井上哲次郎

Educator; D.Litt.; b. Dec. 1855, Fukuoka-ken; s. Toshitatsu Tomita; adopted by Tetsuhide Inouye. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1880; studied in Germany. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dean Litt. Coll. same. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof. Toyo Univ.; Pres. East Asia Society & Philosophy Society. Address: 109 Omote-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Tsugimatsu 井上繼松

Vice-Adm. (reserve). See 1937 issue.

Inui, Masahiko 乾政彦

Attorney; LL.D.; b. Nov. 1876, Nara-ken; s. Seigo Inui. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; studied at univ. of Berlin and Bonn 1901-05.

Prof. Tokyo Univ. of Com.; Lecturer Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Lecturer and Dir. Hosei Univ.; Lecturer Keio, Meiji and Senshu univ.; Pres. Tokyo Bar Assn. Address: 12 Komagome Akebono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Inumaru, Tetsuzo 犬丸徹三

Hotel Mgr.; b. June 1887, Ishikawa-ken; s. R. Inumaru. Career: grad. Tokyo Com. Coll. 1910; joined S. M. R. Co.; practised and inspected hotel business in China, Eur. and Amer. 7 yr.; joined-Imperial Hotel 1919. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Imp. Hotel. Address: 102 Denen Chofu 3-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Irie, Kan-ichi 入江貫一

Ex-Vice-Min. Manchoukuo Imp. Household Dept. See 1939 issue.

Isaev, Nicholas Ivan

U. S. S. R. Acting-Cons. at Dairen; b. 1903, Kursk, Russia; s. Ivan Isaev, worker. Address: U. S. S. R. Consulate, Dairen.

Isaka, Takashi 井坂孝

Businessman; b. Dec. 8, 1869, Ibaraki-ken; s. Miki Isaka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; went abroad for inspection. Present post: Pres. Tokyo Gas Co., Hotel New Grand, Yokohama Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Tokyo Gas Chem. Ind. Co.; Dir. Mitsui Bank, N.Y.K., Yokohama Warehouse Co., Chinchow Pulp Co. Address 53 Takanawa Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Isaka, Toyomitsu 井坂豊光

Lawyer; b. Dec. 1881, Osaka; s. Koki Isaka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1910; returned to Affairs 1934-36. Present post, M.P. Address: 38 Diet 5 times; Parliamentary Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs 1934-36. Present post: M.P. Address: 38 Sakurada-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Ishibashi, Shojiro 石橋正二郎

Businessman; b. Feb. 1889, Fukuoka-ken; s. Tokujiro Ishibashi. Career: founded Nihon Tabi K. K. 1918; Bridgestone Tyre Co. 1931; Vice-Pres. Kyushu Med. Coll. 1930; his residence was honoured with Prince Chichibu's stay for few weeks twice in July 1930 and Oct. 1931. Present post: Pres. Nihon Tabi K. K., Bridgestone Tyre Co. Address: 70 Kushihara-machi, Kurume.

Ishibashi, Tanzan 石橋湛山

Econ. writer; b. Sept. 25, 1884, Tokyo. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. 1907; joined Tokyo Mainichi Shinbun 1908; Ed. Tokyo Keizai Shimpō 1911; Dir. same 1921. Present post: Mng.-Dir. and Ed.-in-Chief Toyo Keizai Shimpō-sha (The Oriental Economist). Publications: Inflation, Recent Finance & Economics of Japan, History of Banking in Japan, etc. Address: 705 Omachi, Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

Ishibashi, Tomonobu 石橋智信

Educator; D.Litt.; b. May 15, 1886, Hokkaido; s. Masanobu Ishibashi. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; studied at Leipzig & Berlin univ.; recd. deg. 1919; won Imp. Acad. Prize 1924. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Lecturer Tokyo Univ. of Litt. & Sc. and Nihon Univ. Address: 92 Shinmei-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Ishida, Kaoru 石田肇

Former Supt.-Gen. Metropolitan Police Bd. See 1938 issue.

Ishida, Taro 石田太郎

Businessman; b. Oct. 1877; s. Yasushige; m. Uta. Career: joined San-yo Ry. Co. 1901; continued service under govt. management; Dir. Sendai and later Kobe Ry. Bureau; sent to Europe and Amer. 1909; to Siberia and Manchuria, 1918-19; Dir. Kobe Municipal Elec. Bureau 1927. Present post: Dir. Sinki and Sinmei Motorcar Cos. Address: 1466 Shironomae, Mikage, Hyogo-ken.

Ishiguro, Tadanori 石黒忠憲

Viscount; b. Feb. 11, 1845, Niigata-ken. Career: studied Med. Sc. under Kensen Yangi; Mil. Surgeon 1871; Mil. Surgeon-Gen.; Chief, Med. Sect., Army Dept.; Chief, Field Sanitation Office in Sino-Japanese War; Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Japan Red Cross Society; Privy Councillor till 1936. Address: 17 Ageba-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Ishiguro, Tadaatsu 石黒忠篤

Official; b. Jan. 9, 1884, Tokyo-fu; s. Viscount Tadanori Ishiguro. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; entered Agr. & Com. Dept.; Chief Tenancy Sect.; Dir. Sericultural Bureau 1927, Agr. Bureau 1929; went to Europe & America 1914-15; Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry in Saito Cabinet 1932-34. Present post: Chairman Central Bk. of Co-operative Societies; Dir. Rural Regeneration Society. Address: 17 Ageba-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Ishihara, Makoto 石原誠

Educator; M.D.; b. May 18, 1879, Hyogo-ken; adopted s. Nizo Ishihara. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1901; Asst. Alma Mater 1902; sent to Eur. & Amer. to study psychology 1902; Asst. Prof. Fukuoka Univ. of Med. 1903; Prof. same 1906; granted deg. 1907; upon reformation of Fukuoka Univ. of Med. to Kyushu Imp. Univ. 1919, again apptd. Prof. of same; Dean Med. Faculty 1926-28. Present post: Prof. Kyushu Imp. Univ. Address: 41 Shindaiku-cho, Fukuoka City.

Ishihara, Shinobu 石原忍

Ophthalmologist; Educator; M.D.; Surgeon Maj.-Gen. (retired); b. Sept. 25, 1879, Tokyo; s. of Ujimoto Ishihara. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; sent to Germany to study med. sc. 1912-14; recd. deg. 1916; apptd. Surgeon Lt.-Col. 1906; attached to 2nd Inf. Reg., 1st Garrison Hospital Tokyo; Instructor Army Surgeon Sch.; Dir. 2nd Garrison Hospital; Surgeon-Maj.-Gen. 1926; Commr. Dept. of Overseas Affairs 1930. Present post: Prof. and Dean Med. Faculty Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 35 Miyasato, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Bac 石井漢

Stage Dancer; b. Dec. 25, 1890, Akita-ken; s. Ryukichi Ishii. Career: completed Akita Middle Sch.; entered Opera Dept. Imp. Theater; studied dance under Enrico Rossi and song with Madam Tamaki Miura; made public performances at various places throughout the world. Address: 62 Jiyugaoka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Itaro 石射猪太郎

Diplomat; b. Feb. 1887, Fukushima-ken; s. Bungoro Ishii, agriculturist. Career: grad. Com. Dept. Toa Dobun Shoin 1908; served S. M. R. Co. 1908-11; joined Foreign Office 1915; service as Eleve-Consul at Canton, Tientsin, San Francisco; Secy. of Emb. & Leg. U.S.A., England, Mexico; Chief 3rd Sect. Com,

Bureau; Consul-Gen. Kirin 1929, Shanghai; Minister to Siam 1936-37; Dir. East Asia Bur. Foreign Office 1937-38. Present post: Minister to Netherlands since 1938. Address: Japanese Legation, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Ishii, Kengo 石井健吾
Banker. See 1938 issue.

Ishii, Kikujiro 石井菊次郎

Viscount; Privy Councillor; b. Mar. 10, 1866, Chiba-ken; adopted s. of Hoyu Ishii. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; entered Foreign Service; Attache at Paris 1891; 1st Leg. Sec.; Dir. Com. Bureau; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ambassador to U.S.A. and France; Foreign Minister; ennobled, 1911; nominated Peer 1916; delegate Naval Disarm. Conf. 1927. Present post: Privy Councillor since 1929. Address: 15 Aoba-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Mankichi (Hakutei) 石井柏亭

Painter; b. Mar. 1882 in Tokyo; s. Teiko Ishii, artist. Career: studied art under his father, later with C. Asai and F. Nakamura; went abroad twice, 1911-12 and 1923; exhibited works in "Bunten" since 1907; organized "Nikakwai" art society with friends; organizer also of "Issui-kwai". Present post: Mem. Imp. Acad. of Fine Arts; Lecturer on free hand drawing at Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 1035 Nippori Watanabe-cho, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Mitsujiro 石井光次郎

Businessman; b. Aug. 1889, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch. 1912; Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1914; Chief Public Peace Sect. Metropolitan Police Bd.; Sec. and Councillor Taiwan Govt.; visited Eur. & Amer. 1920-22. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Asahi Shimbun-sha. Address: 5862 Oi Kaneko-machi 2-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Mitsuo 石井光雄

Banker; b. Feb. 14, 1881, Mie-ken; s. Shiro Ishii. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1906; joined Bk. of Chosen 1910; promoted to Mgr.; Dir. Chosen Shokusan Ginko 1920. Present post: Gov. Hypothec Bk. of Japan. Address: 110 Kamimeguro 1-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Takichi 石井太吉

Industrialist; b. Mar. 1880, Yokohama; s. Minekichi Uchida; adopted by Chokichi Ishii. Career: est. present firm 1919; took 35 patents. Pres. Ishii Iron Works Ltd., Ishii Shoken Ltd., Kiryu Kikai Ltd., Dir. Tokyo Sharin Seisakusho Ltd., Hakodate Dock Ltd., Dainihon Kikai Kogyo Ltd.; Mem. Chamber of Com. & Ind. of Tokyo. Address: 48 Nanpeidai-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Minoru 石川寅

Foreign Service; b. May 1896, Saitama-ken. Career: grad. Econ. Course Waseda Univ. 1920; Chancellor Eng. 1924; served in U.S.S.R. 1928; Commissioner Foreign Office 1930; sent to South Seas for inspection 1933; Cons. Bombay 1935. Present post: 2nd Sec. Emb. China and Cons. at Shanghai since 1938. Address: Japanese Embassy, Nanking, China.

Ishikawa, Takemi 石川武美

Publisher; b. Oct. 13, 1887, Oita-ken; s. Matazo Ishikawa. Career: engaged in publishing business for many years; Vice-Pres. Kokumin Shimbun. Pre-

sent post: Pres. Shufu-no-tomo Sha (magazine for women). Address: 9 Surugadai 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Yoshijiro 石川芳次郎

Businessman; b. Nov. 1881, Tokyo; s. Kunisaburo Ishikawa. Career: grad. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; apptd. Aud. Daishojigawa Hydro-Elec. Co., Kansai Kyodo Thermal Elec. Co.; went to Eur. and Amer. twice. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Kyoto Elec. Light Co. Address: Sokokuji, Higashimonzen-cho, Kyoto.

Ishimoto, Kikuji 石本喜久治

Architect; b. Feb. 1894, Kobe; s. Kisaburo Ishimoto. Career: grad. Archit. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; went abroad to inspect architecture 1922-23; Lecturer Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1926; est. Kataoka-Ishimoto Archit. Office with Dr. Yasushi Kataoka, 1927; founded Ishimoto Archit. Office 1931. Address: 96 Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Ishino, Matakichi 石野又吉

Educator; D.Sc.; b. Aug. 1875, Ishikawa-ken; s. Kichiroemon Ishino; m. Kikuko, educator. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch., Sc. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; went to Eur. and Amer. for study 1913-17; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch., Nara Women's Higher Normal Sch.; Prof. of Physics Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1918; Dean Sc. Coll. 1928-30; sent to Eur. & Amer. 1927-28; Prof. & Dir. Applied Sc. of Osaka Higher Tech. Sch. 1931-33. Present post: Emer. Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. Address: 428 Yabushita-machi, Tonodan, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Ishiwara, Fusao 石原房雄

Official; M.D.; b. Mar. 1884, Okayama-ken; s. Shizuyoshi Ishiwara. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910. Present post: Dir. Municipal Hygienic Inst. of Tokyo. Address: 47 Kamitakata 1-chome, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Ishiwara, Jun 石原純

Educator; D.Sc. See 1938 issue.

Ishiwara, Kanji 石原莞爾

Lt.-General; b. 1889, Yamagata-ken. Career: grad. Military Staff Coll.; Comdr. Infantry 4th Reg.; Section Chief General Staff; Chief 1st Sect. Gen. Staff Office 1937. Present post: Comdr. 16th Div since 1939. Address: 16th Division Hdqrs., Kyoto.

Ishiwata, Sotaro 石渡庄太郎

Ex-State Minister; b. Oct. 1891, Tokyo; s. Toshikazu Ishikawa, peer. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; Chief Saiwaibashi Revenue Office; Commissioner Revenue Superintendent Bureau; Chief of Indirect Tax Section Tokyo & Osaka Rev. Supt. Bureaus; Chief Nat. Loans Sect. Finance Bureau; Chief Nat. Tax Sect. Taxation Bureau; Dir. same Bureau, Mem. Cabinet Research Bureau 1936; Dir. Revenue Bureau Fin. Office; Vice-Min. of Finance Revenue Bureau Fin. Office; Vice-Min. of Finance Finance Minister 1939. Present post: Adv. Council for Finance Minister. Address: 125 Kago-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ishizuka, Eizo 石塚英藏

Privy Councillor; b. July 1866, Fukushima-ken; s. Wasaburo Ishizuka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; Councillor Legislation Bur.; Adv. Chosen Govt.; Chief-Councillor, Taiwan; Civil Adm. Chief, Kwantung; Dir.-Gen. Residency-Gen., Chosen.

Chief Agr., Com. & Ind. Depts. of Chosen; Pres. Oriental Develop. Co.; Mem. House of Peers 1916; Gov.-Gen. Taiwan 1929. Address: 71 Haramachi 2-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Isogai, Rensuke 磯谷廉助

Lt.-Gen.; b. 1871, Tokyo. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1905; Military Staff Coll.; Staff 11th Div.; Chief 2nd Sect. Military Training Dept.; Chief 2nd Dept. Gen. Staff Office; Military Attache Emb. in China 1933-36; Dir. Mil. Affairs Bur. 1936-37; Comdr. 10th Div. Present post: Chief Staff Kwantung Army. Address: Kwantung Army Hdqrs., Hsinking.

Isomura, Toyotaro 磯村豊太郎

Businessman; b. Nov. 1868; s. Yenji Isomura. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1889; entered Communications Dept. 1890; Bk. of Japan 1894; joined Mitsui Firm 1896. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Chairman Hokkaido Colliery & S.S. Co.; Adv. Hokkaido Art. Petroleum Co.; Aud. Nippon Elec. Power Generation & Transmission Co. since 1939. Address: 30 Takanawa Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Issiki, Teizo 一色貞三

Electrical Engineer; D.E.; b. Feb. 10, 1885, Wakayama-ken; s. Hannosuke Issiki. Career: grad. Elec. Engrg. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; made research works on Elec. Engrg. especially of Lightning Protection in Amer. Present post: Tech. Adv. Tokyo Sibauro Elec. Co. Address: 576 Koentzi 4-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Itagaki, Morimasa 板垣守正

Writer and Social Worker; b. Mar. 15, 1900, Tokyo; grand s. Taisuke Itagaki, statesman of Meiji Era; m. Momoko, 2nd d. Susumu Fukushi. Career: grad. Sociology Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923; participated in political movement; Sec. to Mitsugu Senogoku, Pres. of S.M.R.; Non-Official Staff Kyocho-kai and Overseas Dept.; with Manchoukuo Concordia Assn. since 1936; served Publicity Sect. of Central Hdqrs. of same. Author of several books on politics. Present post: Chief, Business Affairs, Ssuningkai Hdqrs. of Manshu-Teikoku Kyowa-kai (Concordia Assn.) since 1938; concurrently Chief Business Affairs of Lishu-hsien Hdqrs. of same. Address: 3 of Kita-machi, Ssuningkai, Manchoukuo.

Itagaki, Seishiro 板垣征四郎

Lt.-Gen.; b. 1885, Tokyo-fu. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1904, Military Staff Coll. 1916; Comdr. Inf. 14th Reg. 1921; attached Gen. Staff Office 1922; Instr. Military Staff Coll. Asst. Military Attache Leg. China 1924; Staff 23rd Brig. 1927; Comdr. 33rd Inf. Reg. 1928; Staff Kwantung Army 1929; Dir. Military Publicity Sect. attached to Gen. Staff Office 1933-34; Supreme Adv. to Manchoukuo 1934; Chief Staff Kwantung Army; Comdr. 5th Div.; served in Sino-Japanese Hostilities 1937-38; Min. of Army 1938-39. Present post: Chief Staff to Japanese Forces in China. Address: c/o Army Dept., Tokyo.

Itakura, Takuzo 板倉卓造

Educator; LL.D.; b. Dec. 1879, Hiroshima-ken; s. Riro Itakura. Career: grad. Political Dept. Keio Univ. 1903. Present post: Prof. Intl. Law and Political Science, Keio Univ.; Dean Litt. Dept. of same. Address: 403 Togoshi-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Itani, Masaake 籾谷正輔

Businessman; b. Mar. 1880, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Yataro Itani. Career: Pres. Hokkaido Mining Co. Present post: Pres. Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Kawasaki S.S. Co.; Aud. Toa Marine Transport Co. Address: 111 Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

Itani, Zen-ichi 猪谷善一

Educator; D.Polit. Econ.; b. Feb. 1899, Toyama-ken; s. Matsujiro Itani, journalist. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com.; went to Paris, Geneva, Vienna, Berlin for studies; Expert to 10th Assembly League of Nations 1929; Expert, Intl. Conf. of Tariff Holidays 1930; Del. to Pacific Conf. at Shanghai 1931; Prof. in Econ. Tokyo Univ. of Com. 1923-39. Present post: Gen. Sec. Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: c/o Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind., Osaka.

Itaya, Miyakichi 板谷宮吉

Businessman; b. May 16, 1885, Otaru; s. Miyakichi Itaya, Sr. Career: grad. Com. Dept. Waseda Univ.; Pres. Itaya Mercantile S.S. Co., Karafuto Bk.; Dir. South Sea Mail S.S. Co.; Exec. Partner, Kurohime S.S. Co.; Pres. Hokuman Savings Bk.; Mng.-Dir. Hokkai Hydro-Elec. Co.; High Taxpayer in Hokkaido. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Hon. Mayor of Otaru; Pres. Itaya S.S. Co., Hokuman Savings Bk., Karafuto Bk., Itaya Life Ins. Co. Address: Fujimi-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ito, Jirozaemon 伊藤次郎左衛門

Businessman; b. May 26, 1878, Nagoya; s. Jirozaemon Ito. Career: succeeded father's business, 1924; made inspection tour of U.S. Present post: Pres. Nagoya Pottery Co.; Dir. Aichi Watch, Clock & Elec. Machine Mfg. Co., Nihon Wireless Teleg. Co.; Adv. Matsuzakaya Dept. Store. Address: 3 Chaya-machi 3-chome, Nagoya.

Ito, Jinkichi 伊藤仁吉

Educator. See 1935 issue.

Ito, Chuta 伊東忠太

Educator; D.E.; b. Oct. 26, 1867, Yonezawa; s. Suke-yuki Ito. Career: grad. Archit. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1892; Engr. Ise Shrine Construction Office; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; recd. deg. 1901; went to China, India and Turkey 1902; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905-28. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof. Waseda Univ.; Mem. Imp. Acad. of Science, Imp. Acad. of Fine Arts; Councillor Japan-Manchou Cultural Assn., Toa Cultural Inst., Toho Bunka Gakuin, etc. Address: 10 Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Ito, Kumezo 伊藤久米藏

Consulting Mechanical Engr.; D.E.; b. Mar. 12, 1873, Fukuoka-ken; s. Kanae Ito. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1889; entered Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co.; inspected shipbuilding and mechanical works in Eng. 1911-12; studied internal combustion engines in Eur. 1912-14; investigated stal. turbines in Sweden and Eng. 1916; submarine-boats and airplane engines in Eng. and France 1917-18; Vice-Pres. Kobe Works of Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co. 1917; founder and Pres. Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Works Nagoya (later Mitsubishi Aircraft Co. which was merged into present Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.) 1918; retired 1922; invented and patented Ito's Bridge Manoeuvring Apparatus and Ito's Propeller-blade Milling Machine. Present post: Prop. Ito Ind. Office; Dir. Tokyo

Weighing Machine Mfg. Co.; Mng.-Dir. Showa Hikoiki K.K. Address: 6 Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ito, Masanori 伊藤正徳

Writer; b. Oct. 1889, Tokyo; s. Hiroshi Ito. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1913; joined Tokyo Jiji Shimpō; Correspondent in Eur. & Amer.; Dir. & Chief Ed. of same; author of books on naval affairs. Present post: Councillor of Radio Corp. of Japan. Address: 6223 Oi Kaneko-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ito, Masayoshi 伊東政喜

Lt.-Gen. (reserve). See 1937 issue.

Ito, Nobufumi 伊藤述史

Former Min. to Poland; LL.D. See 1938 issue.

Ito, Takuma 伊藤琢磨

Businessman; b. Sept. 1869, Tokyo; s. Haruo Ito. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; then studied in Eng. Present post: Chairman Japan Leather Co., Shoes Mfg. Co. Address: 6 Kudan 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ito, Tatsuzo 伊藤達三

Businessman; b. Aug. 20, 1879, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Ichisuke Ito. Career: grad. Shipbuilding Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; joined Mitsubishi G.K. 1905; studied in Eng. 1905-09; Engr. Mitsubishi Nagasaki Dockyards; Chief Bus. Dept. same; Mng.-Dir. same. Present post: Chairman Manshu Kiki K.K.; Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Heavy Ind.; Dir. Taiwan Dock K.K., Chosen Heavy Ind. Co., Manchuria Locomotive & Cars Mfg. Co. Address: 126 Hara-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ito, Yosaburo 伊藤與三郎

Businessman; b. Dec. 18, 1887, Tokyo; m. Shioko Sasaki, niece Marquis Y. Sasaki. Career: Mgr. Deutsche Bussan A. G. Berlin; Mgr. Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Sydney; same Otaru. Present post: Mgr. Mitsui & Co. London. Address: c/o Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Royal Mail House, 14/19 Leadenhall St., London, E. C. 3.

Itoh, Chubei 伊藤忠兵衛

Businessman; b. June 1886, Shiga-ken; s. Chuber Itoh. Career: succeeded to family estate 1903. Present post: Pres. C. Itoh & Co., Tientsin Spin. Co., Kureha Spin. Co. Address: Sumiyoshi-mura, Mukogun, Hyogo-ken.

Itoh, Takenosuke 伊藤竹之助

Businessman; b. July 1883. Career: Chairman Japan Cotton Merchants Union, Japan Cotton Goods Export Assn.; Mng.-Dir. Japanese Assn. for Export of Cotton Goods to India; Jap. Assn. for Export of Cotton Goods to Dutch East Indies; went to Brazil as Mem. Japan Econ. Mission 1935. Present post: Mng.-Dir. C. Itoh & Co., Adv. Tientsin Spin. Co. Address: Sumiyoshi, Mukogun, Hyogo-ken.

Itoharu, Butaro 伊藤武太郎

Businessman; b. Nov. 21, 1879, Shimane-ken. Career: inherited family estate 1910; his status was erected at his native place for the merit in exploiting natural resources in locality 1934. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Matsue Bk., Hikawa Ry. Co. Address: Yakawa-mura, Nita-gun, Shimane-ken.

Iuchi, Hikoshiro 井内彦四郎

Businessman; b. Jan. 4, 1888, Kochi-ken. Career:

grad. Toky. Higher Com. Sch. 1912; served Ohmi Bk. 1912-16, Osaka Elec. Ry. Co. 1916-27. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Sangu Kyuko Elec. Ry. Co., Kansai Express Elec. Ry. Co. Address: Sangu Kyuko Elec. Ry. Co., Osaka.

Iwai, Takahito 岩井敬人

Businessman; b. June 22, 1892, Tambaichi, Nara-ken; 5th s. Takayoshi Iwai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha served at its London Br. 1919-25; travelled in Eur. 1927-28; was charged with laying out Ishiyama Works, Toyo Rayon Co. 1926-27; Acting Mgr. Provision Dept. Mitsui Head Office 1929-31; Gen. Mgr. Brazil Coffee Propaganda & Sales Hdqrs. in Japan 1932-34; went to South Amer. as Mem. Japanese Econ. Mission to Brazil 1935; while in London studied paintings and sculpture for 6 yr. and was recommended as Hon. Associate of Royal Society of British Artists; Priv. Secr. to Educ. Min.; author of "Outline of Tenrikyo", "Cherry Leaves" (London MacDonald 1922), etc. Present post: Dir. Kamogawa Nickel Co. since 1938. Address: 196 Horinouchi 1-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Iwakoshi, Tsuneichi 岩越恒一

Lt.-Gen. (reserve). See 1937 issue.

Iwakura, Tomohide 岩倉具定

Prince; b. Feb. 1904; s. Prince Tomoharu Iwakura, m. Yoshiko, e. d. Count Takatsugu Todo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1927; entered Home Office and later Dept. of Imp. Household. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Secr. Saisei-kai (Charity Med. Assn. under foundation of Imp. Court); Aud. 15th Bk.; Councillor Inst. for the Pacific; Pres. Iwakura Ry. Sch., Inst. for German and Italian Culture. Address: 10 Hachiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Iwamatsu, Genju 岩松玄十

Procurator; b. Feb. 3, 1881, Saga-ken; bro. of Shige-yoshi Iwamatsu. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; Public Procurator, Tokyo, Nagano, and Chiba Local Courts, Chief Public Procurator, Chiba Local Court; Chief Public Procurator, Higher Court, Taiwan Govt.; Yokohama Local Court, Aug. 1929; Public Procurator, Supreme Court, Tokyo Court of Appeal; Dir. Prison Affairs Bureau 1934-36. Present post: Chief Public Procurator Miyagi Court of Appeal since 1936. Present post: Chief Procurator Nagasaki Court of Appeal. Address: Court of Appeal, Nagasaki.

Iwamura, Michiyo 岩村通世

Procurator; b. Aug. 1884; 5th s. Baron Michitoshi Iwamura. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; Councillor and Secr. Justice Dept.; Procurator Tokyo Dist. and Local Courts; Chief Secr. to Justice Min.; sent to Eur. and Amer. to inspect judiciary; Procurator Supreme Court. Present post: Justice Vice-Min. since 1937. Address: 103 Ogikubo 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Iwanaga, Yukichi 岩永裕吉

Journalist; deceased 1939.

Iwasaki, Chozo 岩崎重三

Educator; D. Sc.; b. Apr. 1869, Kumamoto-ken; s. Choku Iwasaki, physician. Career: grad. Geological Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; Prof. Kumamoto Higher Tech. Sch.; Lecturer Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Present post: Lecturer Tohoku Imp. Univ.

Address: Tsukaguchi Jutakuchi, Tachibana-mura, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Iwasaki, Hikoyata 岩崎彦彌太

Businessman; b. Sept. 1895; s. Baron Hisaya Iwasaki. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; went to Eng. for study 1922; with Mitsubishi since 1926; visited S. Amer. for inspection 1930. Present post: Vice-Pres. Mitsubishi & Co., Ltd.; Dir. Mitsubishi Bk., Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, etc. Address: 7 Tatsuoka-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, Koyata 岩崎小彌太

Financier; b. Aug. 3, 1879, Tokyo; s. Yanosuke Iwasaki. Career: grad. 1st Higher Sch.; studied at Cambridge Univ.; made inspection tour of Eur. and Amer.; succeeded to peerage 1908. Present post: Pres. Mitsubishi & Co., Ltd.; Dir. Mitsubishi Bk., Yokohama Specie Bk., Mitsubishi Mining Co., Mitsubishi Trading Co., Mitsubishi Elec. Mfg. Co., Mitsubishi Trust Co., Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Tokio Marine & Fire Ins. Co., etc. Address: 2 Torizakamachi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Iwata, Chuzo 岩田宙造

Lawyer and Businessman; LL.D.; b. Apr. 7, 1875, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Hikoshichi Hiyama, adopted by Kinzo Iwata. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1898; journalistic work 1899-1909; called to bar 1909; Mem. Legislation Consideration Cttee., Imp. Econ. Conf., Tenancy System Inquiry Bd., etc.; recd. deg. 1916. Present post: Aud. Sumitomo Trust Co.; Mem. House of Peers since 1931. Address: 12 Aoyama Takagi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Iwate, Yoshio 岩手嘉雄

Diplomat; b. Mar. 1888, Tokyo; s. Atsuo Iwate. Career: grad. Consul Course Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1913; Eleve-Consul, Diplomatic Probationer, Consul, Secr. of Foreign Office; Chief of Correspondent and Translation Sect.; 1st Secr. Leg. Canada; Cons.-Gen. Honolulu 1931; Councillor Emb., Italy, 1933-34; Min. to Colombia 1934-38. Address: c/o Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Izawa, Michio 伊澤道雄

Businessman; b. 1888, Tokyo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; joined S. M. R. Co. 1927; Sect. Chief Ry. Dept.; Vice-Gen. Dir. & Chief Transport Dept. Gen. Direction of Manchoukuo State Ry. 1936; Mgr. Tokyo Br. & Councillor of S. M. R. Co. Present post: Dir. S. M. R. Co. Address: S. M. R. Co., Dairen.

Izawa, Takio 伊澤多喜男

Ex-Official; b. Nov. 24, 1869, Nagano-ken; bro. Shuji Izawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1895; entered govt. service; Gov. Wakayama, Ehime, & Niigata-ken; Metropolitan Police Chief; Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan 1924; Mayor of Tokyo 1926. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 2517 Nishisugamo 2-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Izumi, Yaichi 泉彌市

Businessman; b. Apr. 1883, Osaka; adopted by Seisuke Izumi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908. Present post: Pres. Osaka Oxygen & Hydrogen Co.; Dir. of several other firms. Address: Kyobashi 3-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Izumiyama, Kokichi 泉山幸吉

M.D.; b. Jan. 27, 1895, Aomori-ken; s. Matsusaburo

Izumiyama, banker. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ.; Asst. same 1921; Lecturer 1927; Sub-Dir. Miyagi Hosp. of Japan Red Cross 1927; Head Surgeon Hoshi Hosp. 1929. Present post: Head Izumiyama Hosp. Address: 2 Odori Minami 4-chome, Toyohara-machi, Karafuto.

(J)

Jaffé, William Selig

Businessman; b. Dec. 25, 1891, Manchester, Eng.; s. Paul Jaffé, businessman. Career: educated in Germany; previous owner of Mirow & Marcus and Rl. Marcus & Co., Hamburg; in Japan since 1936. Present post: Mgr. Berrick & Co. Ltd. Kobe. Address: c/o Berrick & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 134, San-nomiya Kobe.

Jahn, Erwin

Educator; Ph.D. (Leipzig); b. June 1890, Leipzig; m. Hertha Petzold. Career: Teacher at German High Sch. until 1924; came to Japan 1924; taught at Yamaguchi Higher Sch. 1924-29; at Shizuoka Higher Sch. 1930-34; 1st Higher Sch. 1934-37; Lecturer Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1930-38. Present post: Prof. 3rd Higher Sch. since 1937; Lecturer Kyoto Imp. Univ. since 1938. Address: Koto Gakko Kan-sha, Yoshida Honmachi, Kyoto.

James, Ernest William

Businessman; b. 1889, Kobe; n. British; s. of H. D. James, sea captain; m. Winifred Hannah Jones, 1911. Career: educated in Kobe and Liverpool; Chairman, Kobe & Osaka Foreign Chambers of Com. 8 years, British Assn. of Japan Kobe Branch 3 years; Mem. of Council Japan-British Society of Kansai; Pres. S.P.C.A. 5 years; Consul-General for Sweden at Kobe & Osaka; Mem. Kobe Harbour Improvement Enquiry Commission; Committee of Hyogo Pref. Assn. of Tourists; Japan-Canada Trade Assn.; Merit of Imp. Donation Foundation, Saiseikai; Adviser, Sannomiya Social Relief Committee, Kobe Ward Tourists Assn. Decoration: O.B.E. Recreation: all branches sport. Clubs: Kobe Club, K. R. A. C., Rokko Golf Club, Osaka Club, Mengyo Club, Club Concordia, Shioya Country Club. Present post: Chairman A. Cameron & Co., Ltd. Address: 1 of 121 Aza-Nishinota, Shioya, Akashi-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Jen Chuan-pang 任傳榜

Official; b. 1878 Chekiang Prov., China. Career: studied railway administration at Illinois Univ., U.S.A.; entered Peking Govt. after unification of Southern and Northern Dist.; Dir. Finance Bur. Rys. Dept. of Nat. Govt. of China on its reorganization 1931; resigned govt. service 1932. Present post: Vice-Min. Communications Dept., Renovation Govt. of China since 1938. Address: Communications Dept., Nanking, China.

Jen Yuan-tao 任援道

State Minister; Lieut.-Gen.; b. 1891, Kiangsu Prov., China. Career: grad. Paoting Military Acad.; Comdr. 55th Combined Brig.; Dir. Arms Bur. of Army Dept.; Comdr. Pinghan Defence Army; Mem. Chicha (Hopeh-Chahar) Political Council 1935. Present post: Peace Preservation Min. Renovation Govt. of China since its establishment 1938; Mayor of Nanking. Address: Nanking, China.

Joko, Nobuhiro 上甲信弘

Broker; b. Jan. 14, 1871, Ehime-ken s. Kenshichi Joko. Career: Pres. of Federation of Yokohama Ind. Assn., Yokohama Silk Exporters Assn.; Japan Silk Ind. Assn.; Mng.-Dir. Yokohama Traders' Assn. Present post: Permanent Mem. Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Broker Yokohama Exchange. Address: 171 & 173 Bluff, Yokohama.

Jonas, F. M.

Businessman; F. R. S. A.; b. Apr. 1878, Osaka. Career: Chairman Nickel & Lyons, Ltd., Kobe Intl. Ctte.; Mem. Ctte. Kobe & Osaka Foreign Chambers of Com.; Pres. Kobe Regatta & Athletic Club. Present Post: Dir. Nickel & Lyons, Ltd. Address: Shioya, near Kobe.

Jonn, Ebbe

Businessman; b. January 1886, Lund, Sweden. Career: grad. Elec. Engrg. Course Royal Tech. Univ. Stockholm 1909; Elec. Engr. at Swedish Gen. Elec. Co. 1909-17; Repr. same in Japan from 1912; joined Gadelius & Co. 1917 as Mgr. Kobe Office; Mng.-Dir. Osaka Office 1932. Present post: Pres. Gadelius & Co., Osaka. Address: 158 Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

Jung Hou 榮厚

Official; b. 1874 in Peking. Career: In the era of Ching Dynasty: Tse-fu of Chingchow; Pres., Mint of Fengtien; Supervisor Financial Dist. of Three Eastern Prov.; Commr. of Finance, Civil Affairs, Fengtien. In the era of Republic of China: Tao-yin of Liaoshen, Fengtien; Commr. of Foreign Affairs, Yingkow; Commr. of Finance Heilungkiang; Supt. of Customs, Ai-hwe; Commr. of Ind., and later Foreign Affairs, Kirin; Tao-yin, Ki-Chang; Commr. of Finance, Kirin; Pres. of Eastern Kuo-min Publicity Assn.; with Manchoukuo Govt. since its est.; Pres. Central Bk. of Manchou 1932-36. Present post: Privy Councillor, Manchoukuo; Pres. Manchou Japanese Cultural Assn. Address: Hsinking.

Jung Yuan 榮源

Businessman; b. 1884, Noho, Lungkiang Prov.; n. Manchoukuoan. Career: grad. Peking Univ.; Adv. to Manchoukuo Imp. Household Dept. upon its establishment. Present post: Pres. Manchuria Aeronautical Co.; Aud. Manchuria Automobile Mfg. Co. Address: Manchuria Aeronautical Co., Hsinking.

(K)

Kabayama, Aisuke 榊山愛輔

Count; Hon. LL.D. (Wesleyan Univ. Conn. and Amherst Coll. Mass.); b. May 10, 1865, Kagoshima; s. Count Sukenori Kabayama. Career: grad. Amherst Univ. Mass. U.S.A.; founded Kokusai News Agency 1914, presiding over same until it was merged into Nippon Shimbun Rengo Agency 1926; Vice-Pres. Amer. Japan Society since 1924; attended World's Parliamentary Com. Conf. London as Japan's Del. 1926 & 1935; London Nav. Conf. as Adv. to Japanese Del. 1929. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Society for Intl. Cultural Relations; Aud. Nippon Seitetsu K.K., Mitsui Trust Co.; Pres. Chiyoda Fire Ins. Co. Address: 215 Gotanda 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kabayama, Sukehide 榊山資英

Businessman; b. July 19, 1868, Kagoshima-ken; s. Sukeo Kabayama. Career: grad. 1st Higher Sch.; studied at Columbia Univ.; grad. Law Coll. Yale Univ. and its P.-G. Course (LL.D.); entered War Office 1895; Secr. to Premier and Educ. Min.; Pres. Tokyo Fire Ins. Co.; Dir. S.M.R. Co.; Chief Secr. of Yamamoto Cab. Present post: Pres. Manchuria Cotton Co.; Adv. Nichiro Fishery Co., Mem. House of Peers. Address: 28 Oban-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kada, Naoji 賀田直治

Businessman; b. May 1, 1877, Niigata-ken; s. Kinzaburo Kada, businessman. Career: grad. For. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; studied in Eur. & Amer. 1903-06; For. Expert Taiwan Govt-Gen. 1906-17; entered business at Chosen since 1917. Present post: Pres. Chosen Hide & Leather Co., Chosen Kan-no K.K., Chosen and Keijo Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 11 Kanko-dori, Keijo-fu, Chosen.

Kadono, Chokyuro 門野重九郎

Businessman; b. Sept. 9, 1867, Miye-ken; s. Watari Kadono. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1884; Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1891; studied in Eur. & Amer. 1891-95; served Sanyo Ry. Co. 1897-98; Okura & Co. London 1898-1907; Mem. Dr. Dan's Mission to Eur. & Amer. 1921-22; Genoa Econ. Conf. 1922; London World Econ. Conf. 1933, Simla Conf. 1933; sent to Eur. & Amer. as Chief of Econ. Mission 1937; Pres. Nippon & Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind. Present post: Partner Okura & Co., Japan-Manchou Business Assn., Tokyo Rapid Transit Ry. Co., Tokyo Boshoku Kogyo Co., Chinfu Ry. Co.; Vice-Pres. Intl. Assn. of Japan; Chairman East Asia Ind. Co. Address: 51 Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Kaga, Kakujiro 加賀覺次郎

Hotel Mgr.; b. Jan. 1875; s. Tadashiichi Kaga. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1898; Asst. Bus. Mgr. Sumitomo Bk.; Mgr. Yokohama and Kobe Br.; Mng.-Dir. Head Office; Dir. 1932-34. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Hotel New Osaka. Address: 685 Motoyama-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Kagami, Kenkichi 各務謙吉

Businessman; died 1939. See 1939 issue.

Kagawa, Toyohiko 賀川豊彦

Noted Social Worker, Pastor & Publicist; D.D.; b. July 10, 1888, Kobe; 2nd s. Jun-ichi Kagawa. Career: grad. Kobe Theol. Sem. 1911; furthered studies at Princeton Univ. 1916; connected with social works since graduation; founded Japan Farmer's Guild; once Non-commissioned Staff of Tokyo Municipality. Publications: "Psychology of Poverty-stricken Class," "Across Death's Line," "A Grain of Wheat," "An Attitude against Hardship," "A Theory of Subjective Economics," "Mental Movement and Labor Movement," and many other books. Address: 603 Kami Kitazawa 3-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Kageyama, Senzaburo 影山銑三郎

Businessman; b. Feb. 1876, Tochigi-ken; s. Shigenori Kato; m. Yama, d. of late Teitaro Kageyama and adopted into family. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; served Communications Dept. for 19 yrs.; joined present firm as Mng.-Dir.

1923; was in Germany to study communications 1908-09; delegate World Postal Congress in Switzerland; represented Japan at Intl. Elec. Communications Congress Preliminary Meeting, Washington 1920-21. Present post: Vice-Pres. Ujigawa Elec. Co.; Dir. of several other cos. Address: 258 Shimizutani-Nishino-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Kajijima, Taichi 貝島太市

Businessman; b. Nov. 1880, Fukuoka-ken; s. Taisuke Kajijima, mine operator. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; went abroad to inspect coal mining and commercial affairs 1906-09; Aud. Wakamatsu Harbour Co. 1919; Adv. Shimonoseki Chamber of Com. & Ind. 1921; Counsellor Japan Ind. Club 1931; Pres. Chikuko Mining Assn. 1938. Present post: Pres. Kajijima & Co. since 1919, Kajijima Coal Mining Co. since 1931. Address: 62 Karato-machi, Shimonoseki.

Kainosho, Tadaka 甲斐莊楠香

Businessman; b. May 21, 1880, Kyoto; s. Masahide Kainosho; m. Fumiko, d. Shobei Saito. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1904; Lecturer of same; resigned Prof. 1910; went to Eur. to study chemistry of perfumery and essential oils; joined Mitsuwa Chem. Lab. 1913; est. Takasago Perfumery Co. 1920. Present post: Pres. Takasago Perfumery Co. Address: 72 Goshoyama-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Kajima, Seiichi 鹿島精一

Civil Engr.; Contractors and Builders; b. July 11, 1875, Iwate-ken; s. Seinei Kasai adopted by Iwazo Kajima. Career: grad. Civil Engrg. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; Mem. Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Mng.-Dir. Toho Concrete Co. Present post: Pres. Kajima-gumi. Address: 207 Sakiguchi-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kajima, Shinkichi 鹿島新吉

Businessman. Career: grad. Keio Univ. and Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Lang. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Kajima-gumi. Address: 3 Maki-cho 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kajitsuka, Ryuji 梶塚隆二

Surgeon Col.; M.D.; b. Sept. 1888, Miyagi-ken; s. Ryuan Kajitsuka, physician. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Surgeon 1915; Chief Sanitary Sect., Army Dept.; visited Eur. and Amer. 1928-29. Address: 319 Nishikubo, Musashino-machi, Tokyo-fu.

Kakihana Keisei 柿花啓正

Prominent econ. magazine publisher in Kwansai; b. May 8, 1890, Osaka-fu; 2nd s. Sojiro Kakihana; m. Fumiko, sis. Junzo Shinoda. Career: grad. Toyo Univ. 1915; studied econ. and law at Keio Univ. and Kyoto Imp. Univ.; furthered studies at Berlin Univ. and Univ. of Washington; Reporter Yokohama Toitsu Tsushin-sha (News Agency); Dir. Izumi Shoji, Izumi Iron Works, Shindachi Woolen Spin. & Weaving Co. and Wakayama Spin. & Weaving Co. Present post: Pres. Tenchi Seimei Gakkai (Econ. Society); Chief-Ed. Tenchi Seimei Keizai Shimbun (Econ. Newspaper); Pres. Godo Shoji K. K.; Adv. Dai-Nippon Seisan-to; Consultant to Baron Tsumori. Publication: Over ten books on econ. and philosophy, etc. Address: 171 Bessho-machi, Kishiwada City, Osaka-fu.

Kambe, Maaao 神戸正雄

Educator; LL.D.; b. Apr. 19, 1877, Aichi-ken; s. Nushimasa Kambe. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; Asst. Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1902; Prof. 1907; went to Eur. 1904-07, 1913-14; Mem., Imp. Acad. 1930. Present post: Pres. Kwansai Univ. since 1937. Address: 70 Jodoji Nishida-machi, Kyoto.

Kambe, Torajiro 神戸寅次郎

Educator; LL.D.; b. Dec. 27, 1868, Shizuoka-ken; s. Jujiro Kambe; m. Sumiko, d. Dr. Shigeki Nishimura. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1892; sent abroad for study 1899-1903; recd. deg. 1914. Present post: Prof. Keio Univ. since 1903. Address: 21 Kageoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kamei, Kan-ichiro 龜井貫一郎

Parliamentarian; b. Nov. 1892; s. Korekiyo Kamei. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; Secr., Commercial Bur. Foreign Office; Cons. Antung, Tientsin, New York; Secr. Information Bur.; joined Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha; Lecturer Keio Univ.; Central Executive Shakai Minshuto (Social Democratic Party). Present post: M.P. Address: 2 Sannen-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kameyama, Shunzo 龜山俊藏

Businessman; b. Aug. 4, 1885, Okayama-ken; s. Genpei Kameyama, businessman. Career: grad. German Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; joined Mitsubishi G.K. upon grad.; London Br. 1915-1919; Sub-Mgr. Mitsubishi Marine Ins. Co. 1920; Dir. 1925; Mng. Dir. 1932. Present post: Pres. Mitsubishi Marine Ins. Co. since 1932; Dir. Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., Meiji Marine Ins. Co., Tomei Marine Ins. Co., Manshu Marine Ins. Co., Nippon Salvage Co. Address: 20 Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kamikawa, Hikomatsu 神川彦松

Educator; D. Juris. See 1935 issue.

Kamio, Yoshiharu 神尾式春

Ex-Manchoukuo Govt. Official. See 1938 issue.

Kamiya, Tadao 神谷忠雄

Businessman; b. Dec. 1880, Aichi-ken; s. Ichiji Kamiya. Career: studied at Meiji Law Coll. (now Meiji Univ.); went to Eur. and Amer. for study; engaged in emigration and colonization enterprises in South Seas, South America, etc. Present post: Pres. Tropical Development Co., Argentine Agr. & Pastoral Co., Davao Trading Co., Piso Cononut & Cattle Ranch Inc. of Philippines Is.; Dir. Toshin Fire Ins. Co., Musashino Kagaku K.K., Takasago Trading Co., Kawazugawa Hydro-Elec. Co., Tokyo Movable Fire Ins. Co. Address: Kamakura-yama, Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

Kamo, Masawo 加茂正雄

Educator; D. Engrg.; Hon. M.A.S.M.E. (New York); M.I. Mech. E. (London); Hon. C.M.I.N.A. (London); Hon. M.E.A.H. (Honolulu); Ehrenseihen d.V.D.I. (Berlin); b. Aug. 1876, Ehime-ken; s. Hiromasa; m. Roku, d. Prof. Wataru Watanabe. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1898; further studied in Eur. & Amer.; Dir. Fuel & Ore-Dressing Inst. of Chosen Govt-Gen.; widely connected with engrg. bodies in Japan and abroad; often represented Japan in Intl. Engrg. Affairs. Present post: Prof. Mech. Engrg. at Tokyo Imp.

Univ. since 1912. Address: 3 Yayoi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Kan Chao-hsien 關潮洗

Banker; b. 1884, Chinchow Prov. Career: Comdr. Brig. of Northeastern Army; Military Gov. of Jehol; Aud. Central Bk. of Manchou 1932; Dir. same. Present post: Vice-Pres. Central Bk. of Manchou since 1938. Address: Central Bk. of Manchou, Hsinking.

