

on written applications or other documents to be submitted to the Government in conformity with the present law shall be subjected to the same punishments.

Article 5: In case employees and others commit any of the acts violating the present law in connection with the business of their employers, the employers as well as the employees and others in question shall be punished. In case, however, the employers are men suffering from a mental derangement or those under age not possessing the same business ability as men of full age, the legal representatives thereof shall be punished.

Article 6: In case employees and other operatives of juristic persons commit any of the acts violating the present law in connection with the business of their employers the executive representatives or officials of such juristic persons as well as the employees and others in question shall be punished. In case the executive representatives or officials of juristic persons commit any of the aforementioned acts, they shall be punished.

Article 7: The punishments as stipulated in the foregoing shall be applicable to acts committed outside of the territory wherein the law is to be enacted by persons having residences within the said territory or by their employees and other operatives.

The present law shall come into force from the date of its promulgation.

The regulations governing the procedure for the importation of foreign wheat, wheat flour, wool and rice follow:

Article 1: Within one year of the enforcement of the present regulations, persons desiring to import the following commodities shall obtain the permission of the Minister of Industry therefor:

1. Wheat
2. Wheat flour
3. Wool
4. Rice

Article 2: The Minister of Industry and the Minister of Finance shall co-operatively determine all matters necessary for the enforcement of the present regulations.

The present regulations shall come into force from the date of their promulgation.

Statement Issued

With reference to the import licensing system detailed above, the Department of Industry issued an important statement in the form of a

press interview on the day of the promulgation and enforcement of the law, or August 15, 1936. The statement substantially follows:—

"In surveying the present international trade situation, notice must be taken of the fact that with various nations claiming their respective economic autonomy, the international relationship of mutual existence and interdependence is in danger of collapsing.

"The epochal progress, which Manchoukuo since her establishment has achieved in production and consumptive economics has made complicated and multifarious her foreign trade relations. Notwithstanding the fact that she has become one of the important components of world economics, it is to be regretted that she thus far has lacked some laws designed to enable her to act competently in overcoming the difficulties occurring in the way of her foreign trade.

"After a careful study of this question and also in consideration of the present world commercial situation, the Government has realized the need for an adjustment of the country's trade relations with foreign nations with a view to ensuring the wholesome progress of domestic industries and economics. Thus, Imperial Ordinances promulgating an emergency Foreign Trade Control Law and regulations restricting the importation of certain commodities together with a joint decree by the Departments of Industry and Finance were issued this morning.

"The main aim of the emergency Foreign Trade Control Law is to meet the situation (1) when it is necessary to adjust the country's foreign trade so as to counteract the measures which foreign nations have taken or are going to take, (2) when the urgent necessity of protecting important domestic industries has arisen and (3) when it is necessary to adjust the prices of commodities which are inseparable from the daily livelihood of the nation.

"The law is designed, on the one hand, to serve as an implement of retaliation for unreasonable trade measures adopted by other countries and on the other, to stabilize the foundations of domestic industries. Regulations governing the operation of this law were simultaneously promulgated by Imperial Ordinance today.

"In enforcing this law, the Government of Manchoukuo does not designate any particular foreign countries, but in consideration of the Empire's important industries and its situation as regards consumption, the Government has decided to adopt the so-called licensing system applicable to imports of wheat, wheat flour, wool and rice tentatively for one year.

"The decree issued jointly by the Department of Industry and the Department of Finance sets forth detailed items relating to the restriction of the importation of these commodities. Particular care has been taken by the Government not to cause inconveniences to merchants by simplifying as far as possible the procedure necessary for the importation of these commodities in order to make smooth their transactions.

"Persons desiring to import any of the four commodities are called upon to submit formal applications to the Minister of Industry through the customs authorities for governmental licenses. They are authorized to import these commodities from abroad by presenting to the customs authorities concerned the licenses thus granted together with certificates of origin.

"Any matters mentioned on the licenses in question must not be revised unless the approval of the Minister of Industry is obtained. The certificates of origin as mentioned above must contain the names, quantity, places of production and manufacture, place of shipment and destination of the commodities enumerated therein. Further, these certificates should be endorsed by the Customs authorities, other government officials and chambers of commerce and industry

at the place of shipment or at the place where the commodities were ordered.

"Unless these commodities are imported within three months of the issuance of governmental licenses, the licenses will automatically become null and void except for cases in which an extension of the aforementioned period is granted by the Government for convincing reasons.

"The stipulations of the present law, however, will not be applicable to those commodities already in transit to our country when the law took effect. Persons who have imported such commodities are further requested to submit reports to the authorities within seven days after they have received the commodities.

"In a nutshell, the present licensing system is aimed principally at the stabilization of domestic economics by facilitating the development of the country's industries which are on the whole still in their infancy. It is not considered unlikely that the enforcement of this system of the other hand will spell a rise in the prices of commodities. In view of the serious effect such a rise may have on the consuming masses, the Government is fully prepared to devise effective measures for the rigid control of such a tendency.

CHAPTER XXIII

SANITATION

Introductory Remarks

The climate of Manchoukuo is by no means unsuitable to the health of the inhabitants, it being much similar to that of the countries in the northern parts of Europe. The only phenomenal characteristic is marked fluctuation in temperature in summer and winter, a situation which is rather common in continental countries. The vastness of the territory, which embraces different races with different customs and manners, the presence of a large number of peasants who are continually shifting from place to place and, above all, a lack of sanitary knowledge among the people have subjected the country to the visitation of virulent epidemics in the past. Notably, the spread of the pneumonic plague in the winter of 1910 in the neighborhood of Manchouli took a human toll of roughly 50,000 in Manchouli, Harbin, Changchun (present Hsinking), Kirin, Mukden and in the surrounding districts. The spread of the plague which threatened to invade China proper caused a sensation and attracted the attention of the whole medical world and resulted in the opening of an international plague prevention conference in Mukden participated in by Japan, China and the countries of Europe and America.

As a result of the conference, the Northeastern Plague Prevention Office was established at Harbin in 1912 and by the end of 1914 four epidemic hospitals were established each at Harbin, Heiho, Sanhsi and Tunkiang. Other notable cases of the outbreak of diseases since the 1910 plague included a cholera epidemic in 1919, 1926 and 1932 and the bubonic plague in 1920, 1927 and again in 1933.

Since the founding of Manchoukuo the government has taken several measures towards improving the hygienic and sanitary conditions in the country, but in view of the vastness of the land progress in this direction is still far from satisfactory. The best hygienic facilities are to be found in Kwantung Province due almost wholly to the initiative of the Japanese administration as exercised through the medium of the Kwantung Bureau and the South Man-

churia Railway Company. Japanese hospitals were first established in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War. On the restoration of peace, the late Count Shimpei Goto, then Baron, the first President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, acting as adviser to the Kwantung Government, who was himself a physician, took the initiative in adopting thorough sanitary measures in the Leased Territory and the Railway Zone. In order to eradicate the habit of opium smoking and the indiscriminate use of morphine and other narcotics, the most effective measures were carried out in the Leased Territory, and it is in this region that the greatest progress in sanitation and hygiene is noticeable to-day.

Physicians with modern medical education are still few in Manchoukuo. In 1934 it was estimated that the number of Manchurian physicians was 600, while there were approximately 400 foreign doctors, including Japanese, Russian and other nationalities. These doctors carry on their profession mostly in the cities. The common people living in the rural districts receive most of their medical treatment from Manchurians educated in the Chinese school of medicine. Such physicians number several thousands.

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 districts 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.

Up to November, 1935 67 physicians have been despatched to 67 different districts by the Departments of Civil Affairs and Mongolia Administration. The names of the districts and date of their appointments are as follows:

Table 1. Location of Public Physicians

Provinces	Districts	Date of appointment
Fengtien	Hsingking	Sept. 16, 1934
	Shuangshan	Sept. 10, 1934
	Kangping	Oct. 8, 1934
	Mengkiang	Oct. 1, 1935
	Huinan	Oct. 1, 1935
Kirin	Fuyo	Jan. 31, 1934
	Changling	June 1, 1934
	Chienan	Sept. 10, 1934
	Yushu	Jan. 15, 1935
	Nungan	Oct. 1, 1935
Lungkiang	Kaitung	Jan. 31, 1934
	Tuchuan	"
	Paichuan	"
	Nenkiang	Sept. 10, 1934
	Tetu	"
	Kannan	"
	Chinghsing	"
Talai	Oct. 1, 1935	
Jehol	Liaoyuan	Jan. 31, 1934
	Chihfeng	"
	Weichang	"
	Fengning	Sept. 10, 1934
	Lunghua	"
	Pingchuan	"
	Chienping	"
	Chinglung	"
Ningcheng	Oct. 1, 1935	
Pinkiang	Yenshou	Jan. 31, 1934
	Muling	"
	Ningan	Sept. 10, 1934
	Mishan	Oct. 23, 1934
	Anta	Jan. 31, 1934
	Mulan	"
Chinchow	Chaochow	"
	Chinglung	"
	Hulin	Oct. 1, 1935
	Suichung	Jan. 31, 1934
Chinchow	Taian	Sept. 10, 1934
	Peichen	Jan. 31, 1934
	Chaoyang	Jan. 31, 1934
	Fuhsin	Oct. 1, 1935

Antung	Hsiuyen	Jan. 31, 1934
	Linkiang	"
	Huanjen	Sept. 16, 1934
	Kuantien	Oct. 1, 1935
Tunghua	Tunghua	Oct. 1, 1935
	Tunghua	Oct. 1, 1935
Chientao	Yenki	Jan. 31, 1934
	Antu	Oct. 1, 1935
Sankiang	Ilan	Jan. 31, 1934
	Fuchin	Dec. 1, 1934
	Poli	Sept. 10, 1934
	Paoching	Sept. 16, 1934
	Tangyuan	Sept. 10, 1934
	Huachuan	Jan. 10, 1935
Fangcheng	Fangcheng	Oct. 1, 1935
	Tungkiang	"
Heiho	Chiko	Sept. 10, 1934
	Huma	Oct. 1, 1935
West Hsingan	Kailu	Oct. 1, 1935
	Tapanshang	Mar. 26, 1934
South Hsingan	Tungliao	June 1, 1934
	Wangyehmiao	Mar. 23, 1934
North Hsingan	Hailar	Mar. 23, 1934
	Nalamutu	"
East Hsingan	Puhsi	Mar. 23, 1934
	Puhsi	Mar. 23, 1934

N.B. In addition to the above places, three more were sent to different places in the Hsingan Provinces and one to Chanyu, Lungkiang Province, in 1935.

Plague in 1933

In 1933 Manchoukuo suffered a visitation from bubonic plague which took a toll of 1,546 lives. Mortality was largest at Nungan, Kirin Province and amounted to 490. The localities which were worst hit by the plague are given below:

Table 2. No. of Patients & Mortality

Place	Prov.	Patients	Mortality
Tungliao	Hsingan South	477	362
Kaitung	Lungkiang	13	13
Taonan	Lungkiang	9	9
Chanyu	Lungkiang	28	28
Nungan	Kirin	503	490
Fuyu	Kirin	5	5
Chienan	Kirin	80	65
Changling	Kirin	31	31
Koshan	Lungkiang	1	1
Chienping	Jehol	287	242
Kailu	Hsingan West	1	1
Others	Hsingan West & South	351	299
Total		1,786	1,546

Hygienic administration in the 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. Qua-

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

Japanese Medical Treatment

The Kwantung Government Hospital was established in November, 1907, at Port Arthur, on the site of the former Russian Red Cross Hospital, which was purchased from Russia and utilized for the use of the new hospital. Con-

Table 3. Patients Treated in Leased Territory

	Kwantung Government Hospital	Isolation Hospital at Port Arthur	Isolation Hospital at Dairen	Women's Hospital at Port Arthur	Women's Hospital at Dairen	District Physicians	Total
1911	117,299	—	—	—	—	31,334	148,633
1916	145,823	—	—	—	—	60,656	209,479
1921	136,018	2,783	20,207	8,961	50,086	193,252	411,307
1926	153,830	10,004	34,750	7,180	31,210	136,988	373,962
1929	150,756	5,185	17,221	8,002	25,738	95,945	302,847
1930	174,188	3,662	14,882	6,231	23,339	104,655	326,957
1932	162,775	3,797	13,727	4,476	22,207	131,107	338,089
1933	138,478	3,632	21,227	6,185	26,878	139,422	335,822

S. M. R. Hospitals

The South Manchuria Railway Company maintains an extensive system of medical institutions in Manchoukuo. There are hospitals in Dairen, Shakao, Mukden, Antung, Yingkow, Tashichiao, Wafangtien, Liaoyang, Anshan, Fushun, Tieling, Kaiyuan, Ssuningkai, Kungchuling, Kirin, Penhsihu, and Hsinking along the railway lines, and a hospital at Harbin. Branch hospitals are established in the Manchu quarters of Dairen, Yingkow, and Hsinking, principally for the purpose of extending the benefit of modern medical treatment to the Manchus. Thus altogether

siderable architectural alterations and extensions were made in the past, so as to facilitate different branches of treatment and provide accommodation for 118 in-patients. The Kwantung Government also maintains isolation hospitals at Dairen and Port Arthur for the treatment of patients afflicted with infectious diseases. Each is located on a high, dry hill and has up-to-date equipments. The Hospital at Port Arthur can take care of 100 patients, and that at Dairen 250 patients at one time. In addition to these, there are two women's hospitals, one at Port Arthur and the other at Dairen. Further, to extend medical treatment to the people living in the districts remote from Dairen and Port Arthur in the Leased Territory, the Kwantung Government stations officially appointed public physicians in thirteen towns. The chief function of these public physicians is to participate in sanitary administration, especially in vaccination, and in their spare time they give medical aid to the people. Free medical treatment is extended to poor Manchu patients. To these official physicians, the Government grants a monthly allowance, provides official residences, and furnishes medicine and medical apparatus. The following table shows the number of patients treated in the past by five Government Hospitals and district physicians in the Leased Territory:

eighteen hospitals and six branch hospitals are maintained by the South Manchuria Railway Company, these accommodating about 2,500 in-patients. For the building and equipment of these institutions the Company has expended no less than 14,000,000 yen in the past. The Dairen Hospital is the largest consisting of ten divisions—surgery, gynaecology, ophthalmology, children's clinic, rhino-laryngo-otology, physical treatment, dentistry, and laboratory, which is subdivided into bacteriological, pathological, and chemical sections. Next come the hospitals at Mukden and Fushun, each of which has large modern accommodation. The Mukden Hospital

(attached to the South Manchuria Medical College) has also several divisions each provided with the latest medical appliances, so that the newest inventions or devices are in practical use besides being utilized for classwork at the college.

Other hospitals have also separate divisions according to local requirements. The following table shows the condition of medical treatment during the last twenty-four years:—

Table 4. Number of Patients

	No. of Patients treated			Accounts (Yen)		
	Inpatients	Outpatients	Total	Income	Expenses	Deficit met by Co
1907-08	31,704	230,863	262,272	41,852	185,473	144,131
1912-13	214,917	489,803	704,720	418,834	643,146	224,312
1917-18	438,313	949,013	1,387,326	973,215	1,152,272	179,057
1922-23	462,633	1,226,709	1,689,342	2,309,796	2,979,901	670,105
1927-28	695,432	1,706,295	2,401,727	3,702,898	4,462,218	759,320
1928-29	719,029	1,664,789	2,383,818	3,892,974	4,269,074	376,100
1929-30	742,280	1,632,127	2,374,407	4,042,410	4,240,402	197,992
1930-31	693,805	1,566,234	2,260,039	3,758,270	3,910,304	152,034
1932-33	595,504	1,155,360	1,751,864	2,109,959	1,876,143	*133,816
1933-34	540,457	1,123,189	1,663,646	2,600,637	2,135,961	*464,676

Note: *—Surplus.

In addition to the above, medical officers specially appointed by the South Manchuria Railway Company are stationed in towns and districts in other parts of Manchoukuo and Eastern Inner Mongolia, supervising sanitary work, conducting vaccination, and giving general medical aid to the needy. Medicine is furnished free or at cost. At about ten places within the Railway Zone, far from hospitals, visiting nurses are stationed to extend first aid medical treatment to patients and also to act as midwives for the benefit of the local inhabitants.

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, Russi-

ans and other nationals, as at the end of 1930. 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.

Those who received medical treatment and other aid from the Society in Manchoukuo up to the end of December, 1930, numbered over 1,230,000. The following table shows the number of members of the Society and persons who have received medical treatment in recent years:—

Table 5. Persons Treated by the Red Cross

Year	Members of the Society			Persons who received medical treatment by the Society		
	Japanese	Chinese	Total	Japanese	Chinese	Total
1925	36,771	33,789	70,560	9,258	20,105	29,363
1926	40,389	37,689	78,078	11,797	19,527	28,325
1927	41,749	38,429	80,178	4,902	19,108	24,010
1928	42,180	40,932	83,112	4,151	10,835	14,986
1929	42,534	42,792	85,326	9,430	38,544	47,974
1930	43,072	43,716	86,788	1,466	19,297	20,763

Foreign Medical Institutions.—There are some fifteen medical institutions operated by foreign missions in Manchoukuo, of which the Sheng-ching Hospital established by Dr. Dugald Christie of the Scottish Missionary Society in 1882 is one of the more 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.

Medical Schools

There are five medical schools in Manchoukuo. These are a medical school attached to the Kirin National Hospital, the Harbin Medical School, the Manchu Medical University (founded

in 1919) under the management of the S. M. R. Co., (for particulars see Chapt. on Kwantung Province) the Liaonin Medical school under the management of an English mission, founded in 1910 and the Mukden Tungshan Medical School. The medical school attached to the Kirin National Hospital was formerly known as the Kirin Medical School. In 1935 it enrolled over 90 students and contemplates sending out fifty graduates a year commencing 1937. The Harbin Medical school enrolls a little over 100 students and sends out about 20 a year. The number of graduates of these medical schools are given below:—

Table 6. Number of Graduates of Medical Schools

Name of School	Number of Graduates	Resident in Manchuria
Medical School Attached to Kirin National Hospital	51 (Manchus)	51 (estimate) (1934)
Harbin Medical School	61 (Manchus)	61 (estimate) (1934)
	478 (Japanese)	272 (1935)
	276 (Manchus)	219 (1935)
Manchu Medical University	754	491 (1935)
Mukden Medical School	247 (Manchus)	247 (estimate) (1935)
Liaonin Medical School	279 (Manchus)	279 (estimate) (1935)
Tungshan Medical School	221 (Manchus)	221 (estimate) (1935)
Total	1,613	1,350

Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, and Midwives

The number of medical practitioners, dentists,

midwives, pharmacists, and druggists as at the end of December, 1933 according to the returns of the Department of Civil Administration is as follows:—

Table 7. Number of Physicians, Dentists, Midwives, etc.

Name of Province	Physicians	Dentists	Midwives	Pharmacists	Druggists
Fentien	3,972	125	2,164	441	1,225
Kirin	628	12	13	?	?
Heilungkiang	519	5	66	?	?
Hsinking	148	8	6	9	105
Harbin	595	140	48	117	446
Total	5,862	290	2,297	567	1,776

Prevention of Epidemics

The records of the prevalence of various epidemics referred to above convinced the authorities of the new State of the necessity of international co-operation in preventing epidemics. Thus, in May, 1932 the Government of Manchoukuo opened the first conference of leading health experts of the neighbouring countries, and as a result enacted temporary regulations concerning co-operative prevention of epidemics. Frontier quarantine stations were established at Shanhaikwan and Taheiho, Manchouli. These and similar institutions which had

been in existence since the former regime were caused to take charge of affairs regarding the prevention of epidemics. Then the Government gave a strict order to each province and municipality to see that all classes of people were vaccinated. Besides, they took various measures against the spread of cholera and pest.

On February 24, 1933 Chita city was attacked with typhoid fever of a serious nature, which took a toll of 248 lives in a brief space of sixteen days. On receipt of this terrible report, the authorities of the Hsinking Government despatched a medical corps to the districts affected with an amount of vaccine for 50,000 persons.

On May 15 of the same year it was reported from Vladivostok that eruptive typhus was prevalent there. On the 23rd idem the authorities despatched a medical staff with a preventive for 9,800 persons.

In August a number of cases of the plague were reported from Nungan Hsien and a few other places in Kirin Province. Then some case of the plague were reported from Tungliao of Fengtien Province. The epidemic gradually spread to Heilungkiang and Jehol Provinces and South and West Hsingan Provinces. The authorities conjointly with Japanese medical experts took every measure available to stay the spread of the plague. As a result, the epidemic which had been spreading with virulence, was completely stamped out towards the end of the year. From the outbreak of the disease to its subsidence covering 145 days 1,786 cases were reported and 1546 of them ended

fatally. To stay the spread of the plague 30 quarantine stations involving 104 physicians were established.

Table 8. No. of Hospitals etc. (End of Dec., 1934)

	Govt. Hospital	Public Hospital	Public Physicians	Opium Intermittent Stations	Quarantine Stations
Kirin	2	—	5	1	—
Lungkiang	—	—	8	1	—
Heiho	1	—	1	—	1
Sankiang	—	—	6	—	—
Pinkiang	—	—	8	—	1
Chientao	—	—	1	—	—
Antung	1	1	4	1	1
Fengtien	—	5	4	2	1
Chinchow	1	—	4	1	1
Jehol	1	—	8	1	—
Hsingan	1	1	6	1	1
Hsinking	—	—	—	1	—
Harbin	1	3	—	1	—
Total	8	10	55	10	6

Table 9. Capacity, Staff, etc. of Hospitals

	No. of Beds	Physicians	Pharmacists	Nurses	Others	Out-patients (Daily average)	Total
Kirin Govt. Hospital..	40	8	2	21	11	42	112
Harbin Govt. Hospital	35(*15)	5	1	3	2	11(+16)	30
Chengteh Govt. Hospital	10	2	—	4	2	8	30
Harbin Special Municipal Hospital..	250	13	2	37	2	54	45
Mukden Municipal Hospital	60	7	—	11	5	23	99

Table 10. Aggregated Number of In-patients a Day at Government Hospitals

	Kirin Govt. Hospital			Harbin Govt. Hospital		
	Inpatients	Out-patients	Total	Inpatients	Out-patients	Total
1934:						
July	880	3,448	4,328	107	775	882
Aug.	943	3,625	4,568	109	639	748
Sept.	899	3,283	4,182	298	552	850
Oct.	896	3,434	4,330	267	544	811
Nov.	751	3,342	4,093	382	761	1,143
Dec.	771	2,958	3,729	335	813	1,148
Total	5,140	20,090	25,230	1,498	4,084	5,582
	Chengteh Govt. Hospital			Total		
	Inpatients	Out-patients	Total	In-patients	Out-patients	Grand Total
1934:						
July	—	565	565	987	4,788	5,775
Aug.	—	619	619	1,052	4,883	5,935
Sept.	—	535	537	1,197	4,372	5,569
Oct.	49	566	615	1,212	4,544	5,756
Nov.	100	532	632	1,233	4,635	5,868
Dec.	104	612	716	1,210	4,383	5,593
Total	253	3,431	3,684	6,891	27,605	34,496

Table 11. Aggregated Number of Patients Treated a Day By Public Physicians (Apr.-Dec., 1934)

Provinces	Period	No. of Patients	No. of Patients Per month
Kirin Prov.	25	1,628	65
Heilungkiang Prov.	21	1,217	57
Jehol Prov.	13	1,413	108
Total	86	6,141	71
Fengtien Prov. ..	27 months	1,883	69

Table 12. No. of Patients Treated By Public Physicians By Diseases
(Apr.-Dec., 1934)

	Fengtien Prov.	Kirin Prov.	Heilungkiang Prov.	Jehol Prov.	Total	% to Total
Diseases of the eye	73	89	37	81	280	4.6
Diseases of the ear	63	73	24	35	195	3.2
Diseases of the respira- tory organs	141	115	56	96	408	6.6
Diseases of the digestive organs	314	226	143	233	915	14.9
Diseases of the skin	226	151	79	168	624	10.1
Wounds	201	104	85	88	478	7.8
Infectious Diseases	474	603	544	355	1,976	32.1
Others	392	267	249	357	1,265	20.7
Total	1,883	1,628	1,217	1,418	6,141	100.0

Table 13. No. of Patients Suffering from Infectious Diseases, Treated By Public Physicians
(Apr.-Dec., 1934)

	Fengtien	Kirin	Heilungkiang	Jehol	Total	% to Total
Tuberculosis of respiratory organs	45	48	16	21	130	6.6
Venereal diseases	86	137	62	64	349	18.1
Gonorrhoea	105	81	49	51	286	14.5
Dysentery	35	39	33	45	152	5.9
Influenza	55	52	41	27	175	8.9
Trachoma	80	112	226	54	472	24.1
Others	68	134	117	93	412	21.9
Total	474	603	544	355	1,976	100.0

Table 14. Foreign Hospitals

	Location	Nationality
Christian Free Hospital	Hsinking	British
Hsinking Christian Hospital for Women	Hsinking	"
Hsinking Free Hospital	Hsinking	French
Christian Hospital for Women	Chinchow	British
Liaoyang Hospital for Women	Liaoyang	"
British Hospital	Hailung	"
Puai Hospital	Hsinminfu	"
Weimei Hospital	Hsinminfu	"
Free Hospital of Tiehling Christian Church	Tiehling	"
Kaiyuan Christian Church Hospital	Kaiyuan	"
Fakumen Christian Church Hospital	Fakumen	"
Kirin Anglican Church Hospital	Kirin	"
Antung Danish Hospital	Antung	Danish
Hsishan Hospital	Hsiuyenhshiencheng	"
Chenghonan Hospital	Chenghonan	British
Tsichang Hospital	Lungtsingsun	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 the 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 Licensed 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. The number of the licensed opium traders as in December, 1934 was as follows:—

Table 15. Number of Licensed Opium Traders

Jurisdiction	Number Licensed
Government of Fengtien Province ..	489
Government of Kirin Province	276
Government of Heilungkiang Province ..	161
Government of Jehol Province	219
Harbin Police Office	59
North Manchuria Special District Office	30
Metropolitan Police Board	48
Total	1,282

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:—

Table 16. Issue of Opium Smoking Certificates By Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Number
Fengtien Province	12,106
Kirin Province	10,888
Heilungkiang Province	9,296
Metropolitan Police Board	3,615
Harbin Police Office	2,253
North Manchuria Special Districts ..	379
Total	38,537

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. The area under poppy heads was 318,000 se in 1933 and 1,068,100 se in 1934.