Kanasugi, Eigoro 金杉英五郎

M.D.; b. Sept. 13, 1865, Chiba-ken; s. Yoemon Kanasugi. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1888, studied Otorhinolaryngology in Germany 1889; Asst.-Prof. Wurzburg Univ.; est. Kanasugi Hosp. in Tokyo 1892; recd. deg. 1901; Hon. Pres. Japanese Otorhinological Society 1904; attended Intl. Otorhinological Conf. Vienna 1907. Present post: Member House of Peers; Pres. Jikei-kai Med. Coll. Address: 18 Kamiya-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Kanayama, Kiitsu 金山季逸

Procurator; b. Sept. 23, 1878, Toyama-ken; s. Naoshi Takebe; adopted by Hikoichi Kanayama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; entered Justice Dept.; Public Procurator Maebashi Local Court, Tokyo Dist. Court, Tokyo Local Court; Chief Public Procurator Yokohama Local Court; Public Proctr. Osaka Local Ct. 1925; Supreme Court; Vice-Min. of Justice 1934; Chief Procurator Tokyo Court of Appeal. Present post: Ch. Procurator Osaka Ct. of Appeal. Address: Niyemon-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Kaneko, Kenjiro 金子堅次郎

Businessman; b. Mar. 9, 1887, Fukuoka-ken; adopted s. Katsujiro Kaneko. Career: grad. Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch.; entered Mitsui Bank; served at Osaka and Wakamatsu branches; Vice-Mgr. Osaka Br.; Mgr. Wakamatsu Br.; Chief Home Sect. Head Office; Bus. Mgr. same 1929-36. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Mitsui Gomei Kaisha since 1936; Dir. Mitsui Bk., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Address: 415 Kami-Osaki Nakanomaru-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kaneko, Kentaro 金子堅太郎

Count, Privy Councillor; b. Feb. 4, 1853, Fukuoka; s. Seizo Kaneko. Career: studied Law at Harvard Univ. 8 yr.; Sec. to Premier; Sec. to Pres. of Privy Council; Chief Sec. House of Peers; Agr. & Com. Min. 1898; Justice Min. 1900; nominated Peer 1923; recd. Hon. LL.D. Harvard Univ. 1899; ennobled Jan. 1934. Address: 5 Samban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kaneko, Kiyota 金子喜代太

Businessman; b. March 1883, Kochi-ken; s. Torataro Kaneko. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; entered Mitsubishi G.K.; resigned and joined Asano Firm. Present post: Permanent Mem. Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Chairman Osaka Asbestos Ind. Co.; Mng.-Dir. Asano Portland Cement Co.; Nihon Cement Co.; Dir. Asano Kokura Steel Works, Nichiro Fishery Co., etc. Address: 387 Kita-Shinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kanematsu, Hiroshi 兼松照

Businessman; b. Dec. 1860, Gifu-ken; s. Katsusuke Kanematsu. Career: started official service as village official; returned to Diet from Saga-ken and

Gifu-ken 3 times; entered business. Present post: Pres. Toyoda-shiki Shokki K.K. Address: Minami-Kajiya-machi 3-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya.

Kanemitsu, Tsuneo 金光庸夫

State Minister; b. Mar. 1877, Oita-ken; s. Yoshizo Kanemitsu. Career: entered Finance Dept.; Commr. Nagasaki Customs; Chief Kumamoto Revenue Office; joined Suzuki Shoten 1908; Mng.-Dir. Taiyo Life Ins. Co.; established Taisho Life Ins. Co.; apptd. Vice-Speaker of House of Repr. 1937-39; returned to Diet 8 times from Oita-ken. Present post: Minister of Overseas Affairs since Aug. 1939. Address: Overseas Affairs Dept., Tokyo.

Kanitani, Joyo 蚕谷兼榮

Educator; D.Sc.; b. Dec. 1893, Toyama-ken; s. Jiyo Kanitani, priest. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; Lecturer (1921); Asst. Prof. (1922); sent to France and Italy to study mathematics 1926-28; recd. deg. 1928. Present post: Prof. Ryojun Engrg. Coll. since 1928. Address: 5 Nishin-cho 6-chome, Ryojun.

Kanki, Shoichi 神吉正一

Official; b. Jan. 5, 1897, s. of Tsunekichi Kanki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1920; Sec. Emb. London 1923; Sec. Foreign Office 1928; Dir. Political Affairs Bur. 1936; Dir.-Gen. Foreign Office, Manchoukuo; Vice-Dir.-Gen. Gen. Affairs Bd. of Manchoukuo. Present post: Vice-Min. People's Welfare, Manchoukuo since 1939. Address: People's Welfare Dept., Hsinking.

Kanoh, Sozo 狩野宗三

Businessman; b. July 1883, Tokyo; s. Kotetsu Oki; adopted by Toyokatsu Kanoh. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; studied at Technische Hochschule in Berlin, and Göttingen Univ., Germany 1910-13; Engr. Onoda Cement Co. 1907; Chief Tech. Dept. same 1909; Mgr. 1915; Tech. Dir. 1918; Mng.-Dir. 1927. Present post: Pres. Onoda Cement Co. since 1939; Dir. Tohoku Cement Co. Address: Onoda, Yamaguchi-ken.

Kanokogi, Kazunobu 鹿子木貞信

Educator; D.Litt.; Ph.D.; A.M.; B.D.; b. Nov. 3, 1884, Kumamoto-ken; s. Saishichi Kanokogi. Career: grad. Nav. Engrg. Sch. 1904; studied at Kyoto Imp. Univ., Union Theol. Seminary, New York, and Berlin Univ. 1906; Prof. Doshisha and later Keio Univ.; made inspection tour of India 1909-10; Lecturer Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; sent Eur. as Overseas Research Fellow by Educ. Dept. 1923-26; invited by Berlin Univ. as prof. 1927-29; Dean Law & Litt. Faculty Kyushu Imp. Univ. 1932-33; attached to Hdqrs. of Japanese Forces in North China 1937. Present post: Prof. Kyushu Imp. Univ. Address: Takuma-mura, Sora-gun, Fukuoka-ken.

Kanokogi, Takeshiro 鹿子木孟郎

Painter; b. Nov. 1874, Okayama-ken; s. Nagamori Uji. Career: studied paintings in France under J. P. Laurens 1901; apptd. Lecturer Nagoya & Kyoto Higher Tech. sch. 1908; Examiner Imp. Arts Exhibition since 1908; painted a wall painting "Japanese Army's triumphal entry into Mukden" for Art Museum at Meiji Shrine 1924; Chevalier de la Legion D'Honneur (France) 1934. Address: 27 Shimokamo Nishibayashi-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Kanzaki, Issaku 神崎一作

Shinto Priest; b. July 1867, Kanagawa-ken; s. Tomie Kanzaki, Shinto Priest. Career: grad. Toyo and Kogakuin univs.; apptd. Supt. and Bishop of Shinto; Councillor Kyochoikai and League of Nations Assn.; Mgr. Dai-Nippon Religious Assn. Address: 655 Sendagaya 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kao Ling-wei 高凌霨

Official; b. 1868 Tientsin. Career: passed Literary Exam.; Supt. Military Acad. and Dir. Mint Bur. Hopeh Prov.; stayed at Tientsin and assisted in organizing modern banks upon the 1st revolution; Chief Finance Bur. of Chihli 1913; same of Nat. Taxes Collection Bur., Chihli 1914; Adv. to Gov. of Three Eastern Provs. 1915; Vice-Min. of Agr. & Com. 1920; Vice-Pres. Bk. of Agr. & Com. 1921; Finance Min. and concurrently Dir. of Currency and Salt Admin. Bur. 1921; Interior Min. 1921-22; Dir.-Gen. Metropolitan Municipal Administration; Pres. Yangtze River Commission; Finance Min. 1922; Min. of Agr. & Com. 1922; Prime Min. 1923; Dir.-Gen. Customs Administration 1924; Min. of Agr. & Com. in Yen Hui-ching Cab.; later stayed in Tientsin; Mem. of Chicha (Hopeh-Chahar) Polit. Council 1935; Mem. Foundation Ctte. of Provincial Govt. of China 1937. Present post: Gov. Hopeh Prov. since 1938. Address: Governor's Residence, Peking, China.

Karasawa, Toshiki 唐澤俊樹

High Official; b. Feb. 1891, Nagano-ken; s. Yoju Karasawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; entered Home Office; sent to Eur. & Amer. 1917-20; Commr. Ibaraki-ken; Chief Accountant Home Office; Dir. Civil Engrg. Bur. same; Dir. Police Affairs Bur. same 1934-36. Present post: Pres. Cabinet Legislation Bur. since Aug. 1939. Address: Cabinet Legislation Bur., Tokyo.

Karashima, Asahiko 辛島淺彦

Businessman; b. July, 1882, Oita-ken; s. Kazuo Karashima. Career: grad. Engrg. Course 5th Higher Sch., 1905; joined Mitsui Bussan K.K. Present post: Chairman Toyo Rayon Co. since 1937. Address: 33 Okazaki Higashi Tenno-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Kasahara, Toshiro 笠原敏郎

D.E.; Div. Chief of Supplies & Repairs Bur, Manchoukuo. See 1939 issue.

Kasai, Juji 笠井重治

Parliamentarian and Publisher; M.A.; B.Ph.; b. July, 1886, Yamanashi-ken; e. s. Hyokichi Kasai; m. Miyako, e. d. Masakichi Tsuchiya. Career: grad. Univ. of Chicago (B.Ph., 1913), Sch. of Arts & Science of Harvard Univ. (M.A., 1915); Associate-Ed. Pacific Press, San Francisco 1915-18; Hon.-Sec. to Commn. for Japan-Amer. Relations 1919; Alderman of Tokyo Municipality 1930-38; Sec. to Japanese Financial Mission to Eng. and U.S.A. 1921-22; Del. to Cong. of Inter-Parliamentary Union at Budapest 1936, at Hague 1938; Del. 22nd Session of Int'l Parliamentary Conf. Warsaw 1938. Publications: "Relation between U.S.A. and Japan on the Pacific," etc. Present post: M.P. (Dai-ichi Gi-in Club); Parliamentary Councillor Overseas Affairs since 1939; Pres. Kokusai Publishing & Printing Co.; Mem. Tokyo Municipal Assembly. Address: 2 of 8, Kojimachi 3-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kasai, Toyotaro 河西豊太郎

Businessman; b. Feb. 18, 1874, Yamanashi-ken; s. Hyoichiro Kasai. Career: grad. Seiki Sch. and entered business. Present post: Pres. Fuji Minobu Ry. Co., Toden Securities Co., Kanto Gas Co.; Vice-Pres. Daido Cement Co.; Dir. Daido Boshoku K.K. Daini Toyo Muslin Co., Tokyo Underground Ry. Co. Address: 287 Nishi-Okubo 2-chome, Yodo-bashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kasama, Akio 笠間 暲雄

Ex-diplomat. See 1937 issue.

Kashii, Kohei 香椎清平

Lt.-Gen. (retired). See 1936 issue.

Kashima, Morinosuke 鹿島守之助

LL.D.; Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; 2nd Sec. Emb. Italy until 1929; granted deg. 1934. Publications: Present Diplomacy, Fundamental Policy of Japanese Diplomacy, etc. Present post: Pres. Kashima-gumi; Dir. Japan Times & Mail; Non-Commissioned Staff of Foreign Office. Address: 7-go of 56, Otsuka, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kashima, Tsurunosuke 鹿島鶴之助

Judge; b. June 1881, Osaka; adopted s. Yoshitaro Kashima. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; apptd. Public Procurator 1910; Judge Fukuoka, Nawa, Miyazaki, Saga Dist. courts; Judge Miyagi Court of Appeal; Presiding Judge, Okayama Dist. Ct. 1928, Hiroshima Ct. of Appeal 1931-35. Present post: Pres. High Ct. Kwantung since 1935. Address: High Court, Ryojun.

Kashiwagi, Hideshige 柏木秀茂

Banker; b. Jan. 1881, Kameyama; s. Takeshi Kashiwagi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; joined Yokohama Specie Bk. and served at London Br.; Mgr. New York Br.; Mgr. Head Office; Mem. Japanese Econ. Mission to Eur. & Amer. 1937. Present post: Dir. Yokohama Specie Bk. since 1933. Address: 6 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Kashiwagi, Masamitsu 柏木壽光

Businessman; b. Apr. 17, 1892; s. Sentaro Kashiwagi. Career: grad. Spin. & Weaving Course Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. (present Tokyo Univ. of Tech.) 1912, despatched to Siberia 1918-19; served Tokyo Keori K.K. 1915-23; Tokyo Muslin Spin. & Weaving Co. 1923-31; Chief Nagoya and Okazaki Factories Manmo Keori K.K.; Mgr. Nagoya Br. of same; Dir. same 1936. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Manmo Keori K.K.; Aud. Manmo Keori Dept. Store. Address: Co.'s Residence, Mukden, Manchoukuo.

Kasuga, Hiroshi 春日弘

Businessman; b. Aug. 1885, Nagano-ken; s. Ki-ichiro Kasuga. Career: grad. Political Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; with Sumitomo Concern upon grad. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Metal Industries since 1938. Address: 44 of 306 Tanabe-cho, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Kasuya, Renji 精谷廉二

Foreign Service. See 1939 issue.

Kataoka, Naokata 片岡直方

Businessman; b. Sept. 1882, Hyogo-ken; s. Naoteru Kataoka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1910; entered Hanshin Elec. Ry. Co.; joined

Osaka Gas Co.; Sub-Bus. Mgr. same; Vice-Pres. same. Present post: Pres. Sakai Gas Co.; Chairman Osaka Gas Co.; Dir. Osaka Elec. Ry. Co., Hanshin Elec. Ry. Co. Address: 35 Ishida, Nakayamadera, Nagao-mura, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Kataoka, Otogo 片岡香吾

Businessman; b. Feb. 1881, Okayama; s. Tokutaro Kataoka. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com. 1904; served Ind. Bk. of Japan. Present post: Pres. Nomura Bonds & Securities Co.; Dir. Nomura Trust Co., Nomura G.K., Nomura Bk., Nomura Life Ins. Co., Nomura Forestry Co. Address: Kotobuki-dori 1-chome, Oka-machi, Osaka-fu.

Kataoka, Utaro 片岡壽郎

Official; b. Dec. 1894, Tokyo; s. Kyutaro, Kataoka. Career: grad. German Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; entered Ry. Dept.; served regional offices 1920-26; sent abroad as Overseas Research Fellow by Ry. Dept. 1926; Secr. Ry. Dept.; Chief Traffic Sect. Nagoya and later Osaka regional offices; Chief Freight Sect. Traffic Bur. Ry. Dept.; Chief Investigation Dept. Bd. of Tourist Industry in China. Present post: Dir. Bd. of Tourist Ind. since 1939. Address: c/o Ry. Dept., Tokyo.

Kataoka, Yasushi 片岡安

D.E.; b. June 1876, Kanazawa; s. Tadashige Hosono, adopted by Naoharu Kataoka. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; Mem. City Planning Ctte., Tokyo & Osaka. Present post: Vice-Pres. Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres. Federation of Osaka Credit Unions, Nippon Archit. Assn., Osaka Ind. Assn., Nippon Elevator Mfg. Co.; Dir. of several other cos. Address: 20 Momoyama-machi, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto.

Katayama, Kusuyori 片山久壽頼

Surgeon; M.D.; b. July 20, 1880, Kochi-ken; m. Fumi. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; Head Surgeon, Kumamoto Pref. Hosp. 1910; Hiroshima Pref. Hosp. 1912; Juzen Hosp. at Yokohama 1918; Dir. of same 1923-33. Address: 6 Bluff, Yokohama.

Katayama, Masao 片山正夫

D.Sc.; Mem. Imp. Acad.; b. Sept. 11, 1877, Okayama-ken; s. Seigo Katayama. Address: 126 Haramachi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kato, Eiichiro 加藤栄一郎

Banker; b. Jan. 3, 1883, Aichi-ken; s. Kiemon Kato, M.P. Career: grad. Political Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; Chief Direct Nat. Tax. Dept. Sendai Taxation Supt. Bur.; Chief Indirect Nat. Tax Dept., Tokyo Taxation Supt. Bur. same, Commissioner Finance Dept. 1918; Chief Ordinary Bk. Sect. same 1923; Bank Insp. of the "Chokunin" rank same 1927; Dir. Osaka Customs House 1929; Supt., Bk. of Japan 1932. Present post: Aud. Bk. of Taiwan. Address: 128 Kami Fujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Kato, Genchi 加藤支智

Educator; D.Litt.; Authority on Shintoism; b. June 17, 1873, Tokyo; s. Genchu Kato. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; Instr. Military Acad.; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Present post: Prof. Kokugakuin Univ. Address: 11 Maruyama-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kato, Gen-ichi 加藤元一

Educator; M.D.; b. Feb. 11, 1890, Okayama-ken; s.

Torao Kato. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1916; Asst. to same; Lecturer Keio Univ.; Prof. 1919; recd. deg. 1920; was in Eur. and Amer.; attended World Biological Cong. Amer. Present post: Prof. Keio Univ. Address: 625 Sendagaya 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kato, Hiyoshi 加藤日吉

Customs Commr.; b. 1892, Saga-ken. Career: grad. Tung Wen Coll. 1913; served Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Vice-Consul Peking 1922; Com. Commr. and Consul Shanghai; joined Manchoukuo Foreign Dept. 1932; Chief Com. Affairs Sect. Com. Bureau Foreign Dept.; Councillor Manchoukuo Leg. in Berlin; Councillor Gen. Affairs Bd. Manchoukuo 1938-39. Present post: Commissioner Yingkow Customs since June 1939. Address: Customs Office, Yingkow, Manchoukuo.

Kato, Keizaburo 加藤敬三郎

B. Apr. 9, 1873, Aichi-ken; adopted s. Atsushiro Kato. Career: grad. Nippon Univ. 1897; entered Communications Dept.; Dir. Communications Bur. and Communication Supt. Bur.; Dir. Hypothec Bk. of Japan 1913, Hokkaido Colonial Bk. 1924; Pres. Bk. of Chosen 1927-37. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 270 Hyakunin-cho 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kato, Kyohei 加藤恭平

Businessman; b. Jan. 25 1883, Tokyo; s. Soichi Kato. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; toured abroad several times. Present post: Pres. Taiwan Takushoku K.K., Taiwan Elec. Power Co. Address: 350 Kita-Shinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kato, Masaharu 加藤正徳

LL.D.; b. Mar. 10, 1871, Nagano-ken; adopted by Masayoshi Kato, Ex-Vice-Pres. N.Y.K. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; studied in Germany and France; recd. deg. 1904. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. Legislative Deliberation Ctte.; Mem. & Secr. Imp. Acad. Address: 12 Kojimachi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kato, Masanosuke 加藤政之助

b. July 18, 1854, Saitama-ken. Career: grad. Keio Univ.; Ed. Hokkaido Shimbun; Cor. Jiji Shimpō; Pres. Dewa Oil Co., Hakodate Tramway Co. and Tojo Ry. Co.; Chairman Saitama-ken Pref. Assembly 1880-89; elected M.P. 12 times; visited Eur. and U.S.A. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since 1927. Address: Nerima Toshida-machi 1-chome, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kato, Sotomatsu 加藤外松

Diplomat; b. Mar. 1890, Toyama-ken. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Commercial Sch.; Elève-Cons. Mukden and New York 1914; Attaché Emb. Brazil 1915; Italy 1916; France 1918; Del. Paris Peace Conf. 1919; Mem. Ctte. for Paris Peace Treaty 1920; 2nd Secy. Leg. Roumania 1921; Del. 3rd League of Nations Assembly 1922; Chief 2nd Sect. Eur. & Amer. Bur. 1923; 1st Secy. Leg. in China 1926; Cons.-Gen. Tientsin 1927; 1st Secy. Emb. Wash. 1929; Mem. Naval Conf. London 1929; Councillor Emb. Wash. 1930-35; Minister to Canada; Counsellor Emb. Manchoukuo. Present post: Amb.-at-Large to China since 1939. Address: Shanghai, China.

Kato, Tai-ichi 加藤綱一

Parliamentarian; b. June 1888, Aichi-ken; s. Kame-

jiro Kato. Career: grad. Meiji Univ.; Pres. Tokyo Polit. News Agency; Adv. Dai-Nippon Kokubo Gikai; once Mem. of Kokumin-Domei Party; elected M.P. 6 times from Aichi-ken. Present post: Parliamentary Vice-Min. of Home Affairs since 1939. Address: 1456 Yoyogi Tomigaya-cho, Shibuya-ku Tokyo.

Kato, Takayoshi 加藤隆義

Viscount; Admiral; b. Mar. 1883, Tokyo; s. Tomosaburo Kato. Career: grad. Nav. Staff Coll.; Del. Permanent Adv. Commission on Nav., Mil. & Air Questions, League of Nations; Del. Intl. Aviation Ctte. same; Aide-de-Camp to H.I.M. the Emperor; Staff Nav. Staff Bd.; Pres. Nav. Staff Coll.; Dir. Nav. Aero. Dept.; Vice-Chief Nav. Staff Bd. 1934; Comdr.-in-Chief 2nd Fleet 1936; Comdr.-in-Chief Kure Nav. stn. Present post: Supreme War Councillor since Nov. 1938. Address: 61 Aoyama-Minamicho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Kato, Takeo 加藤武男

Banker; b. June 15, 1877, Tochigi-ken; s. Soichiro Kato. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1901; joined Mitsubishi G.K.; Asst. Mgr. Kobe & Kyoto Br. Mitsubishi Bk.; Mgr. Osaka Br.; was abroad 2 yr.; Mng.-Dir. 1919-38. Present post: Chairman Mitsubishi Bk. since 1938; Dir. Tokyo Clearing House. Address: 9 Kawada-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Katow, Mauf 加藤猛夫

Educator; b. Jan. 31, 1896, Kurashiki City; s. Hideo Katow; m. Hisako, 2nd d. of late Kichihai Yendo. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1922; Prof. Nihon Univ. 1923-32, Toyo Univ. since 1922; resumed lectures in Faculty of Letters, Nihon Univ. 1938. Author of books relating to the social history of Eng. and English literature. Present post: Prof. in Eng. at Toyo & Chuo univ.; Lecturer in Eng. Litt. & Lang. at Nihon & Hosei univs. Address: 2411 Kichijoji, near Tokyo.

Katsu, Masanori 勝正通

Parliamentarian; b. May 21, 1879, Fukuoka-ken; s. Heihachiro Katsu. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; entered Fin. Dept.; Dir. Sendai Revenue Supt. Bur.; Councillor Finance Dept.; Dir. Tokyo Revenue Supt. Bur.; Financial Commissioner abroad; Asst. Mayor of Tokyo 1926; Parl. Councillor of Finance; Parl. Vice-Min. of Fin.; of Com. & Ind. 1934-36; Chief Secy. Minsei-to 1938-39. Present post: M.P. Dir. Minseitō. Address: 508 Koyama-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Katsuda, Eikichi 勝田永吉

Parliamentarian; b. Nov. 1888, Osaka-fu; s. Teizaburo Katsuda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; called to Bar; Dir. Japan Physical Educ. Society, Japan Lawn Tennis Assn., Osaka Physical Educ. Society; Dir. Toyama Spin. Co., Naigai Provision Co., Taiwan Pineapple Co.; Vice-Pres. Osaka Bar. Assn.; Mem. Tourist Ind. Ctte.; Parliamentary Councillor Home Office in Saito Cab. 1932-34; Parl. Vice-Min. Home Office. Present post: M.P. Address: 48 Shimo-Takanawa, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Katsuda, Ginjiro 勝田銀次郎

Mayor; b. Oct. 1873, Matsuyama City; s. Rinjiro Katsuda. Career: grad. Aoyama Gakuin; started marine transportation business in Kobe 1900; converted it into Katsuda S.S. Co. and assumed its presidency; Pres. Kobe Shipowners' Assn.; Mem.

Kobe Muni. Assembly; Mem. House of Peers 1918; Insp. tour of Amer. & Eur. 1921; M.P. 1930. Present post: Mayor of Kobe since Dec. 1933; Adv. Central Federation of Japanese Culture, Japan-French Cultural Society; Hon. Mem. Kobe Naigai Assn., etc. Address: 24 Ueno-dori 1-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

Katsunuma, Seizo 勝沼精藏

Educator; b. Aug. 1886, Kobe; s. Goro Katsunuma. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied under Dr. Kinnosuke Miura, Dr. Katsusaburo Yamagiwa and Dr. Mataro Nagayo; went to France as Mem. Prince Saionji's suites, 1919; apptd. Prof. Nagoya Med. Coll.; Pres. Hosp. attached to same; Pres. Japan Society of Intl. Med. 1932. Present post: Prof. Nagoya Imp. Univ. Address: 4 Nakanomachi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya

Kauffman, V. E.

Foreign Service. See 1939 issue.

Kaumann, Gottfried

Businessman; D. Jur.; b. Dec. 19, 1893, Berlin; s. Max Kaumann, businessman; m. Eva. Career: entered Imp. German Navy as Cadet 1913; served in Great War as Pilot in Naval Airforces; resigned naval service after armistice; studied law and econ.; granted deg. 1920; took various positions in German aircraft ind. and airtransport business since 1921; came to Japan as Dir. of Junkers Co. 1928; Repr. of German aircraft ind. and other aeronautical enterprises in Japan and Manchoukuo since 1933. Present post: Repr. German Nat. Assn. of Aircraft Ind., Deutsche Lufthansa (German Airlines), German Research Inst. of Aeronautics. Address: 21 Mitsubishi Bldg., 2 Marunouchi 3-chome, Tokyo.

Kawada, Isao 河田烈

Businessman; b. Sept. 24, 1883, Tokyo; s. of Yoshi Kawada; m. Shinako, d. of late Kazumasa Tsukuda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; entered Finance Office; Inspector Revenue Supt. Bur.; Secr. to Finance Minister; Asst. Fin. Commr. in France and England 1914-16; Chief, Budget Settlement Sect.; Dir. Budget Bur.; Vice-Minister of Finance 1929; Overseas Vice-Minister 1932-34; Chief Secy. of Okada Cabinet 1934. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Toa Marine Transport Co. since 1939. Address: 28 Higashi Shinano-machi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kawada, Jun 川田順

Businessman. See 1938 issue.

Kawagishi, Bunzaburo 川岸文三郎

Lt.-Gen.; b. Jan. 1, 1882, Gumma-ken. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1903, Military Staff Coll.; Staff Japanese Garrison in Tientsin; Aide-de-Camp to H. I. M. the Emperor; Staff Ordnance Dept.; Comdr. 20th Div. 1936. Present post: Comdr. Eastern Defence Hdqrs. and Tokyo Guards Army. Address: Tokyo Guards Army Hdqrs., Tokyo.

Kawagoe, Shigeru 川越茂

Ex-Amb. to China. See 1938 issue.

Kawagoe, Takeo 川越丈雄

Official; b. Nov. 1884, Kagoshima-ken; s. Busuke Kawagoe. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; entered Finance Dept.; Chief Accounts Sect. Finance Bur.; Chief Budget Settlement Sect. same 1924; Dir. Bank Bur. 1934; Vice-Pres. Man-

churian Affairs Bd.; Vice-Min. of Finance; Dir. Legislation Bur. 1937. Present post: Pres. Shomin Kinko (Govt. organ for financing to public) since 1939. Address: Shomin-Kinko, Tokyo.

Kawahara, Shunsaku 河原春作

Former Vice-Min. of Educ. See 1938 issue.

Kawai, Gempachi 川井源八

Businessman; b. Jan., 1874, Wakamatsu City; nephew Gengo Kawai. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. 1894; joined Banking Dept. Mitsubishi G.K. 1895; transferred to Mitsubishi Warehouse Co. 1899; Sub-Mgr. Kobe Br. same; Mgr. Osaka Br. same; Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Elec. Mfg. Co., 1921. Present post: Chairman of Bd. of Dirs. Mitsubishi Elec. Mfg. Co. since 1935; Dir. Ryobi Denki Shokai; Aud. Mitsubishi Heavy Ind., Mitsubishi Trading Co., Tokyo Steel and Spring Co. Address: 10 Hatagaya Hon-machi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kawai, Misao 河合操

Gen.; Privy Councillor since 1927; b. Sept. 1864, Oita-ken; s. Morimasa Kawai. Career: grad. Military Acad. and Mil. Staff Coll.; Staff Taiwan Govt.; Instructor and Dir. Mil. Staff Coll.; Staff 3rd Army in Manchurian field during Russo-Japanese War; Comdr. 7th Brig.; same Kwantung Army; Supreme War Councillor 1921; retired from active service. Address: 47 Horinouchi 1-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Kawai, Tatsuo 河相達夫

Diplomat; b. July 26, 1889, Hiroshima-ken; s. of Keisuke Nagai; adopted by Yasusaburo Kawai. Career: entered Foreign Office, 1918; Eleve Cons., 1919; 3rd Sec. Emb. Wash., 1921; attended Wash. Conf., 1921; Consul at Vancouver 1925; Chief 1st Sect. Information Bur. 1928; 1st Sec. Emb. Wash., 1932; Cons.-Gen. Canton and later at Shanghai; Chief Information Bur. Foreign Office. Present post: Minister-at-large since 1939. Address: Foreign Office, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kawai, Tetsuji 河合鐵二

Banker; b. Mar. 1894, Toyama-ken; s. Tokichi Kawai, m. d. of Hachiroemon Kawasaki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; entered business. Present post: Mng.-Dir. One Hundredth Bank. Address: 1 Roppongi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Kawakami, Kaichi 川上嘉市

Businessman; B.S.E.; b. Mar. 1885, Shizuoka-ken; s. Jisaburo Kawakami; m. Kyoko, d. of Keijiro Oguri. Career: grad. Applied Chem. Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; joined Tokyo Gas Co.; later Sumitomo Elec. Wire & Cable Works; studied in Eur. & Amer. 1914-15; Mgr. later Mng.-Dir. of Sumitomo; travelled on business to South Seas, Australia, Java and China. Present post: Pres. Japan Musical Instruments Mfg. Co. Address: 344 Hirose-cho, Hamamatsu.

Kawakami, Tetsuta 河上哲太

M.P. See 1939 issue.

Kawakubo, Shukichi 川久保修吉

Businessman; b. Aug. 1882, Nagasaki-ken; s. Heinosuke Kawakubo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered govt. service; served Agr. & Commerce Dept. and Commerce & Ind. Dept. as Bureau Dir.; Pres. Resources Bur. of Cabinet until 1936. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Nippon Oil Co. Address: 18 Wakagi-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Hiroshi 川村博

Foreign Service; b. May 11, 1893, Miyagi-ken; s. Shinrokuro Kawamura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; served in Shanghai; Consul, Seattle; Chief 3rd Sect. Information Bur. Foreign Office; 1st Sec. Emb. Bruxelles; same, Leg., Canada; 1st Sec. Emb. Hsinking; Cons.-Gen. at Chientao, Manchoukuo 1936. Present post: Cons.-Gen. at Hamburg since 1938. Address: c/o Japanese Consulate-Gen., Hamburg, Germany.

Kawamura, Ryujiro 川村輝次郎

Former Dir. of S.M.R. Co. See 1938 issue.

Kawamura, Takeji 川村竹治

Ex-State Min.; b. July, 1871, Akita-ken; s. Toshiharu Kawamura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; Gov. Wakayama-ken; attended 6th Intl. Post Cong. in Rome; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs; Pres. S.M.R. Co.; Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan 1928-29; Justice Min. 1932. Present post: Member House of Peers; Trustee Kawamura Jogakuin. Address: 1643 Mejiro 2-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Takeshi 河村睦

Businessman; b. Jan. 1878, Okayama-ken; s. Joichi Kawamura. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Mitsubishi Co. as Engr. of Osarizawa Mine; promoted to Asst. Mgr. same mine; shifted to Hdqrs. of Mitsubishi Co. to investigate Iron and Steel Works at Kenjiho, Chosen, 1913; Chief Engr. Designing & Erecting Sect. of Iron Works Preparatory Dept. 1915; Mgr. Iron & Steel Mfg. Dept. same works; transferred to Head Office of Mitsubishi Iron & Steel Co., 1919; Dir. 1923-32; Lecturer, Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1921-22; Pres. Iron & Steel Inst. of Japan, 1924 & 1932; despatched abroad to investigate metallurgical engrg., iron & steel tech., chem. ind. Present post: Dir. Tokyo Steel Works, Nihon Accumulation Co., Dai-Nippon Paint Co.; Councillor Mitsubishi Mining Co. Address: 1526 Yoyogi Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Toru 河村徹

Publisher; b. Nov. 1884; s. Masato Kawamura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; Police Superintendent Taiwan Govt.; Dir. Taiwan Camphor Mfg. Co.; joined present firm 1927; went to Eur. and Amer. for inspection 1921. Present post: Pres. Taiwan Nichi-Nichi Shimpō-sha. Address: 25 Motozono-cho, Taihoku City.

Kawanishi Ryozo 川西龍三

Businessman; b. Feb. 20, 1892, Kobe; s. Seibei Kawanishi. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. Keio Univ. 1916. Present post: Pres. Kawanishi Warehouse Co., Kawanishi Aero. Co., Kawanishi Machinery Works, Asahi Transportation Co. Address: 71 Takakura-machi 1-chome, Suma-ku, Kobe.

Kawanishi, Seibei 川西清兵衛

Businessman; b. July 1865, Osaka; s. Saburoku Tsukushi. Career: elected Mem. and Councillor, Kobe Municipal Assembly; Pres. Kobe Cham. of Com. & Ind. Present post: Pres. Nippon Woolen Fabric Co., Showa Spin. Co.; Chairman Kobe Raw Silk Co.; Adv. Kobe Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 15 Higashi Hosozawa-cho, Suma-ku, Kobe.

Kawano, Tannosuke 河野坦之輔

Businessman; Broker, Tokyo Stock Exchange; b. Oct.

4, 1880, Nagano-ken; s. Michinori Kawano, educator. Career: Dir. Chuo Reizo Seihyo Kaisha; Mng.-Dir. Tokyo Tokuda Ginko, Dai-Nippon Shoken Toshi K.K.; Vice-Pres. Assn. of Gen. Brokers of Tokyo Stock Exch.; Aud. Nippon Senshoku K.K., Dai-Nippon Kinka Kogyo K.K. Present post: Pres. Kaneman Shoken K.K.; Aud. Tokabu Daiko K.K.; Councillor Tokyo Stock Exch.; Chairman Assn. of Spot Brokers of Tokyo Stock Exch. Address: 59 Wakamatsu-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Kawarada, Kakichi 河原田謙吉

State Minister; b. Jan. 13, 1886, Tokyo; adopted s. Moriyoshi Kawarada. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; entered Home Dept. Chief Labor Dept. Social Bur. 1922; attended Intl. Labour Conf. as Govt. Del. 1924 & 1928; Vice-Gov.-Gen. Taiwan Govt. 1928-29; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs in Inukai Cab. 1921; Home Min. in Hayashi Cab. 1937; Mem. House of Peers. Present post: Educ. Minister since 1939. Address: 33 Shotomachi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, Hajima 川崎業

Businessman; b. Nov. 1884, Ibaraki-ken; s. Tosaku Kawasaki. Career: studied at Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch.; grad. Pennsylvania Univ. Present post: Pres. Kawasaki Trust Co., Nippon Fire Ins. Co., Teikoku Fire Ins. Co.; Dir. One Hundredth Bank. Address: 1 Dai-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, Katsu 川崎克

M.P. See 1938 issue.

Kawasaki, Suketaro 河崎助太郎

Businessman; b. Jan. 13, 1873, Gifu-ken; s. Kikuo Kawasaki. Career: studied at Kobe Municipal Eng. Sch.; entered business. Present post: Pres. Shinko Woolen Weaving Co., Shinko Rayon Co., Nippon Woolen Thread Spin. Co., Asahi Woolen Thread Spin. Co., Kobe Woolen Spin. Co., Kyoto Woolen Spin. Co., Toyo Woolen Thread Spin. Co., Kyoto Real Estate & Bldg. Co.; Mem. Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 44 Bingo-machi 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Kawasaki, Torao 川崎寅雄

B. Humanities; b. 1890, Okayama-ken. Career: grad. Springfield College, Mass., U.S.A., 1916; Gen. Sec. of Japanese Y.M.C.A. Honolulu, 1916-18; lectured in Amer. on Japanese culture & Far Eastern questions; Japanese Consular service at San Francisco and Mukden 1920-32; Dir. Information & Publicity Bur., Manchoukuo Foreign Dept. 1932-35; Dir. Information Bur. Gen. Affairs Bd. Manchoukuo State Council 1932-35; Counsellor of Manchoukuo Emb. Tokyo 1935-37; 1st Class Interpreter Japanese Emb. Peking since 1937. Address: Japanese Emb., Peking, China.

Kawashima, Yoshiyuki 川島義之

General (retired). See 1936 issue.

Kawata, Shiro 河田誠郎

LL.D.; Educator; b. April 1883, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Masasuke Kawata. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1907; Asst. Prof. and Prof. same; recd. deg. 1919. Present post: Pres. Osaka Univ. of Commerce. Address: 433 Tsukunoo-mura, Sempokugun, Osaka-fu.

Kawate, Suteji 河手捨二

Businessman; b. Oct. 1877, Tokyo; s. Chohei Kawate. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. 1899; entered Mitsubishi Trading Co.; Mgr. Moji Br., Coal Dept. Head Office. Present post: Chairman Mitsubishi Mining Co.; Pres. Yubetsu Colliery Ry. Co. Dir. Sanyo Chuo Hydro-Elec. Co., Nippon Chem. Ind. Co., North Saghalien Oil Co., North Saghalien Mining Co., Mitsubishi Elec. Mfg. Co., Showa Coal Co., Hokkaido Artificial Oil Co., etc. Address: 52 Hasedo-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kaya, Okinori 賀屋興宣

Ex-State Min.; b. Jan. 1889, Hiroshima; s. Ryoi Kaya; adopted by Hana Kaya; m. Haru, d. Naotaro Iketani. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Finance Dept.; Dir. Budget Bur. 1920; same Finance Bur.; Vice-Min. of Finance 1937; Finance Min. 1937-38. Present post: Member House of Peers; Pres. North China Develop. Co. since 1939; Adv. Councillor to Cabinet. Address: 13 Nishi-Sugamo 4-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Kayaba, Gunzo 荻場軍蔵

Official; b. Sept. 11, 1893, Miyagi-ken; s. Hideharu Kayaba. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; Commr. Tochigi-ken, Fukushima-ken & Hyogo-ken; Chief Police Dept. Akita-ken, Okayama-ken & Aichi-ken; Chief Peace Preservation Sect. Police Affairs Bur. Home Office; Gov. Tochigi-ken 1934-36; Dir. Police Bur. Home Office 1936-37; Gov. of Okayama-ken; Supt.-Gen. Metro. Police Bd. 1939. Address: c/o Home Office, Tokyo.

Kern, Jakob Fritz Heinrich

Businessman (known as J. Kern); Raw and Waste Silk Expert; b. Dec. 1884, Paris; s. Gottlieb Kern, businessman. Career: grad. Kantonsschule of Aarau, Switzerland State Diploma; came to Japan 1905; connected with raw silk export firms until 1928; est. J. Kern & Co., 1928; Hon. Mem. de Comité de Patronage de la Société Belge d'Etude & D'Expansion Liege, Belgium, for Intl. collaborator, documentation, dissemination of econ. and colonial knowledge; Mem. of the Nat. Econ. Research Bur. of U.S.A. Present post: Chairman Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Bd. of Trade and Chairman of its Arbitration Council since 1933; O.M. and Special Mem. Imp. Red Cross Society of Japan. Address: 168 Bluff, Yokohama.

Keatner, Albert Theodor

Dipl. Engr.; n. German; b. Dec. 1875, Breslau. Career: grad. Tech. Univ. Berlin; apptd. mech. engr. in Prussian Govt. Ry.; erecting engr. of gas works in Germany, Switzerland, Belgium; arrived in Japan July 1908; with Osaka Gas Works as erection engr. Present post: Mgr. Bamag-Meguain A. G. and Intl. Cement Gun Co., Tokyo. Address: 17 Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Khonji, A.

Businessman; b. Nov. 1901, Bahrain, Iranian Gulf; s. M. Tayeb Khonji. Career: Amer. Mission Sch., Bahrain. Present post: Mgr. of M. Tayeb Khonji & Sons Kobe. Address: Isobe-dori 3-chome, Fukiai-ku, Kobe.

Ki Hsing 吉興

General; b. 1879, Shenyanghsien, Fengtien Prov.

Career: grad. Artillery Course, Mil. Acad. in Japan; Chief Staff 27th Div., 1918; Fengtien Prov. Army 1919; Kirin Prov. Army; Adviser Kirin Prov. Govt. 1921; Comdr. 13th Mixed Brigade 1924; Comdr. Yenching Guards Army. Present post: Comdr. 2nd Dist. Garrison Army (Kirin Prov.) Manchoukuo. Address: 2nd Dist. Garrison Army Hdqrs., Kirin Manchoukuo.

Kibe, Yohei 岐部與平

Ex-Vice-Gov. Mutankiang Prov. See 1939 issue.

Kido, Koichi 木戸幸一

Ex-State Minister; Marquis; b. July 13, 1889, Tokyo; s. Marquis Takamasa Kido. Career: succeeded peerage, 1920; grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1915; Chief Engrg. Sect. Engrg. Bur.; Secr. 1925; Chief Accountant Sect.; Dir. Peerage & Heraldry Bur.; Chief Secr. Keeper of Privy Seal; Educ. Min. 1937-38; Public Welfare Min. 1938-39; Home Min. 1939. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 62 Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Kido, Shiro 城戸四郎

Businessman. See 1936 issue.

Kihara, Tetsunosuke 木原鐵之助

Lawyer; b. Sept. 1897, Ehime-ken; s. Michinori Kihara; established present law office, Dec. 1924. Address: (home) 1 Heiwa-dai, Dairen; (office) Kojima Bldg., 17 Nishi-dori, Dairen.

Kihira, Tadayoshi 紀平正美

D.Litt.; Mem. Nat. Spiritual Culture Investigation Inst.; b. Apr. 30, 1874, Miye-ken; s. Masajiro Kihira. Address: 57 Komagome Sendagi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Kikkawa, Suketeru 吉川祐輝

Educator; D. Agr.; b. Aug. 9, 1868, Matsuyama; s. Sukeyuki Kikkawa. Career: Emer. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. Imp. Acad. Present post: Pres. Tokyo Agr. Univ. Address: 228 Ikejiri-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, Kan 菊池寛

Writer; b. Dec. 1888, Takamatsu. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1916; joined Jiji Shimpo; est. Bungei Shunju-sha; Prof. Bunka Gakuin 1930; Author of "Love of Tojuro," "Father's Return," etc. Address: 339 Zoshigaya 1-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, Kyoze 菊池恭三

D.E.; Businessman; b. Oct. 1859, Ehime-ken. Career: grad. Kobu Daigaku (now defunct Govt. Engrg. Coll.) 1885; engaged in spin. enterprise; nominated peer 1926; recd. deg. 1915; Pres. Dai Nippon Cotton Spin. Co. Present post: Member House of Peers; Councillor Social Bur. Home Office; Chairman Kyodo Trust Co. Address: 1 Uehon-machi 9-chome, Tennoji-ku, Osaka.

Kikumoto, Naojiro 菊本直次郎

Businessman. See 1938 issue.

Kimase, Sakuzo 木間瀬策三

Businessman; b. Sept. 3, 1876, Chiba-ken; s. Juzo Kimase. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900. Address: 34 Komiya-cho, Tennoji-ku, Osaka.

Kimoto, Masuo 木本益雄

Lt.-Gen.; b. 1888, Tokyo-fu. Career: grad. Military Acad.; Comdr. 7th Reg., Field Art. Reg.; Dir. Mil. Engrg. Sch.; Comdr. 2nd Brig.; Heavy Field Art. Reg.; Dir. Heavy Field Art. Sch. 1936; promoted to Lt.-Gen. 1937. Present post: Artillery Inspector Military Training Dept. Address: c/o War-Office, Tokyo.

Kimotsuki, Kanefusa 肝付兼英

Baron; b. July, 1893, Tokyo; s. Vice-Adm. Kaneyuki Kimotsuki. Career: grad. Engrg. Dept. Waseda Univ.; served Com. & Ind. Dept.; Engr. Resources Bur. 1927-29; Parliamentary Councillor Home Dept. 1936-37. Present post: Member House of Peers; Councillor Home Office since 1936. Address: 1001 Horinouchi 1-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Kimura, Atsushi 木村淳

Diplomat. See 1936 issue.

Kimura, Hyotaro 木村兵太郎

Lt.-Gen.; b. 1888, Tokyo. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1909, Mil. Staff Coll.; Staff Art. Inspectorate; Instructor Field Art. Sch.; Chief Ordnance Control Sect. Army Dept. 1935. Present post: Dir. Ordnance Bur. Army Dept. since 1936. Address: c/o Army Dept., Tokyo.

Kimura, Masutaro 木村増太郎

Educator; b. Aug. 22, 1884. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1908; Non-Official Staff, Taiwan Govt.; Prof. Yamaguchi Higher Commercial Sch.; Chief Com. Museum of Japanese Products, Singapore; Chief Econ. Dept. Hosei Univ.; Dir. Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind. Present post: Prof. Hosei Univ. Address: 13 Uenohara, Nakanoku, Tokyo.

Kimura, Kozaemon 木村小左衛門

Parliamentarian; b. Feb. 2, 1888, Shimane-ken, s. Gsaburo Kimura. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; Dir., Shimane Savings Bank and San-Indo Ind. Co.; Mng. Dir. Hikami Ry. Co.; Pres. Mitsuha Motorcar Co.; Secr. to Home Min. and Finance Min.; Parliamentary Councillor Overseas Dept. 1932-34. Present post: M.P. Address: 73 Komagome Kamifujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Kimura, Shigeharu 木村重治

Ex-Univ. Pres. See 1938 issue.

Kimura, Naotatsu 木村尚達

Procurator; b. May 1879, Kumamoto-ken; adopted s. Naritane Kimura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1906; Procurator Okazaki Dist. Court; Judge Tokyo Dist. Court; Procurator Supreme Court; Dir. Criminal Affairs Bur. of Justice Dept.; Divisional Chief Supreme Court 1936-38. Present post: Procurator-Gen. Supreme Court since 1938. Address: 35 Nakarokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kimura, Yuji 木村雄次

Businessman; b. June 21, 1874, Miye-ken; s. Ippo Kimura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; entered Dai-Ichi Ginko; apptd. Dir. and Business Mgr. Kankoku Bank, 1909; Dir. Bank of Chosen. Present post: Chairman Fuji Agr. Co.; Dir. Daito Spin. Co.; Aud. Hitachi Ltd., Chosen Refining Co., Chosen Savings Bank, Tokyo Canal & Real Estate Co. Address: 600 Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kinney, Charles Bishop

Co. Official; b. Jan. 30, 1905, Honolulu, Hawaii; n. American; s. H. W. Kinney; m. Hideko Chishaki in 1931. Career: Elementary Sch. in Hawaii and High Sch. in Tokyo; grad. Univ. of Calif., U.S.A.; Editor "Marysville Appeal" 1927-28; with S.M.R. Co. since 1928. Addresses: (home) 136 Suimeiso, Hoshigaura, Dairen; (office) S.M.R. Co., Dairen.

Kinoshita, Michio 木下道雄

Official; b. June 13, 1887, Tokyo; s. Hiroji Kinoshita, Mem. House of Peers. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered govt. service; served Okayama-ken 1913-17; Secr. to Cabinet; same to Imp. Household Dept. 1926-29; Chief Secr. Imp. Household Dept. 1929-31; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. same 1931-33. Present post: Chief Bd. of Audit Imp. Household Dept. Address: 1604 Nerima Mukoyama-cho, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kinoshita, Sakan 木下莊

Businessman; b. Oct. 6, 1885, Tokyo. Career: grad. Keio Univ.; Mgr. Sales Dept. Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co. and Meiji Shoten; founded present co. 1933. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Manchuria Pulp Ind. Co. Address: 1 Nishiki-machi 3-chome, Hsinking.