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 simultaneously established opium infirmaries 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-third 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 17. No. of Opium Addicts at Opium Infirmaries

	No. of Beds	Entering	Leaving	Remaining
Hsinking	50	399	353	46
Kirin	35	623	549	74
Mukden	100	1,244	1,148	96
Chengteh	35	146	137	9
Tsitsihar	35	86	86	—
Harbin	35	630	598	32
Manchouli	10	63	57	6
Antung	10	96	96	—
Yinkow	10	112	7	6
Shanhaikwan ..	10	13	7	6
Total	330	3,412	3,130	282

References: Table 1—Official Bulletin of the Manchoukuo Govt. Table 2 & 5-17—Annual Report of the Civil Department of Manchoukuo, 1935. Table 3—Mai-Nichi Nenkan, 1934. Table 4—Researches of S. M. R. Table 5—The Red Cross Society of Japan.

CHAPTER XXIV

KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY

Position—120° 58' & 123° 13' E.L. and 39° 01' and 39° 34' N.L.

Area—3,462 square miles, including 40 adjoining islands.

Lease—To extend till 1997 by Sino-Japanese Treaty of May, 1915.

The Kwantung Leased Territory consists of that region in Manchuria over which Russia obtained jurisdiction from China prior to the Russo-Japanese war. Following the war and by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty Russia transferred and assigned to Japan, with the consent of China, the lease of the region and her vested rights therein. By virtue of a treaty concluded in May, 1915 between Japan and China, the former secured the right to extend the lease of the Kwantung Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone to 99 years (until 1997). The founding of Manchoukuo in 1932 has altered considerably Japan's position in the Leased Territory.

Administration

A general reorganization of the administrative system of the Kwantung Leased Territory was undertaken after the birth of Manchoukuo. The four separate Japanese administrative organs, namely, the Kwantung Government, the Kwantung Army, the Consulates and the South Manchuria Railway Company were united under one head and the whole administration was entrusted to a figure vested with the powers of the Commander of the Kwantung Army and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo. This important position was held at the time of writing by General Kenkichi Uyeda, who succeeded General Jiro Minami.

In December 1934 certain minor change were made to the administrative system. The Kwantung Government was replaced by the Kwantung Bureau and subordinated under the Japanese Embassy. Matters relating to Kwantung Province are managed by the newly created Kwantung Provincial Office which is under the supervision of the Kwantung Bureau. (For diagrammatic chart refer to Chapter IV Administration.)

Military Affairs

Army

On September, 1, 1906 in Port Arthur there was established the Kwantung Government consisting of two departments, namely, Civil and Military. The latter had been taking charge of general military affairs in the districts under the jurisdiction of the Kwantung Government in accordance with the Army Regulations newly promulgated until April, 1919 when the military government was separated from the civil government by the abolition of the organization of the Kwantung Military Government and the establishment of the organization of the Kwantung Government and the enactment of regulations governing the Kwantung Army Headquarters.

The Japanese garrisons in Manchuria consist of the Manchurian Stationary Division, the Independent Garrisons, the Port Arthur Heavy Artillery Battalions, Kwantung Gendarmes. The Divisional Headquarters were placed at Liaoyang and various corps in principal towns along the S.M.R. lines. Since the Manchurian incident in 1931, these garrisons have been increased to some extent in order to maintain the peace and order of Manchoukuo.

The Independent Garrisons were organized in July, 1909 when six battalions were formed for the defence of the S.M.R. with the Headquarters at Kungchuling. Later, as a result of retrenchment, it was decided to withdraw all of these garrisons at three different times, namely, two battalions south of Liaoyang at the end of 1922-23, two battalions west of Tieling at the end of 1923-24 and the remaining two battalions south of Changchun at the end of 1924-25. The first withdrawal was effected at the time scheduled and the posts vacated were partly filled by contingents from the Stationary Division. But the withdrawal of the remaining battalions was suspended by reason of the necessity of maintaining the peace and order of the districts affected. In September, 1929 these Independent Guards were reinforced by two battalions, making a total of six battalions. In 1933 they were again reinforced to some extent.

The Port Arthur Heavy Artillery Corps were

stationed at the port simultaneously with the fall of the fortress on the occasion of the Russo-Japanese War. As for the Kwantung Gendarmes Corps, they were organized after the termination of the Russo-Japanese War with the Headquarters at Port Arthur and squads at various points along the railway lines. As a result of the reorganization of the Gendarmes Corps in June, 1932, the Headquarters were placed at Mukden and branches at Mukden, Jehol, Hsinking, Harbin and Tsitsihar and squads at important points south of Harbin to deal with gendarmes and police affairs. When they are under the direction of the Governor of Kwantung Province in South Manchuria the gendarmes are to be charged with administrative police and judicial police and the duties as provided for by Art. 2, the Gendarmes Act.

Navy

The origin of the Japanese naval equipments at Port Arthur dates back to February 6, 1905, or about a month after the surrender of the fortress in the Russo-Japanese War, when the Port Arthur Admiralty was opened. On March 15, 1914 the Port Arthur Admiralty was abolished and the Port Arthur Naval Port Department was established in its place. On November 30, 1922 the Port Arthur Naval Port Department was discontinued. On April 1, 1925 the Port Arthur Defence Squadron, which was instituted on April 1, 1913, was abolished leaving the Wireless Telegraph Corps alone in being. On April 20, 1933 the Port Arthur Naval Port Department was again instituted. At present the Port Arthur Naval Port Department comprises the Headquarters, the Port Affairs Department and the Hospital. Attached thereto are one light cruiser, a flotilla (consisting of four second class destroyers) and a wireless telegraph station. The duties of the Port Arthur Naval Port Department consist in guarding the coasts of Kwantung Province, and protecting the life and property of the Japanese residents in Manchoukuo and North China and trade, navigation and fishery rights.

On April 1, 1933 the Manchou Naval Station was established at Hsinking by the Imperial Japanese Navy to take up the duties of guarding the river and sea coasts of Manchoukuo.

Police

The Japanese police administration in South Manchuria was inaugurated when the region was under military occupation during and after the Russo-Japanese War. But simultaneously with the establishment of the Government of the

Kwantung Leased Territory in 1906, the police administration was limited to the Leased Territory and the Japanese railway zone. A police director-general acted under the control of the Governor. During the European War, the need for more effective maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria being felt, gendarme officers of the Army corps acted ex-officio in important police posts. When the Governor-General in 1919 was replaced by the Civil Governor of Kwantung, all important police officials again became civil appointees.

Courts of Justice

By Imperial Ordinance No. 198, promulgated on July 31, 1906, the courts of justice were established under the direct control of the Governor-General to handle all civil and criminal cases, irrespective of nationality in the peninsula. This was a two-trial system, which was later modified to the three-trial system, the same as in Japan proper. Although the courts consists of a High Court and a Local Court, the High Court is divided into the Cassation Department and Appeal Department. At first the administration of justice was based partly upon local laws and usages, but since 1909 the laws of Japan have been applied in general. Chinese usages, however, are often observed in cases relating to the family, succession, bankruptcy, criminal and other actions.

Judicial cases within the South Manchuria Railway Zone are under consular jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of extraterritoriality of the Sino-Japanese Treaty. But appeal or cassation cases come before the High Court in the Kwantung Territory.

FINANCE

The expenditures of the Kwantung Government were from the time of the occupation of the province by Japanese forces in 1905 defrayed out of the extraordinary war fund. Upon the closing of the special account for that fund at the end of March, 1908, however, the annual expenditure of the Government was placed under a special account, the principle of which is to defray the expenses of the Government with its revenue and at first to make good any deficit that may occur by means of a subvention from the National Treasury, with the object of ultimately placing the local finance on an independent footing.

Further, the administrative expenses required for the local organizations of the provinces which make it their object directly to promote

the peace, welfare, and happiness of the local population, are to be directly defrayed out of the local revenue so as to impress vividly upon the local population the close connection existing between the benefits they enjoy and the burden they must bear therefor. With this end in view, regulations respecting the local expenses of Kwantung Province, apart from the

special account for the Kwantung Government, were issued, whereby the expenses for the keeping of accounts, education, sanitation, encouragement of industry, building and engineering, relief work, and constructions are to be paid directly with the local revenue accruing from business and miscellaneous taxes.

Table 1. Annual Revenue and Expenditure

Ordinary:	Revenue (in unit of yen)				
	1932-33 (Settled)	1933-34 (Settled)	1934-35 (Settled)	1935-36 (Budget)	1936-37 (Budget)
Taxes	2,344,976	6,055,041	5,918,058	5,561,980	6,682,602
Receipts from Government undertaking and properties ...	14,405,988	14,406,042	12,448,720	9,968,654	10,520,332
Stamp receipts	651,172	1,350,303	1,171,432	602,281	782,685
Miscellaneous receipts	525,306	711,392	634,620	666,235	700,301
Total	17,927,442	22,522,779	20,172,830	16,799,150	18,685,920
Extraordinary:					
Proceeds of sale of State property	428,101	582,231	820,226	446,314	759,465
Surplus of the preceding year transferred	3,729,526	7,175,399	14,172,432	5,005,311	7,818,132
National Treasury grants	4,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000	1,947,412	1,000,000
Receipts from the issue of public loans	4,027,796	3,183,935	4,962	—	—
Total	12,185,607	16,951,702	18,997,620	24,828,187	10,103,873
Grand total	30,113,049	39,474,482	39,170,450	41,627,337	28,789,793
	Expenditure (in unit of yen)				
Ordinary:	1932-33 (Settled)	1933-34 (Settled)	1934-35 (Settled)	1935-36 (Budget)	1936-37 (Budget)
Kwantung Bureau	1,460,912	1,452,439	1,492,922	1,805,810	2,056,436
Courts and Prisons	476,915	508,477	551,386	511,147	519,381
Police	4,035,169	3,966,676	4,142,300	4,432,695	4,593,990
Education	1,915,637	1,946,516	2,041,304	2,251,420	2,534,054
Communications	5,075,076	4,384,632	2,909,316	3,022,626	3,275,501
Marine Bureau	150,388	161,040	180,278	184,814	191,801
Hospitals	108,760	108,183	124,031	131,828	131,823
Other expenses	2,948,672	3,706,087	4,314,648	4,499,989	6,107,161
Reserves	—	—	—	300,000	450,000
Total	16,171,528	16,234,050	15,756,185	17,140,329	19,860,152
Extraordinary:					
Undertakings	1,471,832	1,661,785	1,570,873	2,036,103	2,826,514
Special guards	213,293	191,137	204,870	226,823	238,598
Subsidies	1,796,946	3,206,826	1,484,504	2,118,980	1,326,572
Manchuria Incident	3,125,883	2,450,965	3,309,189	2,909,468	2,919,237
Total incl. others	6,766,122	9,068,000	6,903,281	7,687,858	10,542,462
Grand total	22,937,649	25,302,050	22,659,467	24,828,187	28,789,793

Education and Religion

Education in Kwantung Province and the S.M.R. zone may be roughly divided into two systems, namely, the education of Japanese and the education of Manchous. As for the management of educational institutions, those in Kwantung Province are under the management of the Kwantung Government and those in the S.M.R.