Kishi, Shinsuke 岸信介

Official; b. May 2, 1890, Tokyo; s. Saburo Kishi. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; entered Dept. of Agr. & Com. 1917; sent to Eur. & Amer. 1918; Expert Dept. of Agr. & For. 1923; with Manchoukuo Govt. service since 1932; Dir. For. Bur. Ind. Dept. 1934-37; Vice-Min. Ind. Dept.; concurrently Vice-Dir.-Gen. Gen. Affairs Bd. Manchoukuo 1939; re-entered Japanese Govt. service 1939. Present post: Vice-Min. Com. & Ind. Dept. since 1939. Address: c/o Commerce & Industry Dept., Tokyo.

Kishida, Sachio 岸田幸雄

Businessman; b. Feb. 24, 1893, Kyoto; s. Ujiyoshi Kishida. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1916; went to Eur. & Amer. 1920; Mng.-Dir. Nippon Elec. Power Co. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Nippon Elec. Power Generation & Transmission Co. since 1939. Address: 19 Matsuzaki-cho 2-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Kishimoto, Ayno 岸本綾夫

General (retired). See 1936 issue.

Kishimoto, Gohei 岸本五兵衛

Businessman; b. Dec. 1891, Osaka; s. Gohei Kishimoto. Career: grad. Meisei Com. Coll. 1910. Present post: Dir. Kishimoto S.S. Co., Konoike Trust Co., Manshu Pulp Ind. Co. Address: 10 Minamidori, Nishinagahori 4-chome, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Kita, Reikichi 北時吉

M.P. and Critic. See 1938 issue.

Kita, Seiichi 喜多誠一

Lt.-Gen.; b. 1886, Shiga-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. 1908, Mil. Staff Coll.; resided in China; Staff, Gen. Staff Office & Instr., Mil. Staff Coll.; Comdr. Inf. 37th Reg.; Staff, Kwantung Army; Sect. Chief, Gen. Staff Office; Mil. Attache Emb. China. Present post: Chief Liaison Dept. at Peking of China Affairs Bd. since 1939. Address: c/o Japanese Emb. Peking, China.

Kita, Soichiro 喜多壯一郎

Educator; M.A.; B.A.; b. Feb. 24, 1896, Ishikawa-ken; s. Jun-ichi Kita, lawyer. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; Princeton Univ. Present post: M.P.; Prof. Waseda Univ.; Chairman All-Japan Skating League since 1938. Address: Totsuka-machi 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kitada, Masamoto 北田正元

Diplomat; b. Feb. 1888, Tokyo; s. Seito Kitada. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; Counsellor Foreign Office; sent to China and Manchuria 1922; 1st Secr. Emb. Switzerland, 1924; Cons.-Gen. Alexandria; Min. to Afghanistan 1934-37. Present post: Min. to Peru since 1937. Address: c/o Japanese Legation, Lima, Peru.

Kitagawa, Shigewo 北川重夫

M.D.; b. Oct. 29, 1892, Nagoya; s. Otojiro Kitagawa, M.D. (deceased in 1922); m. Shinako (1917). Career: grad. Gynaecology and Obstetrics Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; Asst. Alma Mater upon graduation; toured Eur. & Amer. 1928-29; with Koseikwan Hosp. since 1931. Present post: Chief Gynaecology and Obstetrics Dept. Koseikwan Hospital, Nagoya. Address: Minamisotobori-cho 11-chome, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.

Kitajima, Kenjiro 北島謙次郎

Official; b. Oct. 5, 1893, Saga-ken; s. Kenji Kitajima. Career: grad. Polit. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered govt. service; Chief 1st Sect. Administration Bur. Dept. of Over-Seas Affairs; Dir. Ind. Bur. of same. Present post: Gov. South Sea Mandate Is. since 1936. Address: Gov.'s residence, Koror, Palau.

Kitasato, Yuhei 北里雄平

Businessman; b. Sept. 15, 1883; s. Gi-ichi Kitasato, banker; m. Fukiko. Career: grad. Meiji Univ. 1905; joined Japanese expeditionary force to Siberia 1918; made inspection tour of Eur. & Amer. 1923-24; Mem. Kumamoto Pref. Assembly since 1927. Present post: Pres. Oguni Bank; Vice-Pres. Kumamoto Pref. Assembly; Headman Oguni Town. Address: 2454 Oaza Kitasato, Oguni-machi, Aso-gun, Kumamoto-ken.

Kitamura, Seibo 北村西望

Sculptor; b. Dec. 16, 1884, Nagasaki-ken; s. Nobutsura Kitamura. Career: grad. Sculpture Dept. Kyoto Applied Fine Arts Sch., Tokyo Fine Arts Sch. 1912; won special choice in Educ. Dept. Fine Arts Exhbn. Present post: Mem. Imp. Acad. of Fine Arts; Instr. Tokyo Sch. of Fine Arts. Address: 71 Nishigahara-machi, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kitashima, Taichi 北島多一

Educator; M.D.; b. June 1870, Tokyo; s. Nobuatsu Kitashima. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1895; recd. deg. 1902. Present post: Dean and Prof. Med. Faculty Keio Univ.; Pres. Kitasato Inst., Japan Med. Assn. Address: 439 Nishi-Okubo 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kiyasu, Kenjiro 喜安健次郎

Official; b. Nov. 1885, Ehime-ken; s. Kiichi Kiyasu. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered Ry. Dept.; Secr. to Ry. Min.; Councillor Ry. Dept., Dir. Ry. Administration Bur. Address: 3051 Oi Kashima-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kiyosawa, Retsu 清澤潤

Author; Journalist; b. Feb. 1890, Nagano-ken; s. Ichiya Kiyosawa. Career: studied in Amer.; Ed. New World, San Francisco; Foreign Ed. Chugai Shogyo Shimpō and Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; Special Correspondent at Nav. Conf. London, 1930, for Chuo-Koron and Chugai Shogyo Shimpō; represented Hochi Shimbun in Amer. 1931-32. Address: 921 Chofu-minemachi, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Kiyose, Kikuo 清瀬規矩雄

Parliamentarian; b. Oct. 1878, Oita-ken; s. Sadahei Kiyose. Career: studied in America; served Tokyo Asahi Shimbun-sha; Sec. to Pres. of S. M. R. Co.; same to Min. of Agr. & Forestry; Mem. National Resources Research Cttee.; elected M.P. from Oita-ken. Present post: M.P. (Seiyukai); Parl. Vice-Min. of Finance since 1939. Address: 273 Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Kiyoura, Keigo 清浦奎吾

Count; former Prime Minister; b. Feb. 1850, Kuramoto-ken; adopted s. Hidesato Kiyoura. Career: Public Procurator; entered Home Dept.; Dir. Police Bur.; Vice-Min. of Justice; Min. of Justice 3 times; Member House of Peers; Privy Councillor; Pres. Privy Council; Premier 1924; ennobled Viscount 1902; Count 1928; accorded honor of Ex-Premier. Present post: Pres. Japan Press Assn. Address: 2315 Arajuku, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Kleiman, Maxwell

B.C.S. (New York Univ.); Income Tax Consultant; Far Eastern Representative of Kamerman & Witkin, N. Y. City; b. Sept. 1904, New York; s. Paul Kleiman, businessman. Career: joined law firm of Kamerman & Witkin; travelled in West Indies and Central America 1923; Eur. 1924; Eur. Near East, North Africa 1929; Round the World 1933 & 1934; latest visit to Japan, July 1938. Clubs: Japan Society, Nat. Geog. Soc., Gohan Club, New York Japan-Amer. Soc., Taskmor, Tokyo. Address: 1501, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.; 508 Totaku Bldg., Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ko Gen Ko 洪元煌

Management of Plantation; Dir. of Local Self-Government League of Taiwan since 1930; b. Aug. 1883, Taichu-shu, Taiwan; s. Ko Gyoku Rin. Career: grad. Public Sch. 1903; organized Taiwan Cultural Assn. 1921, Taiwan Minshuto Party 1928, Toa-Coprosperity Assn. aiming at union of races of East Asia 1933, and Local Self-Government League 1934; Mem. Taichu Pref. Assembly 1936. Address: 248 Inaka-mura, Sotansho, Nato-gun, Taichu-shu, Taiwan.

Koba, Sadatake 木場貞次

LL.D.; Ph.D.; Rer. Polit. (Germany); b. Sept. 1860, Kagoshima-ken; s. Kiyonari Koba. Career: grad. Polit. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied 3 years at univ. in Germany; apptd. Sec. and Councillor Educ. Dept.; Sec. Hyogo-ken; Councillor Legislative Bur.; Bur. Dir. & Vice-Min. of Educ.; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; Mem. Meiji Restoration History Editing Office; same, Educ. Administration Inquiry Cttee.; nominated Peer 1906. Address: 4 Sakuragaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Akira 小林明

Educator; D.E.; b. Aug. 1897; s. Rikitaro Kobayashi. Career: grad. Engrg. Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1921, taught at Kiryu Higher Engrg. Sch. and Waseda Univ. Science Dept. Present post: Prof. Ryojun Engrg. Coll. Address: 32 Takasaki, Ryojun (Port Arthur).

Kobayashi, Ichizo 小林一三

Businessman; b. Jan. 3, 1873, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Jimpachi Kobayashi. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1893; joined Mitsui Bk.; est. Hanshin Express Elec. Ry. Co. and became its Mng.-Dir. 1907; Pres. same 1927. Vice-Pres. Tokyo Elec. Light Co. 1928; Pres. same 1933; travelled Eur. & Amer. 1935-36; est. Takarazuka Theatre Chain. Present post: Pres. Tokyo Elec. Light Co., Nippon Light Metal Co.; Adv. Tokyo Takarazuka Theatre; Ex-Dir. Nippon Elec. Power Generation & Transmission Co. Address: 25 Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Kinuji 小林絹治

A.B.; J.D.; b. 1888, Hyogo-ken; s. Hyotaro Kobayashi. Career: grad. Polit. Dept. Univ. of Calif. and Sch. of Juris., U.C.; Chief Ed. Chuo Shimbun; entered S.M.R. Co.; Parl. Councillor Agr. & For. Dept. 1936-37. Present post: M.P. Address: 35 Yamamoto-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Masanao 小林正直

Businessman; b. Apr. 4, 1873, Kyoto-fu; s. Yoshinao Kobayashi. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ. 1893; entered Mitsui & Co.; Mgr. Nagasaki, Hongkong, Moji, New York Branches. Present post: Pres. Oyodogawa Hydro-Elec. Co. Address: 75 Owada, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Seizo 小林清造

Admiral; b. Oct. 1877, Hiroshima-ken; adopted s. Tokinosuke Kobayashi. Career: grad. Nav. Staff Coll. 1909; Nav. Attache Emb. London and Wash.; Instructor Nav. Staff Coll.; attended Geneva Nav. Conf. 1927; Chief Tech. Dept. of Navy 1929; Vice-Min. of Navy 1930; Comdr.-in-Chief Combined Fleet and 1st Squadron 1931-33; Supreme War Councillor; listed on reserve. Present post: Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan. Address: Gov.-Gen.'s Residence, Taihoku.

Kobayashi, Sumie 小林澄見

Educator; D.Ph.; b. June 18, 1886, Nagano-ken; s. Yoriharu Kobayashi. Career: grad. Keio Univ. studied in Eur. & Amer. 1914-16; visited Eur. 1927. Present post: Prof. in Pedagogy at Keio Univ. Address: 1462 Yoyogi Tomigaya-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Yaokichi 小林八百吉

Businessman; b. Sept. 9, 1886, Miye-ken; s. Shozo Kobayashi. Career: grad. Commercial Dept. Waseda Univ. 1910; joined Matsuzakaya Dept. Store; Mgr. Ueno and later Ginza Store. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Matsuzakaya Dept. Store; Dir. Ito Bank, Asahi Kogyo K.K. Address: 27 Uenohara, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Kodaira, Shozo 小平省三

Banker; b. Feb. 27, 1889, Nagano-ken; s. Eitaro Kodaira. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1911; joined Dai-Ichi Bank; went to Eur. & Amer. 1919; Mgr. Marunouchi Br. 1922; Business Mgr. Head Office 1930; Dir. 1935. Present post: Dir. &

Bus. Mgr. Dai-Ichi Bank. Address: 1389 Yoyogi Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kodama, Hideo 児玉秀雄

Former State Minister; Count; b. July 1876; s. Visct. Gentaro Kodama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; Sec. Finance Dept.; Sec.-Gen. of Chosen; Chief Sec. of Cab.; Grand Chancellor, Imp. Orders; Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung; Civil Admin. Chief Chosen Govt.; Min. of Overseas Affairs 1934-36; Communication Min. in Hayashi Cab. 1937. Present post: Member House of Peers; Dir. Teikoku Gunjin Koen-kai; Vice-Chairman S. Seas Assn. Address: 37 Ichigaya Yakuoji-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Kodama, Kenji 児玉謙次

Official; b. Nov. 1871; s. Koretoku Kodama. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1893; joined Yokohama Specie Bank; Gov. of same until 1936; Mem. Com. & Ind. Liberation Cttee.; Chairman Central Assn. of Trade Unions. Present post: Gov. Central China Develop. Co. since 1938; Executive-Dir. Bk. of Japan. Address: 2, Fujimi-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kodama, Masasuke 児玉敏介

Official; b. July 1891, Yamaguchi-ken; adopted by Hayatsuchi Kodama m. Ume Kubo. Career: passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1915; grad. German Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; Police Supt. Miye and Niigata Prefs.; Councillor Osaka Pref.; Acting Mayor of Kishiwada; Chief Archives & Documents Sect. Home Office; Chief Internal Affairs Dept. Hiroshima Pref.; Gov. Nara and Ishikawa Prefs.; Vice-Min. of Welfare Dept. Present post: Vice-Pres. Military Relief Bd. since 1939. Address: Military Relief Board, Tokyo.

Kodama, Tauneo 児玉常雄

Businessman; b. Mar. 29, 1884, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Visct. Gentaro Kodama. Career: Air Colonel; Chief Tech. Sect. Aviation Bur. Communications Dept. Present post: Pres. Manchuria Aeronautical Co.; Dir. Japan Airways Co. Address: c/o Manchuria Aeronautical Co., 3 Kuro, Gokeiro, Shofuchi, Mukden.

Kodera, Shin-ichi 小寺新一

Businessman; b. May 1883; s. Tsutomu Kodera. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr. Nagasaki Br. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Dai-Nippon Celluloid K.K. Address: 62 Naka 3-chome, Tezukayama, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Kogane, Yoshiteru 小倉義昭

Official; b. Feb. 28, 1898, Kanagawa-ken; 6th s. Niyemon Kogane; m. Katsuko, e.d. Yoshitaro Yamashita. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1922; entered Patent Bur.; Sect. Chief Tokyo Mine Supt. Bur.; Dir. Fukuoka Mine Supt. Bur. 1936; Mem. Cabinet Planning Bd. 1937; Dir. Mining Bur. Com. & Ind. Dept. Present post: Dir. Mining Products Bur. Com. & Ind. Dept. Address: c/o Com. & Ind. Dept., Tokyo.

Kogure, Budayu 木暮武太夫

Parliamentarian; b. 1893, Gumma-ken; s. Budayu Kogure, Sr., M.P. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. Keio Univ. 1917; served Mitsui Bk.; elected M.P. 7 times from Gumma-ken; Parl. Vice-Min. Com. &

Ind. Dept. 1938-39. Present post: M.P. Address: 14 Momozono-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Koh, Seiichi 國府精一

Businessman; b. Sept. 1880, Okayama-ken; s. Daikichi Koh. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; entered Sumitomo Bank; went to Eur. & Amer. for study 1912-14; Mgr. San Francisco Br. 1916-22; Tokyo Br. 1922-23; Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Life Ins. Co. Present post: Dir. Sumitomo Honsha Ltd., Sumitomo Life Ins. Co.; Aud. Hanshin Elec. Ry. Co., Sumitomo Trust Co. Address: 1875 Kwanon-bayashi, Sumiyoshi-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Kohiyama, Naoto 小日山直登

Businessman; LL.B.; b. April 24, 1886, Wakamatsu; s. Naotaro Kohiyama. Career: grad. Law Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; passed high civil service exam. 1913; entered S.M.R. Co. 1913; Sect. Chief Fushun Colliery 1920; elected Dir. S.M.R. Co. 1930; Pres. Manchuria Placer Co. 1935. Present post: Pres. Showa Steel Works, since 1937. Address: 2, Nakadai-machi, Anshan, Manchoukuo.

Koide, Manji 小出満二

Educator; b. Aug. 1879, Hyogo-ken. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; Prof. Kagoshima Agr. Coll.; sent to Eur. for study; Sch. Inspector of Educ. Dept. Present post: Dir. Tokyo Higher Agr. & For. Sch. since 1938; Prof. Kyushu Imp. Univ. since 1928. Address: Tokyo Agricultural & Forestry Sch., Tokyo.

Koizumi, Shinzo 小泉信三

Educator; D. Econ.; b. May 10, 1888, Tokyo; s. Nobukichi Koizumi, banker. Career: grad. Keio Univ.; studied econ. in London, Cambridge, Berlin and Paris. Present post: Pres. Keio Univ. Address: 323 Kita-Shinagawa 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kojima, Shin-ichi 小島新一

Official; b. Feb. 1895 Ibaraki-ken. Career: grad. Polit. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; entered govt. service; sent to Eur. & Amer. 1928-29; Chief Ind. Sect. Com. & Ind. Dept. 1930 Sect. Chief Patent Bur.; Dir. Mining Bur. and Tech. Affairs Bur. Com. & Ind. Dept.; concurrently Chief 5th Div. of Commodities Adjustment Bd. 1938. Present post: Pres. Fuel Bd. Com. & Ind. Dept. since 1938. Address: 26 Hachiyama-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Komai, Hisakichi 駒井久吉

Businessman; b. Feb. 5, 1881, Nara-ken; adopted by Komai family. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1907; served O.S.K. 1907-1918. Present post: Pres. Takasago Kogyo K.K.; Sr. Mng.-Dir. Takasago Ind. Co.; Aud. Aikoku Life Ins. Co. Address: 1448, Senzoku, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Komai, Tokuzo 駒井徳三

Ex-Manchoukuo Govt. Official See 1938 issue.

Komatsu, Heigoro 小松平五郎

Composer and Conductor; b. Apr. 1897; bro. Kosuke Komatsu. Career: studied at Keio Univ.; founded National Symphony and Nippon Univ. Symphony orchestras 1929. Present post: Prof. Nippon Univ.; Conductor Nat. Symphony Orchestra, Nippon Univ. Symphony Orchestra, etc. Address: 16 Nishi Ogi-kubo 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Kosuke 小松耕輔

Educator; Composer; b. Dec. 14, 1884, Akita-ken; s. Heizo Komatsu. Career: grad. Tokyo Acad. of Music 1907; studied Composition under C. M. Widor and Harmony under P. Fochet, of Conservatoire de Paris for 3 years. Address: 485 Asagaya 3-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Midori 小松緑

LL.D.; Writer; b. Sept. 7, 1865, Fukushima-ken; adopted s. Mitsuaki Komatsu. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1887; studied Polit. Sc. in Yale Univ. and Princeton Univ.; Secr. Leg., U.S.A.; Acting Min. to Siam; attached Residency-Gen. Korea 1906; Chief Secr. Privy Council; resigned 1916; attended Intl. Labour Conf. Geneva as Employees' Del. 1929. Address: 1856 Sanno, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Takashi 小松隆

Businessman; A.B.; M.A.; b. Mar. 20, 1886, Shizuoka-ken; s. Mikisaburo Komatsu. Career: grad. Monmouth Coll. Harvard Univ., U.S.A.; Secr., to Pres. Toyo Kisen Kaisha 1914-22; Mgr. San Francisco Br. of same, 1922-26; Secr. to Adm. Hiroharu Kato at Wash. Conf. 1921; Mem. Japanese Del., 3 Power Naval Conf. Geneva 1927; Intl. Labour Conf. Geneva 1934. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Tsurumi Steel & Shipbldg. Co. Address: 2370 Arai-ku 1-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Teruhisa 小松輝久

Marquis; Rear-Adm.; b. Aug. 1888, Tokyo; 4th s. late Prince Yoshihisa Kitashirakawa. Career: grad. Nav. Staff Coll.; went to Eng. to study nav. affairs; Capt. Torpedo-Destroyer, "Hokaze"; Staff, Nav. Staff Bd.; Comdr. "Isuzu" and "Nagato"; Capt. "Itsukushima", "Jingei", "Nachi", etc.; Comdr. 1st Submarine Squadron; Dir. Nav. Submarine Coll. Present post: Chief Instr. Nav. Staff Coll.; Mem. House of Peers. Address: 102 Tokiwamatsu, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Komori, Shichiro 小森七郎

Pres. Radio Corp. of Japan; b. Oct. 6, 1873, Tochigi-ken; s. Hanzo Komori. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; entered Communications Dept.; studied abroad 1916; attend Intl. Postal Union Conf. Stockholm 1924; Chief, Sapporo, Osaka and Tokyo Communications Bur.; Mng.-Dir. Radio Corp. of Japan 1928. Address: 3 Hikawa-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Komuchi, Tsunetaka 神根常孝

Businessman; b. Feb. 24, 1883, Kyoto-fu; e. s. Tomotsune Komuchi. Career: grad. Polit. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; entered Finance Dept.; Finance Commissioner in London 1908; Chief Revenue Sect. Finance Dept.; Dir. Yokohama Customs House; Del. Wash. Conf., Genoa; Dir. S.M.R. Co.; Jr. Mng.-Dir. Showa Steel Works. Present post: Vice-Gov. N. China Develop. Co. since 1938. Address: Peking, China.

Kondo, Kenji 近藤賢二

Businessman; b. Jan. 1874, Hyogo-ken; s. Masae Kondo, adopted by Mine Kondo. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ. 1894; Translator Taiwan Govt.-Gen.; entered Rising Sun Petroleum Co. Present post: Pres. Toyo Ramie Spin. Co., Nihon Carbon Co., Asahi Slate Co. Address: 53 Takanawa Minamicho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Kondo, Kotaro 近藤安太郎

Businessman; b. Feb. 1880, Niigata; s. Shinzaburo Kondo; m. Taneko, d. of Sojiro Tomura. Career: grad. Metall. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; joined Yusenji Copper Mines in Ishikawa-ken; later entered Sumitomo Firm. Present post: Dir. Sumitomo Colliery Co. Address: 1497 Sakurazuka, Toyonaka City, Osaka-fu.

Kondo Nobutake

Vice-Admiral; b. Sept. 1886, Osaka-fu; 2nd s. Kenzo Kondo. Career: grad. Naval Acad. 1907 and Naval Staff Coll.; Staff Naval Staff Bd.; Instructor Naval Staff Coll.; Naval Attache Emb. in London; Captain H.M.S. "Kongo"; Chief staff 1st and Combined Fleets; Chief 1st Sect. Naval Staff Bd.; Comdr.-in-Chief Japanese Fleet in South China Sea 1938-39. Present post: Vice-Chief Naval Staff Board since 1939. Address: Naval Staff Board, Tokyo.

Kondo, Renji 近藤廉治

Businessman; b. Sept. 1891, Tokyo; s. Baron Renji Kondo, Pres. N.Y.K. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch.; Dir. Komatsu Seisakujo; Aud. Tokyo Adding-Machine Mfg. Co. Present post: Pres. Nippon Parker Rising Co., Asahi Rika Kogyo K.K.; Dir. Sanken Kogyo Co., Konan Sangyo K.K. Address: 1 Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kondo, Shojiro 近藤昇次郎

Businessman; b. Oct. 1882, Nagoya; s. Gompei Kondo. Career: went to Eur. & Amer. for inspection 1923. Present post: Dir. Uruga Dock Co.; Mng.-Dir. Dai-Nippon Heiki K.K. Address: 285 Hyakuninmachi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kondo, Tsugihige 近藤次繁

Educator; M.D.; b. Dec. 1, 1865, Matsumoto City; s. Tsugitaka Tsurumi. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1891; studied at Univ. of Strassburg, Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna; Prof. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1898; est. Surugadai Hosp. 1924; recd. deg. 1899. Present post: Emer. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. Rotary Club, Tokyo. Address: 6 Surugadai 1-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Kondo, Yasukichi 近藤安吉

Engr.; Official; b. Dec. 15, 1887, Kochi-ken; s. Katsunosuke Kondo. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1916; entered S.M.R. Co.; Chief, 1st Br. Reconstruction Bur.; Engr. Home Dept. Present post: Chief Tech. & Gen. Affairs Sect. Capital Construction Bur., Manchoukuo Govt. Address: 406 Koa-gai, Hsinking.

Konisho, Yutaka 古仁所豊

Businessman; b. Apr. 1885, Ibaraki-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; served Bk. of Japan; entered S.M.R. Co.; Sectional Chief Head Office; Chief Peking Business Office and later Mukden Business Office; resigned same, 1931; Adv. Ishikawajima Aircraft Co., 1932. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Nippon Aircraft Co. since 1934. Address: 1310 Sugamo 6-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Konoe, Fumimaro 近衛文磨

Prince; b. Oct. 1891, Kyoto; s. Prince Atsumaro Konoe. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; attended Peace Conf. as Mem. Prince Saionji's suite 1918; visited U.S.A. 1934; Pres. House of

Peers; Prime Min. 1938-39; Min. of State without portfolio. Present post: Pres. Privy Council; Pres. Toa Kenkyu-sho, Society for Intl. Cultural Relations; Chairman Radio Corp. of Japan, Toa Dobunkai. Address: 743 Nishida-machi 1-chome Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Konoe, Hidemaro 近衛秀磨

Viscount; Orchestra Conductor; b. Nov. 1898, Tokyo; s. Prince Atsumaro Konoe. Career: grad. Coll. Course Peers' Sch.; studied at Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Germany 1922-25; made musical tour of Eur. 1930; founded New Symphony Orchestra; Mem. House of Peers 1932-37. Address: 988 Kami-Ikegami, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Konoike, Zenyemon 鴻池善右衛門

Baron; Businessman; b. Nov. 1883, Osaka; s. Zenyemon Konoike. Career: succeeded father's business; Pres. 13th Bank and Konoike Bank; ennobled Baron 1911. Present post: Pres. Konoike Trust Co.; Dir. Sanwa Bank. Address: 17 Imabashi 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Koriba, Kwan 郡場寛

Educator; D.Sc.; b. Sept. 1882, Aomori; s. Naoyo Koriba. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; recd. deg. 1912; Prof. Agr. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1915; sent to U.S.A., Eng., Italy, Switzerland to study botany 1918-20; to Java 1929; Eur. & South Amer. 1931. Present post: Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. since 1920. Address: Kurama-guchi, Teramachi-Nishi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Kosuge, Kinzo 小菅金造

Businessman; b. Nov. 1880 Tokyo; s. Eigoro Kosuge. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. 1903. Present post: Resident Dir. Osaka & Kobe Branches, Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; Dir. Tatsumi Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Address: 19, Aotani-cho 3-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

Kotera, Fusajiro 小寺房治郎

Official; D.E.; b. Dec. 1870, Osaka-fu. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; Expert, Dept. of Agr. & Com. and same of Ind. Expt. Station 1901; recd. deg. 1915; Temporary Chief Nitrogen Research Inst., 1918; Mem., Sc. Research Inst., 1920; Expert, Patent Bur., Dept. of Com. & Ind. 1927; Mem. Fertilizer Investigation Ctte. 1928; same, Ctte. for Encouragement of Inventions, 1932; Mem., Ctte. for Principal Fertilizers, 1936. Present post: Chief Tokyo Ind. Experimental Station, Dept. of Com. & Ind. Address: 756 Naka-Meguro 1-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Kouga, Ukichi 甲賀卯吉

Businessman; b. July 17, 1860, Hyogo-ken; e. s. Masanosuke Kouga. Career: apptd. Teleg. Operator of Ind. Dept. 1873; joined Osaka Iron Works, Ltd. 1884; served as Gen. Mgr. later Aud. Present post: Chairman Hayashi S.S. Co., Diamond Polishing Co. Address: 201 Tanaka, Motoyama-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Koyama, Matsukichi 小山松吉

Contractor of civil engrg. & bldg.; b. May 1907, Mito; s. Giheiji Takahashi; adopted by Takamitsu Koyama. Career: grad. Doitsu Kyokai Gakko 1892; Public Procurator, Local Courts of Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Tokyo; Judge, Nagasaki Local Court and Appeal Court 1901; Public Procurator Tokyo Appeal Ct.

and Tokyo Local Ct. 1906; same, Supreme Ct.; Public Procurator-Gen. 1924; Justice Min. 1932-34. Present post: Pres. Hosei Univ. Address: 20 Aoyama Takagi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Koyama, Shoju 小山松壽

Parliamentarian; b. 1876, Nagano-ken; s. Yozaemon Koyama. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; joined Osaka Asahi Shimbun; went to China for inspection; apptd. Mgr. Nagoya Br. 1902; founded Nagoya Shimbun 1906; sent to Diet 9 times since 1907; Parl. Vice-Min. of Agr. & For. 1925; Vice-Speaker House of Repr. 1930. Present post: Speaker House of Repr. Address: 1054 Nakanobu-cho, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Kozu, Shukusuke 神津徹祐

Educator; D.Sc.; b. June 1880, Nagano-ken; s. Seizaburo Kozu. Career: grad. Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; apptd. Engr. Agr. & Com. Dept. 1907; studied Mineralogy and Petrology in Eur. & Amer. 1912; Pres. Japanese Assn. of Mineralogists & Econ. Geologists 1928-37; Mem. Imp. Acad. 1932. Present post: Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ. since 1916. Address: 8 Komegafukuro Shita-cho, Sendai.

Ku Tsu-heng 谷次亨

Official; b. 1898, Kwantung Prov. Career: grad. Litt. Course Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; Non-regular Staff S.M.R. Co.; Secr. Penhsih Iron & Colliery Co.; Sect. Chief Personnel Bur. Manchoukuo State Council; Chief Educ. Bur. Antung Prov. Present post: Vice-Secr.-Gen., Gen. Aff. Bd. since 1937; concurrently Dir. Gen. Home Office Manchoukuo Govt. since 1939. Address: Gen. Aff. Bd., Hsinking.

Kubo, Tohru 久保亨

Businessman; b. May 1887, Kochi-ken. Career: grad. Mining Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; joined S.M.R. Co.; inspection tour of Amer., Eng. and Germany. Present post: Dir. S.M.R. Co. and chief Fushun Collieries of same. Address: 1 Kita-macoi, Eiandai, Fushun, Manchoukuo

Kubodera, Tautomu 窪寺勉

Businessman; b. Aug. 1885, Yamanashi-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; apptd. Taxation Officer 1914; Chief Taxation Offices at Urawa, Nagasaki & Kobe; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. Kobe Customs 1918; sent to Canada & U.S.A. 1921; Secr. Finance Dept. & Chief Savings Bank Sect. 1923; Supt. Nagasaki Customs 1929; Chief Kumamoto Revenue Supt. Office 1931. Present post: Dir. Oriental Develop. Co. Address: 8 Takane-cho Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Kuboi, Yoshimichi 窪井義道

Parliamentarian; b. Jan. 1892, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Gi-saku Kuboi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; entered Okura-gumi; studied Law in Germany 1921-24; called to the Bar.; Parliamentary Councillor of Navy 1934-36. Present post: M.P. Address: 718 Kita-Shinagawa 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kubota, Isamu 久保田勇

Contractor of civil engrg. & bldg.; b. May 1907, Tokyo; s. Yukichi Kubota, contractor for civil engrg. & bldg. Career: studied at Waseda University; succeeded father's business. Present post: Acting Partner Kubota-gumi. Address: 155 Yamagata-dori, Dairen.

Kubota, Keiichi 久保田敬一

Baron; D.E.; b. Apr. 13, 1881, Tokyo; s. Baron Yuzuru Kubota. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; studied Ry. & Bridge Construction in Amer. 4 years; entered Ry. Dept.; Chief, Tokyo Constr. Office; Dir. Nagoya and Tokyo Ry. Bur.; Dir. Traffic Bur. 1929; Vice-Min. of Ry. in Saito Cab. 1932-34. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since 1938. Address: 167 Hase, Kamakura.

Kubota, Seitaro 窪田静太郎

Privy Councillor; LL.D.; b. Sept. 1865, Okayama-ken; s. Zenshi Kubota. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1891; entered Home Dept. Counsellor, same; Secr. Agr. & Commerce Dept.; Dir. Sanitary Bur., Home Dept.; Judge, Court of Administrative Litigation; Pres. same. Address: 169 Denyen-Chofu 4-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Kubota, Shiro 窪田四郎

Businessman; b. May 1873, Ibaraki-ken; s. Hiroshi Uchida; m. Aiko Zushi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. 1896; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; served Kobe, Hongkong & Hankow Branches; Mng.-Dir. Sakai Celluloid Products Co. 1907; Dir. Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co. 1910; Mng.-Dir. Hazami Mining Co. 1913; Pres. Fuji Paper Mfg. Co. 1918; Pres. Hayakawa Elec. Power Co., Nichiro Fishery Co. Present post: Pres. Hakodate Cold Storage Co.; Dir. Taiheiyō Fishery Co. Address: 3 Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Kubota, Tetsujiro 窪田哲二郎

Businessman; D.E.; b. Sept. 1885, Ehime-ken; s. Satoshi Shinozaki, adopted by Yasukazu Kubota. Career: grad. Metall. Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; became Engr. Hitachi Mines; same Saganoseki Smelter 1916; Mgr. Saganoseki Smelter 1928; recd. deg. 1932. Present post: Dir. Nippon Mining Co.; Mgr. Hitachi Mines since 1939. Address: c/o Hitachi Mines, Ibaraki-ken.

Kubouchi, Ishitaro 窪内石太郎

Businessman; b. Feb. 9, 1885, Ehime-ken; s. Bunjiro Kubouchi, marine transporter. Career: grad. Mining Course Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined Meiji Mining Co. 1913; Dir. Meiji Mining Co., Hirayama Mining Co., Kaho Mining Co. till 1922; with present firm since 1922. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Manchuria Coal Mining Co. Address: c/o Manshu Tanko K.K., Nishi Hiroba, Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Kubushiro, Ochimi 久布白落實

Christian worker; B.D.; b. Dec. 1882, Kumamoto; d. Rev. Shinjiro Okubo; m. Rev. Naokatsu Kubushiro. Career: grad. Joshi Gakuin, Tokyo 1902; Pacific Theol. Sem., Berkeley, Calif. 1909; in National W. C. T. U. since 1916. Present post: Gen. Sec. Japan Women's Temperance Union. Address: 540 Karasuyama, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Kudo, Tetsuo 工藤鐵男

Parliamentarian; b. 1875, Aomori-ken; 2nd s. Shinichi; m. Ryu. Career: studied at Nihon Univ. and London Univ.; joined Nihon Shimbun-sha; sent to Eng. to study journalism, 1911; Instructor Tokyo Dental Coll. and Girls' Bus. Spec. Sch.; Pres. Aomori Nippo-sha (Newspaper); Parl. Councillor of Educ. 1931; elected M.P. 6 times since 1924; Parl. Vice-Min. of Welfare Dept. 1938-39. Present post:

M.P. (Minseito). Address: 665 Ekoda 2-chome, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Kuehlborn, Georg

Foreign Service; b. July 8, 1888, Kassel; s. Georg Kuehlborn, official; m. Amelie. Career: entered foreign service 1914 as student-interpreter at Peking; Vice-Cons. at Mukden 1921, Vladivostok 1923, Mukden 1924; Acting-Cons. at Mukden 1925; Secr. to German Leg. Peking 1926; Councillor Leg. Peking and Nanking 1930; served Foreign Office Berlin 1933-36. Present post: German Cons. at Mukden since 1936; concurrently Councillor of Legation in Hsinking since Nov. 1938. Address: German Consulate, Mukden.

Kuenburg, Max J. von

D.Phil. S.J.; b. Mar. 1886, Hollabrunn, Austria; m. German; s. Count Leo Kuenburg, Councillor of Govt. Career: studied Law at Vienna Univ., Theology at Innsbruck Univ., Phil. at Munich and Freiburg Univs. 1904-21; Prof. of Phil. Innsbruck 1922; came to Tokyo 1925. Address: Shudoin, 366 Nishi Kannon-machi, Hiroshima.

Kuhara, Fusanosuke 久原房之助

Parliamentarian; b. June 1869, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Sozaburo Kuhara; m. Kiyō, sis. Yoshisuke Aikawa. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1889; joined Fujita & Co.; Mgr. Kosaka Mines of same; succeeded father's estate 1915; Founder and Pres. Kuhara Mining Co. and Kuhara & Co.; Pres. Kyoto Life Ins. Co.; Communication Min.; sent to Diet 4 times; Mem. Regency Ctte. of Seiyu-kai 1939. Present post: Pres. Seiyu-kai Party since 1939; Adv. Councillor to Cabinet. Address: 18 Shirokane, Imazato-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kuji, Naotaro 久慈直太郎

M.D.; b. Dec. 29, 1881, Morioka; s. Gen-ichiro Kuji. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; went to Amer. for study 1907; Head, Obstetrics and Gynecology Dept. Iwate Hosp. 1908-13; Med. Officer, Chosen Govt. Hosp. 1913; Prof. Keijo Med. Coll. 1916; sent to Eur. 1919-21; Prof. Kanazawa Med. Coll. 1923. Present post: Dir. Maternity Hosp. Japan Red Cross Society since 1927. Address: 11 Ebisu-dori 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kung Shih-pei 孔世培

Official; b. 1885, Chufu, Shantung Prov. Career: grad. Peers' Coll. 1903; Chief Ssuningkai-Taonan Ry. Police Dept. 1916; Dir. Peking Highways Bur.; Vice-Dir. State Highways Bur.; Dir. Pub. Works Bur. Kirin Prov. Present post: Dir. Navigation Bur. Communications Dept. Manchoukuo. Address: Dept. of Communications, Hsinking.

Kuniyoshi, Kiichi 國吉喜一

Businessman; b. Mar. 1894, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Tomozo Tsujino; adopted into Kuniyoshi family. Career: grad. Applied Chem. Course Kyushu Imp. Univ. 1918; joined Onoda Cement Co. upon grad.; sent to Eur. and Amer. for study 1924; Mgr. Dairen Br. same 1930. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Onoda Cement Co.; Dir. and Mgr. Kwantoshu Onoda Cement Co., Onoda Cement Co. of Manchuria; Dir. Harbin Cement Co., Ltd. Address: Choushuitzu, Dairen suburb.

Kurahashi, Tojiro 倉橋善治郎

Businessman; b. Nov. 22, 1887, Shiga-ken; s. To-shiro Kurahashi. Career: grad. Osaka Higher Tech. Sch. 1909; studied in U.S.A. 1916-19; attended Intl. Econ. Conf. 1927, 11th Assembly of League of Nations 1930 and 16th Intl. Labor Conf. 1932; Lecturer Meiji Univ.; Dir.-Gen. Nippon Power Assn., Nat. Assn. for Promotion of Professional Educ., Tokyo Police Welfare Soc.; Aud. Paosan Glass Works, Shanghai, etc. Present post: Dir.-Gen. Kogyo Chusa Kyokai; Mng.-Dir. Kogyo Tosho K.K. Address: 68 Haramachi 1-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Kurachi, Tetsukichi 倉知鐵吉

Businessman; b. Dec. 3, 1870, Kanazawa City; s. Yukinori Kurachi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1894; entered Home Dept.; and later, Foreign Dept.; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 170 Harajuku 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kurihara, Sho 栗原正

Diplomat; b. Mar. 1890, Ibaraki-ken; s. Shuntaro Kurihara. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; Vice-Cons. Mukden, Lyons; 3rd Secr. Spain; attended Peace Conf. Paris; Consul Foochow, Hsinking; Secr. Foreign Office; Chief Corr. & Translation Sect. 1929; Cons.-Gen. Hsinking 1932-33; Tientsin 1934; Dir. Research Bur. Foreign Office; Min. to Roumania & Jugoslavia, 1937-38; Dir. Eastern Asia Bur. since 1938. Present post: Minister to Switzerland since 1939. Address: Japanese Legation, Berne, Switzerland.

Kurimoto, Yunosuke 栗本勇之助

Businessman; b. Aug. 1875, Wakayama; s. Han-zaburo Kurimoto. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1898; attended Intl. Labor Conf. as Capitalist Del. 1930. Present post: Pres. Kurimoto Iron Works; Adv. Osaka Cham. of Com. & Ind. Address: 35 Uyenomiya-cho, Tennoji-ku, Osaka.

Kuriyama, Shigeji 栗山茂二

Official; b. 1898, Ishikawa-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir. Judicial Affairs Bur. Manchoukuo Justice Dept. 1932-33; Judge North Manchuria Spec. Dist. High Court 1934-35; Vice-Chief High Procurators' Office Chinchow Prov.; Dir. Police Bur. Lungkiang Prov. Present post: Vice-Gov. Tunghua Prov. Manchoukuo since 1938. Address: Lungkiang Prov. Office, Tutsihar.

Kuriyama, Shigeru 栗山茂

Diplomat; b. Oct. 1886, Fukui-ken; s. Shunichi Kuriyama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; Diplo. Probationer Emb. France; Secr. Foreign Dept. Chief 1st Sect. Treaty Bur. Chief 3rd Sect. same; 1st Secr. later Councillor Emb. France 1927; Dir. Treaty Bur.; Min. to Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Present post: Amb. to Belgium since 1939. Address: Japanese Emb., Brussels, Belgium.

Kurokawa, Fukusaburo 黒川福三郎

Businessman; b. Jan. 1893, Tokyo; s. Tokubei Kimura, adopted by Koshichi Kurokawa. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com. 1915; became broker, Osaka Stock Exchange 1921. Present post: Pres. Kurokawa & Co.; Mem. Osaka Cham. of Com. & Ind. Address: 8 Uehonmachi 8-chome, Tennoji-ku, Osaka.

Kurokawa, Shinjiro 黒川新次郎

Businessman; b. July 9, 1875, Yamagata-ken; s. Masachika Kanai; adopted by Yotaro Kurokawa. Career: grad. Aoyama Gakuin Coll. 1894; joined N.Y.K. 1895; Asst. Mgr. Shanghai Br. 1911; Mgr. Foreign Service Dept. Head Office 1916; Mgr. Kobe Br. 1920; Vice-Pres. 1923; resigned 1924; Del. on Shipping Affairs Peace Conf. Paris 1919; Pres. Japan Shipowners' Assn. 1932-36. Present post: Pres. Kokusai S.S. Co. since 1927; Chairman Ship Improvement Assn. since 1935. Address: 14 Shoto, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kurosaki, Teizo 黒崎定三

Official; b. Feb. 1885, Kyoto; s. Buemon Kurosaki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; entered Legislation Bur.; promoted to Councillor, and Chief 2nd Sect. same; Pres. Legislation Bur. in Saito Cabinet 1933-34. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Cabinet Legislation Bur. 1939. Address: 1 Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Kurosawa, Teijiro 黒澤貞次郎

Mfr. & Trader (Office Appliances); b. Jan. 5, 1875, Tokyo. Career: spent his younger days in U.S.A. and travelled abroad extensively. Address: 2 Ginza 6-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kurusu, Saburo 来栖三郎

Diplomat; b. Mar. 1886, Kanagawa-ken; s. Sobei Kurusu. Career: grad. Consular Course Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; Consul Chicago; Cons.-Gen. Manila; 1st Secr. Leg. Chile and Greece; Emb. Italy; Cons.-Gen. Hamburg; Min. Peru; Dir. Com. Bur. Foreign Office; Amb. to Belgium 1936-39. Present post: Amb. to Germany since 1939. Address: c/o Emb. of Japan, Berlin, Germany.

Kurz, Erwin J.

Electrical Engr.; D.E.; b. Apr. 13, 1900, Geislinger; s. J. F. Kurz, official; m. Elisabeth M. Career: grad. Tech. Univ. at Stuttgart 1923; Chief Special Elec. Laboratory of AEG until 1928; Robert Bosch GmbH in various positions 1928-35; joined C. Illies & Co. Tokyo 1935; Dir. same 1936. Present post: Dir. and Head of Bosch Dept. of C. Illies & Co. Address: 23 Kami-tomisaka-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kusama, Hideo 草間秀雄

Businessman; b. May 1882, Fukui-ken; s. Tokio Kusama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; entered Finance Dept.; Commr., Revenue Supt. Bur.; Financial Commr. Russia; Secr. Finance Dept.; Chief Nat. Tax Sect.; Dir. Finance Bur. Chosen Govt.-Gen.; Insp., Bank of Chosen & Oriental Develop. Co.; Mayor of Nagasaki 1932-33; Pres. Manchuria Gold Mining Co., 1935-38. Present post: Vice-Pres. Nippon Gold Mining Co. Address: 16 Tokiwa-cho 1-chome, Hsinking.

Kushida, Manzo 串田萬藏

Businessman; died 1939.

Kusumoto, Chosaburo 楠本長三郎

Educator; M.D.; b. Jan. 20, 1871, Nagasaki-ken; s. Kunitaro Kusumoto, physician. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Teacher Osaka Higher Med. Sch. 1905; sent to Germany for study 1906; Prof. Osaka Med. Coll. 1914. Present post:

Pres. Osaka Imp. Univ. since 1931. Address: Hirata, Ashiya, Hyogo-ken.

Kuwaki, Ayao 桑木 或雄

Educator; D. Sc.; b. Sept. 1878, Tokyo; s. Aishin Kuwaki. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; apptd. Asst. and later Lecturer of same; studied physics at Berlin Univ.; Prof. Kyushu Imp. Univ. Present post: Dir. Matsumoto Higher Sch.; Emer. Prof. Kyushu Imp. Univ. Address: Kyushu Imp. Univ., Fukuoka.

Kuwaki, Genyoku 桑木 殿真

Educator; LL.D.; b. June 25, 1874, Tokyo; s. Aishin Kuwaki. Career: grad. Phil. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; apptd. Prof. 1st Higher Sch. 1899; Lecturer later Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof. Litt. Dept. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1906; sent to Eur. and Amer. for study 1907-09; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; Mem. Imp. Acad. 1923; travelled abroad, 1926, '30 and '37; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Lecturer, Waseda Univ. Present post: Emer. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 34 Kita-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Kuwaki, Takaakira 桑木 崇明

Lt.-Gen.; b. Oct. 1885, Hiroshima; s. Takamoto Kuwaki. Career: grad. Mil. Staff Coll. 1914; sent to Russia 1917; to Eur. 1920; Turkey as Mil. Attache 1921; apptd. Instructor Mil. Staff Coll. 1922; Comdr. Field Art. 2nd Reg. 1928; 3rd Brig. 1932; Staff Taiwan Army 1934; Chief 1st Dept. Gen. Staff Office 1936-37. Present post: attached to Ordnance Central Dept. Address: 31 Kita-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Kuwashima, Kazue 桑島 主計

Diplomat; b. March 1884, Kagawa-ken; s. Yasuzo Kuwashima. Career: grad. Polit. Dept. Waseda Univ. 1906; Secy. Foreign Office and Tokyo Reconstruction Bur.; 1st Emb. Secy.; Consular service Mukden, Hankow, Bombay, Chicago; Counsellor Emb. Wash.; Cons.-Gen. Honolulu; Tientsin 1930; Dir. East Asia Bur. Foreign Office; Min. to Netherlands 1937-38. Present post: Amb. to Brazil. Address: Japanese Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

(L)

Langdon, William Russell

Foreign Service; b. July 31, 1891, Turkey; n. American; s. James D. Langdon, businessman. Career: Japanese lang. officer, Japan 1914-16; Vice-Cons. or Cons. in Japan, China and Canada since 1920. Present post: Amer. Cons. at Mukden. Address: American Consulate General, Mukden, Manchoukuo.

Larkins, Geoffrey I.

Businessman & Foreign Service; b. Feb. 1898; s. F. Larkins; m. Dulcie Howell. Present post: Hon. Consul for Norway at Dairen. Address: c/o W. H. Winning & Co., P. O. Box 134, Dairen.