Zone are all under the management of the S.M.R. Co., with the exception of a small number of private institutions of learning.

Education of Japanese

Primary School Education.—The situation in primary school education in Kwantung Province and the S.M.R. Zone may be seen from the table appended:—

Table 2. Condition of Primary Schools
(May 1, 1934)

	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils		
				Ordinary Course	Higher Course	Total
Kwantung Province	23	412	587	18,478	1,665	20,143
S.M.R. Zone	39	412	621	22,019	2,158	23,177

Middle School Education.—In Kwantung Province there are now four middle schools enrolling 2,887 students. In the S.M.R. Zone there are five middle schools with a total enrolment of 2,344 students.

As for female education, as on May 1, 1934 there were in Kwantung Province four girls' high schools, two of them being under government, one municipal and one private management. The number of their students was reckoned at 2,893. In the S.M.R. Zone there were five girls' high schools involving 2,351 students. They are all under the management of the S.M.R. Co. Besides, there were two girls' schools for household management in Kwantung Province and 13 in the S.M.R. Zone comprising 722 students.

Industrial Education.—Industrial education is left in the hands of the S.M.R. Co., and other public and private organizations. They are the Dairen Commercial School, the Girls' Commercial School and the Mukden Commercial School established by the Manchou Branch of the Tokyo Kyokai and the Hsinking Commercial School by the S.M.R. Co., and the Dairen Municipal Industrial School by the Dairen Municipality. The number of the students of these five schools as on May 1, 1934 stood at 2,848.

Deaf and Dumb Education.—In Kwantung Province there is one deaf and dumb school comprising 12 teachers and 57 students.

Kindergarten Education.—In Kwantung Province and the S.M.R. Zone there are altogether 46 kindergartens with over 3,600 children.

Education of Manchous

Principal primary schools consist of Kwantung Province Public Schools, S.M.R. Zone Public Schools and Kwantung Province Ordinary Schools. As on May 1, 1934 the number of the first named schools was 11 enrolling 12,714 pupils, that of the second named schools 11 involving 4,951 pupils and that of the last named schools 114 representing 31,737 pupils. The last named schools were originally primitive institutions akin to those which existed in Japan before the Restoration of Meiji. These have been improved and reformed by the Kwantung Government. All the teachers of these schools are the natives, while those of the former two kinds of schools are Japanese.

Middle School Education.—For the academic education of Manchous there are now two institutions, namely, the Middle School Department of the Port Arthur Higher Public School in Kwantung Province and the Mukden South Manchuria Middle School in the S.M.R. Zone.

Industrial Education.—Having regard to an important bearing which industrial education has on the opening and development of Kwantung Province and the S.M.R. Zone, the Kwantung Government has made fitting provisions for this line of education in accordance with the condition of the districts and the state of the life of the inhabitants. There are two industrial schools, namely, the Dairen Commercial School and the Chinchou Agricultural School. They were both established by the Kwantung Government in 1923. As at the end of 1934 the number of the students of these two schools stood at 260.

Normal School Education.—The Normal Education Department of the Port Arthur Higher Public School is the only institution where normal school education is given.

Special Collegiate Education

Ever since its inauguration, the Kwantung Government has done everything possible to promote a special collegiate education in view of the fact that this line of education is necessary in order to secure the co-prosperity of the Japanese and Manchous and cement the bonds of their friendship. At present there are two special collegiate institutions. These are the South Manchuria Technical College and the Harbin College, which are both chiefly intended to educate Japanese. The South Manchuria Technical College consists of a three year course comprising constructional engineering and mechanical engineering. It was founded in 1922 and enrolled 257 students as in January, 1934.

Established in 1920, the Harbin College is under the management of the Russo-Japanese Society. It consists of a three year course comprising the Russian language and commercial subjects.

University Education

Establishment of a University in Manchuria.—Europe and America have for many years done

much in the way of university education in China. As early as 1916 there were all over China as many as 43 colleges and universities under European and American management enrolling 13,576 Chinese students. There are no accurate data to verify the recent situation in this direction, but it may be presumed that the number of these institutions has since doubled. Compared with this, provisions so far made by Japan in China are very poor. There had been not even a single university under Japanese management in not only China Proper but in Manchuria as well until in 1922 the Port Arthur Technical University and the Manchou Medical University were established. The former university was opened in April, 1926. The university course enrolled 136 Japanese and 19 Manchou and Chinese Students and the Preparatory Course 197 Japanese and 25 Manchous on May 1, 1934. The Manchou Medical University was opened in April, 1925. As on May 1, 1934 the University Course enrolled 252 Japanese and 27 Manchou and Chinese students and the Preparatory Course 198 Japanese and 39 Manchou and Chinese students.

Supplementary Education

Besides the educational institutions enumerated above, there are no small number of schools for supplementary education, vocational education, linguistic education, etc. Excepting over 30 industrial supplementary schools run by the S.M.R. Co., all these schools are under private management. Most of them are subsidized by the Kwantung Government, or the Dairen Municipality, or the S.M.R. Co.

Social Education

It is only a little over twenty years since the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone were brought under Japanese administration. Therefore, social educational facilities provided in these regions have still a great deal of leeway to make up as they are myriad in form and quite extensive in scope. Below are given leading establishments in this line in Kwantung Province and the S.M.R. Zone:—

Museum.—The Museum, which is under the management of the Kwantung Government, is situated at Port Arthur. It consists of two halls, or the Main Hall and the War Memorial Hall. It displays a large collection of things relating to the civilization of Manchuria, Mongolia and China in various stages of their history. They furnish valuable references to students of science, fine arts and the economic resources of the country. The exhibits are divided into

six departments, namely, customs, fauna, flora, mineral products, archaeology and articles of reference. In all about eighty-five thousand objects have been collected from Manchuria, Mongolia, China Proper and Japan Proper.

In the War Memorial Hall relics of the battle of Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War are put on view. Attached to the Museum are a botanical garden and a zoological garden.

Libraries.—There are three libraries one each at Port Arthur, Mukden and Dairen. Managed by the Kwantung Government and the S.M.R. Co., they are intended chiefly to help Manchous acquire new sources of knowledge, promote their study passion and elevate their taste. Besides, there are small-scale libraries at important points along the S.M.R. lines.

The Research Institute of Physical Education.—This institute was opened in April, 1927. It is intended to investigate and guide the study of general physical culture. It has under its supervision a stadium, (including base-ball grounds) and a pool covering an area of about 10,000 tsubo at Port Arthur and a stadium, (including base-ball grounds) and a pool covering an area of about 10,000 tsubo at Dairen.

Young Men's Training Institution.—Young Men's Training Institutions in Kwantung Province and the S.M.R. Zone were opened on July 1, 1927 or after. One at Port Arthur and four at Dairen are under the management of the Kwantung Government. Those which are under the management of the S.M.R. Co., thirteen in number, are along the railway lines. They have a total enrolment of 1,900 students.

Boy Scouts.—As at the end of 1934 there were twenty-one boy scouts including Red Cross Boy Scouts with a total membership of 3,525.

Religions

Principal religions in Kwantung Province, the S.M.R. Zone and the districts under consular jurisdiction are Shintoism, Buddhism, Christianity, Taoism, Mohammedanism, Confucianism, Lamaism. At the end of 1933 there were 285,829 followers of these seven religions including other forms of belief, their preachers numbering 1,267. The total number of temples and shrines, churches and other meeting-places as at the end of 1933 was 775.

Agriculture

Area and Population.—The area of arable land as at the end of 1933 was 1,798,703 tsubo in paddy fields and 600,956,724 tsubo in upland farms, totalling 602,755,427 tsubo. The farming population at the end of 1933 was 191,180 (com-

prising the farmers and their families) representing 49,152 households. Of this number of the farming population 190,544 were Manchous and 636 Japanese. Of this number of households, 48,874 represented Manchous and 278 Japanese. As for those people who carry on farming as a subsidiary industry, their population as at the end of 1933 was 43,933 representing 14,468 households. Of this number of farmers, 43,792 were Manchous representing 12,383 households and 211 Japanese 85 households.

Principal Crops.—The principal crops of Kwantung Province are maize, groundnuts, kaoliang, millet, beans, etc.

The cultivation of groundnuts was one of the fresh agricultural undertakings encouraged by the Kwantung Government ever since its inauguration. It has made such marvellous developments in recent years that the annual crop exceeds 1,000,000 koku. They are exported to Europe and America, South China and Japan. The output of these staple farm products in 1933 was as follows:—Maize 1,081,594 koku; Kaoliang 232,063 koku; Millet 197,980 koku; Groundnuts 1,305,216 koku.

Of the vegetable production, the Chinese rape, turnips, sweet potatoes, cucumber and stone-leaf occupy the major portion of the yields which aggregated 181,376,101 kin in 1933.

Principal fruits produced in the Kwantung Leased Territory and in the regions outside the Leased Territory in the S.M.R. Zone are grapes, peaches, apples, pears, cherries, etc. The total amount of their harvest in 1933 was 21,180,030 kin.

Besides, there are what are generally known as special crops. These are raw cotton, castor seeds, sesame seeds, tobacco and others. Their total crops in 1933 stood at 2,036,341 kin.

Sericulture

Sericulture was first introduced into Manchuria by Shantung immigrants more than a hundred years ago, but the industry was quite insignificant until Japanese intervention. In 1908 the Japanese authorities first imported silkworm eggs from Japan and carried out necessary sericulture experiments. As a result, the Kwantung Leased Territory was found suitable in both climate and soil for the industry. The Government continually encourages its development, among both Japanese and native farmers. The area under mulberry trees in 1933 was 247.21 cho in the Leased Territory and 29.75 cho outside the Leased Territory, totalling 276.96 cho. The crop of spring cocoons in both regions for the year under review was 340.22 koku and that

of autumn cocoons 265.21 koku. The crop of wild cocoons was 989.80 koku.

Forestry

As soon as it was established, the Kwantung Government gave attention to reforestation. As an initial step, nursery farms were established at Port Arthur, Dairen and Chinchou. They cover an area of over 55 cho-bu and produced 3,906,129 saplings in 1933.

The Government have taken and are taking every measure available to encourage afforestation. The area of forests and hills in Kwantung Province as at the end of 1934 stood at 101,526 chobu. It shows a decrease of 262 chobu in comparison with the previous year. Of that total area of forests, 74,176 chobu represents Government forests inclusive of those for military use and the rest, or 27,350 chobu private forests. The area under afforestation at the end of 1934 is reckoned at 80,588 chobu, approximately, of which 11,720 chobu was government owned, 19,574 chobu public owned, and 49,293 private owned.

Live-stock Farming

Varieties of Live-stock.—The varieties of live-stock in Kwantung Province comprise horses, cattle, sheep, swines, mules and donkeys. The live-stock in Manchuria had been small of stature and not fine in general qualities. Therefore, since 1915 the Kwantung Government have done everything possible to effect improvements in these animals. Special pains have been taken to improve the breeding of horses in the following ways:—

(1) In 1926 the Kwantung Experimental Stud Farm was established at Chinchou, where cross-breeding between Mongolian mares and 40 stallions of foreign origin which were raised in Japan, is carried on, (2) these stallions are separated and sent out every year to 19 breeding sub-stations at different local centres for cross-breeding with native mares, (3) at the local establishments a private live-stock breeding association or an agricultural association has been organized in each Civil Administration Office district for the encouragement of better horse-breeding, (4) in 1923 the Government gave official approval to the Dairen Jockey Club and has been encouraging horse-racing to create general public interest in horses and to stimulate the raising of finer mares.

The South Manchuria Railway Company has carried on successfully experiments for the im-

provement of sheep and hog-raising at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Kungchuling, by crossing a superior Merino breed imported from abroad with the native Mongolian, and similarly a superior Berkshire breed with the native hogs.