Lassalle, Hugo

Missionary; b. Nov. 1898, Nieheim i/Westf. Germany; s. Georg Lassalle judge. Career: engaged in missionary work; Prof. Jochi Univ. Present post: Minister Jesus-kai Shurenin. Address: Nagatsukamura, Asa-gun, Hiroshima-ken.

Lee, Myo-Mook 李卯默

Educator; B.A.; M.A.; Ph.D.; b. Jan. 18, 1902, Sang Won, Chosen; s. Lee Soo Hyung, scholar; m. Louisa Pak. Career: Teacher Kongju Yeng Myung Sch. 1922-23; Mount Union Coll. Scholar 1923-25; Yost Merit Prize Winner 1925; Syracuse Univ. Fellow in History Dept. 1925-27; Harvard Univ. Scholar and Harriett Station Fellow in History 1927-30; Lecturer on Oriental History and Civilization, Syracuse Univ., 1931-34; travelled in Eur. 1934. Present post: Prof. of Western History, Dean and Librarian Chosen Christian Coll. since 1934. Address: 106 Shichon, Keijo, Chosen.

Lemieux, Marie Joseph

Bishop; B.A.; b. May 1902, Quebec, Canada; s. Joseph E. Lemieux, businessman. Career: studied at Coll. of Ste Anne de la Pocatiere; entered Dominican order in 1923; studied at Rome 1928; at Oxford 1929; arrived in Japan 1930; apptd. missionary in charge of Catholic Parish at Miyamae-cho, Hakodate; apptd. Bishop of Sendai April 1936; consecrated at Sendai June 1936. Address: Tenshuko Kyokai, 161 Moto-Terakoji, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken.

Lemke, Walter

Mech. Engr.; Krupp repr. in Japan; b. April 1877 at Koenigsberg, Germany. Career: Mng.-Dir. of factory in Russia before Great War; joined Krupp; came to Japan 1928. Address: Kokusai Apts., Inarai-machi, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Leo, Joern

Official; b. Chemnitz, Germany; s. Max Leo, D. Phil. Career: grad. Faculty of Science, Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1933 (First German to grad. from a Japanese Imp. Univ.) Japan Repr. Berlin Olympic Organizing Ctte. 1935. Present post: Repr. for Japan, German State Ry. Publicity Office since 1933. Address: 11 Konno-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Levedag, Werner

Businessman; b. May 1903, Yokohama; s. Eduard Levedag; m. F. Mary Crossley. Career: German Sch. Yokohama; St. Joseph's Coll. Yokohama; Oberrealschule Muenster & Bonn Germany; Univ. Bonn; entered business 1926; Klausmayer & Co. Bonn; Roemhild A. G. Weimar, Pressa Exhibition Cologne; joined present firm at Vienna, Austria 1928; attached to Japan end of same year. Present post: Mgr. Tokyo Br. Schoeller Bleckmann Phoenix Seiko G.K. Address: 220 Yamate, Yokohama.

Li Ming-shu 李銘書

Businessman; died 1939.

Li Pan 李攀

Judge; b. 1877, Honan Prov. Career: grad. Hosei Univ. Tokyo Judge, Fengtien Supreme Court. Present post: Pres. Supreme Procurator's Office, Manchoukuo. Address: Supreme Procurator's Office, Hsinking.

Li Shao-keng 李紹庚

State Minister; b. 1895, Shenyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov.; s. Li Yungwoo. Career: grad. Russian Com. Sch. 1920; Sino-Russian Law & Political Univ. Harbin; Chief Secy. Harbin Municipal Administration Bur.; Vice-Dir. same; Adv. to North Manchuria Ry. Administration Office, Fengtien Prov.; Cons.-Gen. at Vladivostok; Dir. Educ. Administration Bur. Harbin

1927; Dir. N. M. Ry. Administration Bur.; Chief Dir. N. M. Ry 1932-35. Present post: Minister of Communications, Manchoukuo. Address: c/o Communications Dept., Hsinking.

Li Shou-hsin 李守信

General; Bannerman of East Tumet Banner of Josoto League; b. 1892, Chaoyang-hsien, Jehol Prov., Manchuria. Career: defeated Ki Hung-chung's Army and conquered North Chahar 1932; Chief Executive East Chahar Special Autonomous Dist. since foundation of Manchoukuo. Present post: Comdr.-in-Chief First Army of Inner Mongolia; Vice-Chairman of Mongolia Autonomous Commission since 1938. Address: Changchiakou (Kalgan), Mongolia.

Liang Hung-chih 梁鴻志

High Official; b. 1882 in Fukien, China. Career: Chü-jen (B.A.) of Competitive Exam. 1902 in Ching Dynasty and grad. Nat. Univ. of Peking; Chief Secy. of Senate 1918; Secy.-Gen. to Chief Exec. Tuan Chi-jui 1924. Present post: Pres. of Executive Yuan of Reformed Govt. of Chinese Republic. Address: Nanking, China.

Liao Pi-chen 廖弼宸

Lt.-Gen.; b. 1894, Suichung-hsien, Chinchow Prov. Career: grad. Infantry course of Paoting Military Acad.; Comdr. Liaoning Inf. 2nd Brig.; upon establishment of Manchoukuo apptd. Comdr. Yalu River Dist. Defense Hdqrs. in Fengtien Prov.; Comdr. Combined 1st Brig. of Fengtien Defense Army; Lt.-Gen. since 1934; Comdr. Fengtien Defence Hdqrs. Present post: Comdr. Antung Defence Hdqrs. since 1939. Address: Antung Defence Hdqrs., Antung.

Lien Yu 廉隅

High Official; b. 1886 Kiangsu Prov., China. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. Japan. Judge Supreme Court; Pres. Chekiang and Chihli High Courts later called to bar at Tientsin. Present post: Vice-Min. Foreign Affairs Dept. Renovation Govt. of China since 1938. Address: Foreign Affairs Dept., Nanking, China.

Lin Chi 李啓

High Official; b. 1884, Minhou-hsien, Fukien Prov. China. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. Tokyo; Dir. Bur. of Special Sch. Affairs Educ. Dept., China 1912; Pres. High Court Peking. Present post: Pres. Supreme Court of Manchoukuo since 1932. Address: Supreme Court, Hsinking.

Lindstrom, Bernhard D.

Businessman b. May 1899, Kobe; s. H. Lindstrom, missionary; m. Ernestine Gardiner. Present post: District Mgr. Manchoukuo & North China Nipponophone Co. Ltd. Address: c/o Nipponophone Co. Ltd., 66 Oyama-dori, Dairen.

Liu En-ko 劉恩格

Official; b. 1891, Liaoyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Mukden Law Coll.; studied law in Japan; Chief, Hsingho-tao, Tsitsihar 1921. Present post: Chief Secy. Legislative Council of Manchoukuo. Address: Legislative Council, Hsinking.

Lloyd, Eric Edwin Longfield

M.C., V.D.; Lt.-Col.; b. Sept. 13, 1890, Sydney, Australia. Career: entered Australian Govt. Service; Adv. Australian Eastern Mission (headed by Sir John Latham) which visited Japan 1934; Australian

Trade Commissioner in Japan 1935-37. Present post: Australian Govt. Commr. and Repr. in Japan since 1937. Address: 8 Marunouchi 3-chome, Tokyo.

Lohmus, Alexander

Acting Consul of Estonia at Harbin; b. Dec. 10, 1897, Tartu, Esthonia. Address: 11 Fifth Linie, Harbin.

Lu I-wen 呂宜文

Diplomat. Career: grad. Meiji Univ., Tokyo; Editor Taitung Daily, Dairen; Dir. Commercial Affairs Bur. Manchoukuo Foreign Dept. 1932-35; Secy. to Prime Min.; Gov. Tunghua Prov. Present post: Manchoukuo Minister to Germany since 1938; concurrently Minister to Hungary since 1939. Address: Manchoukuo Legation, Berlin, Germany.

Lu Jung-huan 呂榮寰

State Minister; b. 1890, Fushun, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Kiangsu Law Coll.; Vice-Pres. Mukden Assembly; sent to Washington Conf. as Repr. Three Eastern prov. 1923; went to Russia 1923; Chairman Soviet-Chinese Conf. & Mukden-Soviet Conf.; Pres. Chinese Eastern Ry. 1924; Gov. Chinese Eastern Ry. 1927-29; Mayor of Harbin & Gov. North Manchuria Special Dist. 1932-34; Pinkiang Prov. Dec. 1934-May 1935; Civil Affairs Min. 1935-37; Finance Min. May 1937. Present post: Manchoukuo Minister of Industry. Address: Dept. of Ind., Hsinking.

Lu Yuan-shan

Official; b. 1888, Chinchow Prov., Kwantung Prov. Career: educated in Japan; Dir. Shangchengchen-Yuke Elec. Co.; Staff Track Maintenance Sect. Szeiao Ry. Bur.; entered Manchoukuo Govt. service upon its foundation; Secy. Defense Dept. 1932; Chief Ind. Dept. Lungkiang Prov. 1932; Chief Civil Affairs and Education depts. of same; Dir. Gen. Monopoly Bur. of Manchoukuo. Present post: Gov. Sankiang Prov. since 1938. Address: Gov.'s Residence, Chiamussu, Manchoukuo.

(M)

Ma Yung-fa 馬永發

Foreign Service; b. 1877, Nanhai-hsien, Kwangtung Prov., China. Career: grad. Kwangtung Nautical Sch.; apptd. Vice-Cons. to Gensan (Chosen) by the Nat. Govt. of China; participated in foundation of Prov. Govt. of China, Dec. 1937. Present post: Chinese Cons. to Shingishu since Feb. 1938. Address: Chinese Consulate, Shingishu, Chosen.

Machida, Chuji 町田忠治

Parliamentarian; b. Mar. 30, 1861, Akita-ken; s. Nagahide Machida. Career: grad. Daigaku Yobimon (now Tokyo Imp. Univ.); published magazine "Toyo Keizai Zasshi"; went to Eur.; joined Bk. of Japan; Yamaguchi Bk.; became Dir. of same; sent to Diet 8 times from Akita-ken; Councillor, Agr. & Com. Dept.; Min. Agr. & For.; Min. of Com. & Ind. 1934-36; Pres. Hochi Shimbun. Present post: M.P.; Pres. Minseito; Advisory Councillor to Cabinet. Address: 73 Minami Enoki-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

MacNaughton, Hamish Colin

Businessman; b. Nov. 1885, Glasgow, Scotland; n. British; s. late James John MacNaughton, civil engr.

Career: grad. Kelvinside Acad. Glasgow; arrived in Japan 1909; Asst. Findlay Richardson & Co. Yokohama & Kobe; served in World War 1917-19; returned to Japan 1919; Hon. Vice-Cons. for Greece 1921; Cons. 1921; commenced business on his account 1924. Present post: Hon. Consul for Greece at Kobe. Address: 112 Higashi-machi, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

Macrae, Herbert Alexander

Foreign Service; M.A., M.B.E., F.R.G.S.; b. 1886 at Inverness, Scotland; m. Agnes Elsie Davidson Bruce. Career: entered Consular Service in Japan 1910; served at Kobe, Hakodate, Yokohama, Shimonoeki, Oslo, Honolulu, Manila. Present post: Commercial Sec. British Emb. Tokyo. Address: British Emb., Tokyo.

Maeda, Fusanosuke 前田房之助

Parliamentarian; b. Sept. 1884, Hyogo-ken; s. Shirobei Maeda. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch. 1907; Mem. County Assembly; elected M.P. since 1924; Councillor Finance Dept. 1931; Parliamentary Vice-Min. of Com. & Ind. 1936-37. Address: 3 Shin-machi 3-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Maeda, Matsunae 前田松苗

M.D.; b. Nov. 18, 1877, Fukui-ken; s. Shohaku Maeda. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1904; served, Red Cross Hosp.; recd. deg. 1910. Present post: Dir. Osaka, Br., Japan Red Cross Hospital. Address: 29 Nishino-cho 1-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Maeda, Matsuoto 前田松韻

Educator; D.E. (1930); b. Dec. 1880, Kyoto; s. Shohaku Maeda, doctor. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; served Kwantung Prov. Civil Administration Office; Engr. Kwantung Govt. 1905; Prof. Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. 1907; dispatched to Eng. as Commissioner British-Japanese Exhibition and later student of Educ. Dept. 1909. Present post: Prof. in Architecture at Tokyo Univ. of Engrg. since 1931. Address: 1040 Nippori 9-chome, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo.

Maeda, Naozo 前田直造

Businessman; b. Mar. 10, 1883, Mie-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; Chief, Telephone Sect. Communications Bur., Communications Dept.; Dir. Sendai Communications Bur. 1927; Dir. Tokyo Communications Bur. Present post: Dir. Manchuria Telephone & Telegraph Co. Address: 186 Harajuku 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Maeda, Tamon 前田多門

Writer. See 1939 issue.

Maeda, Toshinari 前田利為

Marquis; Lt.-Gen.; b. June 5, 1885; s. Toshiaki Maeda and later adopted by Toshitsugu Maeda. Career: grad. Military Acad., Military Staff Coll.; Instr. Military Staff Coll.; studied in Ger.; served British Army in World War; went to Eng. again as Military Attache; Comdr. Inf. 2nd Reg. Imp. Guards Div. 1930; Comdr. Inf. 2nd Brig. 1933; Chief 4th Sect. Gen. Staff Office 1935; Dir. Mil. Staff Coll. 1936-37; Comdr. 8th Div. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 861 Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Maeda, Toashio 前田利男

Prop. of Watch, Jewelry & Spectacles Store; b. Apr. 1930, Nagasaki; s. Tsurumatsu Maeda. Career: served Army Administration Office at Yingkow during Russo-Japanese War 1904; grad. Chinese Lang. Sch. 1908, and Russian Lang. Sch. 1910; engaged in business at Vladivostok 1912-18; opened shop at Harbin 1917; Mem. Harbin Chamber of Com. & Ind. since 1932. Address: 47 Mostowaya St., Harbin.

Maeda, Yonezo 前田米藏

Ex-State Minister; b. 1882, Wakayama-ken; bro. Shoichi Maeda. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.); French Dept. Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Lang.; German Dept. Doitsu Kyokai Sch.; practised at bar; sent to Diet 7 times since 1917; Dir.-Gen. Seiyukai; Dir. Chuo Shimbun, East-India Ind. Co., Hayakawa Elec. Power Co., Keijo Elec. Ry. Co.; Pres. Legislation Bur. 1927; Com. & Ind. Min. 1931-32; Ry. Min. 1936-37; Ry. Min. 1939. Present post: M.P.; Dir. Seiyu-kai. Address: 28 Mikawadai-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Maetzawa, Orie 前澤織衛

Businessman; b. May 25, 1885, Nagano-ken; s. Enji Maetzawa. Career: grad. Fisheries Institute and entered business. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Oriental Can Mfg. Co. Address: 199 Higashi-Osaki 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Maffei, Arturo

Foreign Service; LL.D.; D. Polit. Sc.; b. 1883, Pinerolo, Italy; s. Giulio Maffei, lawyer; m. Marinette Poncet-Zbindene. Career: Consul for Italy in Cordoba, Hankow. Present post: Consul for Italy at Harbin. Address: Italian Consulate, 93 Sungarsky Pr., Harbin.

Magnus, Albrecht

D.Juris.; b. July 25, 1898, Kassel; s. Adolf Landrat, m. Sigrid, d. Ministerialrat Bareuther-Nitze. Career: grad. Law, Econ. and Agr. Course German Univ.; Asst. Sec. of Landowners' Assn. of Reich, Berlin 1930, Dept. of Com. & Ind. 1934. Present post: Correspondent for Nachrichten fuer den Aussenhandel und Eildienst GmbH since arrival in Japan Mar. 1937. Address: 330 Harajuku 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Maida, Minoru 米田實

Educator; LL.D.; b. Dec. 11, 1878, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Oregon and Iowa State univ.; Chief Ed. Tokyo Asahi Shimbun. Present post: Adv. Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; Prof. Meiji Univ.; Lecturer Tokyo Univ. of Com. Address: 915 Zoshigaya 6-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Makino, Motojiro 牧野元次郎

Banker; b. July 1874, Chiba-ken. Career: studied at Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; founder of Fudo Savings Bk. Present post: Pres. Fudo Savings Bk. Address: 16 Nakano-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Makino, Ryoza 牧野良三

Lawyer & Parliamentarian; b. May 26, 1885, Gifu-ken; s. Ihei Makino. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; Sec. Communications Supt. Bur.; Sec. to Educ. Min.; joined bar; sent to Diet 7 times; Councillor Com. & Ind. Dept.; Parliamentary Vice-Min. of Communications in Saito Cabinet 1932.

34. Address: 50 Shimo-Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Makino, Shinken 牧野伸顯

Count. See 1936 issue.

Makino, Terutoshi 牧野輝智

D.Econ.; b. Jan. 4, 1879, Kumamoto-ken; s. Teizo Makino; m. Kikuko Saigo, 1910. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; apptd. Teacher, Kumamoto Com. Sch.; Official Agr. & Com. Dept.; joined Asahi Shimbun-sha 1911, and served as Correspondent; Chief Political Econ. and Ed. Dept.; recd. deg. (Tokyo Imp. Univ.) 1928; author of many books on econ. subjects. Present post: Prof. in Science & Finance, Waseda Univ.; Adv., Tokyo Asahi Shimbun-sha. Address: 562 Sendagaya-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Makino, Toraji 牧野虎次

Educator; B.D. (Yale Univ. 1902); b. July 3, 1871; s. Anryo Makino, doctor; m. Shigei. Career: Pastor Kyoto Congregational Church 1904-17; Gen. Sec. Japan Congregational Churches 1917-18; Councillor Home Affairs Dept. 1918-21, S.M.R. Co. 1921-24, Osaka Prefectural Gov. 1924-32; Dir. Katei Gakko, Tokyo 1932-38. Present post: Acting Pres. Doshisha Univ. Address: c/o Doshisha Univ., Kyoto.

Makinson, George Albert

Foreign Service; b. Mar. 18, 1887, San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.; s. George H. Makinson. Career: Mem. of Amer. Foreign Service since 1909; has had various consular posts in Latin Amer. and Eur. Present post: American Cons.-Gen. at Osaka since Dec. 1937. Address: Amer. Consulate-General, Osaka.

Makita, Seinosuke 牧田善之助

Businessman; b. Mar. 14, 1887, Tokyo; s. Kiyonari Makita. Career: studied English Litt. at Waseda Univ.; became Pres. Makita Orimono G.K.; Commercial Councillor Toyokuni Bk.; with Count Matsudaira, founded La Federation Equestre Imperial du Japon and Intl. Equestrian Assn. Present post: Dir. La Federation Equestre Imperial du Japon, Intl. Equestrian Assn., Tokyo Riding Club. Address: 70 Sekiguchi-daimachi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Makita, Tamaki 牧田環

D. E.; b. July 24, 1871, Osaka, s. Toranojo Makita. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1895; entered Mitsui Mining Co.; went to Eur. & Amer. for observation 1898; Mng.-Dir. Mitsui Mining Co. 1913; Dir. Mitsui G.K. 1932. Present post: Pres. Showa Hikoki Kogyo K.K.; Dir. Nihon Seitetsu K.K., Teikoku Fuel Ind. Co.; Aud. Hokkaido Art. Petroleum Co. Address: 43 Kita-Higakubo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Makiyama, Kozo 牧山耕藏

Parliamentarian; Businessman; b. Jan. 20, 1882, Nagasaki-ken; s. Ishichi Makiyama. Career: grad. Polit. & Econ. Dept. Waseda Univ. 1906; elected M.P. 8 times since 1917; Parliamentary Vice-Min. of Navy 1917; Chief Del. to Intl. Parliamentary Conf. in Hungary 1936. Present post: M.P.; Chairman Fuji Colliery Co.; Pres. Chosen Mining Co., Hokusen Oxygen Ind. Co., Nagasaki Nichi-Nichi Shimbun Publishing Co., Sasebo Shimbun-sha. Address: 9 Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Mandai, Junshiro 万代順四郎

Businessman; b. June 1883, Tsuyama, Okayama-ken. Career: grad. Aoyama Gakuin; entered Mitsui Bk.; studied abroad; Mgr. Nagoya Br. Present post: Chairman Mitsui Bk.; Dir. Showa Bk. Address: 176 Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Mano, Bunji 眞野文二

Educator; D.E. (1891); b. Nov. 1861, Tokyo; s. Hajime Mano. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1881; Asst. Prof. of Alma Mater 1882; studied at Glasgow Univ. 1886-89; on return became Prof.; Judge Patents Bur.; Dir. Tech. Educ. Bur., Educ. Dept. & Prof. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; Pres. Kyushu Imp. Univ. 1913; Pres. Nihon Kogaku-kai. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since 1927; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo & Kyushu Imp. univs. Address: 814 Yoyogi Hon-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Marcella, Paul

Archbishop; S.T.D.; J.C.D.; D.D.; b. Jan. 1895 at Rome, Italy; s. Louis Marcella, official, Holy See. Career: studied at Pontifical Roman Seminary, Rome; Univ. of Appolinaris; Royal Univ. of Rome; ordained priest 1918; consecrated bishop 1933; official of Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, Rome; Counsellor Apostolic Del. Washington U.S.A. Present post: Most Rev. Titular Archbishop of Doclea, Apostolic Del. to Nippon since 1933. Address: Apostolic Delegation, 12, Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Marsh, O. Gaylord

American Cons.-Gen. at Keijo, Chosen, m. Ruth Reese. Address: American Consulate-General, 10 Teido-cho, Keijo, Chosen.

Marshall, C. T.

Businessman; b. Jan. 21, 1905, Wallasey, England; s. G. E. Marshall, architect. Address: c/o Produce Export Co., Ltd., Harbin.

Martin, James Victor

B.A.; M.A.; Ped.D.; b. Apr. 1875, Farmington, Ill., U.S.A.; s. Chas. M. Martin, doctor; m. Esther B. Ludwig. Career: grad. Cornell Coll. Iowa 1898; studied at Univ. of Chicago, Boston Univ., Harvard Univ., Columbia Univ. and Univ. of London; missionary work at Tientsin 1900; at Nagasaki and Kumamoto 1900-04; Teacher at Wiley High Sch. 1906-08; Asst. Prof. Dakota Wesleyan Univ. 1908-13; Prof. Coll. of the Pacific, Calif. 1913-14; Aoyama Gakuin 1914-30; Yenching Univ. 1930-31. Present post: Lecturer Osaka Univ. of Com. since 1931. Address: 67 Aotani-machi 2-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

Marusawa, Tuneya 丸澤常哉

D.E.; b. Mar. 17, 1883, Niigata-ken; s. Miyakiti Marusawa, farmer; m. Hatuko. Career: grad. Applied Chem. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; Expert Engrg. Lab. of Com. & Ind. Dept. 1909-11; furthered studies at Berlin Univ. 1911-14; Prof. Kyushu Imp. Univ. 1914-23; toured Eur. 1925-26; Prof. Ryojun Engrg. Coll.; Prof. Osaka Univ. of Tech.; Dean Engrg. Faculty of Osaka Imp. Univ. Present post: Adv. S.M.R. Co.; Dir. Central Laboratory of same; Emeritus Prof. Osaka Imp. Univ. Address: 263 Komatu-dori, Hosigaura, Dairen.

Maruyama, Hideya 丸山英彌

Businessman; b. May 1880, Yamagata-ken; s. Jie-

mon Ito; later adopted by Toku Maruyama. Career: grad. Law Dept. Keio Univ. 1906. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Bk. Address: 10 Takane-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Maruyama, Tsurukichi 丸山鶴吉

Mem. House of Peers. See 1939 issue.

Mase, Tokuzo 間瀬徳造

Engineer; b. Nov. 1886, Aichi-ken; 2nd s. Mura-jiro Mase; m. Fusa, d. Hikokichi Shinmi. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; Chief Engrg. Dept. Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Co. Ltd.; Chief Engrg. Dept. Kobe Works, Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co.; pioneer maker of Japanese Diesel engine specially noted for submarine; rendered distinguished services in introducing L-type submarine, its building and development. Present post: Councillor and Mem. Bd. of Engineers, Mitsubishi Jukogyo K.K. Address: 66 Asagaya 5-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Mason, James Day

Businessman; b. 1881, Nagasaki. Career: grad. Ecole d'Etoile du Matin, Tokyo; Mgr. Foreign Dept. Takata & Co.; est. Yashima Automobile Co. Ltd. 1925; representing Chrysler Export Corp. for Japanese Empire. Clubs: Rotary Club, Tokyo Club. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Yashima Automobile Co. Ltd. Address: 170 Harajuku 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Mason, Joseph Warren Teets

Journalist & Author; b. Jan. 1879, Newburgh, N.Y., U.S.A.; s. John A. Mason, newspaper proprietor; m. Editn Hannah Halbert. Career: grad. Barnard Sch. N.Y. and Coll. of New York City; London Editor & later European Mgr. United Press 1899-1908; New York Corr. London Daily Express 1908-31; War Critic, United Press 1914-18; Collaborator on Foreign Affairs, La Prensa, Buenos Aires since 1925; Chairman, New York Phil. Soc. 1929-31; Vice-Pres. India Academy of America 1930-35; Mem. Advisory Committee on Japanese Studies, Columbia Univ. N.Y.; Publications: Com. Progress in the Philippine Islands (with Dr. Regidor Jurado), 1905; Creative Freedom 1926; The Creative East 1928; Kami Nagara no Michi, 1933 (English language edition, "The Meaning of Shinto," 1935); Sozo no Nihon, 1934. Address: Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

Masuda, Giichi 増田義一

Publisher; b. Oct. 21, 1869, Niigata-ken; s. Seishiro Masuda. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; joined Yomiuri Shimbun; Ed., Econ. & Finance sect., same Vice Speaker, House of Repr. 1931; elected M.P. 6 times. Present post: M.P.; Pres. Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha; Dir. Waseda Univ.; Dir. Tokyo Underground Ry. Co.; Malay Gum Co., Borneo Rubber Co. Address: 125 Hara-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Masuda, Jiro 増田次郎

Businessman; b. Feb. 1870; s. Giemon Masuda. Career: Secr. to late Count Shimpei Goto; once elected M.P.; Pres. Daido Elec. Power Co., Showa Elec. Power Co., Tateyama Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Daido Fertilizer Co.; Dir. Kamioka Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; Chairman East Manchuria Ind. Co., Elec. Assn. Present post: Pres. Nippon Elec. Power Generation & Transmission Co. since 1939. Address: 48 48 Jochi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Masuda, Taro 益田太郎

Businessman; Baron; b. Sept. 1875, Tokyo-fu; s. Takashi Masuda. Career: grad. Com. Inst. of Antwerp, Belgium; Dir. Imp. Theater, Morinaga Confectionery Co., Chiyoda Fire Ins. Co., Nippon Brick Co., etc. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co. Address: 15 Hirakawa-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Matsubara, Jun-ichi 松原純一

Banker; b. Mar. 23, 1884, Shimane-ken; s. Shunzo Matsubara. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch.; Vice-Pres. Bk. of Chosen; Vice-Gov. Ind. Bk. of Manchou. Present post: Gov. Bk. of Chosen. Address: Asahi-cho 2-chome, Keijo.

Matsubara, Koichi 松原行一

Educator; D.Sc.; b. May 22, 1872, Nagoya; s. Yasoiichi Matsubara. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; studied at univs. of Manchester and Berlin 1903-06; apptd. Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; Prof. 1909; Dean. Sc. Fac. 1929; Emer. Prof. 1933; attended as Govt. Delegate 2nd Intl. Convention of Intl. Catalogue of Sc. Litt. London 1905, and 6th Intl. Cong. of Applied Chem. Rome 1906; as Del. of Nat. Research Council, General Assembly of Intl. Research Council Brussels 1926; 7th and 11th Intl. Conf. of Union of Chem. Washington 1926, and Madrid 1934; 9th Intl. Cong. of Chem. Madrid 1934; Mem. of several Committee of Min. of Educ., etc. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. & Chairman Chem. Div. Nat. Research Council. Address: 10 Komagome Akebono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuda, Masayuki 松田正之

Baron; b. Nov. 2, 1892, Saga-ken; s. Baron Masahisa Matsuda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1918; apptd. Judge, Marine Court of Inquiry; Secr. Colonization Bur. of Cabinet 1924; Secr. Taiwan Govt. 1931; sent to Eur., Amer. & Africa 1930; Gov. South Sea Govt. 1932; Dir. Monopoly Bur. Chosen 1933-34. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 1008 Nishigahara, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuda, Reisuke 松田重輔

Official; b. 1900. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1921; entered Finance Dept.; Commissioner same; Dir. Accounts Bur. 1932-36, Dir. Planning Bur. Gen. Affairs Bd. Manchoukuo. Present post: Vice-Min. Dept. of Fin. & Com. Manchoukuo since 1938. Address: State Council, Hsinking.

Matsudaira, Tsuneo 松平恒雄

LL.D.; Lafayette Coll., Rutgers Coll. and Univ. of Missouri (U.S.A.); b. Apr. 1877, Tokyo; s. late Katamori Matsudaira, Lord of Atzu Clan. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; attache. Emb. London 1902; Staff, Treaty Revision 1911, 2nd Secr. Leg., Peking 1912-14; Cons. Gen. Tientsin 1914; Chief, Diplomatic Mission in Siberia 1918; Mem. Inter-Allied Ry. Committee, Siberia 1919; Dir. Eur. & Amer. Bur. Foreign Office 1920; Secr.-Gen. Japanese Del., Disarm. Conf. Washington 1921; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs 1923; Amb. to U.S.A. 1925-28; Del. to Gen. Assembly League of Nations 1929 and 1930; same to London Naval Conf. 1930; same to Gen. Disarm. Conf. Geneva 1932; Amb. to Eng. 1929-36. Present post: Imp. Household Min. since Mar. 1936. Address: Shoto, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Matsudaira, Yorinaga 松平頼善

Count; b. Dec. 1874, Tokyo; s. Yoritoshi Matsudaira. Career: grad. Peers' Sch.; Law Dept. Waseda Univ. 1897. Present post: Pres. House of Peers since June 1937; Chairman Japan Central Sericultural Assn. since January 1936; Pres. Saisei-kai (Imp. gift foundation); Dir. Daito Bunka Kyokai; Pres. Nat. Sea Disaster Relief Assn. Address: 15 Komagome 4-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Matsudaira, Yoshitami 松平慶民

Viscount; b. Mar. 1882, Tokyo; s. Yoshinaga Matsudaira. Career: grad. Oxford Univ. (Balliol Coll.), Eng.; Master of Ceremonies; K.C.V.O., C.B.E. and other foreign decorations; went to London as Chief Suite Prince Chichibu 1937. Present post: Grand Master of Ceremonies. Address: 8 Fujimi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Matsue, Harutsugu 松江春次

Businessman; b. Jan. 10, 1876, Fukushima-ken; s. Kyuhei Matsue. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. 1899; studied in Louisiana Univ.; entered Japan Sugar Mfg. Co.; Chief, Osaka Factory; est. Toroku Sugar Mfg. Co. 1910; Mng.-Dir. same; Mng.-Dir. Niigata Sugar Mfg. Co. 1916; despatched to Europe by Agr. & Com. Dept. for study 1903-06. Present post: Pres. Nanyo Kohatsu (South Seas Development Co.); Dir. Dai-Nippon Koku Kogyo K. K.; Executive Dir. Nanyo Takushoku K. K. Address: 111 Fujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Matsui, Haruo 松井春生

Businessman; b. May 12, 1891, Miye-ken; s. Bunshi Matsui. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; Commissioner, Chiba-ken; Councillor, Legislation Bur.; Mem. Cabinet Research Bur.; Dir. Resources Bur. 1935-36; Tohoku Rehabilitation Affairs Bur. 1936; Dir. Resources Bur. of Cabinet; Vice-Pres. Teikoku Fuel Ind. Co. Present post: Dir. Nippon & Tokyo Chambers of Com. & Ind. Address: 176 Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Matsui, Iwane 松井石根

General; b. July 27, 1878, Aichi-ken; s. Takekuni Matsui. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1892; Staff Kwantung Army Hdqrs.; Chief 2nd Sect. Gen. Staff Office; Comdr. 11th Div. 1929; Comdr.-in-Chief Taiwan Army 1933-34; Supreme War Councillor; retired; Comdr.-in-Chief Japanese Forces in Shanghai 1937-38. Present post: Advisory Councillor to Cabinet. Address: 2147 Sanno 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Matsui, Keishiro 松井慶四郎

Baron; b. Mar. 5, 1868, Osaka; s. Yasuzo Matsui. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1889; 3rd Leg. Secr.; 2nd and later 1st Leg. Secr.; Councillor Foreign Office; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs; Amb. to France 1915; Del. Paris Peace Conf. 1918; Foreign Minister 1924; Amb. to Eng. 1925; Mem. House of Peers 1924-38. Present post: Privy Councillor since 1938. Address: 4-5 Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Matsui, Kenkichi 松井謙吉

Educator; D.Agr.; b. Dec. 26, 1883; s. Tsunesaburo Matsui. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; taught at Coll. of Agr. & For., Morioka and Utsunomiya 1909-23; Sch. Insp., Dept. of Educ. 1928. Present post: Dir. Chiba Horticultural Coll. since 1931. Address: Matsudo-machi, Chiba-ken.

Matsui, Makoto 松井命

Lt.-Gen.; b. Dec., 1883, Fukui-ken. Career: Staff Aviation Sch. and Military Communications Sch.; Comdr. 1st Telegraph Reg.; Sect. Chief Arms Bur. War Office; Chief 2nd Div. Military Tech. Dept. Present post: Comdr. Western Air Defence Hdqrs. since 1938. Address: Western Air Defence Hdqrs. Kokura.

Matsui, Motooki 松井元興

Educator. See 1938 issue.

Matsui, Shigeru 松井茂

LL.D.; b. Sept. 27, 1866, Hiroshima-ken; s. Yurin Matsui. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1893; apptd. Police Supt.; Chief 1st, 2nd Dept. and Fire Dept. Metro. Police Bd.; Procurator Chosen Govt.; Gov. Shizuoka-ken and later Aichi-ken; sent to Eur. & Amer. to inspect police and fire protection services; recd. deg. 1910. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Vice-Pres. Police Assn. and Fire-Prevention Assn.; Dir. Japan Red Cross Society, Civil Educ. Society and Central Social Welfare Assn.; Adv. of Central Inst. of Police Training. Address: 3141 Oi Kashima-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Matsui, Taizo 松井退藏

Official; b. 1903, Nagoya. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1927; entered S.M.R. Co.; with Manchoukuo Govt. service since 1932; Chief 3rd Sect. Ry. Bur. Communications Dept. 1932; Secr. Privy Council 1932-36; Councillor Communications Dept. Manchoukuo since 1939. Address: Communications Dept., Hsinking.

Matsukata, Kojiro 松方南次郎

Businessman; b. Dec. 1865; s. Prince Masayoshi Matsukata. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied at Oxford, Yale and Paris univs.; Secr. to Prime Min.; Pres. Kawasaki Dockyard Co.; Special Mem. Kobe Cham. of Com. & Ind.; visited U.S.S.R. on business 1932; est. Matsukata Japan-Soviet Oil Co. 1933. Present post: M.P.; Pres. Taiwan Steamship Co., Japan-Soviet Oil Co. Address: 20 Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

Matsuki, Kan-ichiro 松本幹一郎

Businessman; died 1939.

Matsuki, Tamotsu 松本桃

Official; b. Mar. 1898, Yamagata-ken; s. Kiyonao Matsuki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1922; joined S.M.R. Co.; apptd. Legal Adv. to Kwantung Army 1931; Dir. Legislation Bur. Manchoukuo 1932; Councillor same 1933-35; Dir. Legislative Bur. of Gen. Affairs Bd. of Manchoukuo. Present post: Chief Secr. Privy Council, Manchoukuo. Address: 8 Keiminro, Goshiki-gai, Hsinking.

Matsumiya, Hajime 松宮順

Foreign Service; b. Mar. 1892, Shiga-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; entered Foreign Office and served Eng. 1916; Del. Paris Peace Conf. 1919; Mem. Execution Ctte. for Peace Conf. 1920; 3rd Secr. Emb. in Eng. 1920; Leg. in Siam 1921; concurrently Cons. at Bangkok 1922; 2nd Secr. Emb. in Germany 1924; same Poland 1925; 1st Secr. Emb. in Germany 1927; Chief Archives & Documents Sect. and Translation Sect. Foreign Office 1928; Chief Accountant 1929; Secr. Cultural Under-

takings Research Ctte. for China 1929; Counsellor Emb. in Germany 1934, in Italy till 1938; Min. to Hungary 1938-39. Present post: Chief Research Dept. Foreign Office since 1939. Address: Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Gaku 松本 學

b. Dec. 28, 1886, Okayama-ken; s. Yoshio Kawakita. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; Gov. Shizuoka-ken, Kagoshima-ken, Fukuoka-ken; Dir. Social Works Bur. Home Dept.; Dir. Police Affairs Bur. 1932-34. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 1051 Nakanobu-cho, Ebura-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Joji 松本 浩治

Lawyer and Educator; LL.D.; b. Oct. 14, 1877, Tokyo; s. Soichiro Matsumoto. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; Councillor, Agr. & Com. Dept.; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; went to Eur. to study com. law; recd. deg. 1910; Councillor, Legislation Bur.; Vice-Pres. S.M.R. Co.; Pres. Legislation Bur.; Pres. Kansai Univ.; joined the bar; Com. & Ind. Min. in Saito Cabinet 1934. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Prof. Chuo Univ.; Aud. Yasuda Life Ins. Co.; Exec.-Dir. Bank of Japan. Address: 1 of 2 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Kazuo 松本 員男

Businessman; b. Nov. 1869, Tokyo. Career: grad. Tokyo Law Coll.; est. Yingkow Waterworks & Electric Co. Present post: Pres. Yingkow Waterworks and Elec. Co., Yingkow Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Dir. Shinko Bk. Address: 3 Yoshino-cho, Yingkow, Manchoukuo.

Matsumoto, Kenjiro 松本 健次郎

Businessman; b. Oct. 14, 1870, Fukuoka-ken; s. Baron Keichiro Yasukawa; adopted by Sen Matsumoto. Career: succeeded family estate 1923. Present post: Chairman Rumoe Ry. Co., Wakamatsu Harbour Co., Kyushu Hydro-Elec. Co., Coal Mining Assn.; Pres. Kurosaki Pottery Ind. Co.; Showa Coal Co.; Dir. Nihon Iron Works, Mitsui Trust Co., North Karafuto Mining Co.; Meiji Spin. Co.; Exec.-Dir. Oriental Develop. Co.; Aud. Yasukawa Elec. Works. Address: 1071 Nakahara, Tobata City, Fukuoka-ken.

Matsumoto, Kozo 松本 弘造

Businessman; b. Aug. 3, 1882, Osaka-fu; s. Toyojiro Matsumoto. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; entered Finance Dept.; joined Ind. Bk. of Japan 1915; Dir. of same 1920-30; was in Amer. and China for 4 yr. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Oji Securities Co.; Dir. Karafuto Ry. Co.; Aud. Chinchow Pulp Co. Address: 27 Kitatani, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Matataro 松本 亦太郎

Educator; D.Litt. (1899); Ph.D. (1900, Yale Univ.); b. Sept. 15, 1865, Gunma-ken; s. Tasaku Iino; adopted by Kanjuro Matsumoto. Career: grad. Phil. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1893; studied Psychology in Yale Univ. U.S.A.; Prof. Tokyo Higher Nor. Sch., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Pres. Kyoto Muni. Paintings Coll., Kyoto Applied Fine Arts Sch.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; went to Eur. & Amer. 1918 & 1924. Present post: Mem. Imp. Acad.; Prof. Nihon Women's Univ. Address: 15 Kobinatadai-machi 2-chome, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Shimpei 松本 眞平

Businessman; b. May 12, 1878, Saitama-ken; s. Heizo Matsumoto, businessman. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1901. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Nitto Flour Mills Co., Matsumoto Beikoku-Hiryu Co.; Formosa Paper Mfg. Co.; Dir. Japan-Manchou Flour Mills Co. Address: 87 Kobinata-Suido-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Shun-ichi 松本 俊一

Foreign Service; b. June, 1897, Kure. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1921; entered Finance Dept. 1921; Commissioner Foreign Office 1921; served Belgium 1923, Anveles 1925; served 3rd and 2nd Sect. Foreign Office; 3rd Sect. Emb. France 1930; Mem. Execution Ctte. of Peace Treaty 1931; 2nd Sect. Emb. France 1932; Chief 2nd Sect. Treaty Bur. Foreign Office 1933; Mem. Perpetual Lease Ctte. 1933; Chief 1st Sect. Treaty Bur. Present post: Chief Personnel Sect. Foreign Office. Address: 135 Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Tadao 松本 忠雄

Parliamentarian; b. July 2, 1887, Nagano-ken; s. Yaesaku Matsumoto. Career: grad. Toa Dobun Shoin '1909; Corr. Yamato Shimbun; Private Secy. to late Count Komei Kato; Asst. Mayor of Tokyo; Parliamentary Councillor Foreign Office 1933-36; Parl. Vice-Min. Foreign Office. Present post: M.P. Address: 3 Naka 3-gokan, Marunouchi 3-chome, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Giichi 松村 義一

b. Sept. 7, 1883, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Reizo Matsumura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; Commissioner, Kanagawa-ken, Saga-ken, Tottori-ken; Gov., Oita-ken 1923; Dir. Police Bur. Home Dept. 1924; Vice-Min. of Com. & Ind. 1931. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since 1926. Address: 448 Nishiokubo 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Kenzo 松村 謙三

Parliamentarian; b. Jan. 24, 1883, Toyama-ken; s. Waichiro Matsumura. Career: grad. Polit. Econ. Dept. Waseda Univ. 1906; Corr. Hochi Shimbun; sent to Diet from Toyama-ken; Secy. to Agr. & For. Min.; Parl. Councillor Agr. & For. Dept. 1932-34; Parl. Vice-Min. of Agr. & For. 1939. Present post: M.P. Address: 91 Sakashita-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Kikuo 松村 菊男

Businessman; Vice-Adm.; b. Oct. 23, 1874, Tokyo; s. Yakutane Matsumura. Career: grad. Nav. Acad. 1896; sent to Eng. & U.S.A.; Staff, Standing Fleet 1903; grad. Nav. Staff Coll. 1907; resided in France 1908; Comdr. "Kasuga" 1911; Staff Despatched Sq. to Pacific during World War 1914; Nav. Attache Emb. Paris; Capt. "Tokiwa" & "Hiei"; Chief Staff 2nd Sq.; Chief 1st Sect. Nav. Training Dept.; Comdr. 5th Sq.; Comdr. Chinkai Nav. Port; retired active service 1926; Dir. Ishikawajima Aircraft Co. Present post: Pres. Ishikawajima Ship-bldg. & Engrg. Co., Ishikawajima Shibaura Turbine Co.; Dir. Jidosha Kogyo K.K.; Councillor Hoten Seisakusho. Address: 955 Daita 2-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Kozo 松村 光三

Parliamentarian; b. Dec. 24, 1882, Tochigi-ken; s. Kozo Matsumura. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher

Com. Sch. 1909; joined Furukawa Gomei; apptd. Chief, Purchasing Sect. Furukawa Mining Co.; Dir. Dai Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., Asahi Elec. Industry Co.; Parliamentary Councillor of Com. & Ind. 1932-34; Parl. Vice-Min. of Finance 1939. Present post: M.P. Address: 39 Hachiyama-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Noboru 松村 昇

Businessman; b. May 5, 1881, Tokyo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; joined Yonei Shoten 1909; founded Meiji Gomu Seizosho 1919. Present post: Pres. Yonei Shoten Ltd. since 1919; Vice-Pres. Meiji Gomu Seizosho. Address: 4 of 2 Rokubancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Shonen 松村 松年

Educator; D.Sc.; D.Agr.; b. Mar. 1872, Akashi City; s. Johei Matsumura; m. Moto. Career: grad. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 1896; studied in Berlin, Germany; Prof. of Entomology, Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 1902-33. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. since 1933. Address: 12 Ohyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Matsunaga, Naokichi 松永 直吉

Diplomat; See 1938 issue.

Matsunaga, Yasuzaemon 松永安左衛門

Businessman; b. Dec. 1875, Nagasaki-ken; s. Yasuzaemon Matsunaga, brewer. Career: grad. Law Dept. Keio Univ. 1896; apptd. Mgr. Hirasaki Hydro-Elec. Co. 1906; founded Toho Elec. Power Co. 1910; est. new firms of electric, gas, brick, oil, vehicles, etc. in Kyushu; Pres. Hakata Chamber of Com. & Ind. 1917; elected to Diet from Fukuoka 1917; went to Eur. & Amer. to inspect ind., polit. and econ. conditions after War 1919; Pres. Elec. Assn. 1924. Present post: Pres. Toho Elec. Power Co., Niigata Elec. Power Co., Oigawa Elec. Power Co., Toyo Elec. Chem. Ind. Co.; Vice-Chairman Japan Ind. Assn.; Dir. Tokyo Elec. Light Co., Oji Elec. Ry. Co. Address: 367 Shimo-Ochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Matsunami, Niichiro 松波 仁一郎

Educator; LL.D.; b. Jan. 1, 1868, Osaka-fu; s. Niemon Matsunami. Career: studied at Doshisha Univ., Kyoto; grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1893; apptd. Code Investigation Commissioner; Adv. to Navy Office on Intl. Law of War; Instr. Nav. Staff Coll. 1896; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; recd. deg. 1901; Vice-Chairman Intl. Maritime Conf. London 1899, Paris 1900 & Gotemburg 1924. Present post: Mem. Imp. Acad.; Chairman Maritime Law Assn. of Japan; Prof. and Chief Law Dept. Nihon Univ.; Vice-Pres. Harbor Assn. and Nav. Assn. Address: 17 Naka-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuno, Tsuruhei 松野 鶴平

Parliamentarian; b. Dec. 1883, Kumamoto-ken; s. Gohachi Matsuno. Career: sent to Diet 6 times since 1920; Dir. Kikuchi Elec. Ry. Co., Nippon Dempo News Agency, Ryubunkan Publishing Co.; Parliamentary Vice-Min. of Home Dept. in Inukai Cab. 1931. Present post: M.P., Dir. of Seiyukai. Address: 2 Mita Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, Junkichi 松岡 潤吉

Businessman; b. Sept. 1888, Hyogo-ken; s. Shuzo Matsuoka. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. Keio Univ. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Matsuoka Steamship Co., Matsuoka Farm Hokkaido, Kyowa Spin. Co.; Dir. Kureha Spin. Co., Tokyo Takara-

zuka Theatre Co., Toyoda Spin. Co.; Aud. Hokkaido Colliery & S.S. Co., Nisshin Chem. Ind. Co., Hanshin Express Elec. Ry. Co.; Hon. Polish Consul in Osaka. Address: 1611 Daiso, Ashiya, Hyogo-ken.

Matsuoka, Kimpei 松岡 均平

Businessman; Baron; LL.D.; b. Nov. 28, 1876, Tokyo; s. Baron Yasuki Matsuoka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; apptd. Prof. same; Govt. Delegate, Intl. Labor Conf.; Mem. City Planning Ctte. and Econ. Fin. Inquiry Ctte.; Dir. Indo-China Assn.; Dean, Toyo Kyokai Univ.; attended World Peace Conf. Switzerland 1914. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Adv. Temporary Industry Rationalization Bur.; Dir. Toyo Kyokai Univ. and Kyochoikai, etc. Address: 24 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, Tadaichi 松岡 忠一

Educator; b. Feb. 5, 1881, Iwate-ken; 3rd s. Kizo Matsuoka. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; Principal Morioka Pref. Agr. Sch.; Prof. Morioka Agr. Coll.; Expert Yamagata Pref. Agr. Lab.; Prof. Miyazaki Agr. & For. Coll. 1925; Dir. same 1928; Dir. Tokyo Agr. & For. Coll. Present post: Chief Educ. Investigation Dept. of Educ. Dept. since Apr. 1938. Address: Education Dept., Tokyo.