The number of live-stock in the districts under the jurisdiction of the Kwantung Government is given in the table below:—

Table 3. No. of Live-stock in Kwantung Government District (1933)

	Leased Territory	S.M.R. Zone	Total
Cattle	23,126	1,598	24,724
Horses	7,134	3,633	10,767
Donkeys	24,311	1,086	25,398
Mules	26,006	1,545	27,551
Goats	5,436	98	5,534
Sheep	1,100	1,958	3,058
Swine	131,829	9,803	141,632
Fowls	318,347	41,917	360,264

Dairen Customs of Manchoukuo

In accordance with an Agreement concluded in June, 1907, between Japan and China regarding the establishment of a maritime customs-house at Dairen, it was decided to make the whole of the leased province of Kwantung a free zone, that is to say, goods brought by sea to Dairen are subject to import duties only when they cross the boundary of the leased territory into China, and those coming from China into the leased territory pay export duties only when they are exported from Dairen. For the collection of these import and export duties a customs-house under the control of the Chinese Government was established at Dairen and opened on July 1st, 1907.

In March, 1932, however, Manchoukuo became an independent state and was formally recognized by Japan on September 15, 1932. Since the foundation of the new state, it has had charge of the collection of the customs duties and dues at the Dairen Customs. Generally speaking, the manner of levying rates and charges is practically the same now as at the time of the Chinese Customs except that the Chinese trade is treated as foreign trade.

Table 4. No. of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Offices, etc.

Fiscal year	Communica-tions offices	Savings office	Post offices	Post branch offices	Wireless			Post agencies	Telegraph agencies	Wireless		Total
					Post stations	Telegraph stations	exchange offices			Telegraph agencies	Telephone agencies	
1923-24	1	—	42	11	7	3	2	145	84	1	13	309
1924-25	1	—	40	7	12	3	2	141	85	5	17	313
1925-26	1	—	40	8	16	3	2	140	88	8	18	324
1926-27	1	—	40	8	16	3	2	146	90	11	20	337
1927-28	1	—	41	8	17	3	3	150	97	16	19	335
1928-29	1	—	42	9	18	4	3	149	97	21	22	366

COMMUNICATION SYSTEM IN KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY

The communication system, post and telegraph, in the Kwantung Leased Territory is under the control of the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company, a joint Manchoukuo-Japan corporation established in 1933. The communication system in South Manchuria, wherein is located the Kwantung Leased Territory, was first established by the Japanese military authorities during the Russo-Japanese war (1904—5). Soon after the establishment of the Government-General of Kwantung, the system was transferred to its communication Bureau established in Dairen, the Chief of Bureau taking charge of affairs relating to post, telegraph, the telephone principally in the Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone.

Mails between Manchuria and Japan were originally carried by steamer twice a week, but this was increased to a daily service by land route, when the Antung-Mukden Railway was brought into connection with the Chosen Government Railway in June, 1912. This was further increased to twice a day service in August, 1918. The international mail conveying service between South Manchuria and Europe by the Siberian route was inaugurated in 1908, but was suspended for several years after September, 1919, owing to political disturbances in Russia; again suspended for six months in 1919 during the Sino-Soviet dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway question, and for a third time during the Harbin disturbance in 1932 (from January to February).

The postal services conducted by the Communications Bureau outside the Railway Zone, in Hsinmintun, Kirin and other districts, were transferred in 1922 to the postal system of the Chinese Government as a result of the Washington Conference.

The progress made in the postal and other communication systems in the Kwantung Leased Territory and the Railway Zone under Japanese rule may be seen from the following tables:—

Fiscal year	Communica-tions offices	Savings office	Post offices	Post branch offices	Wireless Tele-phone			Post agencies	Wireless Telephone			Total
					Post stations	Telegraph stations	exchange offices		Telegraph agencies	Telegraph agencies	Telephone agencies	
1929-30	1	—	42	8	20	4	3	150	100	34	22	384
1930-31	1	—	43	7	22	4	3	151	100	34	22	388
1931-32	1	—	43	9	22	4	3	149	100	37	22	391
1932-33	1	—	44	9	22	4	3	151	102	38	25	399
1933-34	1	2	44	10	22	—	—	145	—	—	—	225

Table 5. Mail Lines Classified (in Li)

Fiscal year	Road		Railway		Waterway	
	Length	Extension length	Length	Extension length	Length	Extension length
	1907	103	167	705	2,167	—
1912	71	48,942	691	1,067,820	580	72,732
1916	50	53,338	681	1,210,612	580	101,520
1921	144	43,257	1,038	1,401,006	1,123	211,080
1926	21	142	695	6,374	1,945	2,873
1927	20	110	1,365	5,876	1,875	2,899
1928	20	111	1,365	5,876	1,875	2,899
1929	22	112	1,368	5,880	1,875	2,725
1930	20	113	1,377	6,251	1,875	2,713
1931	22	84	1,377	6,313	1,875	2,818
1932	165	585	1,472	4,201	1,875	2,818
1933	162	598	1,274	3,715	1,875	2,818

Table 6. Mail Matters

Fiscal year	Ordinary			Parcels		
	Despatched	Arrived	Total	Despatched	Arrived	Total
	1906-07	12,821,242	12,014,613	25,835,855	52,941	146,072
1912-13	13,182,814	16,636,493	29,819,307	167,882	346,804	514,686
1916-17	18,650,218	22,191,108	40,841,326	233,574	484,580	728,154
1921-22	45,261,990	50,470,004	95,731,994	396,993	827,118	1,224,111
1926-27	41,656,134	48,410,573	90,066,707	334,681	739,941	1,074,622
1927-28	49,949,128	54,043,850	103,992,978	346,931	799,612	1,146,543
1928-29	57,559,461	61,491,136	119,050,597	390,306	933,988	1,324,294
1929-30	56,765,242	63,026,517	119,791,759	421,203	1,096,339	1,517,602
1930-31	56,316,492	63,061,800	119,378,292	421,275	1,070,906	1,492,181
1931-32	63,702,055	69,153,727	132,855,782	437,698	1,124,004	1,561,702
1932-33	110,837,677	112,102,501	222,942,178	1,044,377	2,800,756	3,845,133
1933-34	146,108,961	117,691,602	263,800,563	785,402	2,156,760	2,942,162

Table 7. Length of Telegraph Lines

Fiscal Year	Aerial Lines (Li)					Underground Lines (Li)			Submarine (Sea miles)		
	Bare		Cable			Routes	Lines	Cores	Routes	Lines	Cores
	Routes	Lines	Routes	Lines	Cores						
1903	353	1,681	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	35	35
1912	238	1,114	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	1
1916	238	1,528	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1
1921	226	1,973	3	3	182	0	0	1	1	1	2
1926	220	2,075	6	10	181	0	0	7	1	1	2
1927	226	2,072	6	9	176	0	0	7	1	1	2
1928	290	2,223	9	9	248	0	0	7	1	1	2
1929	302	2,234	9	9	264	0.15	0.15	7.5	1	1	2
1930	305	2,259	9	10	228	0.27	0.45	9.7	1	1	2
1931	307	2,533	9	10	228	0.32	0.55	12.5	1	1	2
1932	300	2,893	8	9	243	1.74	1.98	24.2	1	1	3
1933	243	2,811	6	7	190	2.00	2.03	24.2	1.485	1.485	6.744

Table 8. No. of Telegrams dealt with at Telegraph Offices

Fiscal year	Despatched			Arrived			Transit
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	
1912-13	816,980	34,194	896,174	796,681	36,239	822,920	1,168,171
1916-17	1,246,656	72,944	1,321,600	1,171,954	80,188	1,252,142	1,566,893
1921-22	2,205,402	126,987	2,332,389	2,105,766	117,271	2,223,068	2,571,442

Fiscal year	Despatched			Arrived			Transit
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	
1926-27	1,811,396	211,665	2,023,068	1,734,457	208,850	1,943,310	2,249,000
1927-28	1,849,113	218,355	2,067,468	1,758,276	217,681	1,975,957	2,227,021
1928-29	1,961,342	219,978	2,181,320	1,872,991	224,006	2,096,997	2,334,955
1929-30	1,937,223	217,294	2,154,517	1,842,755	230,232	2,072,987	2,353,412
1930-31	1,768,057	198,434	1,966,491	1,698,800	208,155	1,906,955	2,161,982
1931-32	1,932,102	234,107	2,166,209	1,817,460	245,172	2,062,632	2,411,344
1932-33	2,602,387	336,692	2,939,079	2,428,881	338,147	2,767,028	3,726,307
1933-34	2,994,304	320,332	3,314,636	2,757,717	338,149	3,095,866	4,324,269

Table 9. Length of Telephone Lines

Fiscal Year	Aerial (Li)						Underground Lines (Li)		
	Bare		Cable			Routes	Lines	Cores	
	Routes	Lines	Routes	Lines	Cores				
1906	184	704	0	16	61	—	—	—	
1912	316	2,585	9	20	1,899	1	1	476	
1916	337	2,851	11	21	2,836	1	2	1,089	
1921	402	5,136	34	65	8,902	1	4	3,211	
1926	476	5,916	57	84	10,842	2	6	6,157	
1927	520	5,994	58	90	11,744	2	7	7,491	
1928	546	6,992	62	92	11,710	3	12	9,419	
1929	556	7,288	76	106	12,833	3	12	10,713	
1930	592	7,321	70	103	13,506	4	10	11,141	
1931	602	7,511	73	156	14,088	5	11	11,090	
1932	603	7,992	79	116	14,963	5	11	11,235	
1933	528	7,985	43	125	15,897	6	12	12,269	

Table 10. No. of Telephone Subscriptions & Messages

Fiscal year	Subscription			No. of Messages		
	No. of subscribers	No. of telephones	No. of public telephones	Urban	Suburban	Total
1906-07	785	785	—	1,948,871	105,100	79,350,210
1912-13	3,630	3,836	42	20,152,027	220,448	20,372,475
1916-17	4,976	5,434	58	26,907,685	369,756	27,277,441
1921-22	11,155	14,318	74	55,293,251	791,931	56,085,185
1926-27	14,816	18,069	99	110,644,377	1,106,559	111,750,936
1927-28	15,484	18,820	106	118,420,063	1,284,843	119,704,906
1928-29	16,407	20,054	117	138,272,432	1,515,854	130,788,286
1929-30	19,158	21,918	121	151,834,855	1,255,449	153,090,304
1930-31	19,460	22,432	120	168,859,148	969,379	169,828,527
1931-32	19,632	22,091	121	176,574,772	948,643	177,523,415
1932-33	21,255	24,722	123	295,272,612	1,257,101	296,529,713
1933-34	23,237	39,682	130	325,736,694	1,355,670	327,092,364

Note:—For particulars of trade, industry, communications, transportation, etc., in the Leased Territory of Kwantung Province and the S.M.R. Zone, refer to the Chapters under the respective items.

References: Table 1—Toyo Keizai Nenkan (The Oriental Economist Year Book), 1936. Tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10—Kwanto Kyoku Yoran (Outline of the Kwantung Bureau), 1935.

CHAPTER XXV

PRINCIPAL CITIES

(Including Kwantung Leased Territory and 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 kilometres north of Dairen. The total area of the city, composed of the walled town, the mart, the S.M.R. Zone and Kuanchengtzu, is put at 21 square kilometres. After the completion, however, of the official city reconstruction programme, its area will be just 200 square kilometres.

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 the city was returned at 201,293 as at the end of June, 1934, comprising 36,887 households. The official census taken at the end of July, 1935 revealed that the total number of people within the S.M.R. Zone was 62,375 comprising 10,866 households and including 33,340 Japanese nationals.

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.

Principal official institutions: (Manchoukuo side)... Imperial Palace, Privy Council, Legislative Council (Yuan), Council of State Affairs, Supervisory Council, Supreme Court, Supreme

Procuratorate, High Court, High Procure, State Secretariat, General Affairs Board, Bureau of Legislation, Department of Mongolia Administration, Department of Civil Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs, Department of Defence, Department of Finance, Department of Industry, Department of Communications, Department of Justice, Department of Education, Central Bank of Manchou. (Japanese side)... Headquarters of the Kwantung Army, Embassy, Consulate-General.

Principal banking and business corporations: Hsinking Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Japanese Residents' Association, branch office of the S.M.R. Co., branch of the Bank of Chosen, branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, branch of the Shoryu Bank, branch of the Manchurian O.S.K., branch of the Manchurian Aeronautical Co., branch of the Dairen Fire and Marine Insurance Co., branch of the Fuchou Kungssu, branch of the Tungsheng Industry Co., branch of the Nisshin Match Co., branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, branch of the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha, branch of the South Manchuria Gas Co., branch of the South Manchuria Electric Co., branch of the Toyo Cotton Spinning Co., Hsinking Exchange Trust Co., Changchun Warehouse Co., Manchurian Oil Manufacturing Co., Changchun Pottery Co., Fushin Credit Co., Changchun Savings Trust Co., branch of the Okura Civil Engineering Co., branch of the Taishin Yoko & Co., branch of the Toa Tobacco Co., branch of the Asano Bussan Kaisha, branch of the South Manchuria Mining Co., branch of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., branch of the Manchuria-Mongolia Developing Co.