Matsuoka, Yosuke 松岡 洋右

State Councillor; b. Mar. 1880, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Sanjuro Matsuoka. Career: went to America 1892; grad. Oregon Law Coll. Oregon, U.S.A. 1900; eleven Cons. Shanghai; Commr. Kwantung Govt. 1906; 3rd Sect. Leg. Brussels 1907, China 1908; Cons. at Shanghai 1908-09; 2nd Sect., Emb. Washington 1913; 1st Sect. same 1916; Commr. Foreign Office 1917; Secy. to Foreign Min.; sent to Eur. & Amer. 1918; Mem. of Suite Japanese Del. to Peace Conf. 1919; despatched to Foochow, China 1919; Cons. Gen. Canton, China 1920-21; apptd. Dir. S.M.R. Co.; Vice-Pres. same 1927-29; joined Seiyukai Party 1930; elected M.P. from Yamaguchi-ken, 1930 & 1932; despatched to Shanghai by Govt. at time of Shanghai Incident 1932; Japanese Chief Del. to League of Nations Assembly 1932; resigned M.P. 1933; Pres. S.M.R. Co. 1935-39. Present post: Advisory Councillor to Cabinet; Vice-Chairman Institute of the Pacific. Address: 47 Shimo Rokubancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Matsushima, Junkichi 松島 準吉

Banker; b. Apr. 1882, Miye-ken; bro. Torakichi Matsumura. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1904; joined Sumitomo Bk.; Mgt. Hanko, Shanghai & London Br. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Nomura Bk.; Dir. Nomura Gomei Kaisha, Nomura Securities Co. Address: 1930 Shinjitsucho, Mikage-machi, Hyogo-ken.

Matsushima, Shikao 松島 鹿夫

Foreign Service. See 1939 issue.

Matsushita, Gen 松下 元

Vice-Admiral; See 1937 issue.

Matsuura, Chinjiro 松浦 慎次郎

Privy Councillor; b. Jan. 10, 1872, Ehime-ken; s. Sunao Matsuura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Secy. to Educ. Min.; Councillor, Educ. Dept.; Dir. Higher Educ. Bur.; Vice-Min. of Educ.; Pres. Kyushu Imp. Univ. Address: 49 Myogadani-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuura, Junrokuro 松浦淳六郎

Lt.-Gen.; b. Aug. 1884, Fukuoka-ken; s. Torasaku Matsuoka. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1904; served Russo-Japanese War; Comdr. Inf. 13th Reg.; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. Military Training Dept.; Comdr. Inf. 12th Brig.; Dir. Personnel Bur. War Office; Dir. Military Inf. Sch.; Comdr. 10th Div. Present post: Intendant to Prince Kaya. Address: c/o Prince Kaya's Mansion, Samban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Matuyama, Motonori 松山基範

Educator; D.Sc.; b. Oct. 1884, Oita-ken; s. Tengai Sumie, priest; m. Matue Matuyama. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1911; apptd. Lecturer 1913; Asst. Prof. 1916; Prof. 1922; sent to Eur. and Amer. 1919-21; Dean Faculty of Sc. 1936-37. Present post: Prof. of Sc., Kyoto Imp. Univ. Address: 33 Tanaka Sekiden-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Matsuyama, Shinjiro 松山晋二郎

Foreign Service; b. 1882, Nagano-ken; s. Rokuro Nakamura. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1903; joined Nozawa-gumi, later Chugai Trading Co.; attended 4th and 5th Gen. assemblies of Intl. Trade Conf. Stockholm 1927; Cons.-Gen. at London until 1937. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Woolen Ind. Assn.; Commercial Councillor, Emb. at London. Address: Japanese Embassy, London.

Matsuyama, Tsunejiro 松山常次郎

Engr.; Sub-Lt.; b. Mar. 22, 1884, Wakayama-ken; s. Tsunejiro Matsuyama. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; studied in Amer.; served at Tokyo Pref. Office 1910; Chief Engr. Kawasa Farm & Taisho Water Utilization Assn. Chosen 1915; elected M.P. 6 times; Parl. Councillor Foreign Office 1936-37; listed on reserve. Present post: M.P. Address: 835 Sendagaya 5-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuzawa, Masato 松澤万三人

Businessman; b. Apr. 17, 1889, Nagano-ken. Career: engaged in business of chemicals, construction materials and of plumbers work. Present post: Prop. of Matsuzawa Shokai. Address: 20 Kanbu-dori, Dairen.

Matzky, Gerhard

Military Attache; Colonel; b. Mar. 3, 1894, Germany. Career: German Army Officer since 1911; took part in the Great War at East and West Fronts; Staff Office German War Ministry 1924. Present post: Military Attache to Tokyo since 1938; concurrently to Hsinking since 1939. Address: German Embassy, Tokyo.

Mazaki, Jinzaburo 前崎甚三郎

General; See 1936 issue.

Mazeaud, Léon

D. Juris.; D. Polit. Econ.; b. Mar. 1900 at Limoges, France; s. Felix Mazeaud, Councillor Court of Cassation. Career: recd. deg. of D. Juris. 1921; D. Polit. Econ. 1924; advocate Ct. of Appeals, Lyon 1919-1925; apptd. Prof. Univ. Grenoble 1928; titular Prof. same 1930; titular Prof. of Com. Law same 1930. Present post: Dir. Maison Franco-Japonaise since 1936; Prof. Université de Grenoble. Address: Maison Franco-Japonaise, 3, Surugadai 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

McLane, Paul Vernon

Trade Commissioner; b. June 1901, Union Bay,

B.C., Canada; n. British; s. C. A. McLane. Career: grad. Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. (B.A.); Univ. of Calif. Berkeley, U.S. (M.A.); Com. Intelligence Service, Dept. of Trade & Com. Ottawa 1928. Present post: Canadian Govt. Trade Commissioner. Address: P.O. Box 230, Kobe.

McSparran, Joseph LeRoy

M.D.; b. Apr. 1884, North Carolina, U.S.A.; n. American; s. James Erasmus McSparran, clergyman. Career: grad. Randolph-Macon Coll.; Med. Univ. Richmond, Va.; Med. Sch. Vienna Univ.; hosp. and private practice in Virginia 5 yr.; 21 yr. practice in Japan. Address: 7 Nihon Odori, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Meissner, Hans-Otto

Foreign Service; D.Jur.; b. June 1909 at Strassburg (Alsatia); s. Dr. Otto Meissner, Min. of State, Chief Presidential Chancery German Fuchrer. Career: studied at Heidelberg Goettingen, Cambridge Trinity Coll., Grenoble, Lausanne; entered Foreign Service 1934; served at Emb. London and Foreign Office, Berlin; served Army, promoted Lieut. of Res. Address: German Embassy, Tokyo.

Meissner, Kurt

Businessman; b. Mar. 1885, Hamburg; n. German. Career: arrived in Japan 1906, since then actively concerned in trade business between Germany and Japan; Partner in following firms; G.K. Kenzaisha, Tokyo & Osaka; P. Schmitz & Co., Tokyo; Chien Hsin Engrg. Co., Shanghai, Hongkong; author of several books regarding Japanese grammar and things Japanese. Present post: Pres. German East Asiatic Society, Tokyo; K.K.L. Leybold Shokwan, Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Mukden & Hsinking. Address: 5861 Oi Kaneko-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Melchior, Henri Georges Paul

Businessman; b. Feb. 1892, Paris; n. French; s. Jules Melchior, Vice-Adm. Career: Capitaine de Corvette de reserve. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Teikoku Sanso K.K.; Agent for "L'Air Liquide" in Japan, China and Manchoukuo; Hon. Consul for Belgium. Address: 23 Nakayamate-dori 5-chome, Kobe.

Melin, Hakon

Businessman; b. Aug. 10, 1901, Gothenburg, Sweden; m. Brita von Scheele. Career: Diploma 1925 from Royal Tech. Univ. Stockholm, Sweden. Present post: Vice-Pres. SKF Industries of Japan. Address: 267 Yamate, Yokohama.

Mendoza, Juan R.

Major; b. Aug. 1902; m. Lima. Career: Sub-Lieut. 1924; Captain 1928; Major 1934. Present post: Peruvian Military Attache in Tokyo. Address: 50 Aoyama Minami-cho 1-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Merrell, George R.

Foreign Service; A.B.; b. July 13, 1898; s. George R. Merrell, Sr., wholesale druggist. Career: 3rd Secy. Leg. Hague; Charge d'Affaires a.i. Port-au-Prince, Haiti; 2nd Secy. Emb. Paris, Leg. Taguagalpa, Honduras and Panama; Dept. of State 1931-35; 1st Secy. Emb. Peking. Present post: Amer. Cons. at Harbin. Address: American Consulate-General, Harbin, Manchoukuo.

Metzger, Ferdinand Joseph

Journalist and Foreign Trade Delegate; b. Sept. 1894, Budapest; n. Hungarian; s. Ferdinand Joseph Metz-

ger. Career: studied Catholic Theol. and Oriental lang. at Pázmány Univ. Budapest 1914; Lecturer on Japanese Lang. and Litt. at Royal Hungarian Oriental Acad. Budapest 1916; served Foreign Office Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; Examiner "Dolmetsch School" (Military Interpreter Service) Imp. & Roy. Austro-Hungarian Army Hdqrs. 1918; Sworn English Interpreter Royal Courts of Justice Budapest 1921; Secy. and Interpreter of Imp. Japanese Consulate in Budapest 1922; Secy. "Commission de la Delimitation de la Frontiere" Japanese Del. 1923, came to Japan as Corr. for Hungarian newspapers 1929; Corr. for Hungarian Official Press Agency, Agence Telegraphique Hongroise S.A. 1931; Del. Hungarian Foreign Trade Office; Spec. Correspondent "Corriere Della Sera" in Milano 1936. Address: 354 Moto-machi, Honmoku, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Miao Pin 繆斌

Official; b. 1889, Kiangsu, China. Career: grad. Elec. Engrg. Coll., Nanyang Univ. of Shanghai; Dir. Civil Affairs Bur. of Kiangsu Prov. Govt., 1927-30; Mem. 4th Executive Cttee. of Nat. Party 1931. Present post: Dir. Central Public Guidance Dept. Hsin-min-kai (Govt. Assn. of Public Welfare), since Jan. 1938. Address: Hsin-min-kai, Peking, China.

Mikimoto, Kokichi 御木本幸吉

Businessman; b. Jan. 1858, Miye-ken; s. Otokichi Mikimoto. Career: invented cultivated pearl and engaged in its export throughout world; awarded Supreme Hon. Grand Medal at St. Louis Exhibition Paris; elected Peer 1924; made inspection tour of Eur. and Amer. Present post: Prop. Mikimoto Pearl Store. Address: 2 Ginza 4-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Miller, Lewis S. G.

Missionary; A.B.; D.D.; b. Aug. 1881, Salem, Virginia, U.S.A.; s. Lewis G. M. Miller; m. Martha Meta Harder. Career: grad. Roanoke Coll. Va. 1901; Ph.D. Theol. Sem. 1907; came to Japan 1907. Present post: Dean Kyushu Gakuin since 1920. Address: Kyushu Gakuin, Kumamoto.

Milward, Reginald S.

Educator; b. Apr. 1911, Cardiff, England; s. W. Courtney Milward, doctor. Present post: Instr. 8th Higher Sch. Address: 13 Nakayama-cho 5-chome, Showa-ku, Nagoya.

Minakawa, Haruhiro 皆川治彦

Official; b. Mar. 1875, Hiroshima-ken; s. Hiroo Minakawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; entered Justice Dept.; attached to 4th Army Hdqrs. during Russo-Japanese War; Judge, Osaka, Kokura, Tokyo Local Courts; attached Intl. Criminal Law Conf. Brussels 1910; studied in France, Germany, and Switzerland 1910-13; Secy. Justice Dept.; Public Prosecutor, Supreme Court; Dir. Personnel Bur. Justice Dept.; Chief Public Prosecutor, Hiroshima and Nagoya Appeal Courts; Vice-Min. of Justice in Saito Cabinet 1932-34; Pres. Tokyo Court of Appeal; Repr. Dir. Kienkuo Univ. of Manchoukuo; Adv. Autonomous Assn. of Asia. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Shuyodan. Address: 42 Miyamura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Minakawa, Toyoji 皆川豊治

Official; b. 1896, Yamagata-ken. Career: grad. Law

Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; entered Justice Dept.; Public Prosecutor Sendai Local Court, Tokyo Public Prosecutor's Office; Chief Secy. and Dir. Personnel & Decoration Bur. Manchoukuo State Council 1933-34; Chief Gen. Affairs Dept. Chinchow Prov.; Chief Gen. Affairs Bur. Dept. of Educ.; Dir. Educ. Bur. People's Welfare Dept. Present post: Dir. Gen. Affairs Dept. of Central Hdqrs. of Kyowa-kai (Manchoukuo Concordia Assn.) since 1938. Address: Kyowa-kai Chuo Hombu, Hsinking.

Minami, Hiroshi 南弘

Privy Councillor; b. Oct. 1869, Toyama-ken; s. Kakuhei Iwama, and adopted by Heikichi Minami. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Secy. of Cabinet; Gov. Fukuoka-ken; Vice-Min. of Educ.; Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan 1932; Communications Min. in Saito Cabinet 1932-34; Mem. House of Peers. Present post: Privy Councillor since 1936. Address: 6 Sakaedori 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Minami, Jiro 南次郎

General; b. Aug. 10, 1879, Oita-ken; s. Kihei Minami. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1895; Military Staff Coll. 1903; Instr. Mil. Staff Coll.; same Naval Staff Coll.; same Military Cavalry Sch.; Comdr. Cavalry 13th Reg.; Pres. Military Cavalry Sch.; same Military Acad.; Comdr. 16th Division; Vice-Chief, Gen. Staff; War. Min. in Wakatsuki Cab. 1931; Supreme War Councillor; Amb. to Manchoukuo 1934-36; listed reserve. Present post: Gov.-Gen. of Chosen. Address: Gov.-Gen.'s Residence, Keijo, Chosen.

Minami, Kanji 南英爾

Businessman; b. Jan. 1881, Oita-ken; s. Takaji Minami. Career: grad. Law Dept. Kansai Univ. 1901; entered Chiyoda Life Ins. Co.; promoted to Mgr. Kyoto Br. & Research Dept., same; invited by Yasuda Hozensha as Councillor 1923; Dir. & Mgr. Tokyo Fire Ins. Co.; Mng.-Dir. same 1925; Vice-Pres. same 1931; Pres. same 1931. Present post: Pres. Taihei Fire Ins. Co., Toyo Fire Ins. Co., Tokyo Fire Ins. Co.; Dir. Dai-ichi Fire Ins. Co., Yasuda Bldg. Co. Address: 555 Koenji 4-chome, Sugiyama-ku, Tokyo.

Minami, Kunzo 南薫造

Oil Painter; b. July 1883, Hiroshima-ken; s. Dr. Keizo Minami. Career: grad. Western Painting Dept. Tokyo Fine Arts Sch. 1907; studied in Eng. 2 yr., in France 2 yr.; visited Italy; won 2nd Prize in Educ. Dept. Fine Arts Exhibitions. Present post: Mem. Acad. of Fine Arts; Prof. Fine Arts Sch. Address: 263 Hyakunin-machi 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Minogishi, Yonezo 峰岸米造

Educator; b. Jan. 1870, Gunma-ken; s. Kurazo Minogishi. Career: Teacher, Tokyo Pref. Normal Sch. 1894; Maebashi Middle Sch. 1897; Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. 1898. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; Lecturer, Tokyo Univ. of Litt. & Sc. Address: 1435 Ikebukuro 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Mineta, Kyuzo 嶺田丘造

Official; b. Sept. 17, 1887, Aichi-ken; s. Kyugoro Mineta. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered Finance Dept.; Commissioner Revenue Supt. Bur.; Commissioner Customs House; Dir. Nagasaki Customs; Dir. Kumamoto Revenue Supt.

Bur.; Dir. Nagoya Revenue Supt. Bur. 1934-36; made inspection tour of Eur. & China. Address: c/o Taiwan Govt.-Gen., Taihoku.

Minobe, Tatsukichi 美濃部達吉
Educator; See 1936 issue.

Minoike, Tatsuo 御影池辰雄

Official; b. Feb. 1892, Ishikawa-ken; s. Tomokuni Minoike. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Govt. service; Sec. & Chief Educ. Dept. Hiroshima-ken; Chief Administration Office Dairen 1929-35; Chief Police Sect. Kwantung Bureau 1935; Gov. Kwantung Prov. 1936-37; Dir. Gen. Manchoukuo Home Office. Present post: Gov. Tungan Prov. since 1939. Address: Gov.'s Residence, Tungan, Manchoukuo.

Mishima, Michiharu (Shodo) 三島通徳

Viscount; b. Jan. 1, 1897, Tokyo; s. Yataro Mishima, peer. Career: grad. Peers' Sch.; Sec. Count Makino, Envoy at Peace Conf.; Japanese Delegate of Scouts to 2nd Jamboree, Copenhagen, Denmark; Comdr. Boy Scouts tour to Manchoukuo 3 times in 1931, 1932 and 1933; same to Shanghai 1932. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since 1931; Dir. Boy Scouts of Japan. Address: 775 Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Mishiro, Akio 三城晃雄

Foreign Service; b. Kumamoto-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1925; served Tumen Customs, Manchoukuo; Dir. Hsinking Customs of same till 1938. Present post: Councillor Manchoukuo Leg. in Rome 1938. Address: Manchoukuo Legation, Rome, Italy.

Mita, Sadanori 三田定則

Educator; M.D.; b. Jan. 1876, Morioka; s. Shunjiro Mita, physician. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; apptd. Asst. Prof. same; sent to Germany and France for study; recd. deg. 1914; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof. & Dean Med. Coll. Taihoku Imp. Univ. Present post: Pres. Taihoku Imp. Univ. Address: Taihoku Imp. Univ., Taihoku.

Mitani, Ichiji 三谷一三

Businessman; b. Oct. 22, 1871, Hiroshima-ken; s. Keiichi Mitani. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com.; entered Mitsubishi Co. 1896; Mgr. Shanghai, Nagasaki and Karatsu br.; Mgr. Coal Dept. Tokyo Head Office; when Mitsubishi Mining Co. was established in 1918, was elected Mng. Dir. then Chairman; Mng.-Dir. Japan Ind. Assn., etc. Present post: Adv. Mitsubishi Co.; Aud. Furukawa Elec. Co.; Dir. Chosen Anthracite Co.; Japan Aluminium Co. Address: 255 Kago-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Mitani, Kiyoshi 三谷清

Official; b. 1887, Tokyo. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1909; Gendarmerie captain 1920; Comdr. Mukden Detachment, Japanese Gendarmerie 1931; Commissioner Fengtien Prov. 1932; Chief Police Dept. Fengtien Prov. 1934-36; Chief Gen. Affairs Dept. Kirin Prov. 1936-37. Present post: Vice-Gov. Kirin Prov. Manchoukuo since 1936. Address: Kirin Prov. Office, Kirin.

Mitani, Takanobu 三谷隆信

Foreign Service; b. June 1892, Kyoto-fu. Career: grad. German Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Home Office 1917; Commissioner Foreign

Office 1919; served Japanese Office of Temporary Peace Conf. 1920; Del. 1st and 2nd conf. of League of Nations Assembly at Geneva; 3rd Sec. to Emb. in Paris 1921; Del. Wash. Conf. 1921; Mem. Exec. Ctte. of Peace Conf. 1923; Del. Intl. Conf. for Discipline of Arms and Ammunitions at Geneva 1925; 2nd Emb. Sec. June 1925; Del. Intl. Hygienic Conf. at Paris 1926; Chief 3rd Sect. Treaty Bur. Foreign Office 1927; Chief Personnel Sect. 1930; 1st Sec. to Emb. in Paris 1934; Japan's Repr. to Intl. Aeronautical Ctte. 1934; Councillor Emb. in Paris 1935-37. Present post: Dir. Treaty Bur. and Cultural Work Bur. of Foreign Office. Address: c/o Nagao, 9 Hikawa-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsuda, Ryotaro 密田良太郎

D.E.; b. Mar. 19, 1885, Toyama; s. Seizo Mitsuda. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911. apptd. Engr. Communications Dept. 1913; went to Amer. & Eng. to study electricity 1914. Present post: Dir. Electro-Technical Laboratory Communications Dept.; Engr. Imp. Household Dept.; Prof. Waseda Univ. Address: 1289 Higashiterao, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama.

Mitsubishi, Shinzo 三橋信三

Businessman; b. Apr. 1876; s. Takejiro Mitsubishi, Tokyo. Career: Pres. Hiroshima Mercantile Marine Sch.; Engr. Hiroshima-ken; served in Russo-Japanese War. Present post: Chairman Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Shanghai Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Kyodo Express Co.; Sankyo Mercantile Marine Co.; Dir. Wakamatsu Harbour Works Co.; Pres. Japan Warehouse Assn. Address: 60 Gotanda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsui, Morinosuke 三井守之助

Businessman; b. Jan. 1875, Kyoto; bro. Motonosuke Mitsui and later adopted by Tokujiro Mitsui. Career: grad. Yokohama Higher Com. Sch.; entered Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; served at London Br.; Pres. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Present post: Dir. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Address: 1 Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsui, Takaharu 三井高陽

Businessman; Baron; b. July 10, 1900, Tokyo; s. Baron Toshitaro Mitsui, businessman; m. Masako, e.d. Prince Sanetaka Sanjo. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. Keio Univ. 1922; studied postal history and communication in Germany 1924-30; again toured Eur. and U.S.A. 1933-35. Present post: Aud. Mitsui Mining Co.; Chairman Intl. Communication Culture Assn.; Non-Commissioned Staff Dept. of Communications. Address: 124 Zoshigaya, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsukuri, Shinroku 箕作新六

D.Sc.; b. Sept. 1893, Tokyo; s. Prof. Kakiichi Mitsukuri. Career: grad. Chemical Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof. in Chem. at Tohoku Imp. Univ. Present post: Chief Chemical Ind. Dept. of Fushun Colliery S.M.R. Co. Address: c/o Fushun Colliery, Fushun.

Mitsukuri, Shukichi 箕作秋吉

Chemist; Composer; b. Oct. 1895, Tokyo; s. Prof. Gempachi Mitsukuri. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1921; studied in Eur. 1921-25. Physics & Chem. at Kaiser Wilhelm Research Inst. Berlin; educated Musical Composition by George Schumann; served Nav. Tech. Research Inst.; founded Japanese Contemporary Composers' Assn. 1930; Mem. Japa-

nese Sect. of Intl. Society for contemporary music. Address: Naval Club, Hiratsuka, Kanagawa-ken.

Mitsumaki, Toshio 三巻俊夫

Businessman; b. Sept. 23, 1879, Himeji; s. Maj.-Gen. Hiroyoshi Mitsumaki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1904; joined Bk. of Taiwan Present post: Mng.-Dir. Taiwan Warehouse Co.; Dir. Taiwan Stone Co.; Tokai Motor-Car Transportation Co. Address: 8 Tsukiji-cho, 1-chome, Taihoku.

Mitsunaga, Hoshio 光永星郎

Journalist; b. July 24, 1866, Kumamoto-ken; s. Yuki Mitsunaga. Career: Correspondent Osaka Mainichi Shimbun; est. Nippon Kokoku K.K.; changed its name to Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha; Mng.-Dir. same; went to Amer. & Eur. for investigation 1921. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha. Address: 19 Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Miura, Ihachiro 三浦伊八郎

Educator; D.For.; b. Apr. 13, 1885, Wakayama-ken; s. Yasujiro Miura. Career: grad. Forestry Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; studied 2 yr. in Eur. & Amer.; Lecturer Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1926. Address: 17 Sakuragaoka-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Miura, Kinnosuke 三浦謹之助

M.D.; b. Mar. 1864, Fukushima-ken; s. Dosei Miura. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1887; studied in Berlin, Marburg, Heidelberg and Paris univs. 1890; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1895; Mem. Imp. Acad. 1906; accompanied Prince Saionji to Eur. 1918; attended the Crown Prince to Eur. 1921. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. Imp. Acad.; Commissioner Imp. Household Dept.; Pres. Doai Memorial Hosp. Address: 3 Jimbo-cho 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Miura, Mannoake 三浦萬之助

Author; Univ. Prof.; b. Nov. 1903, Aomori-ken. Career: grad. Litt. Coll., Kyushu Imp. Univ. 1931. Literary Works in Japanese: "History of Christian Martyrdom," "Treaties on Modern Literary Thought," "Treaties on Outline of Theatrical Performance," etc. Address: 13 Kayaba-cho 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Miura, Naohiko 三浦直彦

Official; b. Mar. 31, 1898, Wakayama-ken; adopted s. Komonosuke Miura. Career: grad. French Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1922; entered govt. service; Chief Archives & Documents Sect. and Chief Sec. Gov.'s Secretariate of Tokyo-fu; Chief Health Sect. Sanitation Bur. of Home Office; Dir. Educ. Affairs Bur. Tokushima-ken 1932; Chief Civil Administration Bd. Kwantung Govt. and Educ. Commissioner Japanese Emb. in Manchoukuo. Address: Kwantung Prov. Office, Dairen.

Miura, Un-ichi 三浦運一

Educator; M.D.; Sc.D.H.; b. Mar. 1896, Kobe; s. Koya Miura, doctor. Present post: Prof. Manchuria Med. Coll. Address: 17 Inaba-cho, Mukden.

Miwa, Zenbei 三輪善兵衛

Businessman; deceased 1939.

Miyagawa, Hyakutaro 三宅川百太郎

Businessman; b. June 23, 1869, Ehime-ken; s. Sei-

zaburo Miyagawa. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1892; joined Mitsubishi G.K.; Mgr. Hankow, Shanghai, Wakamatsu and Moji br.; Chief Shipping Dept. and Oriental Dept.; Special Mem. Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Ind. Present post: Imp. Univ.; Dir. Inst. for Infectious Diseases. Address: 78 Kamifujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Miyagawa, Yoneji 宮川米次

Educator; M.D.; b. Feb. 4, 1885, Aichi-ken; s. Sukeemon Miyagawa; m. Yasuko. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; Prof. same 1927; Dir. Infectious Disease Inst. 1934. Present post: Prof. Imp. Univ.; Dir. Inst. for Infectious Diseases. Address: 78 Kamifujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Miyagi, Chogoro

State Minister; Procurator; b. Sept. 1878, Saitama-ken; 2nd s. Tojiro Miyagi; m. Tamayo, 2nd d. Hisanojo Uyeda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; entered judicial service; Judge 1908; Judge Tokyo Dist. Court; Procurator Tokyo Court of Appeal; established Juvenile Preservation System in Justice Dept.; sent to Eur. and Amer. to inspect judiciary 1918; Chief Public Procurator Nagasaki Court of Appeal; same of Nagoya Court of Appeal 1936-39. Present post: Justice Minister since Aug. 1939. Address: Justice Dept., Tokyo.

Miyagi, Otagoro 宮城晋五郎

Educator; D.E.; b. Aug. 1883, Saitama-ken; s. Tojiro Miyagi, landowner. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; apptd. Prof. Sendai Higher Tech. Sch. 1909; studied Mechanical Engrg. in Eng. and Amer. 1919-20; again went to Eur. and Amer. for study 1930. Present post: Dean, Engrg. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. Address: 28 Kitayoban-cho, Sendai.

Miyajima, Seiji 宮島清次郎

Businessman; b. Jan. 20, 1879; s. Shotaro Kobayashi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; Mem. Tokyo Muni. Assembly. Present post: Pres. Nishin Spinning Co.; Pres. Kokusaku Pulp Ind. Co. since Apr. 1938. Address: 10 Isarago-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Miyake, Gota 三宅郷太

Businessman; b. Nov. 20, 1872. Career: served Hokkaido Coal Mining Co. and Mitsui Shibaura Engrg. Works and later Mitsui Mining Co. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., Kanegafuchi Jitsugyo K.K.; Aud. Fukushima Artificial Fertilizer Co., Karafuto Coal Ind. Co. Address: Uchide, Seido-mura, Hyogo-ken.

Miyake, Koji 三宅康次

Educator; D.Agr. (1915); b. Jan. 1882, Tokyo; s. Yasumasa Miyake, official; m. Yuko Nishio. Career: grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. 1905; Asst. Prof. Agr. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1908; studied Agr. Chem. in Amer. 1914-17; despatched to Eur. & Amer. 1927-28; Dean Agr. Coll. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 1934-36. Present post: Prof. Agr. Coll. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. since 1918. Address: 2 Kita Sanjo Nishi 18-chome, Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Miyake, Tetsuichiro 三宅哲一郎

Diplomat; b. Sept. 11, 1888, Wakayama-ken; s. Shin-ichiro Miyake. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1912; apptd. Eleve-Cons.; Councillor, Foreign Office; Chief 3rd Sect. Treaty Bur.; 1st Sec. of Leg.; Cons. Gen. Batavia 1927; Calcutta 1933-36.

Present post: Min. to Chile. Address: c/o Japanese Legation, Santiago, Chile.

Miyake, Yujiro (Setsurei) 三宅雄二郎

Cultural Critic; D.Litt.; b. May 1860, Ishikawa-ken; s. Tsunenori Miyake. Career: grad. Phil. Course, Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1883; Asst. Prof. same; Lecturer, Tokyo Tech. Sch.; published "Japan & Japanese" with Juko Shiga; travelled in Eur., Amer., and South Sea Islands. Address: 554 Yoyogi Hattsu-dai, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Miyama, Kisaburo 三山喜三郎

D.E.; b. June 1873, Chiba-ken; s. Atsutoshi Miyama. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; went to Eng., Germany and Amer. to study Applied Chem.; Dir. Central Chem. Lab. Govt.-Gen. of Chosen; Pres. Keijo Higher Tech. Sch.; Engr. & Chief Elec. Chem. Dept. Patent Bur. until 1936. Address: 37 Kitamachi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Miyamoto, Yuichiro 宮本雄一郎

Tea Producer; b. Sept. 1877, Shizuoka-ken; s. Shohei Miyamoto, farmer. Career: Pres. Shizuoka Pref. Assembly 1923 and 1927; Dir. Shizuoka-ken Tea Assn. since 1924; sent to Diet from Shizuoka-ken 1932, 1936, 1937. Present post: M.P.; Japan Tea Promotion Ctte. since 1925. Address: Asahimura, Ogasa-gun, Shizuoka-ken.

Miyazaki, Katsutarō 宮崎勝太郎

Foreign Service; b. Apr. 16, 1892, Ehime-ken; s. Shinjiro Miyazaki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Com. & Ind. Bur. Agr. & Com. Dept.; Sec. Foreign Office; Sec. of Emb.; Chief, 1st Sect. Eur. & Amer. Bur. 1926; 1st Sec. Emb. Paris 1932; 1st Sec. Emb. London 1934-36; Councillor Emb. Turkey. Present post: Councillor Embassy, France. Address: Japanese Embassy, Paris.

Miyoshi, Shigemichi 三好重道

Businessman; b. Feb. 15, 1871; s. Taizo Miyoshi, peer. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1895; served Kyushu Ry. Co.; toured Eur. & Amer. to study transportation business; joined Mitsubishi Firm 1908. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Co., Ltd. Address: 57 Ichigaya Nakano-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Mizoguchi, Naosuke 溝口直亮

Count; Maj.-Gen.; b. Apr. 11, 1878; s. Count Naomasa Mizoguchi. Career: grad. Military Acad. 1898, Military Staff Coll.; apptd. Artillery Sub-Lt.; Chief Art. Sect. War Office; Mem. Military Tech. Ctte.; attached to Divisions at Hiroshima, Zentsuji, Utsunomiya and Nagoya; fought in Russo-Japanese War; Councillor, War Office 1925; Parliamentary Vice-Min. of War 1929-30; listed on reserve. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since 1924. Address: 164 Onden, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Mizuno, Hironori 水野廣徳

Captain (Navy); Author; b. Oct. 24, 1877, Matsuyama; s. Mitsuyuki Mizuno. Career: grad. Nav. Acad.; went to Eur. & Amer. for inspection during World War; to Germany after the War; retired active service. Address: 143 Sangenchaya-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Mizuno, Rentaro 水野鍊太郎

LL.D.; b. Jan. 10, 1868, Tokyo; s. Ryuzaburo Mizuno. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.

1892; apptd. Councillor Home Dept. 1894; Sec. to Home Min.; Dir. Shrine and Civil Engrg. Bur.; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs; Home Min. 3 times; Educ. Min. 1927-28; accorded treatment of a minister. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Parliamentary System Investigation Committee since 1938. Address: 61 Shirokane Saru-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Mochizuki, Keisuke 望月圭介

Parliamentarian; b. Feb. 27, 1867, Hiroshima-ken; s. Tonosuke Mochizuki; adopted by Shunkichi Mochizuki. Career: studied law, economics and politics at Kogyokusha, Kyoritsu Gakko and Meiji English Language Sch.; engaged in mining industry; sent to Diet 12 times since 1898; Councillor Agr. & Com. Dept. in Hara Cabinet; Communications Min. in Tanaka Cabinet 1927; Home Min. 1929-30; Communications Min. 1935-36. Present post: M.P. Address: 307 Harajuku 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Moniwa, Chujiro 茂庭忠次郎

D.E.; b. June 16, 1880, Sendai; s. Kosei Moniwa. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; Chief Engr. Nagoya Municipal Waterworks; Lecturer Nagoya Higher Tech. Sch.; Engr. Home Dept., Engr. Reconstruction Bur. 1924; recd. deg. 1919; went to Eur. & Amer. 1919. Present post: Pres. Eisei Kogaku Kyokai. Address: 323 Arai-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Moore, John Z.

Missionary; B.A.; D.D.; Rev., B.D.; b. Jan. 8, 1874, Pittsburg, Penn., U.S.A.; s. Rev. John Z. Moore, Min. of Gospel Methodist Church; m. Ruth Benedict. Career: grad. Seio Coll. Seio Ohio now united with Mt. Union Alliance Ohio (B.A., D.D.); grad. Drew Theol. Sem. 1903 (B.D.); taught schools while attending Coll.; Missionary to Chosen by the Methodist Episcopal Church 1903-09; field worker for the Bd. of foreign missions 1909-10; Superintendent Bethel Hosp. Colorado Springs 1911-12; Pastor in the Colorado Conf. 1913-15; again to Chosen 1915 and has lived in Heijo; General Evangelizing work and District Supt. Methodist Church; founder of 25 schools incl. Kwang Sung Mid. Sch., Chung Eui Girls' High Sch. and John Bible Sch. Address: 103 Kyung Chang Ne, Heijo, Chosen.

Moore, L. W.

M.A.; B.D.; Missionary; b. May 1898, Osaka; s. J. Wallace Moore; m. Grace Eagleton. Career: Pastor at Caddo, Okla., U.S.A. 1922-24; Japan Mission of S.P. Ch. 1924. Address: Niban-cho, Asahi-machi, Toyohashi.

Mori, Gennosuke 森源之助

Businessman; b. Sept. 1876, Kyoto; s. Gembei Mori. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; apptd. Kobe Br. Mgr. Sumitomo Warehouse Co.; Bus. Mgr. Sumitomo Steel Works; Mgr. Sheet Glass Co.; Aud. Sumitomo Fertilizer, Sumitomo Wakamatsu Colliery Office. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Isorite Kogyo Co. Address: 11 Aoi-dori 2-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Mori, Hajime 森肇

Parliamentarian; b. Nagasaki-ken. Career: grad. Polit. & Econ. Dept. Tokyo Senmon Gakko; started life as journalist; Correspondent Nagasaki Shimpō; Nagasaki Nichi-Nichi Shimbun; Ed. Nagasaki Shimbun; elected M.P. 5 times; Parliamentary Councillor Agr. & For. Dept. 1934-36. Present post: M.P. Address: 76 Nakakojima-cho, Nagasaki.

Mori, Heibei 森平兵衛

Businessman; b. February 1874, Osaka; adopted s. Heibei Mori. Career: grad. Kyoritsu Medical Sch. Osaka; connected with several business firms and societies; Pres. Federation of Osaka Industrial Assns.; Hon. Cons. for Turkey; High Taxpayer in Osaka-fu. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 30 Junkeimachi-dori 3-chome, Minami-ku, Osaka.

Mori, Hirozo 森廣蔵

Businessman; b. Feb. 24, 1873, Tottori-ken; s. Jinjuro Mori. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1897; joined Yokohama Specie Bk. and served at Head Office, Shanghai, London and Yingkow br.; Mgr. Kobe Br.; Asst. Mgr. London; Dir. Bk. of Taiwan; Pres. same. Present post: Vice-Pres. Yasuda Bank; Dir. Mitsui Trust Co., Yasuda Trust Co.; Aud. S.M.R. Co.; Dir. Yasuda Hozen-sha. Address: 47 Takanawa Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Mori, Nobuteru 森轟祝

Industrialist; b. Oct. 21, 1884, Chiba-ken; s. Tamekichi Mori; m. Asako, sis. Visct. Tadaharu Okubo. Career: founder of Mori Konzern. Present post: Pres. Nippon Elec. Ind. Co., Showa Mining Co., Karafuto Coal Mining Co., Showa Fertilizer Co.; Mng.-Dir. Toshin Elec. Co.; Dir. Saikawa Elec. Power Co., etc. Address: 6 Kioi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Mori, Shozaburo 森莊三郎

Educator; Ph.D.; b. Mar. 2, 1887, Shiga-ken; s. Shuku Mori, landowner. Career: grad. Peers' Sch. 1909; Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; went to Eur. to study Theory of Ins. 1914-17; elected Fellow of Ins. of Actuaries 1917; Asst. Prof. of Ins. & Com. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; Prof. 1919; Councillor 1928-33; Dean Econ. Coll. 1931-33; despatched to Eur. & Amer. to inspect econ. conditions 1934; Hon. Mem. of American Assn. of Univ. Teachers of Ins. 1934. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1939. Address: 30 Ichigaya Nakano-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Mori, Shunrokuro 森俊六郎

Businessman; b. Mar. 6, 1877, Wakamatsu. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; Sec. Fin. Dept. 1903; Dir. Banking Bur. and Fin. Bur.; sent to Eur. and Amer. for inspection; Vice-Gov. Bk. of Taiwan 1920; Dir. S.M.R. Co. 1922; Chairman Teikoku Warehouse Co. and Sonoike Seisakusho. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Jugo Ginko (Fifteenth Bk.) since 1928. Address: 45 Shoto-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Morikawa, Sokichi 森川荘吉

Businessman; b. Sept. 1877, Tokyo. Career: served Ry. Dept. 1897-1911; Chief Warehouse Sect. Shohokow Factory of S.M.R. Co. 1911; joined Dairen Machine Works 1910; Dir. and Mgr. of same. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Manshu Kubota Chutetsukan (Cast iron tube) K.K.; Mem. Dairen Municipal Assembly. Address: 126 Kyo-machi, Dairen.

Morimoto, Kokichi 森本厚吉

Educator; LL.D.; Ph.D.; b. Mar. 1877, Kyoto. Career: grad. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. and John Hopkins Univ. Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.; went to Eur. and Amer. as student and lecturer seven times; Prof. of Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1918; same Hokkaido Imp. Univ. until 1923; built the Bunka Apts., the first apartment house in Japan. Present post: Chief

Dir. Women's Econ. Coll. and Bunka Fukyu-kai Foundation. Address: Bunka Apts., Ochanomizu, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Morimura, Ichizaemon 森村市左衛門

Baron; b. Dec. 1873, Tokyo; s. Baron Ichizaemon Morimura. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1893; stayed in Amer. 9 yr. for study; joined Morimura-gumi; succeeded peerage 1920. Present post: Pres. Japan Traders Assn.; Morimura-gumi; Chairman Fuji Elec. Power Co.; Dir. Yokohama Specie Bk., Tokyo Elec. Co., Dai-ichi Life Ins. Co., Gov. 70th District Rotary Intl. Address: 33 Takanawa Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Morioka, Jiro 森岡二郎

Official; b. May 1886, Nara-ken; s. Mampei Morioka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; entered Govt. service; Gov. Shimane, Aomori, Ibaraki, and Tochigi-ken; Dir. Police Bur. of Chosen; Dir. Pub. Peace Bur. Home Dept. 1931-32. Present post: Sec.-Gen. of Taiwan. Address: 4 Sendagaya-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Morioka, Shohei 森岡正平

Foreign Service; b. Mar. 1885, Okayama-ken; s. of late Risaburo Morioka. Career: grad. Toa Dobun Shoin; Vice-Consul Canton 1919; sent to Peking as Mem. Envoy to settle Shantung Question 1922; Vice-Consul Tsingtao; Consul Ichang 1923; Nanking 1925; Chefoo 1927; Mukden 1929; Commr. Kwantung Govt.; Consul Antung 1930; Kirin 1932-37; Cons.-Gen. Mukden 1937-38; Cons.-Gen. at Changliakow 1938-39. Present post: Councillor Emb. Washington since 1939. Address: Japanese Embassy, Wash., U.S.A.

Morishige, Tateo 森重千夫

Official; b. Mar. 28, 1902, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Nobuzo Morishige. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1925; Commissioner Kwantung Govt.; Commissioner Overseas Dept. 1935-36. Present post: Dir. Colonization Bureau, Manchoukuo Ind. Dept. since 1936. Address: c/o Ind. Dept., Hsinking.

Morishima, Morindo 森島守人

Foreign Service; b. Feb. 1896, Kanazawa City; s. Hikoo Morishima. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Foreign Office; Cons. Mukden; Cons.-Gen. Harbin; 1st Sec. Emb. Berlin; Dir. East Asia Bur.; Councillor Emb. Peking. Present post: Councillor Emb. in China. Address: Japanese Emb., China.

Morita, Hisashi 森田久

Journalist; b. Feb. 17, 1890, Fukuoka-ken; 3rd s. Toshiro Morita. Career: grad. Polit. Econ. Course Waseda Univ. 1915; served Fukuoka Nichi-Nichi, Tokyo and Osaka Asahi Shimbun Pub. Co.; joined Jiji Shimpō-sha (daily) 1926; Chief Econ. Dept., Dir. and Chief Ed. of same; resigned 1934. Present post: Chairman Manshu Koho Kyokai (Manchuria Public Information Assn.), Manshukoku Tsushinsha (Manchuria News Agency) since 1938. Address: Manshu Koho Kyokai, Hsinking.

Morita, Mokichi 森田茂吉

Businessman; b. Aug. 1865, Hyogo-ken; s. Seihachi Morita. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; Sec. Home Dept.; Dir. Sanitary Bur. same; Dir. Com. & Ind. Bur. Agr. & Com. Dept.; resigned and entered business. Present post: Chmn. Dai-

Nippon Celluloid Co. Address: 38 Dai-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Morita, Shigeyuki 森田成之

Official; b. 1896, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1924; served Mukden Office, S.M.R. Co.; sent to Eur. & Amer.; Dir. Ry. Bur. Manchoukuo Communications Dept. 1932-38; Vice-Gov. Chinchow Prov. Present post: Gov.-Gen. Pinking Prov. since Feb. 1938. Address: Gov.'s Residence, Harbin.

Moritani, Masatoshi 守谷正毅

Businessman; b. May 1889, Okayama-ken; s. Gohei Moritani, businessman. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1913; Econ. Dept. Columbia Univ., N.Y.; succeeded business of his father who founded present firm. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Moritani & Co.; Mem. Tokyo Cham. of Com. & Ind. Address: Gofukubashi 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Moriya, Waro 守屋和郎

Diplomat; b. Nov. 29, 1893, Miyagi-ken; s. Tokuro Moriya. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; Legal Sec. Kwantung Govt. 1920; Sec. Treaty Bur. Foreign Office; Mem. Del. to Chinese Tariff Conf. Peking 1925-26; attached Del. to Extraterritorial Commission Peking 1925-26; 2nd Sec. Emb. London 1926; 1st Sec. 1929; 1st Sec. Leg. China 1930; Cons.-Gen. Foochow 1932-34; 1st Sec. Emb. Manchoukuo 1934; Councillor of Emb. Manchoukuo 1934. Present post: Min. to Afghanistan since Mar. 1938. Address: Japanese Legation, Afghanistan.

Morri, Yasotaro 毛利八十太郎

Journalist; b. Mar. 11, 1882, Tokyo-fu; s. Yoshiharu Morri. Career: studied in U.S.A.; upon return joined Japan Mail (present Japan Times & Mail); Reporter, Kokusai Times; joined Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha 1922. Present post: Ed. Japan Times & Mail since 1937. Address: c/o Japan Times & Mail, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Morohashi, Tetsuji 諸橋轍次

Educator; D.Litt.; b. June 4, 1883, Niigata-ken; s. Yasuhei Morohashi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. 1908; ordered to China for study 1919; recd. deg. 1929. Present post: Prof. & Dir. of Library, Tokyo Univ. of Litt. & Sc. Address: 24 Nishi-Ochiai-cho 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Moss, Robert Faulkner

B.S. in C.E.; Civil Engr.; b. Oct. 1881, Columbia, Mo., U.S.A.; n. American; married. Career: grad. Univ. of Missouri; Mng.-Dir. Oriental Steel Products Co. Address: 79 Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Motoji, Niikuma 泉二新熊

Procurator; b. Jan. 1876, Kagoshima-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; Procurator various dist. courts and courts of appeal; Dir. Criminal Affairs Bur. Justice Dept.; Divisional Chief Supreme Court; Chief-Procurator same 1936-38. Present post: Pres. Supreme Court since 1938. Address: 52 Date-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Motora, Shintaro 元良信太郎

Businessman; D.E.; b. Aug. 1882, Tokyo; s. Dr. Yujiro Motora. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; entered Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co.; Councillor, same; Chief Designing Dept. of its Nagasaki Works; Chief Nagasaki Works; Lecturer Kyushu Imp. Univ.; went to Siam as Vice-

Chmn. Japanese Econ. Mission to Siam 1936. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. Address: 9 Momozono-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Mowry, Eli Miller

Missionary; M.A.; D.D.; b. Jan. 23, 1880, Mansfield, Ohio, U.S.A.; s. Samuel Mowry, farmer; m. Mary Lois Thomas. Career: grad. Wooster Coll., Wooster, Ohio 1906; came to Chosen 1909; Prof. of Biology and Eng. in Union Christian Coll. in Heijo 1909-38; Dean 1915-27; Pres. 1936-38; Teacher in Soong Sil Boys' Acad. 1909-1938; engaged in rural church work 1909-40. Address: 26 Shinyo Ri, Heijo, Chosen.

Mukai, Shikamatsu 向井鹿松

Educator; D. Econ.; b. March 1889, Ehime-ken; s. Magoichi Mukai, landowner. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. Keio Univ. 1914; apptd. Asst. of Alma Mater 1914; sent to Eur. & Amer. to study econ. 1919-23. Present post: Prof. in Econ. at Keio Univ.; Mem. Trade Promotion Investigation Cttee.; Dir. Nagoya Cham. of Com. & Ind. Address: 342 Denyeni-Chofu 3-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Mukai, Tadaharu 向井忠晴

Businessman; b. Jan. 6, 1885; s. Tadashi Mukai. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch.; joined present firm and served as Mgr. Dairen and London Branches. Present post: Repr.-Dir. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Permanent Mem. Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Dir. Toa Marine Transport Co.; Aud. Artificial Oil Co., Hokkaido Artificial Petroleum Co. Address: 342 Kita-Shinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Mukai, Toshio 向井俊郎

Official; b. Feb. 11, 1897, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1922; entered Hypothec Bk. of Japan; served S.M.R.; Chief Record Sect. Manchoukuo State Council 1932-37. Present post: Dir. Shanhaikwan Customs. Address: Shanhaikwan Customs, Manchoukuo.