Educational institutions: (Railway Zone)... Hsinking Commercial School, Hsinking Girls' High School, Hsinking Nishi Hiroba Primary School, Hsinking Marunouchi Primary School, Hsinking Public School, Hsinking Girls' Vocational School, Hsinking Industrial Supplementary School, Hsinking Kindergarten, Hsinking Ordinary School, Hsinking Library. (Walled town)... 1 normal school, 1 girls' school, 1

middle school, 16 primary schools, Tatung College (Daido Gakuin) (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. 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 and Tsitsihar (10 double-trip flights a week) and Tumen (three round-flight trips a week).

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 centre of soya beans, kaoliang, millet, wheat, maize, rice, vegetables, lumbars and livestock. Matches, bean oil, bean cakes, wheat flour, tobaccos, ceramics and cotton piecegoods 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), Dai Mammo (Japanese language), Tatung Pao (Manchurian language).

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 water-works 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 kilometres west of Vladivostok, 951 north of Dairen and 240 north of Hsinking.

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

Population: The population of the city as at the end of December 1934, was returned at 482,452 comprising 99,230 households and including 22,018 Japanese.

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, Manchiakou, Chuanchiatien and the Russian town. Following the creation on December 1, 1934, of Pinkiang province, Harbin was designated as the seat of provincial government.

Principal institutions: (Japanese side)... Consulate-General, divisional headquarters, garrison, gendarmeries, garrison hospital, naval special service, chamber of commerce and industry, commercial museum, branch of the S.M.R. Co., residents' association, Harbin Bank, branch of the Bank of Chosen, branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, branch of the Shoryu Bank, branch of the Oriental Development Co., branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, branch of the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha, branch of the Mitsubishi Trading Co., North Manchuria Electric Co., importers' association, S.M.R. library, primary schools, girls' high schools. (Manchoukuo side)... Office of the Governor of the Special Harbin District, office of the special diplomatic commissioner, branch of the Department of Civil Affairs, headquarters of the Fourth Army District, headquarters of the River Patrol Fleet, police bureau, revenue office. (Soviet Side)... Soviet Consulate-General, Jewish school academy of music, higher normal school, technological college, botanical garden, library, hospital (foreign)... Consulate-Generals or Consulates of Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Poland, Esthonia, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania.

Vernacular papers: (Japanese language)... Harbin Nichi Nichi Shimbun, Harbin Shimbun

Harbin Staple Produce News Agency. (Manchurian language)... Kuochi Hsieh Pao, Tapei Hsin Pao, Harbin Kung Pao, Pinkiang Jih Pao. (foreign)... 5 Russian-language and 2 English-language (Harbin Daily News and Harbin Observer).

Communications: Railways—(1) the eastern, western and southern sections of the North Manchuria Railway, formerly called the C.E.R., (2) the Laping line and (3) Pinpei 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 Shingishu (Korea) via Hsinking and Mukden. A regular military aerial service with Fuchin (Kirin province). Means of city communication—tramcars, automobiles, omnibuses, rickshas and sleds (in winter).

Principal products: soya beans, bean oil, bean-cake, wheat flour, tobaccos, 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.

Shanchengchen

Location: A town along the Mukden-Kirin railway, Shanchengchen is 201.4 kilometres from Mukden and 13.4 from Heishantao and is one of the principal towns in Fengtien province.

History: During the Ching dynasty of China, this town was an Imperial game preserve. In 1882 when China was ruled by Emperor Kuanghsu, this place was formally opened to the public. Backed up by a fertile prairie and also because of its close proximity to the Liuho and Tunghua districts, Shanchengchen gradually assumed the dimension of the local commercial centre, notably after the erection of the Mukden-Kirin railway. The growth of this town has detracted a great deal from the prosperity of Kaiyuan and other towns in the vicinity. In point of commercial activity, the town excels Hailung, the seat of hsien government.

Population: The population of the town as at the end of 1933 was 31,704, comprising 4,314 households and including approximately 400 Japanese and 1,149 Koreans. These Koreans for the most part are engaged in rice cultivation and commerce.

Principal institutions: Headquarters of Man-

choukuo's Shenhai district garrison, branch of the Hailung Revenue Bureau, branch of the Hailung Postal Bureau, telephone and telegraph bureaux, chamber of commerce, farmers' association, branch of the Central Bank of Manchou, Tunghsing Electric Kungssu, Japanese garrison, branch of the Japanese consulate at Hailung, S.M.R. hospital, branch of the Manchurian Bank, branch of the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha.

Principal products: Rice is the principal product of this district, its annual output exceeding 25,000 Japanese koku (1 koku is 4,962.9 bushels).

Kirin

Location: An important city facing the Sungari river, Kirin is 447.6 kilometres 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 old name was officially resumed.

Population: The total number of citizens, according to the census taken at the end of June, 1934, was 142,960, comprising 26,311 households and including 4,666 Japanese nationals.

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

City telephone service: The total number of city telephone subscribers was 1,362 at the end of October, 1933. The automatic telephone exchange system was adopted in February, 1934.

Principal institutions: (Manchoukuo side)—Government of Kirin province, Government of Yenki hsien (county), provincial revenue bureau, provincial lumber tax bureau, headquarters of the Second Army District, provincial police bureau, high court, district court, prison, chamber of commerce, Hangyeh Kungssu, branch of the opium monopoly bureau, provincial hospital, branch of the Central Bank of Manchou. (Japanese side)—consulate-general, police station, branch of the S.M.R. Co., branch of the Manchurian Bank, Kirin Match Co., branch of the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha, Kirin Lumbering Industry Co., Daido Cement Kungssu. (foreign)—branch of the Bank of China, branch of the Bank of Communications.

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

Principal products: Wood, sleepers, mine-pillars, match, match sticks, soya beans, red beans, millet, tobaccos, 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 centre of the so-called Tunhua basin.

Climate: The temperature in summer averages 33° C. and 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: The official census taken at the end of June, 1934, showed that the population of the town was 27,860, comprising 4,954 households and including 853 Japanese subjects.

History: This town, it is said, was the birthplace of the ancestor 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.

Principal institutions: (Manchoukuo side)—Government of Tunhua hsien, garrison, telephone bureau, postal bureau, tax collecting bureau, education bureau, farmers' association, chamber of commerce. (Japanese side)—branch of the Kirin consular police station, branch of the S.M.R. Co., S.M.R. experimental farms, Tunhua Electric Engineering Co., branch of the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha, Tunhua Lumber Milling Co., Japanese residents' association, Korean residents' association, primary schools.

Communication: 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 kilometres east of Hsinking and 16.5 from Mopanshan. 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 this district, engaging mostly in agriculture and commerce.

Population: The population of the town as at the end of 1934 was 24,257 comprising 4,845 households and including 1,119 Japanese and 6,368 Koreans.

Principal institutions: (Japanese side)—Branch-consulate, branch of the consular police, garrison, residents' association, Trading Credit Co., Kenki Electric Light Co., primary schools, hospitals. (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 the Hsinking-Tumen railway. Regular omnibus services run to Lungchingtsun, Paitsaokou 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 southeastern 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 kilometres, which is sandwiched between two affluents of the Tumen river.

Climate: The temperature in summer goes up to 120° F. and in winter falls to between 20 and 30° below zero. Rainfall is frequent.

Population: The total number of citizen was 21,550 at the end of 1934, comprising 5,289 households, of which 2,725 represented Japanese and 15,302 Koreans.

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 Huchia mountain measuring only 330 metres.

Climate:—The climate of Port Arthur is most favorable 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 July, 1935, was returned at 143,760, comprising 21,834 households and including 12,986 Japanese nationals.

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

Institutions:—Important, banking, business and educational institutions are the following: The Government of the Kwantung Province; the Port Arthur Civil Administration Office; the Port Arthur naval depot; branches of the Bank of Chosen, Shoryu Bank and Yokohama Specie Bank; the Dairen Steamship Company's dockyard; the S.M.R. Company's coal-selling shop; the South Manchuria Electric Company's branch office; the Manchurian Silk Reeling Company's factory; the Oriental Development Company's Yankshukow works; the Dai Nippon Salt Manufacturing Company's Shuantaowan factory; the Dairen Ice Manufacturing Company's branch; the Port Arthur Engineering University; one middle school; two girls' higher schools, two primary schools; two Kogakudo (Primary school for Manchus and Chinese)

Communications:—Port Arthur is connected with Dairen through the Port Arthur branch line of the S.M.R. with a mileage of 59 kilometres. An omnibus service is also available between the two cities along a highway measuring 44.5 kilometres. 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. Within the city, rickshas and automobiles are available. The number of city telephones is 702.

Principal public facilities: Water-works 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 (approximately 100,000,000 lbs. a year) and poultry.

Shrines and temples: The Paijushan Charnel-house; branch of Izumo shrine; Higashi Honganji, Eigenji, Ryushin, Myoshoji and Nishin temples.

Dairen (Dalay)

Location:—Dairen is also situated on the southern tip of the Liaotung peninsula, lying at a point 36° 56' N.Lt. 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 Lushan. In the north it faces the Bay of south of the city rise Mt. Nanshan and Mt.

Dairen. Measuring 2.64 li from east to west and 1.12 li from north to south, the city covers altogether an area of three square li.

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 the zero point.

Population—The total population of the city as at the end of July, 1935, was 481,379 comprising 88,872 households and including 139,053 Japanese subjects.

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.

Institutions—Official, banking and business institutions: The Dairen Civil Administration Office; the Dairen Municipal Office; the Swedish, Dutch, British, American, Finnish and Soviet Consulates; the main offices of the S.M.R. Co.; the South Manchuria Electric Company; branches of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mitsubishi Trading

Company, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, N.Y.K., Oriental Development Co., Bank of Chosen, Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of China, National City Bank of New York, Bank of Communications, Kinjo Bank, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Mitsukoshi Department Store; the Shoryu Bank; the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha; the Dairen Steamship Co.; the Dairen Insurance Co.; the Manchurian Bank; the Dairen Machinery Co.; the Dairen Ice Manufacturing Co.; the Nisshin Flour Milling Co.; the Dairen Stock Exchange; the Dairen Exchange Trust Co.; the Dairen Currency Exchange Trust Co.; the Dairen Stock and Merchandise Exchange; the Fuchang Hukung Kungssu; the Kikuya & Co.; the Toa Tobacco Co.; the Changkuang Manufacturing Co.; the Eastern Asia Civil Engineering Co.; branches of the Okura Trading Co.; Okura Civil Engineering Co., Nippon Cotton Spinning Co., and Toyo Cotton Spinning Co.; the Manchurian Hemp Co.; the Hungyeh Kungssu; the Santai Bean Oil Mill Co.; the Chinfu Railway Kungssu; the Aioi Gomei Kaisha; the First Financing Association; the Torai Mutual Financing Association; the Dairen Merchandise Trust Co.

Principal public facilities and schools: Water-works and sewage system; 5 sea-bathing places; 3 middle schools; girls' higher schools; 3 commercial schools; 16 primary schools; 5 Kogakudo; 3 youth training institutes; 3 nurseries; 5 municipal markets; municipal apartment houses; public pawnshops; municipal employment offices; 6 parks; slaughter-houses; crematoria; 2 cemeteries; garbage dumps and 1 light-house.

Principal products: Bean cakes, bean oil, coal, bricks, soap, ice, cement, powdered animal bones and glass.

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. An omnibus service also connects the city with Dairen. Within the city, buses, tramcars, carriages and rickshas are running. The number of city telephones is 9,581.

Principal vernacular papers: The Manshu Nichi-Nichi, Taito Nippo, Kanto Ho and the Manchurian Daily News (English).

Chinchou

Location—Chinchou is situated at a point 2.9 miles from Tafangshen, 20.1 from Dairen and 226.3 from Mukden.

History—Chinchou 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, Chinchou 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 (Chinchou-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 Chinchou 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 July, 1935, was 128,541 comprising 19,447 households and including 2,024 Japanese subjects.