Mukoyama, Hitoshi 向山均

Baron; Diploma of Imp. Coll. London; Ordnance Rear-Adm.; b. Oct. 1891, Tokyo; s. Vice-Adm. Shinkichi Mukoyama; m. Mitsuko. Career: grad. Elec. Engrg. Course Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. P.G. Course, City and Guilds (Engrg.) Coll. South Kensington, London; L'Ecole Supérieure d'Electricite (Section de Radio Telegraphie) Paris; succeeded to peerage 1911; apptd. Chief Nav. Ordnance Officer 1914; sent to Eng. and France 1918-21; Insp. Naval Ordnance 1930; Chief Elec. Sect. Nav. Tech. Research Dept. 1934-38. Present post: Chief Ordnance Dept. Yokosuka Nav. Arsenal since 1938. Address: 72 Benten-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Munakata, Tameharu 宗像隆治

Businessman; B.Sc.; Consulting Mining Engr.; b. Aug. 1901, Osaka; s. Masazo Munakata. Career: grad. Lafayette Coll. Easton; Bethlehem Prep. Sch., Bethlehem, Pa., U.S.A.; entered business. Present post: Pres. Mikuni Co.; Mng.-Dir. Munakata Trading Co.; Dir. Kouru S.S. Co., Osaka Pharm. Co., Sumoca K.K.; Langsat Rubber Estate. Address: 740 Sumiyoshi-machi, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Munei, Shun-ichi 棟居俊一

Official; b. Feb. 28, 1893, Yamaguchi-ken, adopted s. Tamotsu Munei. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; entered Fin. Dept.; served Yoko-

hama, Moji and Kobe Customs as Sect. Chief; Secr. Overseas Dept. 1929; Chief 2nd Sect. Ind. Develop. Bur. of same; Chief Archives & Documents Sect. Overseas Min.'s Secretariate 1932; sent to Eur. & Amer. for inspection; Dir. Superintendence Bur. Present post: Gov. Karafuto Govt. since May 1938. Address: Gov.'s Residence, Toyohara, Karafuto.

Murai, Kuramatsu 村井倉松

Diplomat; b. Jan. 1888, Aomori-ken. Career: grad. Special Consular Course Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1911; diplo. and cons. service at Changchun, Harbin, Honolulu, New York, Peking, London, Calcutta, Shanghai and Sydney. Present post: Min. to Thai since June 1937. Address: Japanese Legation, Bangkok, Thai.

Murakami, Fujitaro 村上富士太郎

Official; b. Jan. 1895, Tokyo-fu; c.s. Tsunao Murakami. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; entered Agr. & Com. Dept.; Chief For. Affairs Sect. Osaka Forestry Management Office; Chief For. Administration Sect. Agriculture & Forestry Dept.; Dir. Osaka Forestry Management Office 1937; Dir. Forestry Bur. Agr. & Forestry Dept. 1937. Present post: Pres. Horse Administration Bur. Agr. & Forestry Dept. since 1939. Address: Agr. & Forestry Dept., Tokyo.

Murakami, Gichi 村上義一

Businessman; b. Nov. 10, 1895; Shiga-ken; s. Yonesaburo Murakami. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; entered Ry. Dept.; Sec. Ry. Dept.; Chief Documents Sect. Secretariat; Sec. to Ry. Min.; Dir. Kobe & Osaka regions; Dir. S.M.R. Co. 1930-34; Vice-Pres. Kokusai Kisen K. K. Present post: Vice-Pres. Nippon Tsu-un K. K. Address: 100 Sakura-machi, Dairen.

Murakami, Kyoichi 村上恭一

Official; b. Aug. 31, 1883, Tottori-ken; s. Ken Murakami. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; served Dept. of Communications 1907, Privy Council 1916; Judge Court of Adm. Litigation 1927-34; Lecturer Chuo Univ.; Prof. of Civil Law Senshu Univ. Present post: Chief Sec. Privy Council. Address: 12 Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Murakami, Masasuke 村上正輔

Businessman; b. Sept. 1878, Hiroshima City; s. Masaji Murakami. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1904; joined Kisyu Seizo Kaisyu; Mgr. same; joined Tobata Foundry Co. 1918; Dir. same 1929; Pres. Kokusan Kogyo K.K. Present post: Dir. Nissan Jidosha Kogyo K.K. Address: 33 Ichigaya Kaga-cho 2-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Murakami, Ryutaro 村上龍太郎

Ex-Official; b. Jan. 1892; s. Tokujiro Murakami, brewer. Career: passed Higher Civil Service Exam. 1916; grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Agr. & Com. Dept.; Commissioner, Sec. and Councillor of same; sent to Eur. & Amer. 1922-23; Chief Archives & Documents Sect. Agr. & For. Dept.; Chief Agr. Administration Sect. same; Dir. Stock Breeding Bur. and later Pres. of Horse Administration Bur. same; retired from govt. service 1938; Mem. Nichi-Man Agr. Administration Research Inst. Present post: Vice-Chairman Nippon Keiba-kai (Horse Race Assn.); Aud. Farming Rehabilitation Assn. Address: 1080 Sugamo 5-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Murakami, Takejiro 村上武次郎

Educator; D.Sc.; b. Nov. 10, 1882, Kyoto-fu. Career: grad. Chem. Course Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1914; Lecturer Alma Mater 1924; granted deg. 1919; Asst. Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1919; sent to Eur. & Amer. for study 1921; Dean Engrg. Faculty Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1927-29. Present post: Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ. since 1922; Chief Metallic Materials Research Inst. attached to same since 1936. Address: 30 Kozenji-dori, Sendai.

Murakami, Yoshiharu 村上義温

Foreign Service. See 1938 issue.

Murakoshi, Nobuo 村越信夫

Agriculturist; b. Aug. 1896, Kanagawa-ken; s. Tozaburo Murakoshi; m. Miyeko. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 1921; entered Kung-chuling Experiment Station of S.M.R. Co. and studied agr. physics at its Dept. of Agronomy; sent to Eng., Amer., Germany & France for study 1929-30; made special study at Dept. of Agr. Engrg. of Wisconsin Univ. Present post: Chief Manchoukuo Koshan Agr. Experiment Station since 1934. Address: Koshan Agr. Experiment Station, Koshan Peian Prov., Manchoukuo.

Muraoka, Shotaro (Gakudo) 村岡祥太郎

Musician; b. June 1881, Hakodate. Career: Orchestra Conductor of Yamato Hotel under management of S.M.R. Co.; went 3 times to Eur. and Amer. to study music; composed the National Song of Manchoukuo; performed music twice in the presence of Manchoukuo Emperor. Address: 3 Yamashiro-cho, Dairen.

Murase, Fumio 村瀬文雄

Lt.-Gen.; b. Sept. 18, 1877, Aichi-ken; s. Genshu Hiraiwa; m. Tetsuko. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. 1898. Present post: Pres. Mukden Arsenal Ltd. since 1934. Address: 17 Hagi-machi, Mukden.

Murase, Naokai 村瀬直登

Ex-Official; b. Feb. 1, 1890, Aichi-ken; s. Shichisaburo Murase. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; Sec. of Cabinet; Councillor Legislation Bur.; Dir. Resources Bur.; Dir. Com. Affairs Bur.; Dir. Patent Bur.; Vice-Min. of Com. & Ind. Address: 196 Hayashi-cho, Komagome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Murata, Shigeta 村田繁夫

Banker; b. Mar. 1886, Kagawa-ken; s. Tomitaro Murata; m. Hanako. Career: grad. German Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; entered Justice Dept.; joined Yokohama Koshin Ginko 1921. Address: 1218 Yuigahama, Kamakura.

Murata, Shozo 村田省藏

Businessman; b. Oct. 6, 1878; s. Shozo Murata, Tokyo. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1900; joined O.S.K.; Mgr. Taiwan Dept. and Ocean Dept.; Mng.-Dir. 1920; Vice-Pres. 1929; Chairman Nisshin S.S. Co. Present post: Member House of Peers; Pres. Osaka Syosen Kaisyu; Chairman Settsu Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; Dir. Nippon Tsuun Kaisha, Osaka Building Co., Kitanihon S.S. Co., Nisshin S.S. Co., Nikka Life Ins. Co., Nanyo Kaiun K.K., Nichihaku Menka Co., Nichinan Sangyo Co., Japan Airways Co., Industrial Bk. of Japan; Aud. Sumitomo Chem. Co., Toa Marine Transport Co. Address: Sumiyoshi-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Murayama, Takeshi 村山威士
Businessman; b. Jan. 1885, Tottori-ken; s. Kinji Murayama; m. Hisa Hirata. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1909; joined Nippon Flour Mills, Ltd.; later with Saiga Elec. Co. and Tobata Foundry Co.; toured abroad 1921; Mng.-Dir. Kitsu-kawa Engrg. Works 1922; Mng.-Dir. Tobata Cold Storage Co. 1927; Godo Marine Products Ind. Co. Osaka; Mng.-Dir. Nippon Shokuryo Kogyo K.K. 1934. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Nippon Yushi (Oil & Fat) K.K. Address: 4 Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Murayama, Tatsuzo 村山達三
M.D.; b. Oct. 1, 1883, Miyagi-ken; s. Sadakazu Saito; later adopted by Gengo Murayama. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; became Vice-Dir. present hosp.; studied in Eur. & Amer.; served Epidemic Hosp. established temporarily just after the Earthquake disaster 1923 by Red. Cross Soc. and Kyocho-kai. Present post: Dir. Tokyo Muni. Honjo Hosp.; Lecturer Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 10 Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo

Musabhoj, Taher M.
Businessman; b. Feb. 1896, s. M. Musabhoj, merchant. Career: grad. Bombay Univ.; Mng.-Dir. M. Musabhoj & Co. Ltd. Kobe 1918-21; Dir. Swadeshi Match Mfg. Co. Ltd. Bombay 1923-26. Present post: Mng.-Dir. M. Musabhoj & Co. Ltd. again since 1927. Address: 328 Sannomiya-cho 1-chome, Kobe.

Mushakoji, Kimitomo 武者小路公武
Viscount; b. August 1882, Tokyo; s. Viscount Saneyo Mushakoji. Career: grad. Law College of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; appointed Diplomatic Probationer; Cons. Shanghai; Secr. Emb. Germany; Councillor Emb., Belgium; Min. Denmark; Del. to several assemblies League of Nations, Geneva; Del. Disarm. Conf. 1932; Min. Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark; Amb. to Turkey; Ambassador to Germany; Concluded German-Japan Anti-Comintern Agreement Nov. 1936. Present post: Dir. Peerage Bd. Imp. Household Dept. since 1938. Address: 502 Kami-Meguro 8-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Muto, Sho 武蔵章
Major-General; b. 1892, Kumamoto-ken. Career: grad. Infantry Course Military Acad.; served Military Affairs Sect. Army Dept.; served in Sino-Japanese Hostilities; Japanese Military Repr. at the time of British-Japanese Conf. in Tokyo 1939. Present post: Dir. Military Affairs Bur. Army Dept. since Oct. 1939. Address: Army Dept., Tokyo.

Muto, Tomio 武蔵富男
Official; b. Feb. 20, 1904, Shizuoka-ken; s. Shimpei Muto; m. Chiyoko, e. d. Takeshiro Akimoto. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1927; entered judicial service 1927; served Yokohama Dist. Court; Judge Yokohama and Nagano Dist. Courts; with Manchoukuo Govt. service since 1934; Chief 1st Sect. Criminal Bur. Manchoukuo Justice Dept. 1934; Councillor same; transferred to Gen. Affairs Bd. State Council 1935; Councillor same 1937. Present post: Dir. Information Bur. Gen. Affairs Bd. Manchoukuo. Address: Gen. Affairs Bd., Hsinking.

(N)

Nagai, Hisomu 永井清
Educator; M.D.; b. Nov. 14, 1876, Hiroshima-ken;

s. Keisuke Nagai, scholar. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; sent to Germany to study physiology under Prof. Verworn of Goettingen Univ. 1903-06; apptd. Asst. Prof. of Alma Mater 1906; Prof. 1913; Dean of Med. Faculty 1934; recd. deg. 1911; sent to Eur. and Amer. for inspection, and attended 13th World Conf. of Physiology as Japan's Delegate 1929; commissioned to reestablish Medical Faculty of State Univ. of Peking 1938. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Peking Univ.; Dean Med. Faculty Taihoku Imp. Univ. Address: State University of Peking, Peking, China.

Nagai, Kiyoshi 永井清
See 1938 issue.

Nagai, Makoto 長井眞琴
Educator; D.Litt.; b. July 28, 1881, Fukui-ken; s. Shin-ō Nagai, abbot. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; granted deg. 1923; Asst. Prof. Alma Mater 1927; sent abroad as research fellow by Govt. 1931. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1934. Address: 12 Komagome Shinmei-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Nagai, Matsuzo 永井松三
Diplomat; See 1938 issue.

Nagai, Ryutarō 永井柳太郎
State Minister; Parliamentarian; b. Apr. 1881, Kanazawa; s. Noboru Nagai. Career: grad. Polit. Econ. Dept. Waseda Univ. 1905; furthered studies at Manchester Coll. Oxford; Councillor Foreign Office; Parliamentary Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs; Prof. Waseda Univ.; Overseas Minister in Saito Cabinet 1932-34; Chief Secr. Minsei-to Party 2 times; Minister of Communications 1937-39; Min. of Ry. Aug.-Nov., 1939. Present post: Minister of Communications since Aug. 1939. Address: 507 Sendagaya 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nagai, Senzo 永井専三
Businessman; D.Engrg.; b. Mar. 1, 1877, Osaka. Career: grad. Civil Engrg. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; served Sumitomo Mining Co. 1901-07; with present firm since 1907; Dir. Nippon Elec. Co. Present post: Dir. Ujigawa Elec. Co. Address: Yamadamura, Mishima-gun, Osaka-fu.

Nagai, Shoichiro 永井彰一郎
Educator; D.E. (1933); b. July 16, 1894; s. Noboru Nagai. Career: grad. Applied Chem. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920-33. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1933. Address: 10 Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Nagai, Yuji 永井雄二
Engineer; b. Sept. 21, 1883, Hyogo-ken. Career: grad. Applied Chem. Course Osaka Higher Tech. Sch. 1916; served Nihon Elec. Ind. Co.; Chief Engr. same till 1937; authority on refining of chrome & nickel. Present post: Chief Engr. Kamogawa Nickel Co. Address: Katsuka, Kamogawa-machi, Awa-gun, Chiba-ken.

Nagami, Toshinori 永見俊徳
Maj.-Gen.; b. 1888, Tokyo. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. 1910; Mil. Staff Coll.; Instr. Inf. Sch.; Comdr. Inf. 25th Reg.; attached to Kwantung Army Hdqrs.; Chief Staff Japanese Garrison in China 1935; Comdr. Ho-yo Fortress. Present post: Chief Staff Western Defence Hdqrs. Address: c/o Western Defence Hdqrs., Kokura.

Nagamine, Keizo 長嶺敬三
Mechanical Engineer; b. Jan. 1877 in Tokyo; s. Yuzuru Nagamine; m. Yukiko, 2nd d. Shizusaburo Matsutani. Career: grad. Mech. Engrg. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904. Present post: Dir. Nippon Steel Casting Co. Address: 51 Yokodera-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Nagano, Osami 永野修身
Admiral; b. June 1880, Kochi-ken; s. Harukichi Nagano. Career: grad. Naval Staff Coll.; Pres. Nav. Acad. Etajima; Vice-Chief Naval Gen. Staff; Comdr.-in-Chief Yokohama Nav. Station 1933-34; Adm. 1934; Del. to London Nav. Conf. 1935; Navy Min. 1936-37; Comdr.-in-Chief Combined & First Fleets. Present post: Supreme War Councillor. Address: 229 Ishikawa-machi, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Nagaoka Hantaro 長岡半太郎
D.Sc.; Hon. D.Sc. (Cambridge Univ.); Authority on Physics; b. June 28, 1865, Nagasaki-ken; s. Jisaburo Nagaoka. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Berlin Univ.; occupied important position among profs. of Imp. Univ. 1896-1926; Pres. Radio Ctte.; went abroad on official service 8 times; Pres. Osaka Imp. Univ.; Mem. Imp. Acad. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Imp. Acad. since 1939; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1926. Address: 10 Komagome Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Nagaoka, Harukazu 長岡春一
See 1938 issue.

Nagaoka, Ryuichiro 長岡隆一郎
Ex-Official; b. Jan. 15, 1884, Tokyo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; entered Home Dept.; Supt.-Gen. Metro. Police Bd.; Dir.-Gen. Manchoukuo Gen. Affairs Bd. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since 1929. Address: 379 Seijo-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Nagase, Teiichi 長瀬貞一
See 1938 issue.

Nagase, Tomiro 長瀬富郎
Businessman; b. Feb. 27, 1905, Tokyo; s. Tomiro Nagase. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ. succeeded family estate 1911; visited Eur., Amer., South Seas and Australia 1926-28. Present post: Pres. Nagase Kao Soap Co. Address: 2 Bakuro-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nagashima, Hatasu 長島毅
Judge; b. June 8, 1880, Ogaki; s. Shugo Nagashima. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; Judge 1913; Councillor Justice Dept. 1916; Public Procurator Supreme Court 1927; Dir. Civil Affairs Bur.; Pres. Sapporo Court of Appeal; Pres. Hiroshima Court of Appeal 1934-35; Vice-Min. of Justice. Present post: Pres. Osaka Ct. of Appeal since Dec., 1937. Address: Official Residence, Osaka.

Nagashima, Yoshiharu 永島義治
Businessman; b. Apr. 1882, Nagano-ken; s. Naminosuke Nagashima. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1906; joined N.Y.K. and served at Yokohama and London; Mgr. Supplies Dept., Head Office and Passenger Dept. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha since 1939. Address: 6 Wakagi-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nagata, Hidejiro 永田秀次郎
State Minister; b. July 23, 1871, Hyogo-ken; s. Jitsutaro Nagata. Career: grad. 3rd Higher Sch.; apptd. Dir. Kaito Middle Sch.; Commissioner Oita, Ishikawa, Kumamoto, and Iwate-ken; Chief Home Affairs Dept. Fukuoka-ken, Police Affairs Dept. Ishikawa, Kumamoto, and Iwate pefs.; Chief Home Dept.; nominated Peer 1918; Mayor of Tokyo; Min. of Overseas Affairs 1936-37. Present post: Ry. Minister since Nov. 1939. Pres. Boy Scouts, Takushoku Univ.; Vice-Chairman Inst. of the Pacific. Address: 83 Zoshigaya-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nagata, Hikotaro 永田彦太郎
Official; b. July 2, 1898, Kyoto; e. s. Naohiko Nagata; m. Tokiko, 2nd d. Viscount Yorimichi Inaba. Career: grad. German Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1922; entered Com. & Ind. Dept.; Chief Ind. Life Ins. and Gen. Affairs sect. Ins. Bur.; Sect. Chief Commercial Bur.; Dir. Tokyo Mine Supt. Bur. 1937. Present post: Dir. Chem. Bur. Commerce & Industry Dept. since 1939. Address: Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Nagatsuma, Nobuatsu 長妻信篤
Businessman; b. Oct. 14, 1885, Ehime-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., entered Furukawa Gomei Kaisha 1911. Present post: Dir. Executive Office, Furukawa Elec. Co., Nippon Elec. Wire Co. and Nippon Submarine Cable Co. Address: 225 Honmura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Nagawa, Gan-ichi 名川侃市
Parliamentarian; b. June 1, 1883, Hiroshima-ken; s. Jirohei Nagawa. Career: grad. Meiji Law Coll. 1903 and Hosei Univ. 1906; apptd. Judge 1904; Judge Tokyo, Chiba and Maebashi District Courts; called to bar 1917; sent to Diet 5 times from Hiroshima-ken; Parl. Vice-Min. of Ry. 1923-34; Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 3015 Oi Kashima-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nagayo, Matao 長與文郎
Educator; M.D.; b. Apr. 6, 1878, Tokyo; s. Sensai Nagayo. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; apptd. Lecturer Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied Pathology in Germany 1907; recd. deg. 1911; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dean Med. Faculty 1932-34; Dir. Govt. Inst. for Infectious Disease 1919-32; attended Tropical Pathology Conf. 1921; visited Amer. by invitation of Rockefeller Foundation; Intl. Cancer Research Assn. London; Serum Conf. Copenhagen; Health Conf. League of Nations Geneva; Leper Conf. Paris; Pres. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Present post: Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 88 Ichihai-cho 2-chome, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Naito, Hisahiro 内藤久宜
b. July 22, 1859, Niigata-ken; s. Hisayuki Naito, farmer. Career: grad. Pref. Sch. at Kashiwazaki and Takashima Sch. at Yokohama; founded Japan Oil Co. May 1888, over which presided until 1926; sent twice as Non-commissioned Staff Agr. and Com. Dept. to Eur. and Amer. to study oil business; sent to Diet twice; Councillor Tokyo Reconstruction Bur.; Mem. Imp. Econ. Conf. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since 1925. Address: 36 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Naito, Kumaki 内藤熊喜
Businessman; See 1938 issue.

Naito, Tachū 内藤多仲

Educator & Architect; D.Sc.; b. June 1886, Yamana-shi-ken; s. Koshiro Naito, farmer. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; Consulting Engineer for construction of Kabuki-za, Meiji Life Ins. Bldg., Tokyo Kaijo Bldg., Nippon Ginko Bldg., etc.; invited by Manila Santo-Tomas Univ. and lectured on Earthquake-Proof Construction. Present post: Prof. Archit. Dept. at Waseda Univ. Address: 76 Wakamatsu-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, Kenzo 中川健蔵

Businessman; b. July 1875, Niigata-ken; s. Denjuro Yamamoto; adopted by Maki Nakagawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; Commissioner Hokkaido Govt.; Councillor Communications Dept.; Sec. same; Dir. Local Communications Office; Dir. S.M.R. Co.; Gov. Kumamoto-ken, Hokkaido and Tokyo-fu; Vice-Min. of Education; Gov. Gen. of Taiwan 1932. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Japan Airways Co. since 1939. Address: 45 Aoyama Minami-cho 5-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, Kojuro 中川小十郎

b. Jan. 4, 1866, Kyoto; s. Rokuzaemon Nakagawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1893; Sec. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Sec. to Prime Min.; Sec. of Cab.; Sec. to Educ. Min.; Commissioner, Karafuto Govt.; Dir. Kajima Bk.; Vice-Pres. Dai Nippon Life Ins. Co.; Pres. Bk. of Taiwan; Pres. Ritsumeikan Univ. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 19 Suwa-machi, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, Nozomu 中川望

b. Mar. 15, 1875, Sendai; s. Sokichi Nakagawa; m. Sada, sister Baron Kaichi Omori, 1903. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1901; entered Home Dept.; Councillor Fukushima-ken, Hyogo-ken; Sec. and Chief Internal Affairs Dept. Saitama-ken and Kanagawa-ken; Gov. Yamaguchi-ken, Osaka-fu; Dir. Sanitary Bur. Home Dept., Tokyo Reconstruction Bur. 1929-30. Present post: Vice-Pres. Japan Red. Cross Soc.; Lord-in-Waiting Kinkei Hall. Address: 43 Mejiro-cho 4-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, Seisa 中川正左

Businessman; b. Oct. 3, 1881, Nara-ken; 2nd s. Yukiyasu Nakagawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; entered Ry. Bur. Communications Dept.; Councillor Ry. Dept.; Sec. to Ry. Min.; Dir. Traffic Bur., Ry. Dept.; Vice-Min. of Ry.; studied in Eur. & Amer.; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ. Present post: Director Tokyo Yokohama Elec. Ry. Co., Tobu Ry. Co. Address: 33 Nakamachi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, Suekichi 中川末吉

Businessman; M.A.; b. Nov. 6, 1874, Shiga-ken; adopted s. Ishimatsu Nakagawa. Career: grad. Yale Univ. Present post: Pres. Furukawa Elec. Ind. Co.; Dir. Furukawa G.K.; Vice-Pres. Yokohama Cham. of Com. & Ind. Address: 46 Takanawa Minami-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nakahara, Ichigoro 中原市五郎

See 1938 issue.

Nakai, Sannosuke 中井三之助

Businessman; b. July 16, 1875 at Kyoto; s. Saburohei Nakai. Career: participated in Russo-Japanese

war and awarded Junior 7th Rank and 6th Order of Merit. Present post: Pres. Nakai Shoten (paper) Co. Address: 4 Muromachi 3-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nakai, Shiro 中井四郎

See 1938 issue.

Nakajima see also **Nakashima****Nakajima, Chikuei** 中島知久平

Parliamentarian; b. Jan. 11, 1884, Gumma-ken; s. Kumeichi Nakajima. Career: grad. Nav. Engrg. Coll.; Nav. Staff Coll.; est. Nakajima Aircraft Co.; elected M.P. several times; Ry. Min. 1937-39; Mem. Regency Ctte. of Seiyu-kai. Present post: M.P.; Pres. Seiyu-kai Reform Party. Address: 2 Ichigaya Kaga-cho 1-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Nakajima, Kiyochi 中島喜代一

Businessman; b. Mar. 1890, Gunma-ken; bro. Chikuei Nakajima, M.P. Career: grad. Mercantile Marine Sch. 1916; joined Nakajima Aircraft Co.; Vice-Pres. same; went to Eur. & Amer. 3 times. Present post: Pres. Nakajima Aircraft Co. Address: 1433 Kamigura-machi, Sugiyama-ku, Tokyo.

Nakajima, Yadanji 中島彌次

Parliamentarian; b. June 1886, Kochi-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered Fin. Dept.; Councillor Monopoly Bur.; Sec. to Fin. Min.; Sec. to late Premier Yuko Hamaguchi; Parl. Councillor Ry. Dept. in Wakatsuki Cabinet 1931; Parl. Vice-Min. of Fin. 1936; elected M.P. 4 times. Present post: M.P.; Dir. Minseito. Address: 3 Murakogawa Yayoi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamatsu, Sanzato 中松善徳

Businessman; b. Oct. 1883, Wakayama-ken; 2nd s. Takeshi Nakamatsu. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; entered Com. & Ind. Dept.; Examiner Patent Bur.; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. same; Dir. Ins. Bur., Mining Bur., Patent Bur.; resigned Govt. service 1936; Mng.-Dir. Nippon Iron Works 1936. Present post: Pres. Nippon Iron Works since 1939. Address: 498 Koyama, Ebura-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamigawa, Saburoji 中上川三郎治

Businessman; b. Aug. 1886, Tokyo; s. Hikojiro Nakamigawa; m. d. Sanji Muto. Career: grad. Keio Univ. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Chiyoda Life Ins. Co.; Aud. Kanegafuchi Spin. Co. Address: 57 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Aketo 中村明人

Major-Gen.; b. Apr. 11, 1889, Aichi-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. and Mil. Staff Coll. 1922; served Mil. Training Dept.; sent to Germany to study mil. affairs 1925; Instr. Mil. Staff Coll.; Chief Decoration Sect. Personnel Bur. 1935; Comdr. Inf. 24th Reg. 1936; Major-Gen. since 1937; Dir. Mil. Affairs Bur. War Office. Present post: Dir. Soldiers Affairs Bur. Address: Army Dept., Tokyo.

Nakamura, Kamesaburo 中村亀三郎

Vice-Admiral; b. 1884, Kochi-ken. Career: grad. Nav. Acad. 1905; Nav. Staff Coll.; Captain "Naka"; Instr. Nav. Staff Coll.; Staff Nav. Staff Bd.; Tech. Commissioner Nav. Disarm. Conf. London; Capt. "Nagato"; Chief Staff 2nd Sqn.; Dir. Nav. Educ. Bur.; Comdr. Training Fleet; Chief 1st Dept. Nav. Staff Bd.; Dir. Nav. Staff Coll. 1935-36;

Comdr. Maizuru Naval Port 1936-37; Comdr. in Chief Sasebo Naval Station 1938-39. Present post: attached to Nav. Staff Bd. Address: Naval Staff Bd., Tokyo.

Nakamura, Ken-ichi 中村謙一

Baron; b. Feb. 1882, Tokyo; s. Baron Satoru Nakamura. Career: grad. Civil Engrg. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; entered Ry. Dept.; apptd. Engr. 1907; sent to Amer. for study 1913; Chief construction offices of Shinsho, Akita and Atami lines; Chief Planning Sect. Constr. Bur.; Dir. Constr. Bur. 1926-29. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 30 Uenohara, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Kotaro 中村孝太郎

Gen.; Supreme War Councillor; b. Aug. 1881, Ishikawa-ken; s. Yoshifusa Nakamura, samurai. Career: grad. Mil. Acad.; Adjutant War Office; Comdr. Inf. 39th Brig.; Chief Staff Chosen Army; Dir. Personnel Bur. War Office; Comdr. Garrison in North China 1932-34; Comdr. 8th Div. 1934; Chief Staff Mil. Training Dept. 1935; Acting Insp.-Gen. of Mil. Educ. 1936; War Min. 1937; Comdr. Tokyo Garrison and Eastern Air Defence Hdqrs. Present post: Comdr. Chosen Army since July 1938. Address: Chosen Army Hdqrs., Keijo, Chosen.

Nakamura, Mitsugu 中村稔

Businessman; b. Aug. 1878, Miyagi-ken. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1902; entered N.Y.K.; served London Br. 1903; joined Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Power Co. 1912-23; toured Eur. & Amer.; joined Komatsu Seisakusho 1924. Present post: Pres. Komatsu Seisaku-sho, Ltd. Address: 373 Hyakunin-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Rikitaro 中村利器太郎

Businessman; b. Mar. 1872, Tokyo. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1889; Chairman Mitsukoshi until Sept. 1937. Present post: Dir. Mitsukoshi Ltd.; Pres. Nijo Provisions Store. Address: 41 Kotaki-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Ryozo 中村良三

See 1937 issue.

Nakamura, Seiji 中村清一

Educator; D.Sc.; b. Sept. 1869, Fukui-ken; s. Masanori Nakamura, teacher. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1892; Prof. 1st Higher Sch. 1895; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; studied Crystallography & Optics in Germany 1903-06; recd. deg. 1907; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; went to Eur. & Amer. during Great War; Mem. Imp. Acad. 1925; Dean, Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1926-30. Present post: Mem. Imp. Acad.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 59 Sasugaya-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Toichi 中村徳一

Businessman; b. Sept. 1876, Nagasaki-ken; s. Tojiro Nakamura. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1899; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr. Osaka & Kobe br.; Dir. Nippon Flour Mills Co. Present post: Pres. & Mng.-Dir. Nippon Flour Mills Co. Ltd.; Pres. Toyo Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Mukden. Address: 16 Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Nakane, Sadabiko 中根貞彦

Banker; b. Feb. 4, 1878, Oita-ken; bro. Hyotaro Katagiri, adopted by Sachitane Nakane 1892. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; joined

Bk. of Japan, and served at Bus. Bur. and Agency in London; Chief, Nat. Treasury Bur.; Mgr. Osaka Br.; Dir. 1928-33. Present post: Pres. Sanwa Bk. since 1933; Chairman Osaka Clearing House; Executive-Dir. Bk. of Japan. Address: 9 Natsugimachi, Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken.

Nakano, Kinjiro 中野金次郎

Businessman; b. May 1882, Fukuoka-ken; s. Yoshichi Nakano. Career: succeeded father's business 1915; Mng.-Dir. Naikoku Transportation Co. 1923; Pres. 1924. Present post: Pres. Kokusai Transportation Co., Godo Transportation Co., Aikoku Life Ins. Co., Yokohama Warehouse Co.; Mng.-Dir. Japan-Manchoukuo Ind. Assn. Address: 1 Nakarokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Nakanishi, Shiro 中西四郎

Businessman; b. May 1879, Miye-ken; s. late Yoryo Nakanishi; m. Fumiko, d. Dr. Tameyuki Amano. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; entered Communications Dept.; Dir. Nagoya Communication Bur. 1919; attended 7th World Postal Conf. Madrid as Japan's Chief Delegate and made tour of Eur. & Amer. 1920-21; Dir. Elec. Bur. 1923; retired 1927. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Japan Power Assn., Toho Industrial Research Bur.; Councillor Government Elec. Bd. Address: 16-4 Fujimi-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Nakano, Seigo 中野正剛

Parliamentarian; b. Feb. 1886, Fukuoka-ken; s. Taijiro Nakano. Career: grad. Polit. Econ. Dept. Waseda Univ.; Ed. Writer Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun; Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; Ed. Toho Jiron; Councillor Finance Dept.; Vice-Min. of Communications; Leader Kokumin Domei 1933-35; visited Germany and Italy as People's Mission 1938; made inspection tour of China 1939; elected M.P. several times; Present post: Leader Toho-kai; Pres. Kyushu Nippo Pub. Co. Address: 808 Yoyogi Hon-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nakano, Shiro 中野四郎

Official; b. Jan. 8, 1902; s. Zenjiro Nakano. Career: grad. Polit. Course Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1926; entered govt. service 1928; served Iwate and Tottori pref. as Sect. Chief 1932-34; transferred to Manchoukuo Govt. service 1934; Chief Police Affairs Sect. Fengtien Prov. Office 1934; same Metro. Police Bd. Hanking 1935; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. Police Bur. Civil Affairs Dept. 1935. Present post: Dir. Police Affairs Dept. of Jehol Prov. Manchoukuo since 1936. Address: Jehol Prov. Office, Chengteh, Manchoukuo.

Nakano, Takaichi 中野高一

Foreign Service; b. July 1885, Saga-ken. Career: grad. Chinese Course Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Languages 1910; Interpreter Chosen Govt. 1910; joined Foreign Office and served 1st Sect. Admin. Bur. Mukden 1919, Nungun Br. of Harbin 1930, Mukden 1932 and Chungking 1933; Cons. Changchun Consulate 1921; Vice-Cons. Canton 1929, at Hanking 1935. Present post: Cons. at Kirin. Address: Japanese Consulate-General, Kirin, Manchoukuo.

Nakano, Teppei 中野鐵平

Businessman; b. Jan. 12, 1869, Niigata-ken; s. Teikichi Nakano, farmer. Career: grad. Law Dept. Waseda Univ. 1891; joined present firm 1893. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Nippon Oil Co. Address: 416 Nishi-Okubo 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nakano, Tomonori 中野友禮

Businessman; b. Feb. 1887, Fukushima-ken; 2nd s. Hikonoshin Kamio; adopted by Ichigaku Nakano; m. Saku, y. sis. Ootosuke Isomura. Career: studied at Sc. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Founder of Nisso Konzern. Present post: Pres. Nippon Soda Co.; Chairman Dai-Nippon Cellophane Co.; Dir. Hokoku Cement Co. Address: 101 Komagome Kamifujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Nakarai, Kiyoshi 中井清

Official; b. Mar. 31, 1888, Okayama-ken; s. Saburo Fukui, M.P. Career: grad. German Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; Chief Educ. Sect. Chosen Govt.-Gen.; Police Chief Shiga-ken; Chief Internal Affairs Dept. Fukushima-ken, Tochigi-ken & Osaka-fu; Gov. Saga, Miyazaki, Tochigi & Miyagi prefs.; Dir. Social Bur. 1935; Gov. Kanagawa-ken, 1936-39; Gov. Hokkaido 1939. Present post: Gov. Osaka-fu since Sept. 1939. Address: Governor's Residence, Osaka.

Nakase, Setsuo 中瀬拙夫

Businessman; b. June 10, 1884, Nagasaki-ken; bro. Seiichi Nakase. Career: grad. German Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; served Taiwan Govt.-Gen.; Chief Com. & Ind. Sect.; Chief Taichu Com. Museum; Chief Staple Products Sect.; Dir. Monopoly Bur., Taiwan; Gov. Taihoku-shu; Dir. Industrial Bur., Taiwan; despatched to French Indo-China by the Foreign Office 1925. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Japan Sugar Producers' Assn. since 1936. Address: c/o Japan Sugar Producers' Assn., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Nakashima see also Nakajima**Nakashima, Hirokichi** 中島廣吉

Educator; D. For.; b. Mar. 10, 1889; married. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1913; studied at Univ. Hall; Asst. Prof. Alma Mater 1914; granted deg. 1923; sent to Eur. & Amer. for study 1927; Prof. 1928; Dir. Experiment Forests since 1937. Present post: Prof. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; Dir. Experiment Forests attached to same. Address: Nishi 12-chome, Minami 11-jo, Sapporo.

Nakashima, Kesago 中島今朝吾

Lt.-Gen.; b. 1883, Oita-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. 1904; Mil. Staff Coll.; resided in France; attached to Mil. Arsenal; Comdr. Field Artil. 7th Reg.; Instr. Mil. Staff Coll.; Comdr. Maizuru Fortress; Dir. Narashino Mil. Sch. 1935-36; Comdr. Gendarmerie 1936-37; Comdr. 16th Div. Present post: undisclosed. Address: c/o War Office, Tokyo.

Nakashima, Tokutaro 中島徳太郎

Businessman; b. Jan. 1881, Kanazawa; s. Tokutaro Nakashima. Career: Pres. Kanazawa Cultural Assn.; Kaga Paper Mfg. Co., Ishikawa-ken Agr. Co.; Dir. Kano Godo Bk., Kanazawa Elec. Tramway Co., Dai-San Trust Co., Showa Trading Co. Present post: Pres. Nakashima & Co., Kanazawa Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Dir. Marubun Kogyo Co., Meiji Printing Co. Address: 8 Jikken-cho, Kanazawa City.

Nakashima, Toshio 中島俊雄

Official; b. 1898, Kanazawa; s. Otokichi Nakashima. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Commr. Communications Dept. Present post: Dir. Mukden Postal Admin. Supt. Bur. since 1932. Address: Niuro, Sankeiro, Mukden.

Nakayama, Hitosi 中山均

Banker; b. June 26, 1886, Shizuoka-ken; s. Seitchi Nakayama, banker; m. Tamae, d. Meitoku Kimpara. Career: Waseda Univ. 1908; served The Hundredth Bk. 1908-09. Present post: Pres. Enshu Bk.; Dir. Enshu Ins. Agencies Co., Hamamatsu Joint Transportation Co.; Aud. Hamamatsu Warehouse Co.; Adv. Seien Bk. Address: 1328 Mishima, Hamamatsu City.

Nakayama, Riuji 中山龍次

Elec. Communications Expert; b. Jan. 1, 1874, Niigata-ken; s. Seikichi Nakayama. Career: grad. Tokyo Post and Telegraph Sch.; entered Communications Dept. 1892; went to Eur. and Amer. to investigate telephone business 1896; apptd. Elec-Engr. Communications Dept.; representing Govt. attended 3rd Int'l Wireless Telegraph Convention, London 1912; became Adv. Ministry of Communications, Chinese Govt. 1913; Mng.-Dir. Tokyo Br., Radio Corp. of Japan 1928-34; went abroad to inspect radio 1930. Present post: President Assn. of Elec. Communications of Japan. Address: 514-2 Koyamamachi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Nakayama, Taichi 中山太一

Businessman; b. Nov. 1881, Yamaguchi-ken; s. Kosaburo Nakayama; m. Yasuko, sis. Takeo Hotta. Career: est. Nakayama Taiyodo 1903; started mfg. of "Club" toilet articles etc. 1906; founded Nakayama Chem. Research Inst. 1915; Nakayama Chem. Lab. 1917; est. Shanghai and Mukden br. 1923; founded Nakayama Culture Inst. 1924; Pres. Platon Co. since 1926; Vice-Pres. Osaka Cham. of Com. & Ind.; Pres. Osaka Businessmen's Assn., Osaka Trade Union of Toilet Goods Ind.; Dir. Osaka Businessmen's Club, Osaka Ind. Assn. Present post: Prop. Nakayama Taiyodo (mfrs. of "Club" toilet articles etc.), Nakayama Chem. Res. Inst., Nakayama Culture Inst., Nakayama Chem. Lab.; Pres. Platon Co. (mfrs. of "Platon" stationery), Taiyodo Chem. Mfg. Co. Address: 40 Mizusaki-cho, Naniwa-ku, Osaka.

Nakazawa, Shoji 中澤正治

Businessman; b. May 1893, Niigata-ken; s. Teizo Nakazawa, farmer. Career: grad. German Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918; joined Oriental Development Co.; Mgr. various branches in Korea and Manchuria; Dir., Kogyo Kongsu and Toshi Jitaygo Co. Present post: Sr. Mng.-Dir. Oriental Development Co. since 1939. Address: Nichiman Flour Mills, 51 Keizatsu-gai, Harbin, Manchoukuo.

Namba, Reikichi 南波禮吉

Businessman; b. in Nagoya; s. Denmei Namba. Career: grad. Keio Univ.; Pres. Sagami Ry. Co. Present post: Dir. Tokyo Stock Exchange, Uruga Dockyard. Address: 48 Aoyama Minami-cho 2-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Nango, Saburo 南郷三郎

Businessman; b. Nov. 1878; s. Shigemitsu Nango, Peer. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1900; inherited family estate 1912. Present post: Pres. Kobe Pier Co., Nikka Oil Mfg. Co., Nihon Cotton Co.; Dir. Nikka Spin & Weaving Co. Address: 3 Hamahigashi, Mikage-machi, Hyogo-ken.

Nanjo, Kaneo 南條金雄

Businessman; b. July 18, 1873, Gunma-ken; s. Shinrokuro Nanjo, samurai. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1892; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr.

London and Osaka br.; Sr. Mng.-Dir. Mitsui G.K. Present post: Exec.-Dir. Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, Address: 14 Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Naoki Rintaro 直木倫太郎

D.E.; b. Dec. 1, 1876, Kobe; s. Masanosuke Naoki. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; served as Engr. Tokyo Muni. Office, Spec. Constr. Dept. Fin. Dept., Home Dept.; Chief Osaka Harbor Dept.; Chief Osaka City Planning Dept.; Dir.-Gen. Tokyo Reconstruction Bur. 1923; Chief, Reconstruction Bur. Home Dept. 1924; resigned 1925; Dir. & Chief Engr. Obayashi-gumi; Dir. Manchoukuo Public Works Bur.; Engr.-in-Chief Manchoukuo Communications Dept. Present post: Privy Councillor of Manchoukuo since 1939. Address: 102 Jokoro, Hsinking.

Nara, Takeji 奈良武次

Baron; General; b. Apr. 6, 1868, Tochigi-ken; s. Hikoichiro Nara; m. Mitsu, d. Yoshinobu Umeda. Career: Apptd. Artillery Sub.-Lt. 1889; Chief Artil. Sect. Mil. Affairs Bur. War Office; attached Embassy in Germany; Comdr. Japanese Garrison in China; Chief Staff Japanese Garrison in Tsingtao; Dir. Mil. Affairs Bur.; Chief Aide-de-Camp to H.I.M.; served Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars. Present post: Privy Councillor; Head Imp. Foundation for Soldiers Aid. Address: 160 Kashiwagi 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Narita, Ichiro 成田一郎

Official; b. Dec. 22, 1894, Sendai; c. s. Kijuro Narita; m. Sonoye, y. sis. Eifu Moriya, M.P. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; Headman Kodama-gun, Saitama-ken; Mediator, Soc. Affairs Bur. Home Office; Chief Labor Affairs Sect.; sent to Eur. and Amer. for inspection 1929; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. Soc. Affairs Bur. Home Office 1932. Present post: Dir. Labor Bur. of Welfare Dept. since Jan., 1938. Address: 1567 Fujimidai, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Naruse, Tatsu 成瀬達

Businessman; b. June 28, 1885; s. Ryuzo Naruse. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; entered Govt. service 1910; Chief Secr. House of Peers; Commissioner of Enthronement Ceremony 1927; Mng.-Dir. of present firm 1932. Present post: Pres. Nippon Life Assurance Co. Address: 135 Aoyama-Minami-cho 6-chome, Tokyo.

Nasu, Shiroshi 那須靖

Educator; D. Agr.; b. June 9, 1888, Tokyo; s. Hatsuomi Nasu. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; Asst.; Prof. same 1917; recd. deg. 1923; Prof. 1923; sent to Eur. & Amer. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 415 Setagaya 4-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Nezu, Kaichiro 根津嘉一郎

Businessman; b. June 1860, Yamanashi-ken; s. of Toemon Nezu. Career: elected M.P. 3 times; est. Musashi Higher Sch.; nominated Peer 1926. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Acting Partner, Nezu Gomei Kaisha; Pres. South Chosen Ry. Co., Taihei Life Ins. Co., Tobu Ry. Co., Tokyo Underground Ry. Co., Fukoku Conscriptio Ins. Co., etc. Address: 115 Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Niida, Masutaro 仁井田益太郎

Lawyer; LL.D.; b. Oct. 1868, Fukushima-ken; s.

Oncho Niida. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1893; Judge 1896; studied Civil Procedure Code in Germany 1897-1900; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1900; recd. deg. 1901; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined the bar. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since 1934. Address: 215 Kago-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Niikura, Toshihiro 新倉利廣

Official; b. Mar. 4, 1897, Niigata-ken; s. Keijiro Niikura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; Secr. Mine Admin. Bur. Dept. of Agr. & Com.; Chief Mining Law Sect. Osaka Mine Admin. Bur.; Dir. Trade Bur. Dept. of Com. & Ind.; Dir. Com. Affairs Bur. same; Dir. Control Bur. Dept. of Com. & Ind.; Chief 1st Div. Commodities Price Bur. Address: 64 Nishigahara, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ninomiya, Arata 二宮新

Businessman; b. Mar. 3, 1884, Hiroshima-ken; s. Seiichi Ninomiya. Career: grad. Meiji Law Coll. 1904; stayed in Amer. for 14 yrs.; Mgr. Oriental Trading Co.; Mem. Seattle Chamber of Com.; returned home 1915; Acting-Partner Daikoku Shokai; joined Asano Co. 1919. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Asano Bussan K.K.; Pres. Nippon Victoria K.K.; Asano Waterworks Ind. Co., Patent K-Crete Co.; Dir. Asano Undertakings Co., Asano Bldg. Co., Nihon Pavement Co., Showa Iron Works, Okano Valves Mfg. Co., Kyodo Undertakings Co., Tonami Iron Works; Special Ctte. Resources Research Bur. of Cabinet. Address: 422 Shimo-Ochiai 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nishi, Giichi 西義一

See 1937 issue.

Nishi, Haruhiko 西春彦

Foreign Service; b. Apr. 29, 1893, Kagoshima-ken; s. Taichizaemon Nishi; m. Fukiko. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918; diplomatic service at Emb. in Russia and Consulates in New York and Hsinking; Chief, 1st Sect. Com. Affairs Bur. Foreign Office; same, Eur. & Amer. Bur. 1932-34; same Eur. & Asia Bur. 1934-36; Cons.-Gen. Tsingtao; Councillor Emb., Moscow 1936-39. Present post: Dir. Eur. & Asia Bur. since 1939. Address: Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Nishi, Kazuo 西一雄

Banker; b. Nov. 1886; s. Masaaki Nishi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1908, joined present bank; served at its Dairen, Shanghai, New York, Buenos Aires, Hankow and Soerabaya brs. Present post: Mgr. New York Br. Yokohama Specie Bk. Address: c/o Yokohama Specie Bank, New York.

Nishi, Seiho 西成甫

Educator; M.D. (1917); b. Jan. 6, 1885, Tokyo; s. Seiichi Nishi. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; studied in Germany 1911-15; Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1915-22. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1922. Address: 1642 Shimo-Ochiai 4-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nishida, Hirotaro 西田博太郎

Educator; D.E. (1914); b. Aug. 1877, Yamagata-ken; s. Eitaro Nishida, official; m. Hisa e. d. Kin-ichi Kinashi. Career: grad. Applied Chem. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1901; went to Eng. to study textile technology and dyeing 1903; Prof. Nagoya Tech. Coll.; Engr. Japan Celluloid and Artificial Silk Co.; Chief-Engr., Mng.-Dir. and Head of Mfg.

Dept. same; Lecturer Nagoya Tech. Coll.; Engr. Japan Woolen Spin. Co. Present post: Dir. and Prof. Kiriu Coll. of Technology. Address: Tenjin-cho, Kiriu City.

Nishida, Inosuke 西田猪之輔

Businessman; b. Nov. 15, 1888, Miye-ken; s. Senjiro Nishida, banker. Career: grad. Nagasaki Higher Com. Sch.; served Communications Dept.; joined S.M.R. Co. 1919; served various sections as chief; during which period, Aud. Dairen S.S. Co., Kokusai Unyu K.K., Shoko Glass Co.; Mem. Dairen Municipal Assembly; toured Eur. & Amer. 1921-22; upon est. of Manchuria Teleg. & Tel. Co. became dir. 1933; sent to North China as Chief of Detached Hdqrs. of same Co. on China Affair. Present post: Dir. Manchuria Teleg. & Tel. Co.; Chairman Manshu Noritsu (Efficiency) Kyokai since 1939. Address: c/o Manchuria Teleg. & Tel. Co., Hsinking.

Nishida, Kitaro 西田幾多郎

Educator; D.Litt.; b. Aug. 1870, Ishikawa-ken; s. Yasunori Nishida. Career: grad. Phil. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1894; Teacher Ishikawa-ken Mid. Sch.; Prof. Yamaguchi Higher Sch., 4th Higher Sch., Peers' Sch., Kyoto Imp. Univ. Present post: Mem. Imp. Acad.; Emeritus Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. Address: 32 Tanaka Azukai-machi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Nishikawa, Nobuyuki 西川順之

See 1938 issue.

Nishimura, Jun-ichiro 西村淳一郎

Businessman; b. Dec. 1, 1894, Hyogo-ken; c. s. Junzo Nishimura. Career: grad. French Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; Chief Archives & Documents Sect. Fin. Dept.; sent abroad for inspection; Chief Nat. Loan Sect. Fin. Dept. 1932; Dir. Nagoya Taxation Admin. Bur.; Vice-Min. Com. & Fin. Dept. Manchoukuo. Present post: Repr. Dir. Manchuria Ammonium Sulphate Co. since 1939. Address: Manchuria Ammonium Sulphate Co., Hsinking.

Nishimura, Katsutarō 西村勝太郎

Businessman; b. Feb. 1885; Osaka; s. Isaburo Nomura. Career: grad. Kansai Com. & Tech. Sch.; entered Sumitomo Bk.; went abroad 1926; entered Nomura Bk. 1927; Mgr. Tokyo Br. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Nomura Life Ins. Co.; Dir. Nomura Bk. Address: 73 Gotanda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nishimura, Makoto 西村眞琴

Writer; M.A.; Ph.D. (Columbia Univ.); D.Sc. (Tokyo Imp. Univ.); b. Mar. 26, 1883; s. Gen-itsu Nishimura, farmer. Career: grad. Hiroshima Higher Normal Sch.; Columbia Univ., N.Y., U.S.A.; apptd. Prof. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; joined Osaka Mainichi Shimbun 1928; stayed in Manchuria & China 7 years, Eur. & Amer. 7 years for investigation. Present post: Adv. Osaka Mainichi Shimbun Pub. Co.; Mng.-Dir. Social Welfare Corps of same; Mem. Japan Writers' Assn. Address: Minami-Toshimamura, Toyonogun, Osaka-fu.

Nishio, Toshizo 西尾壽造

General; b. Oct. 1881, Tottori-ken; s. Shigetake Nishio. Career: grad. Mil. Acad.; Instr. Mil. Staff Coll.; Comdr. Inf. 40th Reg.; Chief, 1st Sect. Mil. Training Dept.; Comdr. Inf. 39th Brig.; attached to Mil. Arsenal 1930; Chief, 4th Dept. Gen. Staff Office; Chief Staff, Kwantung Army 1934-36; Vice-

Chief Gen. Staff Office 1936-37; Comdr. Imp. Guards 1937; served in the China Affair 1937-38; Insp.-Gen. Mil. Educ. Dept. and Supreme War Councillor May 1938-39. Present post: Supreme Comdr. Japanese Forces in China since 1939. Address: 67 Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Nishioka, Takejiro 西岡竹次郎

Parliamentarian; b. May 1890, Nagasaki. Career: grad. Law Dept. Waseda Univ.; furthered studies in England; sent to Diet 6 times from Nagasaki-ken. Present post: Parl. Vice-Min. of Navy since 1939; M.P. (Seiyu-kai). Address: 63 Yurai-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Nishiwaki, Yasukichi 西脇安吉

Chemist; b. July 18, 1880, Wakayama-ken; s. Yohei Nishiwaki, landowner; m. Rika Uchida, Dir. Intl. Ladies' Cultural Society Osaka. Career: grad. Osaka Tech. Coll. 1901; further studied Zymomycology and Fermentology in Universitat zu Berlin in Institut fuer Gaerungsgewerbe zu Berlin and in Institut Pasteur in Paris (1913-16); Prof. in Zymomycology and Fermentology at Osaka Tech. Coll. and Dir. Brewery Dept. of same coll. 1908-31. Present post: Hon. Pres. of Fermentological Society attached to Osaka Imp. Univ.; Dir. Fermentation Investigation Laboratory. Address: 306 Kita-Tanabe-cho, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Nishiyama, Tsutomu 西山勉

Foreign service; b. 1885, Kochi-ken; e. s. of Hideji Nishiyama; m. Sumi, 2nd d. Dr. Narinobu Terashima. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com. 1907; joined Yokohama Specie Bk.; Mgr. Hongkong, Canton, Dairen, Kobe and New York brs.; Mgr. Osaka Br. 1937; Dir. same 1938. Present post: Financial Commissioner to New York. Address: c/o Japanese Emb., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Nishiyama, Yasukiyo 西山泰清

Businessman; b. Nov. 16, 1902 in Osaka; s. of Junbei Nishiyama. Career: grad. Osaka Foreign Language Sch. 1925; joined Fukusho & Co.; Chief, Warehouse Sect. same; Ins. Sect. same; Harbin Br. Office same. Present post: Mgr. Hsinking Br. Fukusho & Co.; head Kiriu, Ssuipingkai, Tumen Br. offices same; Pres. Kiriu Oil Sales Co.; Mng.-Dir. Hsinking Colliery Co.; Aud. Hsinking Automobile Co. Address: 42, Yashima-dori, Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Nitta, Yosimi 新田義實

Businessman; b. Mar. 24, 1894, Ishikawa-ken m. Masako, 2nd d. Magoye Miyamoto. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; joined Mitsubishi Shoji K.K. served Head Office, New York, Paris and London brs. Present post: Mgr. Bangkok Office of Mitsubishi Shoji K.K. Address: P.O. Box 35, Bangkok, Siam.

Niwa, Yasujiro 丹羽保次郎

Engineer; D.E.; b. Apr. 1893, Matsusaka City, e. s. Yasubei Niwa. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1916; joined Communications Dept. same year; entered Nippon Elec. Co., 1924; recd. Imp. Prize and Imp. Commemoration Reward by Imp. Acad. of Sc. and Imp. Assn. of Invention, respectively, for invention of the N. E. System of Picture Transmission. Present post: Dir. & Chief Engr., Nippon Elec. Co.; Dir. Manshu Communica-

tions Co. Address: 1590 Ekoda 4-chome, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Noebel, Willy

Foreign Service; LL.D.; b. Sept. 1887, Zittau, Germany. Career: diplomatic service since 1920; Councillor Leg., Sofia; Chief Polish Sect. Foreign Office, Berlin 1927-33; arrived in Japan Sept. 1933. Present post: Councillor German Emb. Address: German Embassy, Tokyo.

Noda, Kengo 野田謙吾

Major-General; b. 1891, Kumamoto-ken. Career: grad. Infantry Course Military Acad. and Military Staff Coll.; served General Staff Office; served in the China Affair. Present post: Dir. Personnel Bur. Army Dept. since Oct. 1939. Address: Army Dept., Tokyo.

Noda, Kiyoshi 野田清

Vice-Adm.; b. 1888, Hokkaido. Career: grad. Naval Academy 1907; Naval Staff Coll.; Instr. Naval Staff Coll.; despatched to Eur. & Amer.; Tech. Commissioner Gen. Disarm. Conf. Geneva; Chief Extra Research Sect. Nav. Affairs Bur.; Chief Publicity Dept. of Navy 1935-38. Present post: attaché Nav. Staff Bd. Address: c/o Navy Office, Tokyo.

Noguchi, Jun 野口運

Businessman; b. June 26, 1873, Ishikawa-ken; s. Koreyuki Noguchi. Career: grad. Elec. Course, Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; est. Sogi Hydro-Elec. Co. 1904. Present post: Pres. Nippon Nitrogen Fertilizer Co., Asahi Bemberg Co., Yalu Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Chosen Nitrogen Fertilizer Co., Nippon Manganese Metals Co., etc. Address: c/o Nippon Chisso Hiryo K.K., Soze-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Noguchi, Yuzaburo 野口雄三郎

M.D.; b. Nov. 1881, Saga-ken; 3rd s. Masao Noguchi; m. Chiyoko Okuma. Career: grad. Med. Dept. 5th Higher Sch. 1902 and Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Lang.; Chief Bacteriology Experimental Station of Nagasaki-ken; Chief Surgery Dept. Wakamatsu Hosp.; studied at Berlin Univ. 1910; granted deg. (Kyushu Imp. Univ.) 1913; founded Noguchi Hospital (which enterprise is receiving high reputation in Bacteriology, etc.); Chairman Kyushu Med. Assn., Oita Pref. Physicians Inst., Beppu Physicians Inst.; Mem. Japan Physicians Inst. Present post: Head Noguchi Hospital; Mem. Cabinet Med. & Pharmaceutical System Research Commn. Address: Tenjin-cho, Beppu City.

Nomura, Hachiro 野村八良

Educator; D.Litt.; b. Mar. 14, 1881, Tottori. Career: passed Middle Sch. Teacher's Exam. 1905; Higher Sch. Teachers' exam. 1922; granted deg. 1935. Publications: New Essay of Literature in Kamakura Era, History of Studies of Japanese Literature, Complete History of Japanese Philology, books on Japanese Spirit; Essay of Novels in Muromachi Era, etc. Present post: Prof. Toyo Univ. and Lecturer Komazawa Univ. since 1923, etc. Address: 612 Omiyamae 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Nomura, Kichisaburo 野村吉三郎

Admiral (retired); b. Dec. 1877, Wakayama; s. Kisaburo Masuda; adopted by Masatane Nomura; m. Hideko. Career: grad. Nav. Acad. 1898; despatched to Austria & Germany; Staff Nav. Affairs Bur. Navy Dept.; Secr. to Navy Minister;

Attache Emb. U.S.A.; Captain "Yakumo"; attended Peace Conf. and Washington Conf.; Staff Nav. Gen. Staff; Dir. Nav. Instruction Bur.; Vice-Chief Nav. Gen. Staff; Comdr. Training Sqn.; Comdr.-in-Chief, Kure Nav. Stn.; Comdr. 3rd Sqn. 1932; Comdr.-in-Chief Yokosuka Nav. Stn. 1932-33; War Councillor; Pres. Peers' Sch. Present post: Foreign Minister since 1939. Address: 40 Nanpeidai, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nomura, Motogoro 野村元五郎

Businessman; b. Oct. 18, 1887, Osaka; s. Joko Nomura. Career: grad. Osaka Higher Com. Sch.; Birmingham Univ. Eng. Present post: Pres. Nomura Bank; Vice-Pres. Nomura Gomei Kaisha, Nomura East Indies Development Co.; Dir. Nomura Securities Co., Osaka Trust Co., Nomura Life Ins. Co. Address: 1875 Kannonbayashi, Simiyoshi-mura, Hyogo-ken.

Nomura, Naokuni 野村直邦

Rear-Adm.; b. 1886, Kagoshima-ken. Career: grad. Naval Acad. 1907; Nav. Staff Coll.; Staff Naval Constr. Dept.; Captain "Chogei"; Nav. Attaché Emb. Germany; Capt. "Haguro" and "Kaga"; Dir. Nav. Submarine Sch.; Comdr. 2nd Submarine Battle Squadron; despatched to London Disarm. Conf.; resided in Germany; Chief Staff Combined Fleet. Present post: Staff Japanese Fleets in China. Address: Shanghai, China.

Nomura, Ryutarō 野村龍太郎

Businessman; D.E.; b. Jan. 1859, Gifu-ken; s. Akira Nomura. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1881; recd. deg. 1888; Chief Engr. Ry. Dept.; Pres. Civil Engrg. Society, Imp. Ry. Assn., S.M.R. Co.; made inspection tour of Eur. & Amer. twice. Present post: Dir. Tokyo Underground Ry. Co., Nambu Ry. Co., Shonan Elec. Ry. Co. Address: 35 Shinsaka-machi, Akusaka-ku, Tokyo.

Nomura, Tokushichi 野村徳七

Financier; High Tax-Payer in Osaka; b. Aug. 1878, Osaka; s. Joko Nomura. Career: grad. Osaka Higher Com. Sch. 1897, entered business; recd. decoration from French Govt. 1928. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Pres. N. V. Nomura Oost-Indische Cultuur Maatschappij; Adv. Nomura Securities Co., Nomura Bk., Nomura Life Ins. Co., Nomura Trust Co. Address: 21 Bingo-machi 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Norton, Howard Melvin

Journalist; B.S.J.; b. May 30, 1911, Haverhill, Mass., U.S.A.; s. Clarence Alfred Norton, Mfr. Career: grad. Univ. of Florida, U.S.A. 1932; Ed. Staff Osaka Mainichi & Tokyo Nichi-Nichi 1933-36; Bus. Staff Japan Advertiser 1933; Japan Correspondent Los Angeles Times and Philadelphia Inquirer 1934-36; Contributor to San Francisco Chronicle and Kansas City Star 1934-36; Author of Articles on Japan's Textile Industry 1935. Present post: Specialist in Econ. & Fin.; Chief Repr. in Far East of Whaley-Eaton Service (Wash. D.C.) since 1934; Staff Mem. Japan Times & Mail since 1937; Ed. Staff Japan Advertiser since 1937. Address: Bunka Apts., Ochanomizu, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Noyori, Tatsuji 野依辰造

Businessman; b. 1880, Fukuoka-ken; s. Hanji Noyori. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; entered Mitsui & Co.; Business Mgr. same; Chief Osaka Br. Present post: Chairman Mitsui Life Ins.

Co. Address: 469 Kami-Osaki 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nozawa, Kozaburo 野澤幸三郎

Businessman; b. June 12, 1871, Shiga-ken; s. Tazemon Tonoike; adopted by Tobei Nozawa. Career: served Nogi Shoten; resigned 1896; went to South America to engage in import business of indigo and later asbestos; during which period founded several companies. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Nippon Sekimen-ban K.K., Showa Cement Co.; Dir. Kobe Raw Silk Co., Taikyū Seishi K.K., Higo Seishi K.K.; Pres. Hokkaido Sekimen Kaihatsu K. K. Address: Nishi Hirano, Mikage-machi, Hyogo-ken

Nukada, Susm 額田晋

Physician; M.D.; D.Sc.; b. Dec. 1886, Okayama-ken; s. Tokuta Nukada, physician. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; granted deg. (M.D.) 1919 and (D.Sc.) 1925; Lecturer Alma Mater 1923. Present post: Dir. Teikoku Women's Med. & Pharm. Coll. since 1925; Head Nukada's Institute for Med. Address: 1722 Arajuku 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Nutter, Horace

Merchant & Foreign Service; b. May 1870, Greenford, Middlesex, England; s. Elliot Smith Nutter, merchant; m. Tome Sakamoto who became a British Subject. Career: educated at University College School, London. Present post: Proprietor Nutter & Co.; Vice-Cons. for Portugal. Address: Dairi, Moji City.

(O)

Oana, Hideichi 小穴秀一

Businessman; b. April 3, 1881, Nagano-ken; s. Yasaburo Oana. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; studied at Technische Hochschule, Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany 1910-13; Engr. Tokyo Elec. Power Co. 1905-07; Chief Elec. Engr. Asano Cement Co. 1907-09; Chief Engr. and Mgr. Fukuhaku Elec. Ry. Co. (now Toho Elec. Power Co.) 1909-10; est. Oana Seisakusho 1914; Lecturer, Waseda Univ. Present post: Pres. Oana Elec. & Mfg. Co.; Mng.-Dir. Nippon Wireless Telegraph & Telephone Co.; Dir. Nippon Carbonic Acid Gas Co.; Nippon Bean-Mash Co. Address: 5 Hashiba 2-chome, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.

Obama, Hachiya 小濱八彌

Official; b. Dec. 8, 1891, Saga-ken; 2nd s. Shoroku Inatomi; later adopted by Matakichi Obama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; entered Agr. & Com. Dept.; Sect. Chief Agr. Bur.; Chief Fishery Sect. Fishery Bur. 1928; Chief Sec. to Min. of Agr. & Forestry; Dir. Agr. Bur. 1934; Investigator Cab. Investigation Bur. Present post: Dir. Agr. Affairs Bur., Dept. of Agr. & For. Address: 44 Sumiyoshi-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Obama, Toshie 小汀利得

Journalist; b. Dec. 1889, Shimane-ken; s. Ichiro Obama. Career: grad. Polit. Dept. Waseda Univ.; Sec. to Speaker, House of Repr. 1915; joined Masuda Trading Co. 1917; Editorial Staff Chugai Shogyo Shimpo 1921. Present post: Dir. & Mng.-Editor Chugai Shogyo Shimpo. Address: 388 Unokimachi, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Obuchi, Mitsuki 大淵三樹

Businessman; b. Aug. 1885, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; sent to Germany and Amer. for study 2 years; entered S.M.R. Co.; Chief Finance Sect. Tokyo Br. S.M.R. Co.; toured Eur. and Amer. 8 months; Aud. 1927; toured Eur. and Amer. 8 months; Head Shanghai Office 1929; became Mng.-Dir. Han-shin Harbour Co.; Dir. Japan-Manchou Warehouse Co.; Shantung Mining Co.; Shoko Glass Co.; Toyo Nitrogen Industry Co.; Dir. S.M.R. Co. Present post: Vice-Pres. Teikoku Fuel Ind. Co. since 1938; Dir. Hokkaido Art. Petroleum Co. Address: 18 Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Oda, Nobutsune 織田信恒

Viscount; b. Aug. 3, 1889, Tokyo-fu; adopted s. Nobutoshi Oda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1913; entered Bk. of Japan; toured China & Eur.; joined Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; Sec. to Ry. Min. 1926; Councillor Foreign Office 1929; Parl. Vice-Min. of Agr. & For. in Saito Cab. 1933-34. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: 52 Ichigaya Yakuoji-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Oda, Yorozu 織田萬

LL.D.; b. July 1868, Saga-ken; e. s. Yusaburo Endo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1892; studied in Eng., France & Germany; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Dean Law Coll. same; attended Int'l Acad. Assembly 1920, 1938; Judge Permanent Court of Int'l Justice Hague. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Ritsumeikan Univ.; Mem. Imp. Acad.; Emeritus Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. since 1931. Address: 6 Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Odaira, Namihei 小平浪平

Businessman; b. 1874, Tochigi-ken. Career: grad. Elec. Engrg. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; joined Kuhara Mining Co. Ltd. 1906; Sr. Mng.-Dir. Hitachi Seisaku-sho Ltd. 1920. Present post: Pres. Hitachi Seisaku-sho Ltd.; Chairman, Osaka Iron Works. Address: 140 Komagome Higashi Kata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Odera, Gengo 小寺源吾

Businessman; b. Sept. 1879, Gifu-ken; adopted s. Seizo Odera. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. Keio Univ. 1903. Present post: Pres. Dai-Nippon Spinning Co. Address: Sumiyoshi-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Ogai, Haruhiko 大貝晴彦

Official; b. Feb. 1894, Fukuoka-ken; 2nd s. Seitaro Yamamoto; m. Nobue, adopted d. Sentaro Ogai and adopted into family. Career: Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; Sec. Patent Bur.; Private Sec. to Com. & Ind. Min.; Chief Bus. Supt. Sect. Com. Bur.; Dir. Tokyo Mine Supt. Bur.; Dir. Mining Bur.; Chief Gen. Affairs Dept. Patent Bur.; Dir. Machinery Bur. Com. & Ind. Dept.; Chief Copy-rights & Trade-marks Dept. Present post: Pres. Patent Bur. since 1939. Address: 11 Kobinata Daimachi 3-chome, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ogata, Jiro 尾形次郎

Businessman; D.E.; b. Sept. 1874, Fukuoka; s. Kiroku Ogata; m. Shizu, d. Sorin Yasukuni. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1898; with Mitsui firm since graduation; made inspection tour of Eur. & Amer. 1909-10. Present post: Chairman Mitsui Mining Co.; Dir. Toyo Aluminium Co.; Dir. of several other cos. of Mitsui interest. Address: 145 Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Ogata, Taketora 緒方竹虎

Journalist; b. 1888, Fukuoka-ken; s. Michihei Ogata. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. 1911; joined Asahi Shimbun; Dir. Osaka Asahi Shimbun 1928; studied in Eur. & Amer. 1920. Present post: Chief Ed. Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; Mng.-Dir. Osaka Asahi Shimbun. Address: 331 Hyakunin-cho 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Ogata, Tomosaburo 緒方知三郎

Educator; M.D.; b. Jan. 31, 1883; s. Koryoshi Ogata, physician. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; went to Germany for study 1910-13; apptd. Asst. Prof. of Alma Mater 1913; Prof. Pathological Anat. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 435 Komagome 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Ogawa, Gotaro 小川郷太郎

Parliamentarian; Ex-State Min.; LL.D.; b. June 1876, Okayama-ken; s. Tomoaki Ogawa, physician. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; apptd. Asst. Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1904 and later promoted to Prof. & Dean Econ. Coll. same Univ. 1922-24; elected M.P. from Okayama-ken 8 times; Dir. Minseito; Vice-Min. of Finance in Hamaguchi Cab.; Com. & Ind. Min. in Hirota Cab. 1936-37. Present post: M.P. Address: 16, Sakurayama-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Ogawa, Seiji 小川清二

Engineer; D.E.; b. Sept. 1893, Tokyo; s. Prof. Umesaburo Ogawa. Career: grad. Mech. Engrg. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Chief Engine Designing Sect. Nagoya Works, Mitsubishi Aircraft Co.; Prof. Ryojun Engrg. Coll. 1934-37. Present post: Chief Engr. Showa Aircraft Mfg. Co. Address: 286 Shimorenjaku, Mitakamura, Tokyo-fu.

Ogawa, Takuji 小川琢治

D. Sc.; see 1938 issue.

Oguchi, Chuta 小口忠太

Educator; M.D.; b. Jan. 1875, Nagano-ken; s. Sadaihei Oguchi, merchant. Career: grad. Saisei Gaku-sha; served Sino-Japanese War as Surgeon-Sub-Lt. 1895; Surgeon Capt. during Russo-Japanese War 1904-05; Surgeon-Major 1910; Instr. Mil. Surgeons Sch. 1911; Prof. S. Manchuria Medical Coll. 1912; sent to Eur. 2 years; recd. deg. 1916; Dir. & Prof. Aichi Med. Coll. 1926; Mem. Int'l Council of Organization against Trachoma since 1937; Prof. Nagoya Med. Univ. Present post: Prof. Nagoya Imp. Univ. Address: 17 Hazama-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya.

Ogura, Masatsune 小倉正恒

Businessman; b. Mar. 1875, Kanazawa; s. Masamichi Ogura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; Commr. Home Dept. 1897; Councillor Yamaguchi-ken 1898; resigned 1899 and joined Sumitomo Firm; travelled in Eur. & Amer. 1900-02. Present post: Repr.-Dir. Sumitomo Honsha, Ltd.; Chairman Sumitomo Mining Co.; Sumitomo Metal Ind. Ltd.; Sumitomo Elec. Wire & Cable Works, etc. Aud. Nippon Elec. Power Generation & Transmission Co. since 1939. Address: 24 Aioi-dori 1-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Oguri, Hampei 小栗半平

Businessman; b. Sept. 26, 1882, Aichi-ken; s. Yakichi Oguri. Career: grad. Com. Dept. Waseda

Univ. 1907; served Nishin Oil Co. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Manshu Paint Co. since 1919. Address: Komatsudai, Hoshigaura, Dairen.

Ohara, Magosaburo 大原孫三郎

Businessman; b. July 1880, Okayama-ken; s. Koshiro Ohara, businessman. Career: est. Ohara Agr. Research Inst. 1914; Ohara Social Problems Research Inst. 1919; Kurashiki Labour Science Research Inst. 1921. Present post: Pres. Chugoku Bk., Kurashiki Silk Fabric Co., Kurashiki Spin. Co.; Kurashiki Chuo Hosp. Address: Shinkawa-machi, Kurashiki, Okayama-ken.

Ohara, Naoshi 小原直

State Minister; b. Jan. 24, 1877, Niigata-ken; s. Keijiro Tanaka; adopted by Tomotada Ohara. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; apptd. Judicial Probationer; Judge Tokyo Dist. Court 1904; Public Procurator Chiba Local Court & Tokyo Dist. Court 1908; Councillor, Dept. of Justice 1919; Chief Public Procurator Yokohama Local Court 1920; made official tour through U.S.A. and Eur. 1921-22; Chief Public Procurator Tokyo Dist. Court 1921; Nagasaki Court of Appeal 1923; Public Procurator Supreme Court, 1924; Vice-Min. of Justice 1927; Pres. Tokyo Court of Appeal 1931-34; Justice Min. 1934-36; Member House of Peers; Welfare Min. Aug.-Nov., 1939. Present post: Home Minister since Aug. 1939. Address: 23 Naka-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Ohashi, Chuichi 大橋忠一

Manchoukuo Privy Councillor; see 1939 issue.

Ohashi, Hachiro 大橋八郎

Businessman; b. Dec. 1885, Toyama-ken; s. Hachisaburo Ohashi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; entered Communications Dept.; Sec. to Communication Min.; Dir. Postal Affairs Bur. 1925; Dir. Finance Bur. 1928; Chief Sec. of Hayashi Cab. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since 1937; Aud. Kahoku Telegraph & Telephone Co. since 1938. Address: 67 Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ohashi, Shinkichi 大橋新吉

Banker; b. 1863, Okayama; s. Goro Ohashi; adopted Polit. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; entered Hypothec Bk. of Japan; Chief Osaka Br.; Dir. of same. Present post: Vice-Gov. Hypothec Bank of Japan since 1938. Address: 25 Takanawa Daimachi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Ohashi, Shintaro 大橋新太郎

Businessman; b. July 1868, Niigata-ken; s. Sahei Ohashi. Career: studied at Dojinsha; published Hokkoku Shimpo; est. Hakubunkan; founded Ohashi Library; elected to Diet from Tokyo 1902. Present post: Pres. Keijo Elec. Co.; Chairman Dai-Nippon Brewery Co.; Chosen Beer Co.; Manshu Pulp Ind. Co.; Elec. Chem. Ind. Co.; Dir. Chosen Ind. Co., Dai-ichi Mutual Life Ins. Co., Oji Paper Mfg. Co., N.Y.K., Tokyo Elec. Light Co., Hokkai Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Teikoku Hemp Mfg. Co., Mitsui Trust Co.; Aud. S.M.R. Co., Mitsui Bk., etc. Address: 22 Sanban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ohdaira, Kensaku 大平賢作

Businessman; b. Feb. 1880, Niigata-ken; s. Keisaku Ohdaira; m. Matsu, d. Isaburo Tokumasu. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1902. Recreation-Golf. Clubs: Osaka, & Osaka Bankers'. Present

post: Chief Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Bk. Ltd.; Dir. Sumitomo Honsha Ltd., etc. Address: 50 Kitabatake Naka 2-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Ohira, Tokuzo 大平得三

Educator; M.D.; b. Oct. 12, 1882, Sakata; s. Teisaku Ohira, physician. Career: grad. Fukuoka Univ. of Med. 1908; Asst. Prof. Alma Mater 1913-20; sent to Amer. for study 1915-16; Chief Sanitation Sect. of Toyo Spin. & Weaving Co. 1920; granted deg. 1920. Present post: Prof. Kyushu Imp. Univ. since 1925. Address: Goshodani, Fukuoka Shigai.

Ohki, Nobutomi 大木喜福

Educator; Count; b. Apr. 16, 1898, Tokyo; s. Baron Atsuehi Tokugawa; adopted by Count Tohkichi Ohki. Career: grad. Econ. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1924; served Mitsui Bank 1924-27. Present post: Pres. Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch.; Non-Commissioned Staff S.M.R. Co. Address: 311 Harajuku 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ohkuchi, Kiroku 大木喜六

Parliamentarian; b. May 25, 1870, Aichi-ken; s. Kiroku Ohkuchi, druggist. Career: grad. Tokyo Pharmaceutical Sch.; Med. Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Mayor of Toyohashi; Mem. Aichi Pref. Assembly; elected to Diet 9 times; Dir. Toyohashi Elec. Co.; Pres. Toyohashi Shimbun; Mem. Toyohashi Cham. of Com.; Parl. Vice-Min. of Finance. Present post: M.P.; Dir. Seiyu-kai Party. Address: 16 of 2 Kobinatada-machi, Kotshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ohl, Louis

Special Corr. "Petit Parisien" and "Le Jour-Echo de Paris" in Japan. Address: 6 Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Ohmura, Takuichi 大村卓一

Businessman; b. Feb. 1872, Fukui-ken; s. Sonoe Ohmura. Career: grad. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 1896; Engr. Hokkaido Colliery Co.; despatched to Eur. & Siberia to investigate railways; Govt. Engr. 1925; despatched to Siberia as Mem. Intl. Ry. Supervisory Commission and to Peking as Adv. of Chinese Govt.; Vice-Pres. S.M.R. Co. Present post: Pres. S.M.R. Co. since 1939. Address: S.M.R. Co. Residence, Mukden, Manchoukuo.

Ohnishi, Ichiro 大西一郎

Ex-Mayor; see 1938 issue.

Ohno, Masakichi 大野政吉

Businessman; b. Apr. 1884 Tokyo; s. Nizo Ohno. Career: grad. Ceramic Ind. Course Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. 1906; joined present firm; apptd. Factory Dir. same; Lecturer Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch.; Meiji Semmon Gakko; Engr. Coll. Kyushu Imp. Univ.; Mem. Yokohama Cham. of Com. & Ind. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Asahi Glass Co. Address: 3 Hinokicho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Ohno, Ryokuichiro 大野緑一郎

Official; b. Oct. 1887, Saitama-ken; bro. Eizo Ohno. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered Home Dept.; Secr. Social Bur.; went to Eur. & Amer. 1923; Gov. Tokushima-ken & Gifu-ken; Dir. Local Affairs Bur. Home Dept.; Metro. Police Chief 1932; Japanese Del. to 15th Intl. Labor Conf. 1916; Econ. Adv. to Kwantung Army 1935; Dir.-Gen. Kwantung Bur. 1935-36. Present post: Civil Admin. Chief Chosen Govt.; Pres. Bd. of Councillors Chosen. Address: c/o Chosen Govt.-Gen., Keijo, Chosen.

Ohno, Ryuta 大野龍太

Official; b. Nov. 5, 1892, Hyogo-ken; e.s. Terukichu Ohno. Career: grad. Polit. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Fin. Dept.; despatched to Eng. as Fin. Officer; Commr. and Secr. Fin. Dept.; Secr. to Fin. Min.; Chief Spec. Bk. Sect. and concurrently Chief Secr. Fin. Min.'s Secretariate; resigned Govt. service 1934; re-entered Fin. Dept. and apptd. Fin. Commr. to China 1938; Dir. Finance Bur. Fin. Dept. Present post: Vice-Min. of Fin. Dept. since 1939. Address: Finance Dept., Tokyo.

Ohsa, Miyogo 大佐三四五

Librarian; B.S.; M.A. (Columbia Univ. New York); b. 1898, Kyoto; s. Sanjiro Ohsa, businessman; m. Kazuko, d. Sadaji Otogawa of Kyoto. Career: studied at Coll. of Eng. Literature, Doshisha Univ. 1918-21; Sch. of Library Service & Teachers Coll. Columbia Univ. 1926-28; B.S. 1927; M.A. 1928. Librarian Dairen Lib. S.M.R. Co. 1921-29; Head Librarian Fushun Lib. of same Co. 1929-36; Asst. Dir. Dairen Library 1936. Publication: Library Cataloging, its Principles and Practices 1937. Address: Dairen Library, Dairen.

Ohta, Heishiro 太田丙子郎

Businessman; b. Feb. 1876, Ibaraki-ken; s. Iyonosuke Oda, later adopted by Mizuho Ohta. Career: Mercantile Marine Sch. 1896; studied in Eur. and Amer.; joined O.S.K. 1900 and promoted Vice-Pres.; made inspection tour of Eur. and Amer. 1913; attended 1st Intl. Labour Conf. at Washington 1919. Present post: Chairman Harada S. S. Co.; Setsuyo Shosen Kaisha; etc. Address: 592 Aoki, Honjo-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Ohta, Masao 太田雅夫

S.M.R. Co. Staff; LL.B.; b. Mar. 1893, Okayama-ken; s. of Usaburo Ohta, farmer; m. Setsuko. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined present firm 1917; Manager, Yingkow, Antung and Mukden Offices successively; went to Europe and America for study 1930-31; Mgr. Tsitsihar Office; Supervisor; transferred to Tientsin Office 1935. Present post: Vice-Chief Fushun Coal Mine of S.M.R. Address: Fushun Coal Mine, Fushun, Manchoukuo.

Ohta, Shinkichi 太田新吉

Businessman; b. Aug. 11, 1893, Fukuoka; s. Seizo Ohta, peer. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; served Mitsui Bank 1919-22; made world trip to inspect finance 1922-23; with Dai-ichi Conscriptio Ins. Co. since 1923; Chief Gen. Affairs Dept. same 1928. Present post: Pres. Dai-ichi Conscriptio Ins. Co. since 1935. Address: 164 Onden 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ohtani, Noboru 大谷登

Businessman; b. Mar. 26, 1874, Fukui-ken; s. Fumoto Ohtani. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1896; joined N.Y.K. and served in its branches at London, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, New York; travelled in interest of N.Y.K. over Australia, Malay Peninsula, Dutch Indies, British India, French Indo-China, Sum, Philippines, South Africa, etc.; attended Ind. Maritime Law Conf. London, Paris, Gothenburg, etc. as Japanese Delegate 1920-23; Mng.-Dir. N.Y.K. 1923; Vice-Pres. 1929-35. Present post: Pres. Nippon Yusen Kaisya; Chairman Kinkai Yusen Kaisha; Dir. Nisshin Steamship Co.; Toa Marine Transport Co.; Overseas Development Co.; Mem. Intl. Touring Ind. Committee; Nat. Park and Overseas Trade Committee; Japan-Amer. Trade

Council; Mng.-Trustee Japan Tourist Bureau; Councillor Imp. Marine Affairs Assn.; Navy Assn.; South Seas Assn.; Executive Dir. Nanyo Takushoku K. K.; Address: 275 Chojamari, Kami-Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ohya, Atsushi 大屋敦

Businessman; b. Sept. 1885, Tokyo; s. Iwanajo Nagai. Career: grad. Elec. Engrg. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Elec. Engr. Communications Dept. 1911; Lecturer Engrg. & Tech. Dept. Waseda Univ. 1911; joined Sumitomo Firm 1918; Mgr. Executive & Admin. Dept. 1925; Mgr. Gen. Affairs Dept. 1930; Dir. Kyushu Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Kyushu Elec. Supply Co.; Aud. Nippon Plate Glass Co.; Kurashiki Kenshoku Co. Present post: Chief Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Chem. Co., Sumitomo Aluminium Reduction Co., Ltd., Dir. Sumitomo Mining Co., Shikoku Chuo Elec. Power Co.; Aud. Sumitomo Honsha Ltd. Address: 1447 Shironomae, Mikage-machi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Oi, Shigemoto 大井成元

Baron; Gen., retired.; b. Sept. 1863, Yamaguchi; s. Matahei Oi. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. 1883 and Mil. Staff Coll. 1888; Staff Gen. Staff Office; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; Secr. to War Min.; Attache, Emb., Berlin; Comdr. Inf. 19th Brig.; Pres. Mil. Staff Coll.; Comdr. 8th Div., 12th Div.; Vladivostok Expeditionary Force; Supreme War Councillor. Present post: Mem. House of Peers. Address: Izumi-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Oikawa, Koshiro 及川吉志郎

Admiral; b. 1883, Niigata-ken; s. Ryogo Oikawa. Career: grad. Nav. Acad. 1905; Aide-de-Camp to Crown Prince; Capt. H.I.M.'s Ship "Tama"; Chief 1st Sect. Nav. Staff Bd.; Head Instr. Nav. Acad.; Staff, Nav. Staff Bd.; Comdr. 1st Nav. Air Corps 1932; Dir. Nav. Acad. 1933; Comdr.-in-Chief 3rd Fleet; Chief Nav. Air Service Hdqrs. Present post: Comdr.-in-Chief Japanese Fleets in China Waters since 1938. Address: c/o Navy Office, Tokyo.

Oishi, Wasaburo 大石和二郎

Meteorologist; b. Mar. 15, 1874, Saga-ken; s. Tokichi Oishi; m. Kane, d. Suketaka Ito. Career: grad. Physics Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1898; Expert, Central Meteorological Observatory; sent to France & Germany for study 1911-13; to Amer. 1919 and to Eur. 1927 on official tour. Present post: Dir. Aerological Observatory. Address: Official Residence, Tateno, Onogawa-mura, Tsukuba-gun, Ibaraki-ken.

Oiwa, Isao 大岩勇夫

Mayor; b. May 1867; s. Tazo Oiwa. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogaku-in 1891; elected to Diet from Aichi-ken 1915. Present post: Mayor of Nagoya; Adv. Nagoya Cham. of Com. & Ind. Address: 74 Minami Ise-machi 3-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya.

Oka, Joji 丘襄二

Businessman; See 1938 issue.

Oka, Kishichiro 岡喜七郎

Mem. House of Peers; See 1938 issue.

Oka, Minoru 岡實

Journalist; LL.D.; b. Sept., 1873, Osaka; s. Yoshisuke Oka. Career: grad. Polit. Course Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1898; apptd. Councillor, Legislation Bur.; same, Dept. of Agr. & Com.; Chief

Ind. & Com. Sect. of same 1913; Dir. Ind. & Com. Bur., Dept. of Agr. & Com.; apptd. Japanese Govt. Repr. to Paris Peace Conf., and became Mem. of Ctte. for Codification of Labor Charter of Versailles Treaty in Paris 1918; Mem. of Ctte. for the Revision of Treaty of Commerce; represented Government at 1st Intl. Labor Conf. Washington 1919; Govt. Repr. at Paris and Geneva for revision of economic boycott clauses in League of Nations Pact; visited China, South Seas, Eur. and Amer. to investigate financial and economic conditions; made great contribution towards completion of making Laws on Trade Unions, Factory and Petty Insurance; became Dir. Osaka Mainichi Pub. Co. 1927; Editor & Dir. Tokyo Nichi-Nichi; resigned 1937. Present post: Adv. Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi-Nichi since 1937. Address: 273 Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Oka, Ohji 岡大路

Educator; b. Nov. 1889, Sendai; s. Arau Oka. Career: grad. Archit. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered S.M.R. Co.; despatched to Eur. and Amer. for insp. 1921-22; Chief Architect 1922-25; Prof. South Manchuria Tech. Coll. 1925-30. Present post: Dir. South Manchuria Tech. Coll. since 1930; Pres. Manchuria Archit. Assn. Address: 180 Tugendai, Dairen.

Okabe, Nagakage 岡部長景

Viscount; b. Aug. 28, 1884, Tokyo; s. Viscount Nagamoto Okabe. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; joined diplomatic service; Attache, Emb. Eng. & Amer.; Chief 2nd Sect. Asia Bur. Foreign Office; Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies; Parl. Vice-Min. for War; Vice-Pres. Japan-Manchou Cultural Soc.; Chief Dir. Toa Dobun-kai. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Chairman Business Hdqrs. of Nat. Spiritual Mobilization. Address: 10 Tango-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Okabe, Tsunetaro 岡部常太郎

Businessman; b. May 1884 at Fukuoka City; s. Satoru Okabe. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1905; took up official post at Sango-Koshi Rubber Estates at Jehore; resigned 1912; est. Jehore Rubber Plantation Co.; Pres. till 1934 when company amalgamated into N.I.R.C. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Nippon Sangyo Rubber Co. Address: 225 Sanyamachi, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Okada, Eitaro 岡田永太郎

Businessman; b. July, 1884, Hyogo-ken. Career: joined O.S.K.; Dir. Tosa Syosen S.S. Co., Taiwan Dock Co., Osaka Marine & Fire Insurance Co.; Aud. Setuyo Syosen S.S. Co., Tyosen Yusen S.S. Co., Nanyo Kaiun S.S. Co.; Mem. Osaka Cham. of Com. & Ind., Dairen Cham. of Com. & Ind. Present post: Vice-Pres. Osaka Syosen K.K. since Dec. 1937. Address: 1448 Ohkora, Sumiyoshi-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Okada, Fumihide 岡田文秀

Official; b. Nov. 1892, Shimane-ken; adopted s. Unosuke Okada. Career: grad. German Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; Councillor Gifu-ken and Tokyo Muni. Office; Secr. Home Office 1923; Chief River Sect. of same 1925; Gov. Chiba-ken 1932; Dir. Sanitation Bur. and later Public Works Bur. Home Office; Gov. Nagasaki-ken until 1938; Vice-Pres. Bd. of Disabled Soldiers Relief 1938-39. Pre-

sent post: Vice-Min. of Welfare Dept. Address: Welfare Dept., Tokyo.

Okada, Fumio 岡田文雄

Official; b. Mar. 31, 1898, Yamagata-ken; e.s. Bunji Okada. Career: studied at Keio Univ.; entered Chinese Customs; Non-Commissioned Staff, Dairen Customs 1932; Sect. Chief, same 1932-35; Dir. Chengteh Customs Jehol Prov. 1935; made inspection tour of Eur. and Amer. Present post: Dir. Antung Customs since 1937. Address: Antung Customs, Manchoukuo.

Okada, Kanekazu 岡田兼一

Diplomat; b. Apr. 1882, Yamagata-ken; s. Kanenobu Okada, official. Career: studied at Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Languages and Waseda Univ.; Commissioner Foreign Office; 3rd Sec. Emb. London; 2nd Sec. Leg. Sweden; Consul at Antung; Cons.-Gen. at Chientao; at Honolulu 1932-34; Dir. Cultural Undertakings Dept. Foreign Office; Min. to Argentina 1937. Present post: Min. to Fed. of South Africa since Mar. 1938. Address: Japanese Legation, Pretoria, Fed. of South Africa.

Okada, Keisuke 岡田啓介

Former Prime Minister; See 1938 issue.

Okada, Shin 岡田信

Banker; b. March 10, 1885 in Shiga-ken; 5th s. Itsujiro Okada; m. Nobu, e. d. Suzaemon Baba. Career: elected Dir. Oriental Development Co. 1925; apptd. Financial Superintendent Taiwan Govt. 1932. Present post: Pres. Hokkaido Colonial Bk. since 1936. Address: Hokkaido Colonial Bank, Sapporo.

Okada, Shuzo 岡田周造

Governor Tokyo-fu since 1938; b. Nov. 1886, Tokyo; s. Ryuzo Kemi. Career: grad. English Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; Commissioner Shizuoka-ken & Aichi-ken; Sec. Reconstruction Bur.; Gov. Chiba, Yamaguchi & Nagano prefs.; Dir. Local Affairs Bur. Home Dept. 1935; Gov. Hyogo-ken 1936-38. Address: Governor's Residence, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Okada, Takematsu 岡田武松

Meteorologist; D. Sc.; b. Aug. 1874, Chiba-ken; bro. Kintaro Okada. Career: grad. Physic Course, Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1889; Expert Central Meteorol. Obs. 1894; Dir. Marine Meteorol. Obs. Kobe 1920. Present post: Dir. Central Meteorol. Observatory & Imp. Marine Obs. Address: 2 Takehira-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Okada, Tadahiko 岡田忠彦

Parliamentarian; b. Mar. 1878, Okayama-ken; s. Kimpei Okada. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; Gov. Saitama-ken, Nagano-ken and Kumamoto-ken; Dir. Police Bur. Home Dept.; elected M.P. from Okayama-ken; Dep. Mayor of Tokyo; Vice-speaker House of Repr. 1936-37. Present post: M.P.; Sec.-Gen. Seiyukai since 1939. Address: 31 Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Okada, Takuo 岡田卓雄

Businessman; b. Sept. 1895, Nagasaki-ken; e.s. Yohio Okada. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; joined S.M.R. Co.; Staff Econ. Research Bur. same; Sub-Mgr. Tokyo Br. Present post: Mgr.

Tokyo Br. of S.M.R. Co. since Jan. 1938. Address: 7 of Ro, 10 Nishi Kata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Okahashi, Hayashi 岡橋林

Businessman; b. Dec. 1883, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1906; with Sumitomo Concern since grad. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Bank; Dir. Saga 106th Bank, Buzen Bank, Sanshu Heiwa Bank; Aud. Sumitomo Honsha, Ltd., Sumitomo Warehouse Co., Sumitomo Life Ins. Co., Sumitomo Wire & Cable Works, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Sumitomo Bldg. Co., Sumitomo Aluminium Reduction Co., Sumitomo Machinery Works, Osaka North Harbour Co., Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Shikoku Central Elec. Power Co. Address: 102 Nango-cho, Nishinomiya.

Okamoto, Eitaro 岡本英太郎

Ex-official; b. Sept. 20, 1871, Osaka-fu; s. Jotaro Okamoto. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1898; entered Agr. & Com. Dept.; Dir. Forestry Affairs, Com. & Ind. and Agr. Bureaux; Vice-Min. of Agr. & Com.; Dir. Patent Bur.; attended 3rd Labor Conf. as Govt. Del. Present post: Vice-Chairman Nippon Central Sericultural Assn. since Jan. 1936; Pres. Weights and Measures Assn. of Japan; Dir. Trade Assn. of Tokyo. Address: 1613 Arajuku 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Okamoto, Ichiro 岡本一郎

Educator; See 1938 issue.

Okamoto, Ippei 岡本一平

Cartoonist; b. June 11, 1886, Hakodate; s. Takejiro Okamoto. Career: grad. Western Painting Dept. Tokyo Fine Arts Sch. 1910; went to Eur. 1929. Present post: Guest Mem. Tokyo Asahi Shimbun. Address: 3 Aoyama Takagi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Okamoto, Suemasa 岡本季正

Foreign Service; b. Aug. 16, 1892, Kyoto-fu; s. Buzaemon Okamoto. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; service in Emb. London; Staff 1st Sect. Eur. & Amer. Bur.; 2nd Sect. Eur. & Amer. Bur. 1931-34; Dir. Finance Bur. 1934-36; Dir. Amer. Bur. 1937; Cons.-Gen. at Shanghai and Counsellor at Emb. China. Present post: Counsellor at Emb. in London since Mar. 1938. Address: Japanese Emb., London.

Okamura, Yasuji 岡村寧次

Lt.-Gen.; b. May 1884 Tokyo; 2nd s. Yasunaga Okamura; m. Chieko, sis. Keiichi Kato. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. 1905; Mil. Staff Coll.; Adv. to Sun Chuan-lang; Chief, Mil. History Compiling Sect. Gen. Staff Office; Chief Mil. Research Dept.; Chief 2nd Dept. Gen. Staff Office; Vice-Chief Staff Kwangtung Army. Present post: Comdr. 2nd Div. Address: 2nd Div. Hdqrs., Sendai.