Principal institutions—The Chinchou Civil Administration Office; branch of the Manchurian Bank; the Chinchou Credit Association; the Chinchou Primary School; 1 Kogakudo; the Nanchin Shoin (college); Futsugakudo (schools for Manchurian and Chinese children); public libraries; the Liaoting Education Society; library of the Chinchou Endowment; the Chinchou Boy Red Cross Association; branch of the Dairen Hospital; water-works; slaughter-houses; the experimental farms of the Kwantung Government; the Chinchou Seedling Garden; the Studhorse station of the Kwantung Government; post-offices; the Chinchou watch-house of the Dairen Customs; agricultural associations; branch of the Red Cross; branch of the Kwantung Fruit Growers' Association; the Peanut Growers' Association; branch of the Manchurian Sericultural Society.

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 the Kwantung Leased Territory, situated at a point 47.9 miles from Dairen and 189.5 from Mukden.

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 centre of economic activities in the locality.

Population—Official statistics taken at the end of July, 1935, place the population of the town at 73,191, comprising 24,248 households and including 1,510 Japanese nationals.

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

Communications—The town is run 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 troop barracks and other important institutions established. 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 July, 1935, was returned at 15,248, comprising 2,894 households and including 3,602 Japanese residents.

Principal institutions:

Manchoukuo....The Government of Fu

hsien, police station, revenue office, chamber of commerce, post-office and agricultural association.

Japanese... 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 Shoryu Bank, 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 Manchu management are in operation from the town to Pitzuwo, a port facing the Yellow Sea, and Fuchou, the former capital of Fu hsien.

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 springs 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 season, 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 August, 1934, numbered 9,047, comprising 1,645 households and including 607 Japanese subjects.

Principal institutions: Post office, post of the Japanese garrison, branch office of the S.M.R. Co., agricultural training institute, primary schools, kindergartens, S.M.R. experimental farms, Hsiungyuehcheng Industrial Development

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 excursion trains are run between the town and Dairen.

Products: Apples, pears and other kinds of fruit.

Tashihchiaio

Location: Being the pivotal point of the Liaotung peninsula, Tashihchiaio adjoins three important counties, Haicheng, Yingkow and Kaiping, and across them, confronts Hsiuyen, Shuanho and Fuhsien. 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, Tashihchiaio 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 chiaio a bridge.

This village suddenly developed into a brisk town following the erection 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 30 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 centre of economic activities in the locality.

Population: The number of citizens as at the end of July, 1935, was returned at 11,631, comprising 2,191 households and including 4,306 Japanese residents.

Principal institutions:

Japanese—Garrison, gendarmerie corps, post office, Tashihchiaio Electric Light Co., credit association, importers' association, Tahai Trust Co., S.M.R. Consumption Guild, primary, girls' higher and other schools, kindergartens.

Manchoukuo—Office of the chief of the 2nd district of Yingkow county, police station, taxation office, post office, branch of the Salt Gabelle Bureau, chamber of commerce, agricultural association, primary and other schools, Manchuria Raw Cotton Co.'s factory.

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 Haiching, Hsiuyen, Wanfushuan, Shuanho Shaling, Kaiping, Wafantien, Newchwang and Panshan.

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

Temples and Shrines: Tashihchiaio 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 town covers altogether an area of 1 square kilometre, of which nearly one half is occupied by the Showa Iron and Steel Works.

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 100° F.

History: Anshan is a comparatively young industrial town, its creation dating back to 1908 when the iron ores deposited in the locality were discovered.

Population: The number of citizens as at the end of June, 1934, was officially put at 83,312, comprising 11,958 households and including 9,779 Japanese nationals who mostly reside in the Railway Zone.

Communications: The S.M.R. main line is the only means of communication 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.

Principal institutions: Japanese garrison, Showa Steel Works, branches of the Manchurian Bank and Shoryu Bank, Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Enterprise Development Co., South Manchuria Industry Co., Anshan Real Estate Trust Co., Onoda Cement Co.'s factory, Manchurian Zinc Co., branch of the South Manchuria Electric Co., branch of the South Manchuria Gas Co., Anshan Middle School, Anshan Primary School, Anshan Futsu Gakko (school for Manchus) and Anshan Kogakko.

Vernacular paper: The Anshan Nichi Nichi

Shimbun.

Shrines and temples: Anshan shrine, Higashi Honganji temple, Nishi Honganji temple, preaching posts 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 town as at the end of December, 1934 stood at 38,638 involving 10,377 households.

The number of households in the S.M.R. Zone as at the end of July 1935 was 2,200 representing 11,860 people, who included 4,690 Japanese.

Principal institutions:

Japanese—Consulate, police station, garrison, gendarmerie post, branch of the Paymasters' office of the Kwantung Army, garrison hospital, branch of the S.M.R. Co., S.M.R. Liaoyang factory, locomotive depot, commercial, girls' higher and other schools, kindergartens, libraries, Japanese residents' association, Commerce and Industry Bank, branch of the Bank of Chosen, Manchurian Cotton Spinning Co., Liaoyang Credit Association, Liaoyang Importers' Association, Liaoyang Businessmen's Association, Liaoan Trust Co., Manchurian Cement Co., parks, S.M.R. hospital, temples and shrines.

Manchoukuo—Prefectural government, police station, post-office, normal schools for men and women, middle schools etc.

Vernacular paper: The Liaoan 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, 1935, showed that the total number of citizens was 6,327, comprising 1,495 households and including 3,777 Japanese nationals.

Principal institutions: Post-office, Japanese garrison, primary and other schools, Suchiatun Lumber Antiseptic Co., Suchiatun Ceramic Co. (Note: The Suachian Lumber Antiseptic Co. is managed by the S.M.R., designed to afford aseptic treatment principally to railway sleepers and poles for telegraphy and telephony by using creosote produced mainly by the Showa Iron and Steel Works and the Fushun Mining and Colliery Works. It has a daily capacity of asepticizing 1,200 sleepers).

Fushun

Location: Fushun is 35 kilometres 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 averages 10° C. below zero and in summer 10° C.

Population: The total population of the town as at the end of December, 1934, was returned at 118,636, comprising 20,496 households and including 21,650 Japanese subjects.

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.

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: Water-works and sewerage systems, municipal hospital, 4 primary schools, 1 middle school, 1 girls' higher school, 4 kindergartens, 4 parks, 1 Kogakudo, 1 engineering training institute, 1 quarantine hospital, cemeteries.

Principal products: Coal (annual exceeds 6,800,000 metric tons), heavy oils (annual output is 43,000 tons), ammonium sulphate, cera-

mics and bean cakes.

Vernacular papers: The Fushun Shimpo (Japanese language), the Fushun Min Pao (Manchurian language).

Shrines and temples: Fushun shrine, Hongan-ji 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 Hon river, a tributary of the Liao river, Mukden is 419.6 kilometres from Shanhaikwan, 397 from Dairen, 305 from Hsinking and 276 from Antung. As one of the principal cities in Manchuria, its geographical position is ideal. The city is divided into three sections, namely, the town within the city wall, the S.M.R. Zone and the mart.

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 December, 1934, was returned at 412,172 comprising 74,239 households. The census taken at the end of July, 1935, showed that the number of citizens residing in the S.M.R. Zone was 81,143, comprising 16,070 households and including 57,714 Japanese subjects.

History: From old, Mukden has been the political centre of Manchuria. It was the seat of government under the Yuan, Min and Ching dynasties of China. Originally, it was called Shenchou, but later was renamed Shenyang, Chengking and Fengtien. When Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang ruled Manchuria, the city was again named Shenyang, but after the establishment of Manchoukuo, Fengtien was restored as the name of the city. The name of the city also is quite familiar to the ears of the Japanese nation as the scene of the famous Mukden Battle during the Russo-Japanese War.

Principal institutions: (Manchoukuo)—The government of Fengtien province, high court of justice, public procurators' office, government of Shenyang hsien, municipal office, Mukden Railway Bureau, revenue superintendent office of Fengtien province, garrison, Shenyang police station etc. (Japanese)—Consulate-general, special service section of the Kwantung Army, police station,

post office, Mukden exchange, Japanese residents' association, chamber of Commerce and Industry, association of ex-soldiers etc. (Under joint Japan-Manchoukuo control)—Mukden Central Telegraph Bureaus. (Foreign)—American, British, Soviet, French, German, Austrian and Italian Consulates.

Principal banking and credit corporations: (Manchoukuo)—branch of the Central Bank of Manchou, Huihua Bank, Mukden Commercial Bank, Bank of Forestry, Shihhokung Bank, branch of the Communication Bank. (Japanese)—branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Shoryu Bank, Manchurian Bank (Dairen) and Oriental Development Company, Tungsheng Industrial Company, Eastern Asia Industrial Development Co., Tungfanghsingyeh Kungssu, Mukden Credit Association and Mukden Trust Company. (Foreign)—branches of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, National City Bank of New York, Banque Franco-Asiatique.

Principal business corporations: (Japanese side)—branch of the S.M.R. Co., the Manchurian and Mongolian Wool Co., Manchurian Aeronautical Co., Manchurian Exchange Co., Mukden Importers' Association, branches of the Okura & Co., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, South Manchuria Electric Co., Kokusai Unyu Kaisha, Toa Tobacco Co., Osaka Shosen Kaisha and Mitsubishi Trading Co., and Mukden Arsenal.

News Agencies and vernacular papers: (Japanese language)—Hoten Shimbun, Hoten Mainichi Shimbun, Hoten Nichinichi Shimbun. (Manchurian language)—Shengking Jih Pao, Taya Kung Pao, Min Pao, Fengtien Jih Pao, Tungya Jih Pao, Shenyang Shin Pao, Fengtien Telegraphic News Agency.

Educational institutions: (Manchoukuo side)—State library, First and Second Fengtien Technological Schools, First Fengtien Commercial school, First Fengtien Middle School, Fengtien Women's Normal School, First, Second and Third Fengtien Elementary and Middle Schools, First Fengtien Girls' High School, First Fengtien Girls' Technical and Vocational School, 23 primary schools. (Japanese side)—S.M.R. Mukden library, middle school attached to the Manchuria Medical University, Mukden Middle School, Mukden Girls' High School, 5 primary schools.

Communications: Railways—(1) S.M.R. main line (2) Antung-Mukden line, (3) Mukden-Shanhaikwan line, (5) 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 (daily), Dairen (daily), and Shingishu, Korea (daily) (except Sunday).

Principal public facilities: 3 Japanese and 5 Manchoukuo post-offices, water-works and sewage systems, 2 parks, public playgrounds, Red-Cross hospital, museum.

Principal products: Cotton yarns and piece-goods, woolen 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 kilometres 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 as at the end of December 1934, was officially returned at 46,282 comprising 8,767 households. An official census taken at the end of July, 1935, showed that the number of people residing in the S.M.R. Zone within the city was 7,862, including 3,300 Japanese nationals and composed of 1,460 households.

Principal official institutions: (Japanese side)—Police station, branch of the S.M.R., S.M.R. hospital, Japanese garrison, gendarmerie post, branch of the Kwantung Army's arsenal, garrison

hospital, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, post-office, Japanese residents' association, Korean residents' association, branch of the Bank of Chosen, Nikka Bank, importers' association, credit association, electric light companies, primary schools, kindergartens and girls' higher school. (Manchoukuo side)—Government of Tiehling hsien (county), police station, district court, public procurators' office, branch of the Central Bank of Manchou, provincial middle schools, girls' higher school, women's normal school, 12 primary schools, telephone exchange bureau.

Communications: Besides being run by 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 Sunchiat'ai, 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 as 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 centre 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 of 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 as at the end of December, 1934, was officially returned at 21,772, comprising 3,518 households. The populace residing within the Railway Zone, according to a census taken at the end of July, 1935, was 2,632 comprising 4,034 households and including 23,234, Japanese nationals.

Principal institutions: (Japanese side)—Post-office, branch of the consulate, police station, garrison, gendarmerie post, branch of the S.M.R. Co., Kaiyuan Bank, branch of the Shoryu Bank, branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, branch of the Bank of Chosen, branch of the Manchuria Bank, Kaiyuan Trade Trust Co., Kaiyuan staple Produce Association, Kaiyuan Trade Exchange Trust Co., Kaiyuan Merchandise Trust Co., branch of the Manchurian Electric Co., branch of the Nisshin Steamship Co., branch of the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha, S.M.R. hospital. (Manchoukuo side)—prefectural government, police station, revenue office, post office, chamber of commerce, normal school, middle schools, Kogakudo, branch of the Central Bank of Manchou, branch of the Bank of Communications, branch of the Bank of China.