Okano, Teiji 岡野悌二

Businessman; b. Sept. 9, 1870, Shiga-ken; s. Shigai Okano; m. Tsuya, d. Vice-Adm. N. Ogura. Career: grad. Osaka Higher Com. Sch.; entered business. Present post: Pres. Naigai Mining Co., Chosen Silk Spin. Co.; Dir. Tokyo Trading Co., Hishisan Trading Co., Aizawa & Co., Chugai Holding Co.; Aud. Nippon High Class Paint Co., Kyodo Gum Mfg. Co., Yanase Automobile Co., Nippon Explosive Mfg. Co. Address: 1 Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Okaya, Sosuke 岡谷惣助

Businessman; b. Aug. 1887, Nagoya; s. Sosuke Okaya, peer. Career: grad. Nagoya Com. Sch. 1906; inherited family estate 1926. Present post: Pres. Okaya & Co., Nippon Savings Bk.; Dir. Aichi Ginko, Aichi Tokei Denki K.K. Address: 50 Ebisu-machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya.

Okazaki, Tadao 岡崎忠雄

Businessman; b. May 1884, Saga-ken; s. Tadahide Ishimaru, later adopted by Tokichi Okazaki. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. Keio Univ. 1906; Pres. Kobe Cham. of Com. & Ind. till Mar. 1937. Present post: Adv. Kobe Cham. of Com. & Ind.; Chairman Kobe Bk.; Pres. Okazaki Steamship Co., Kobe Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Asahi Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Shinei Silk Co.; Aud. Toa Marine Transport Co. Address: Mizuno-machi, Suma-ku, Kobe.

Okochi, Masatoshi 大河内正敏

Viscount; D.Sc.; b. Dec. 6, 1878, Tokyo; adopted s. Nobuyoshi Okochi. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; recd. deg. 1914; often elected Peer since 1915; founder of Riken Concern. Present post: Pres. Chemical & Physical Research Inst.; Pres., Chairman or Dir. of several companies of Riken Concern. Address: 1 Yanaka Shimizu-cho, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

Okubo, Toshikata 大久保利賢

Banker; b. Oct. 1878, Tokyo; s. Toshimichi Okubo, statesman. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; entered present bank 1903; Mgr. London Br.; Dir. 1926. Present post: Pres. The Yokohama Specie Bk. Address: 11 Mukoyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Okuma, Nobutsune 大隈信常

Marquis; b. Aug. 16, 1871, Tokyo; adopted s. Marquis Shigenobu Okuma. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; studied in Cambridge Univ.; Lecturer, Waseda Univ.; Hon. Pres. Waseda Middle Sch.; Sec. to Prime Min.; M.P. 1915. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Hon. Pres. Waseda Univ.; Adv. Hochi Shimbun; Pres. Japan Civilization Soc., Japan-India Assn. Address: 115 Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Okumura, Masao 奥村政雄

Businessman; b. Nov. 29, 1880; Kumamoto-ken; s. Hampei Okumura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; went to Eur. & Amer. 1922. Present post: Pres. Daido Match Co., Nippon Match Joint Sales Co., Nippon Carb. Ind. Co.; Dir. Kyushu Elec.-Transmission Co., Tokyo Nitrogen Ind. Co., Manchou Chem. Ind. Co., Japan Gasoline Co. Address: 81 Sakuragaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Okumura, Shinji 奥村慎次

Businessman; b. May 25, 1894, Kanagawa-ken; 3rd s. of Toshichi Okumura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; entered Research Dept. S.M.R.; Chief, Kirin & Peking offices, Research Sect. Tokyo Branch, Enterprising Sect. Present post: Dir. Manchuria Ind. Develop. Corp. Address: c/o Manchuria Ind. Development Corp., Hsinking.

Okumura, Tsurukichi 奥村鶴吉

Educator; D.D.S.; Sc.D. (Honoris causa); M.D.; b. Dec. 10, 1881; s. Toshichi Okumura, Dentist; m. Eiko, e.d. Hannosuke Sawada. Career: grad. Taka-

yama Dental Coll. 1899, Univ. of Penn. 1906. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Dental Coll.; Dean of same since 1920; Pres. of Sch. Dentists' Fed. of Japan since 1926; Chief Dir. Japan Dental Assn. since 1931. Address: 1321 Shimo-Ochiai 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Okura, Kimmochi 大蔵公望

Baron; b. July 23, 1882, Tokyo; s. Baron Heizo Okura, Lt.-Gen. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; apptd. Engr., Ry. Dept.; joined S.M.R. Co.; Mgr. Traffic Dept. later Dir. & Mgr. Planning & Development Dept.; resigned 1931. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Vice-Pres. Toa Kenkyusho (Eastern Asia Research Inst.); adv. S.M.R. Co.; Pres. Manshu Immigration Assn. Address: 1504 Yoyogi Tomigaya-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Okura, Kishichiro 大倉喜七郎

Baron; Financier; b. June 1882; s. late Kihachiro Okura, businessman. Present post: Pres. Okuragumi; Chairman, Imperial Hotel; Dir. Oryokko Paper Co., Sumatra Okura Farm., Imp. Theatre, Akita Timber Co. Address: 20 Shimoniban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Okura, Kunihiko 大倉邦彦

Businessman; b. Apr. 9, 1882, Saga-ken; adopted s. of Bunji Okura. Career: grad. Tung Wen Coll., Shanghai 1906; made inspection tour of U.S.A. 1920; studied econ. and philosophy at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; inspected spiritual culture in European countries 1926-27; established Okura Spiritual Culture Research Station 1932. Present post: Pres. Okura Yoshi-ten, (Paper Co.); Pres. Toyo Univ.; Chief Okura Spiritual Culture Research Station. Address: 739 Todoroki 3-chome, Tamagawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Omori, Ichiro 大森悳一郎

Educator; b. Apr. 1879, Kumamoto-ken; e.s. Gonsaku Omori. Career: grad. Mining & Metallurgy Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; served Mining Museum of Prince Shimazu family; Prof. Kumamoto Higher Tech. Sch. 1906; sent to Eur. & Amer. to study metallurgy 1920. Present post: Dir. Kumamoto Higher Tech. Sch. since Mar. 1938. Address: 390 Shinyashiki-machi, Kumamoto.

Omori, Kaichi 大森惟一

Baron; b. Aug. 2, 1883, Tokyo; s. Baron Shoichi Omori. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; official, Chiba, Gunma & Shiga prefs.; Chief Home Affairs Dept. Iwate, Yamagata, Ibaraki & Gunma prefs. successively; Gov. Gunma, Shimane prefs.; sent to Eur. and Amer. for study 1923; Parl. Vice-Min. of Home Affairs. Present post: Mem. House of Peers since 1931. Address: 235 Shukumachi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Omori, Kouta 大森洪太

Judge; b. June 1887, Miye-ken; s. late Yotaro Omori; m. Kinuko. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Judge Tokyo Dist. Ct.; Councillor Justice Dept.; Repr. and Judge Mixed Arbitral Tribunal; stationed at London 1922-26; Judge Supreme Ct.; Lecturer Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir. Civil Affairs Bur. Justice Dept. 1933-39. Present post: Pres. Nagoya Court of Appeal since Sept. 1939. Address: Court of Appeal, Nagoya.

Omura, Seiichi 大村清一

Official; b. May 4, 1892, Okayama-ken; e.s. Kichi-

goro Omura; m. Yasuko, 3rd d. Seiroku Honda, D.For. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1917; Chief Gen. Affairs, Fin., Archives & Documents and Research Sect. of Tokyo Muni. Office; Secr. Reconstruction Bur. same; Acting Chief City Planning Sect. Home Office; Chief Local Bonds and Fin. Sect.; Dir. Social Affairs Bur., same; Gov. Nagano-ken 1938-39. Present post: Gov. Kanagawa-ken since 1939. Address: Governor's Residence, Yokohama.

Ono, Koichi 小野耕一

Businessman; b. June 24, 1882, Tokyo; e. s. Kinroku Ono, businessman. Career: grad. Lyon Univ. Present post: Pres. Toyo Can Mfg. Co., Dai-Nippon Koku Kogyo (Aeronautical Ind.) K. K. Address: 25 Iida-machi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ono, Renzo 小野連三

Businessman; b. Jan. 1879, Yamanashi-ken; s. Hachizaemon Ono, landowner. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Fuji Minobu Ry. Co.; Pres. Toyo Recreation Ground Co., Teikoku Sewing Machine Co.; Dir. Hokkaido Godo Elec. Co. Address: 46 Nanpei-dai-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ono, Takeshi 小野猛

Businessman; b. Apr. 18, 1890, Oita-ken; s. Kaoru. Career: grad. German Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. Mercantile Marine Bur., Communications Dept.; Dir. Higher Marine Court; Dir. Mercantile Marine Bur.; Communications Vice-Min. 1938-39. Present post: Vice-Pres. Nippon Elec. Power Generation & Transmission Co. Address: 10 Komagome Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Ono, Tetsuo 小野哲郎

Businessman; b. Jan. 23, 1890, Yokohama; s. Mitsuake Ono. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1915; went to Amer. and Canada to inspect com. and ind. conditions. Present post: Hon. Cons. for Guatemala at Yokohama; Pres. Ono Shoten, Ltd.; Dir. Teikoku Sericulture Warehouse Co., Yokohama Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Dai-Ichi Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Address: 4481 Oyado, Honmoku-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Ono, Yoshio 小野義夫

Industrialist; b. Oct. 2, 1880, Oita-ken; s. Doun Ono, physician. Career: served Furukawa Mining Co.; Osaka Smelter Co. for 30 years. Present post: Pres. Rara Ind. Co., Toyo Fertilizer Co., Showa Gosei Chem. Ind. Co., Rasa Pulp Ind. Co.; Chairman Nippon Boring Co.; Dir. Intl. Trust Co., Takasaki Cellophane Co., Bleaching Powder Co.; Insp. Nakayama Steel Mfg. Co., Nippon Heavy Chem. Ind. Co., Phosphatic Fertilizer Distribution Co., Yuasa Copper Extending Co., Adv. Osaka Smelter Co., Kansai Sulphuric Acid Co., Nippon Metallurgical Co., Filament Co.; Repr. Dir. Nippon Filament Ind. Assn. Address: 625 Kitasenzoku-cho, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Onoe, Kikugoro 尾上菊五郎

See Terashima Kozo.

Onozuka, Kiheiiji 小野保喜平次

Educator; LL.D.; b. Dec. 21, 1870, Niigata-ken; s. Heikichi Onozuka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1895; went to Eur. and Amer. for study;

apptd. Dean Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres. same 1928-34; recd. deg. 1902. Present post: Mem. House of Peers; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Mem. Imp. Academy. Address: 36 Kobinata-daimachi 2-chome, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Osaki, Shinkichi 大崎新吉

Businessman; b. Mar. 1888 in Osaka-fu; s. Komakichi Osaki, merchant; m. Chiyoko, d. Kataro Ishikura. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. (present Univ. of Com.); Mng.-Dir. Okura & Co. Ltd. Present post: Pres. Pen-hsi-hu Colliery & Iron Co., Ltd. Address: Pen-hsi-hu Colliery & Iron Co. Ltd., Manchoukuo.

Osame, Sanji 納三治

Businessman; M.E.; b. Dec. 19, 1873, Okayama-ken; s. Hirayoshi Osame. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.; Engr. Kawasaki Shipbuilding Co., Uruga Dockyard Co. and Lloyd's agents in Kobe; est. Akebono Woollen Spin. & Weaving Co. and Akebono Brake Band Mfg. Co.; latter Co. is sole supplies of this product to Japanese Army and to domestic Automobile Manufacturers. Present post: Pres. Akebono Brake Band Mfg. Co., Takata, Tokyo. Address: 666 Shimo-Ochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Oseko, Yukio 大迫幸男

Deputy Mayor; b. Feb. 14, 1901, Kagoshima-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined S.M.R. Co. 1925; apptd. Commissioner Gen. Affairs Board Manchoukuo State Council 1932; Councillor Manchoukuo Leg. Tokyo; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. State Highways Bur. 1933-36; Councillor Hsingan North Prov. 1936-37. Present post: Deputy Mayor of Harbin. Address: Muni. Office, Harbin.

Oshima, Kenzo 大島堅造

Banker; b. Jan. 1887, Gunma-ken; s. Naosaku Oshima. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1909; entered present bank: Vice-Chief New York Br.; Chief Foreign Dept. Head Office 1922; Mgr. 1925. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Bank since 1932. Address: 1454 Shironomae, Mikage-machi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Oshima, Masanori 大島正徳

Educator; b. Nov. 11, 1880, Kanagawa-ken; s. Masayoshi Oshima, landlord. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; Dir. Tokyo City Educ. Bur.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Vice-Pres. World Fed. of Educ. Assns. Present post: Dir. Imp. Educ. Assn.; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Tokyo Univ. of Litt. & Sc. Address: 52 Komagome Sendagicho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Oshima, Rikutaro 大島陸太郎

Viscount. See 1938 issue.

Oshima, Yoshikiyo 大島義清

D.E.; b. Sept. 7, 1882, Hyogo-ken; s. Shoji Kurosawa, and later adopted by Rokuro Oshima. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; went Amer. to study Applied Chem. 1915; toured Eur. and Amer. 1922; attended World Coal Conf. 1926, World Power Conf. Berlin 1920, same Wash. 1936. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Present post: Dir. Teikoku Fuel Ind. Co. Address: 121 Yoyogi Sanya-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ostrovsky, Emmanuel A.

Fur dealer; b. 1912, Irkutsk, Siberia; s. Abraham S. Ostrovsky, manufacturer; m. Nina V. Zoltnikoff. Career: grad. High Commercial Sch. Harbin, 1927; entered B. Zondlovitch & Sons 1928; apptd. Mgr. Dairen Branch of B. Zondlovitch & Sons since 1936. Address: 11 Wu Wei Loo, flat 3, Mukden, Manchoukuo.

Osugi, Shigeru 大杉繁

Educator; D.Agr.; b. 1885, Shizuoka-ken; s. Muraji Osugi. Career: grad. Agr. Chem. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; studied in Amer. 1916; recd. deg. 1920; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1923. Present post: Prof. Agr. Dept., Kyoto Imp. Univ. Address: 52 Jodoji Nishida-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Osumi, Mineo 大角岑生

Admiral; b. May 1876, Aichi-ken; s. Tohei Osumi. Career: grad. Naval Acad. 1897; Secr. to Nav. Min.; Capt. H.M.S. "Asahi"; Naval Attache Emb. France; Comdr.-in-Chief 3rd Fleet; Vice-Min. of Navy; Comdr.-in-Chief 2nd Fleet; Naval Attache Emb. in France; Comdr.-in-Chief 3rd Fleet; Navy Minister; Supreme War Councillor; again Navy Minister 1933-36. Present post: Supreme War Councillor. Address: 57 Shimo-Takanawa-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ota, Hanroku 太田半六

Businessman; b. Sept. 1874, Chiba-ken. Career: grad. Tokyo Semmon Gakko (present Waseda Univ.) 1894; entered business since 1899. Present post: Pres. Teikoku Explosives Ind. Co., Tsurumi Gas Co.; Dir. Tokyo Gas Co. Address: 5 Fujimicho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ota, Masataka 太田正孝

Parliamentarian; D.Econ.; b. Nov. 1886, Shizuoka-ken; s. Mankichi Ota. Career: grad. Econ. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; joined Hochi Shimbun 1919; Vice-Min. of Fin. 1938-39. Present post: M.P. Address: 87 Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ota, Mitsuhiro 太田光熙

Businessman; deceased 1939.

Ota, Tamekichi 太田露吉

Former Diplomat. See 1936 issue.

Otaguro, Jugoro 太田黒重五郎

Businessman; b. June 1866, Shizuoka-ken; 2nd s. Tatsuo Komaki; later adopted by Korenobe Otaguro. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; Mgr. Osaka Com. Museum; entered Mitsui Bussan Kaisha 1894; Mng.-Dir. Shibaura Engrg. Wrks. Present post: Dir. Kyushu Hydro Elec. Co., Chuo Elec. Co., Elec.-Chem. Ind. Co.; Adv. Kyushu Elec. Ry. Co. Address: 22 Higashiogi-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Otaka, Shojiro 大鷹正次郎

Foreign Service; b. Feb. 1892, Tokyo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Foreign Office 1918; served Belgium; Eleve-Cons. at Harbin 1919, Tientsin Aug. 1919; 3rd Emb. Secr. 1921; 3rd Secr. Leg. Austria 1924; 2nd Secr. Leg. Netherlands 1926; Del. Conf. on German Reparation Questions at Hungary 1929; 1st Leg. Secr. 1930; 1st Secr. Emb. Belgium 1933; Cons.-Gen. Tsingtao.

Present post: Min. Latvia since 1938. Address: Japanese Legation, Riga, Latvia.

Otani, Kocho 大谷光暢

Count; b. Oct. 1, 1903, Kyoto; s. Koen Otani; m. Satoko, 3rd d. H.I.H. Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni-no-miya. Career: grad. Otani Buddhism Univ. 1925; succeeded peerage 1925; made culture tour of Manchuria and North China 1934; travelled throughout country for enlightenment 1936-37; consoled the Japanese forces in North and Central China 1938. Present post: Chief Abbot Otani Denomination of Shin Sect since 1925. Address: Shichijo-agaru, Karasumaru-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.

Otani, Kozui 大谷光瑞

Farmer; b. Dec. 1876, Kyoto; s. of Koson Otani, priest; once married but his wife passed in Jan. 1911. Address: Yokujitsuso, Shusuihi, Dairen-shigai.

Otani, Sonyu 大谷尊由

Former State Minister; deceased 1939.

Otani, Takejiro 大谷竹次郎

Businessman; b. Dec. 13, 1877, Kyoto; s. of Eikichi Otani. Career: Adviser Kabuki-za; Business Mgr. later Pres. same; established Shochiku Theatrical Co. 1929. Present post: Pres. Shochiku K.K. (Theatrical & cinema). Address: 23 Nakarokubancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Otatsu, Shigeo 大津茂雄

Official; b. Jan. 1892, Shimane-ken; s. Shinsaku Otatsu. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; Commissioner Home Office 1921; Secr. Reconstruction Bur. same 1927; Secr. Home Office; Gov. Fuku-ken 1932-34; entered Manchoukuo Govt. service; Dir. Legislation Bur. Manchoukuo 1934-35; Secr. Gen. Gen. Affairs Bd. same 1935-36; Legislative Adviser to Provisional Govt. of China 1938-39. Present post: Vice-Min. of Home Affairs in Abe Cabinet since Sept. 1939. Address: Home Office, Tokyo.

Otsu, Toshio 大津敏男

Official; b. 1893, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. German Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; Commr. Home Dept.; Chief Police Affairs Dept. Fukuoka-ken 1931; Metro. Police Bd. 1932; Chief Home Dept. Nagasaki-ken 1932-34; Chief Econ. Dept. Kanagawa-ken 1935; Dir. Gen. Affairs Bur. Manchoukuo Civil Affairs Dept. 1936-37; Dir. Gen. Manchoukuo Home Office 1937-38; Gov. Kwantung Prov. 1938. Present post: Dir. Gen. Kwantung Bur. since Mar. 1938. Address: Kwantung Bureau, Hanking.

Ott, Eugen

Diplomat; Maj.-Gen.; b. Apr. 8, 1889, Rottenburg, Wuertemberg, Germany; s. Ott, Dist-Gov. Career: entered army service after leaving sch.; Lieut. 1907; served World War 1914-18; entered Gen. Staff 1917; after War served Reichswehr-Min. and in front, was in 1938 sent to the Japanese Army, 131 Art. Reg. Nagoya; recalled to Germany 1934; promoted Military Attache in Tokyo 1934; Maj.-Gen. 1937; retired active service. Present post: German Amb. in Tokyo since Apr. 1938. Address: German Embassy, Tokyo.

Overmeeren, Julius van

D.Econ.; Prof. in Econ. at Jochi Daigaku (Catholic Univ.); b. Dec. 24, 1897, Belgium. Address: Jochi Daigaku, Kioi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Overton, Douglas William

Teacher and Librarian; A.B.; b. Apr. 9, 1915, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; s. George Overton. Career: grad. Harvard Coll. 1936. Present post: Mem. of Faculty Rikkyo Daigaku (St. Paul Univ.) since 1936; Librarian of same since 1939. Clubs: Harvard Club of Japan, Tokyo Amateur Dramatic Club and America-Japan Society. Address: Rikkyo Daigaku, Ikebukuro, Tokyo.

Owada, Teiji 大和田悌二

Official; b. Nov. 23, 1888, Oita-ken; 2nd s. Kokichi Kaminohata; adopted s. Kyubei Owada. Career: grad. Eng. Law Course Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1915; practised law 1915; entered Communications Dept. 1917; Instr. Nautical Sch.; Sect. Chief Mercantile Marine Bur. Communications Dept., Chief Archives & Documents Sect. Communications Min's Secretariate; Chief Secr. same; Dir. Nagoya Communications Bur. 1934; Dir. Elec. Bur. Communications Dept. Present post: Vice-Min. Communications Dept.; Dir. Elec. Power Control Preparation Bur. of same. Address: c/o Communications Dept., Tokyo.

Oxford, James Samuel

Educator; B.Litt.; LL.D.; b. Jan. 1880, Louisiana, U.S.A.; s. Samuel Smith Oxford. Career: grad. Daniel Baker Coll. Brownwood, Texas; Eastman Sch. of Com.; taught Alma Mater 3 years; Inst. Ingles, Santiago, Chile, 2 years; Palmore Inst. Kobe 25 years. Address: Palmore Institute, 28 Kitagasaki-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

Oyaizu, Shozo 小柳津正藏

Businessman; Lt.-Gen. (retired); b. May 24, 1881, Chiba-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. 1901, Experimental Physics Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; Mem. War Supply Cttee. of the Allies at London during World War; Attache of Mil. Tech. Dept. in U.S.A.; Dir. Tokyo and later Osaka Arsenal; resigned acting service and joined Showa Steel Works 1933. Present post: Dir. Showa Steel Works, Chief Motive Power Dept. and its Lab. Address: 4 Naka-Dai-machi, Anshan, Manchoukuo.

Oyama, Kuranosuke 小山倉之助

Parliamentarian; b. Mar. 21, 1883; 2nd s. Chobei Oyama. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; Aud. Nippon Gyosei Gakkai (Local Admin. Soc.); Aud. Manshu Gyosei Gakkai (Admin. Soc.); Secr. Com. & Ind. Min.; del. World Parl. Conf. at Paris 1937. Present post: M.P. (Minseito); Parl. Vice-Min. of Com. & Ind. since 1939. Address: 219 Minami Shinagawa 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ozaki, Motojiro 尾崎元次郎

Mayor; b. Sept. 1870, Shizuoka-ken; s. Ihei Ozaki. Career: grad. Shizuoka Middle Sch.; promoted to Captain in Mil. Service; elected M.P. 3 times since 1912; Mem. House of Peers 1925; Chairman Shizuoka Cham. of Com. & Ind.; Pres. Fuji Tea Product Co.; Dir. Teikoku For. Assn. Present post: Mayor of Shizuoka since 1935. Address: 60 Anzai-machi 3-chome, Shizuoka.

Ozaki, Yukio 尾崎行雄

Parliamentarian; b. Nov. 20, 1859, Miye-ken; s. Yukimasa Ozaki. Career: grad. Keio Univ.; Ed. Yubin Hochi Shimbun, Niigata Shimbun; Commissioner Statistics Bur.; sent to Diet from Miye-ken 20 times since 1890; Councillor Foreign Office; Min. of

Educ.; Min. of Justice; Mayor of Tokyo; made inspection tour of Eur. after World War 1919; again went to Eur. & Amer. 1931-33. Present post: M.P. Address: 1774 Hiro, Zushi-machi, Kanagawa-ken.

Ozawa, Nobuyoshi 小澤宜義

Businessman; b. Apr. 1888, Ishikawa-ken; s. Tokubei Ozawa. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1911; joined S.M.R.; Chief, Land Transportation Sect.; went to Eur. & Amer. for study 1924; Chief Gen. Affairs Dept. Anshan Iron Works 1926; Sect. Chief, Planning Dept. 1930; Chief, Harbour Sect. 1931. Present post: Dir. North Chosen Ry. Office of S.M.R. Address: 8 Kaede-cho, Rashin, Chosen.

Ozone, Takematsu 小曾根貞松

Businessman; b. Apr. 1879, Kobe; s. Kiichiro Ozone; m. Kiyo, sister of Tanehiko Yoshida. Career: became Kobe Muni. Councillor; Standing Mem. Kobe Cham. of Com. & Ind. Present post: Repr. Partner Hon-Ozone G.K.; Pres. Hanshin Iron Works, Kobe Gas Co., Amagasaki Gas Co., Tokiwa Ply Wood Co. Ltd.; Dir. Sanyo Hide & Leather Mfg. Co., Japan-Brazil Colonization Co., Nippon Woollen Textile Co., Oriental Hotel Ltd., Showa Keito Boseki K.K.; Dir. Hanshin Elec. Ry. Co., Maya Cable-way Co. Address: 5 Sakuragi-cho 3-chome, Sumaku, Kobe.

(P)

Pan Yu-kuei 潘毓桂

Mayor; b. 1884, Yenshan, Hopei Prov. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; Councillor Legislation Bur. of State Council; Chief Secr. Chiangsi Supt. Bur.; Chief Ct. Marshal; Adv. Councillor State Council; Higher Staff to Comdr. Sung Cheyuan's Pingtsin Guards; Dir. Admin. Bur. of Chi-cha (Hopei-Charhar) 1936. Present post: Mayor of Tientsin since Jan. 1938. Address: Tientsin Muni. Office, Tientsin, China.

Pansing, Paul

Hon. Vice-Consul for Finland at Dairen; Merchant; b. Dec. 1888, Germany. Address: 212 Yamagata-dori, Dairen.

Pao Kang 葆康

Banker; b. Sept. 1882, Fengtien Prov.; s. Pao Fungjun. Career: grad. Mukden Acad. 1914; served Mukden Mil. Gov.'s Office; Chief Mil. Affairs Sect.; Chief Mukden Mil. Provisions Dept.; Spec. Cttee. Chinese Eastern Ry.; High Adv. Tung Sheng Spec. Dist. 1929; Vice-Min. of Civil Affairs 1932-34; Gov. Fengtien Prov. 1934-38. Present post: Vice-Pres. Ind. Bk. of Manchou since July 1938. Address: Ind. Bank of Manchou, Hanking.

Pao Ming-chien 鮑明鈺

Educator; Ph.D.; b. 1894 Chekiang Prov., China. Career: grad. Chinghua Univ. of Peking; further studied at Yale, Columbia and John Hopkins Univ., U.S.A.; entered educ. works in China; Dean Eng. Faculty at Peking Higher Normal Sch.; Reporter Peking Nippo (English edition) Pub. Co.; del. Pacific Sc. Conf., Honolulu 1927; Prof. Peking State Univ. and Lecturer Peking Girls' Normal Sch.; came to Japan as Secr. to Chen You-jen 1931. Publications: International Relations of China, The Open-door Policy (English), etc. Present post: Noted

Scholar on Oriental Polit.; Prof. Kienkuo Univ. of Manchoukuo since 1938. Address: Kienkuo Univ., Hsinking.

Paravicini, Fritz

M.D.; Medical Practitioner; b. 1874, Egnenda, Glarus, Switzerland; n. Swiss; s. Emil Paravicini, physician. Career: studied at Swiss Univ.; after receiving deg. in Switzerland, served as Asst. and Locumtenens at Univ.-Clinics and hosp. of Basle, Berne, Zurich, Engadine, and German hosp., London; P.-G. work in Germany, France, U.S.A.; in charge of Sanatorium near Zurich; practised in Switzerland and Milan; in Yokohama and Tokyo since 1905; Med. Officer British Emb. Tokyo 1921-28; visited prisoner's camps on behalf of Intl. Red Cross Cttee. during World War; del. of same Cttee. at Red Cross Conf. 1926, '34, '37 in Tokyo; Swiss Del. World Educ. Conf. Tokyo 1937. Address: 772 Honmoku 3-chome, Yokohama.

Pasquet, Maurice

Foreign Service; b. July 1902, Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A.; s. Pierre Paul Pasquet; m. Suzanne Rambaut. Career: American Cons.-Gen. Paris 1925-31; Vice-Cons. Paris, 1931-34; Glasgow, Scotland, 1934-37. Present post: American Vice-Consul at Dairen since 1937. Address: 35 Yanagi-machi, Dairen.

Pearce, Reginald Worth

Foreign Service; b. 1876, Stourbridge Worcestershire, England; s. Horace Pearce, F.G.S., F.L.S., F.R.A.S., merchant. Career: grad. Hereford Coll. Herefordshire, England; Fruit Farming in California 1894-98; served in Sale & Co. Yokohama 1899-1908; engaged in trade as Pres. Pearce & Co. Yokohama 1908; removed to Kobe 1923; Danish Consul 1929. Present post: Danish Consul at Kobe & Osaka. Address: (home) 66 Kitano-cho 4-chome, Kobe; (office) 92 Yedo-machi, Kobe.

Perkins, P. D.

M.A. (Univ. of Southern Calif.); Bibliographer & Prof. of English; b. Jan. 1897, Windsor, Vermont, U.S.A.; s. Karl W. Perkins; m. Ione Bendel. Career: for 15 years, business executive; Prof. of English Daisan Koto Gakko 1935-39; served Information Bur. Foreign Office; Co-founder and first research fellow of "Soc. for Oriental Studies" of Los Angeles, Calif. Author of "Lafcadio Hearn: A Bibliography of His Writings," 1934. Address: 963 Totsuka-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Phipps, Gerald Hastings

Foreign Service; b. June 1882; s. Eccleston A.E. Phipps; m. Aline M. Purvis. Career: apptd. Student Interpreter in Japan Oct. 1903; H.B.M. Vice-Cons. Tokyo 1915; Cons. Tamsui 1920, Honolulu 1925, Kobe 1932. Present post: British Cons.-Gen. Keijo since 1934. Address: Brit. Consulate-General, Keijo, Chosen.

Pinto, J. A. Abranches

Educator; b. Nov. 1893, Cabanas, Conselho do Carregal do Sal, Portugal; s. F. do Nascimento Pinto, army officer; m. Tsurue (Japanese). Career: Instituto Superior de Agronomia de Lisboa. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Languages; Hon. Consul for Portugal at Tokyo. Address: 32 Honcho-dori 5-chome, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Power, E. L.

Physician & Surgeon; A.B.; M.D.; b. Nov. 2, 1885, S. Carolina, U.S.A.; s. Henry Johnson Power; m. Willie Sne Nicholas. Career: Presbyterian Coll., S.C.; Med. Sch. Univ. of Virginia 1910-14; Interne Martha Jef. Sanatorium 1913-14; Interne Orange Mem. Hosp., Orange, N.J. 1914-15; apptd. Physician & Surgeon for O.C. Mining Co. 1915. Present post: Physician and Surgeon of Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Hokuchin, Chosen. Address: Hokuchin, Chosen.

Preibisch, Werner

Educator; Dr. Phil. et dipl. ès Lettres; b. Nov. 1896, Ohlau, Germany; s. Prof. Dr. Karl Preibisch. Career: grad. of Magdeburg Coll.; Capt. of German Army 1914-19; studied Philosophy, German Literature and Roman Philology at Halle and Muenster, Siena (Italy), Sevilla (Spain), Paris et Besanson (France); Governor of Princes of Hessian; Prof. of High Schools: German Coll. at Athens (Greece). Present post: Prof. or Lecturer of Yamaguchi Higher Sch. & Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch. Address: Koto Gakko Kansha, Itoyone, Yamaguchi City.

Prieger, Walter

Businessman; D. rer. pol.; b. May 15, 1900, Berlin, Germany; Heinrich Prieger. Career: educ. Berlin and Freiburg Univ. 1919-21; Mng.-Dir. Casa Schering Cubana, Habana 1928-30; same Quimira Colombiana, Baraquilla 1931-32; arrived in Japan 1933; Dir. German Chamber of Commerce in Japan. Present post: Mng.-Dir. Nippon Schering K.K., Kobe since 1933. Address: Shioya, Hyogo-ken.

Pruessman, Otto

Electrical Engineer; B.Sc.; b. Apr. 1878, Chicago, U.S.A.; s. William Pruessman, teacher of music; m. Marie Suwalsky. Career: grad. Univ. of Michigan, U.S.A. 1898; served Western Elec. Co. 1898-1919; with Intl. Gen. Elec. Co., New York since 1919. Present post: Vice-Pres. Intl. Gen. Elec. Co., N.Y. Address: 2370 Arajuku 1-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

(R)

Ratjen, Rudolf

Businessman; b. Mar. 1881. Career: arrived in Japan 1903; founded own firm 1913. Present post: Dir. Rud. Ratjen & Co. Goshi Kaisha, Tokyo, Osaka, Dairen and Proprietor Rud. Ratjen-Manchoukuo, Mukden. Address: 6-34 Aoyama Kita-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Rayvid, Nicolas

Foreign Service; b. 1897, Moscow; s. Jacob Rayvid. Career: Attache Emb. Berlin 1925; 2nd Secr. same 1926-28; Asst.-Dir. 2nd Western Dept. Foreign Office Moscow 1928-30; Counsellor Leg. Sweden 1930-31; Dir. 1st Western Dept. Foreign Office, Moscow. Present post: Counsellor U.S.S.R. Emb. Tokyo. Address: U.S.S.R. Embassy, Tokyo.

del Re, Arundell

Educator; M.A., Balliol College (Oxon), M.A. (London); Chev. of the Corona d'Italia; O.B.E.; b. Jan. 1892, Florence, Italy; s. Pietro del Re, Capt. Italian Army, retired; m. H. Joan George. Career: Priv. Secr. to Italian Military Attache, London 1916-19; Lecturer in Italian, Univ. of Oxford and King's Coll. London 1920-27; Prof. of Eng. Litt. Tokyo

Imp. Univ. 1927-30. Present post: Prof. of English Language and Literature, Taihoku Imp. Univ.; Royal Italian Consular Agent, Taihoku. Address: c/o Taihoku Imp. Univ., Taihoku.

Reed, J. Paul

Educator; B.D. (Yale Univ.); A.M. (Univ. of Chicago); Ph.D. 1937; b. Aug. 1899, Sheldon, Missouri, U.S.A.; s. J. J. Reed, clergyman; m. Josephine L. Reed. Career: arrived Japan 1921; Teacher Himeji and Tatsuno Middle Sch. 1921-23; Pastor First M. E. Church Yalesville Conn. 1925-26; Teacher & Dean Palmore Inst. Kobe 1926-31; author of "Facing Our Social World, 1929." Present post: Prof. Kwansai Gakuin Literary Coll. and Literary-Law Univ. since 1934. Address: Kwansai Gakuin, Nishinomiya-shigai, Hyogo-ken.

Rehbock, Willem

Foreign Service; b. May 1898 at Amsterdam; m. Anna Maria Heldring. Career: grad. High Economic School 1917; visited Japan 1920; Secr. Mgr. Nederlands Royal Mail Line (Java Line) 1921; Second visit to Japan 1922; Secr. Head Office, same at Batavia 1923-25; Mem. Hofmann, Schoffer & Co. in Holland 1930; Mem. Amsterdam Cham. of Com. 1931; connected with Holland-Steamship Co. since 1937. Present post: Hon. Japanese Consul at Amsterdam. Address: Keizersgracht 517, Amsterdam.

Reifsnider, Charles Shriver

Educator, Bishop; B.A.; M.A.; L.H.D.; D.D.; b. Nov. 1875, Frederick, Maryland, U.S.A.; n. American; s. Charles David Reifsnider, railroad man. Career: grad. Kenyon Coll. and Bexley Theological Seminary; ordained Deacon 1900; Priest 1901; Rector, Christ Church, Hudson, Ohio 1900-01; Missionary to Japan since 1901; at Nara 1902-03; Fukui 1903-12; consecrated Bishop 1924. Present post: Pres. Rikkyo Gakuin since 1912. Address: Rikkyo Daigaku, Ikebukuro, Tokyo.

Reischauer, August Karl

Missionary & Educator; B.A.; M.A.; D.D.; LL.D.; b. Sept. 1879, Jonesboro, Ill., U.S.A.; s. Robert Reischauer; m. Helen Sidwell Oldfather. Career: grad. Hanover Coll.; Presb. Theol. Sem. Chicago; grad. Work Univ. of Chicago and Union Theol. Sem. work Univ. of Chicago and Union Theol. Sem. Gakko 1930; Co-founder & Executive Secr. Tokyo Joshi Daigaku 1917; lectured on Buddhism at various univ. in U.S.A.; Vice-Pres. Asiatic Soc. of Japan 1926; Pres. Amer. Assn. of Tokyo 1937-38; Del. Intl. Missionary Conf. Jerusalem 1928; author of "Studies in Japanese Buddhism," etc. Address: Tokyo Joshi Daigaku, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Rennie, William

B.A.; Ordained missionary; b. Nov. 1866, Toronto, Canada; s. William Rennie. Career: grad. Toronto Univ. 1906; Christian ministry, Calgary 1906; Teacher, middle sch., Hakodate 1906-12; independent missionary, Hakodate for 33 years. Address: 37 Hitomi-cho, Hakodate, Hokkaido.

Rin, Yuko 林熊光

Businessman; b. Mar. 1897; bro. Yucho Rin. Career: grad. Peers' Sch. and Econ. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923; made inspection tour of Eur. and Amer. 1929. Present post: Pres. Taisei Fire & Marine Ins. Co. since 1925. Address: 4 Onari-machi

3-chome, Taihoku City, Taiwan. (Tokyo home) 19 Shimo-Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Robinson, Oswald Richard

Educator; M.A.; Barrister-at-law; b. Jan. 1868, London; s. Sir John R. Robinson, editor & mgr., The Daily News; m. Alice Maud Curtis. Career: Westminster School, Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to bar 1896; practised 20 years patent law; came to Japan 1922 to Saga Higher Sch.; lectured 8 years law & litt. at Kyushu Imp. Univ. Present post: Prof. Saga Higher Sch. Address: Nishi Shirage Koji, Saga City.

de Rodriguez y Jimenez de Acevedo, Carlos

Lawyer & Foreign Service; LL.D.; D.Pharm.; b. Aug. 21, 1899, Bolivar State, Venezuela; s. A. Rodriguez, businessman; m. Carmen Herminia Delgado Perez. Career: grad. Colegio Sucre 1912, Froebel Catholische Deutsche 1915, Central Univ. 1919, Supreme Court of Justice, Venezuela 1924; granted D.Pharm. 1921 & LL.D. 1924 (Central Univ.); practiced law in Caracas and Bolivar states; Secr. pro temp. 1st Criminal Court, Federal Dist. Caracas; appointed several court positions in Bolivar State; Secr. Gen. Govt. Exec. Power, pro temp., Bolivar 1928-29. Present post: Venezuelan Cons. Gen. in Japan since Jan. 1931. Address: c/o Marunouchi Bldg., Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Roldan, Leopoldo Borda

Foreign Service; b. Aug. 1898 at Bogota, Colombia; s. Alberto Borda Tanco, former rector Tech. Univ. of Bogota; Hon. Prof. of Univ. of Colombia; Mem. Colombian Acad. of Sciences; m. Suzanne Weiprecht. Career: studied Civil Engrg. Nat. Univ. of Bogota; Secr. to Com. Attache, Paris 1918-30; Dir. Gen. Public Educ. for Bogota and Cundinamarca 1930-33; Mem. Colombia Acad. of Educ.; 1st Secr. Colombia Leg. Ecuador, 1933; Charge d'Affaires ad-interim Ecuador 1934-36; Com. Orden del Merito Ecuador. Present post: Charge d'Affaires of Colombia & Cons. Gen. at Yokohama. Address: Yusen Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Romer, Tadeusz

Diplomat; b. 1894, Antonosz; n. Polish. Career: 1st Secr. Leg. in Paris 1919-21; Divisional Chief Foreign Office, Warsaw 1921-28; Counsellor Emb. in Rome 1928-35; Minister to Portugal 1935-37; Minister to Japan May-Sept. 1937. Present post: Polish Ambassador to Japan since Oct. 1937. Address: Polish Embassy, Tokyo.

de Roos, Willem Hendrikus

Foreign Service; Knight of the Order of Orange Nassau; b. Feb. 1895 at Wageningen, Netherlands. Career: Educ. Course of Oriental studies, Univ. of Leyden; apptd. student-interpreter 1921; arrived in Japan 1921. Present post: Acting Netherlands Consul-General in Kobe since 1934. Address: Meikan Bldg., 32 Akashi-machi, Kobe.

Rosenberg, Karl

Dipl. Ing.; Engr.; b. Feb. 1894, Aachen, Germany. Address: 907 Magome-machi 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Russo, Peter Anthony Vasquez

Journalist; D.Ph.; b. June 23, 1908, Ballarat, Australia. Career: grad. St. Patrick's Coll., Ballarat; Newman Coll., Melbourne Univ.; awarded Mollison

Travelling Scholarship 1930; studied at Paris, London, Rome & Berlin; Del. for Soc. for Intl. Cultural Relations to Australia 1935; Secr. Japanese Goodwill Mission to Australia & New Zealand led by Mr. Katsuji Debuchi. Present post: Lecturer Tokyo Univ. of Com.; Adv. Associate Society for Intl. Cultural Relations; Japan Foreign Trade Federation; Special Correspondent for Brisbane Courier-Mail. Address: Bunka Apartments, Hongo, Tokyo.

(S)

Saeki, Chosei 佐伯長生

Businessman; b. May 15, 1894. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; joined Sumitomo Concern 1918; sent to Eur. & Amer. for inspection; Present post: Sr. Mng.-Dir. Manchuria Elec. Wire & Cable Works, Ltd. since 1937. Address: c/o Yamato Hotel, Mukden, Manchoukuo.

Sahara, Kenzi 佐原憲次

Businessman; b. Nov. 20, 1889, Kobe; s. Sigenori Sato; later adopted by Sahara family. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; entered Ry. Dept.; Councillor Ry. Bur.; Ry. Inspector; Chief Gen. Affairs Sect. Traffic Bur.; Secr. to Ry. Min.; Dir. Bd. of Tourist Ind. 1932-34; Dir. Harbin Ry. Administration Bur. 1934-36. Present post: Dir. North China Ry. Co. Address: North China Ry. Co., Peking.

Sahay, Anand Mohan

Writer; b. Sept. 1898, Bhagalpore, India; s. Lal Mohan Sahay, Inodlord. Career: studied at Medical Sch.; gave up study to join struggle for Indian Independence 1920; worked 3 years under Indian Nat. Cong.; arrived in Japan 1923; organized Japan Br. of Indian Nat. Congress 1928; Indo-Japanese Young Peoples' Assn. 1934, "India Lodge" (for Indian students coming to Japan) in 1932, "Kansai Indo-Japanese Assn." in 1933, "Kyoto Indo-Japanese Assn." in 1934, "Nichi-in Doshikai" (Osaka) in 1938. Publications: India and the Far-Eastern Conflict, India, and other books on Indo-Japanese Relation & Indian Affairs in Japanese and English. Present post: Prof. Kobe Foreign Lang. Sch.; Lecturer on Indian Asiatic & Intl. Problems; Ed. "Voice of India," Correspondent Indian Journals; Organizer & Hon. Pres. Indian Nat. Cong. Ctte. of Japan and Indian Lodge. Address: 751 Ishida, Yokoya, Uozaki-cho, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken; Office, 23 Isogami-dori 4-chome, Fukiai-ku, Kobe.

Saijo, Yaso 西條八十

Poet; b. Jan. 1892, Tokyo; s. Jubei Saijo, soap mfr. Career: grad. Litt. Course, Waseda Univ.; studied at Japanese Litt. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; sent to Eur. by Waseda Univ. to study at Paris and Sorbonne Univ. 1924-26; then travelled to Eng. and Italy; author of "Gold Dust," "Unacquainted Lover," "Beautiful Forfeiture," "Collection of Folk Songs," etc. Present post: Prof. French Litt. Waseda Univ. Address: 377 Kashiwagi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Saiki, Sanetoshi 佐伯仁壽

Physician; M.D.; b. April 1900 at Matsuyama; younger brother of Tadasu Saiki, Dir. Japanese Govt. Institute for Nutrition, Tokyo; m. Shigeko, d. Takinosuke Amano. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1924; Dir. Kyoto Imp. Univ. Hospital;

studied medicine under Prof. Thanhauser and Prof. Stepp at Freiburg and Munich. Present post: Chief, Sanatorium, S.M.R. Co., Mukden. Address: 40 Kokusai Bldg. Maro-wan, Mukden.

Saionji, Kinmochi 西園寺公望

Prince; Genro; b. Oct. 23, 1849, Kyoto; s. Kimizumi Tokudaiji and later adopted by Morosue Saionji. Career: studied Law and Politics in France 1870-1880; published Tokyo Jiyu Shimbun 1880; went to Eur. and Amer. with Prince Ito to investigate Parl. System 1882; Min. to Austria 1885; to Germany 1887; Grand Chancellor, Imp. Orders 1891-94; Vice-pres. House of Peers 1894; Privy Councillor 1894; Min. of Educ. 1894 and 1898; Foreign Min. 1895 and 1896; Finance Min. and Premier 1901; Pres. Sciyukai 1903; formed cabinet 1903 and 1911; Chief Del. to World Peace Conf. 1919. Address: 5 Minami Koga-cho, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Saito, Hisho 齋藤英章

Educator; b. Feb. 26, 1867, Iwate-ken; s. Yonoshin Saito, scholar. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. 1898; Prof. of Alma Mater 1909; sent to Eur. & Amer. 1909-11. Publications: "Geschichte Japans" etc. Present post: Prof. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; Lecturer Tokyo Univ. of Litt. & Sc. Address: 107 Hakusangoten-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Saito, Junzo 齋藤順三

Businessman; b. Jan. 16, 1878, Ehime-ken; s. Yasuichiro Tomita; later adopted by Kofu Saito. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1905; entered Yasuda Hozen-sha; Vice-Chief Yokohama Br. 3rd Bk. 1908; Chief Investigation Sect.; Mgr. Kyoto Bk. 1909; again entered 3rd Bk. 1914; Chief Osaka & Yokohama Br.; Vice-Mgr. Head Office 1922; went abroad for observation 1922-23; Chief Kofunacho & Kobe Br. Yasuda Bk. 1923-24; Asst. Gen. Mgr. Head Office 1925; Dir. 1927; Dir. Yasuda Trust Co. 1931; Mng.-Dir. Yasuda Bk. Present post: Vice-Pres. Nippon Elec. Ind. Co.; Dir. Yasuda Trust Co., Yasuda Savings Bk. Address: 15 Nagasaki-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Saito, Kojiro 齋藤孝二郎

Businessman; b. Feb. 10, 1887, Kochi-ken; s. Risei Saito; m. Tomo. Career: grad. Civil Engrg. Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; Engr. Miyagi-ken; Chief Engr. Ominato Ind. Co.; Etchu Elec. Power Co.; Chief Designer Nippon Elec. Power Co.; Chief Kuroro Office. Present post: Chief Engrg. Dept. Nippon Elec. Power Co.; Mng.-Dir. Nippon Tokugyo K.K.; Aud. Shokawa Hydro Elec. Co. Address: 3 of 125 Shimochujo, Ibaraki-cho, Mishima-gun, Osaka-fu.

Saito, Soichi 齋藤操一

b. July 9, 1886, Fukuoka-ken; s. Isamu Saito. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; Prof. 5th Higher Sch. 1911-17; Executive Secr. Inst. of Pacific Relations 1925-32; attended Y.M.C.A. World Conf., Intl. Missionary Council, Madras, India 1938. Present post: Gen.-Secr. Nat. Ctte. of Y.M.C.A. in Japan; Adv. to United Council Y.M.C.A. Manchuria; Gen.-Secr. Harbin Y.M.C.A. Address: 62 Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Saito, Takao 齋藤隆夫

Parliamentarian; b. Aug. 18, 1870, Hyogo-ken; s. Hachiroemon Saito. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.;