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 Shimpō, Junten Mimpō.

Ssupingchieh (Ssuping kai)

One of the principal cities along the S.M.R.

main line, Ssupingchieh is situated in lat. 43° N. and long. 124° E., a point just 115 kilometres from Hsinking, 189.3 from Mukden and 585.9 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, Ssupingchieh 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. Backed by the fertile Liao area where the larger part of Manchurian beans and other farm products are grown, Ssupingchieh naturally became their distributing centre, 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 Ssupingchieh-Taonan railway added further to the geographical importance of the town, which is now commonly acknowledged as the biggest distributing centre of Manchurian farm products.

Population: The number of citizens is estimated at roughly 45,000, although no authentic figures are available in this regard. An official census taken of the Railway Zone at the end of July 1935, showed that the people residing there totalled 22,479, comprising 3,926 households and including 6,059 subjects.

Principal institutions: (Japanese side)—Gendarmerie post, police station, produce exchange, branch of the S.M.R. Co., branch of the Shoryu Bank, branch of the Bank of Chosen, branch of the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha, branch of the Nisshin Steamship Co., Ssupingchieh Trust Co., Ssupingchieh Day-and-night Credit Co., Daido Electric Light Co., Kwantung Government Credit Association, Japanese residents' association, Korean residents' association, importers' association, kindergartens, primary schools, girls' schools, public library. (Manchoukuo side)—municipal office, 2nd branch office of the Public Security Bureau, post-office, Railway hospital, Ssupingchieh Electric Light Co., branch of the Central Bank of Manchou, branch of the Bank of Communications.

Vernacular papers: Shicho Shimbun (Japanese language)

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 42 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, Ssupingchieh 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 population of the Manchurian town was officially returned at 25,235 as at the end of June, 1934, comprising 4,877 households. The number of citizen residents in the Railway Zone, according to a census taken at the end of July, 1935, was 18,159 comprising 3,350 households and including 4,083 Japanese subjects.

Principal institutions: (Japanese side)—Post-office, police station, garrison, branch of the Intendance Bureau of the Kwantung Army, branch of the garrison hospital, branch of the S.M.R. Co., S.M.R. experimental farms, agricultural training institute, kindergartens, primary schools, girls' schools, branch of the Manchuria Bank, branch of the Daido Electric Light Co., branch of the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha, Asano Brewery Co., Manchurian Textile Co.'s factory, Nikka Kungssu, branch of the Oya Gumi & Co. (Manchoukuo side)—police bureau, postal bureau, revenue office, chamber of commerce, branch of the Central Bank of Manchou, branch of the Bank of China, Kogakudo schools, markets.

Communications: Railways—S.M.R. main line. Omnibus services...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 Ershih-chiaotzu, (3) northeast to Pachiatzu and farther to Shuangchengpu, Kirin province, by way of Heilintzu, Fengtien province, (4) North to Yangchiaotachengtzu via Chaoyangpu, Fengtien Province.

Telegraphy and telephony: The total number of outgoing telegrams from September, 1933, to August, 1934, was 22,023 and that of incoming telegrams 31,360. The number of city telephone subscribers is 296.

Principal public facilities: Parks, cemeteries, city water-works.

Vernacular papers: 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 kilometres southeast of Mukden and 199 north-west 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 July, 1935, was 6,480 comprising 1,276 households and including 3,104 Japanese nationals.

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 Niuhsintai, a distance of 14 kilometres, 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: Water-works and sewage systems, public library, public hall, fish and vegetable markets.

Principal banking and business institutions:

branch of the Manchurian Bank, Kyoshin Mutual Credit Association, Penhsihu Colliery and Iron Work, Penhsihu Coal Mining Co., Manchurian Coal Trading Co., branch of the Mukden Coal and Cement Co., Penhsihu Warehouse Co., branch of the Mukden Exchange Trust Co., Hsichien Light Railway Co., Fuhsing Kungssu.

Principal products: Coal and iron.

Vernacular papers: Ampo Mainichi Shimbuun (Japanese language).

Shrines 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. The city is divided into the old town and the S.M.R. zone, the former measuring approximately 310 square kilometres and the latter 10.

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 population of the old town as at the end of December, 1934, was returned at 189,435 comprising a total of 34,208 households. The number of people residing within the S.M.R. Zone, commonly known as the new town, was 74,083 as at the end of July, 1935, comprising 15,721 households and including 14,783 Japanese nationals.

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 centre 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 Korean Steamship Company and the Dairen Steamship Company, are available from the city to Japan proper, Korea and China. Highways lead to Fengwangcheng, Chiuliencheng,

Tahushan and Dairen. Omnibuses ply between Antung and Dairen.

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.

Principal institutions: Antung prefectural government, Japanese and American consulates, branch of the Bank of Chosen, branch of the Manchuria Bank, branch of the Shoryu Bank, Antung Industrial Bank, Antung Day-and-night Mutual Aid Co., Antung exchange, Antung Trading Credit Co., Manchuria-Korea Mine-Pillar Co., Jihsheng Kungssu, Yalu River Paper Manufacturing Co., Yalu River Lumbering Co., branch of the Manchuria Mining Co., branch of the South Manchuria Electric Co., branch of the Kokusai Tsu-un Kaisha, branch of the Mitsui & Co., branch of the Dairen Steamship Co., Yalu River Tsaimu (lumbering) Kungssu, Antung Ice Manufacturing Co., Antung Pottery Co., branch of the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Co.

Public facilities: Water-works and sewage systems, Chenkiangshan park, crematoria, cemeteries, city hall, public libraries, stock-yard, Antung Middle School, Antung Girls' High School, primary schools, kindergartens.

Principal products: Wood, wild cocoons and silk, soya beans, beancake, bean oil.

Vernacular papers: (Japanese language)—Kogyo Mainichi Shimbuun, Antung Shimpo. (Manchou language)—Tungpien Jih Pao, Antung Shih 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' N. Lat. and 40° 40' E. Long., Yingkow is an important port on the estuary of the Liao river.

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 number of citizens within the Manchou town was officially put at 135,110 at the end of 1934, comprising 21,548 households. The people resident within the S.M.R. Zone was 7,532 comprising 1,251 households and including 4,262 Japanese.

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.

City telephone service: The total number of city telephone subscribers is 1,588.

Principal institutions: Government of Yingkow hsien (county), Japanese, British and Norwegian consulates, Yingkow Hydro-Electric Co., branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Newchwang Bank, branch of the Bank of Chosen, branch of the Mitsui & Co., branch of the Shoryu Bank, branch of the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha, branch of the Dairen Steamship Co., Chenhsing Bank, branch of the Central Bank of Manchou, branch of the Bank of China, branch of the Bank of Communications.

Vernacular papers: (Japanese language)—Manshu Shimpo. (Manchou language)—Yingkow Jih Pao.

Principal public facilities: Water-works, stock-yard, hospitals, libraries, parks, crematoria, kindergartens, 12 primary schools, 3 middle schools, 1 girls' vocational school, prefectural normal school, provincial fishery school.

Shrines and temples: Yingkow shrine, Inari shrine, Honganji temple, Zenryuji temple, Shonenji temple, Koyasan temple, Tenri church, Lengyen temple.

CHAPTER XXVI

HSINGAN (The Mongol Provinces)

Mongols Before the World's Footlights

A New Phase of the Far Eastern Situation.—The Mongols over whom the Chinese have never in their history acquired control in the full sense of the term have always occupied because of the geographical condition of their country, a position potentially of first importance in the politics of the Far East. If the Mongols have not been blind to this, they have, because of their peculiar racial character and psychology, never risen equal to the situation since the downfall of their dynastic rule in China. Their economy has been self-sufficient wherever they have been left alone. They seemed only anxious to arrest the tide of Chinese labour immigration and to get back the lands that were fast falling into the hands of the Chinese through political chicanery and otherwise.

The first change in the situation came about in 1911 when Outer Mongolia declared its independence of China and began to follow under Soviet tutelage a course independent of Inner Mongolia. The median of Peking now separated the one from the other part of Mongolia politically. Inner Mongolia remained under Chinese political domination.

The second change came about in 1932 when the birth of Manchoukuo placed simultaneously and almost automatically on an autonomous political status the Manchou Mongols, estimated at some two millions, representing two-thirds of the whole Mongol population, and occupying an area about half the size of France.

The creation of the autonomous Mongol province in Manchoukuo is important for manifold reasons, apart from all ethnic and tribal considerations which the new situation suggests. The newly organized Manchou Inner Mongolia circles Outer Mongolia in the north and Chinese Inner Mongolia in the south. In its relation to Manchurian ports and railways, Inner Mongolia of Manchoukuo has considerable possibilities as route for the export of the produce of the interior areas of Inner and Outer Mongolia. Little has been done, to be sure, along these lines because of the existence in North China and Chahar of influences disposed none too friendly

towards the newly born Manchou empire. It is scarcely to be doubted, Manchoukuo will awake early in its career to the inescapable fact that its economy can never be developed without taking into consideration the economic features of north China and "Chinese" Inner Mongolia.

The birth in Manchoukuo of Hsingan province by which name is known the autonomous Mongol province of the new empire, imposed more than one consideration on the Mongols of Chinese Inner Mongolia and Outer Mongolia. Japan had committed herself to a clear-cut Mongolian policy. Manchurian Inner Mongolia had taken a position of quite an intriguing character in relation to Inner Mongolia, under the control of China, and Outer Mongolia. In the former country political reaction was first seen in the form of Têh Wang's independence movement which was started ere the new Manchoukuo had been in existence less than two full years. Outer Mongolia is more stabilized politically; but it is known that the conservative elements have been anything but content with the revolutionary politics of their younger generation. They have not been brought in contact with Manchoukuo except over a minor frontier question; but there is a considerable number of issues likely to enforce themselves upon the attention of these two countries. Some are already out to predict that the conservative nationalism of Japan is sure to be brought in contact, and conflict with, the revolutionary socialism of Outer Mongolia.

Strategic Importance.—A point perhaps of greater importance is the strategic position occupied by the autonomous Mongol province of Manchoukuo. Military strategists agree in saying that through the establishment of Japanese military forces in Hsingan, the Manchurian frontier has been pushed out to the line of Hsingan and Jehol, the Amur-Ussuri frontier and Vladivostok having sunk to a position of secondary consideration. The Manchou Mongols' country constitutes a great military flank against which military action would be concentrated in the event of any sort of war breaking out on the east Asiatic continent north of the Great Wall.

Manchou Mongols constitute a new phase of the international politics of the Far East. They have been made, as if through a trick of fortune, a factor of great influence in the destinies of Russia, China, Manchoukuo and Japan.

It is perhaps not premature to make survey of the country of those people who, if yet pawns of the game, are destined to make important moves of far reaching significances in shaping the course of international politics of the Far East, and of whom and of whose country so little has been brought to light.

Population

Of the Mongol population census has never been taken. It is estimated at something like five millions. Of these inhabitants of Mongolia about a million are said to be in Outer Mongolia and as many in "Chinese" Inner Mongolia, north of Suiyuan and Kalgan. Two millions or half the entire population are credited to Hsingan and other Mongol regions of Manchoukuo. They are numerically a factor of not so great importance in international politics; but their strategic importance is great, especially when war between Soviet and Japan is being talked of more as a certainty than a contingency. In that possible event, it is a foregone conclusion that decisive contest will be seen close to, if not in the Mongols' country.

Considerable portions of the Manchurian Mongols, live in the former province of Jehol, the Mongol areas of which have been incorporated with the new Hsingan province, the rest of the old province forming an administrative section of the Hsinking government. That the Mongol population of these southwestern regions stand in close economic and political relationship with the Mongols and Chinese of Chahar was unmistakably shown for one thing when the Japanese military adopted a stiffened attitude to North China in June 1935, involving part of Inner Mongolia in issue of a none too cheerful outlook for the time being.

Mongols under Manchu Administration.—The Manchu dynasty, on its establishment at Peking, granted pasture lands to the Mongols, who were organized in eight banners or autonomous districts. Each banner was placed under a Jassack or chief to whom local administration was al-

most completely entrusted both in name and in fact. Each banner was enjoined against encroaching on the pastoral possessions of another, a system which in substance meant a suspension of tribal intercourse between selfgoverning districts. The Mongols' territory at this period extended over extensive areas north of the Great Wall separated from Manchuria on the east by the Willow Palisade. The Chinese were prohibited from entering these regions for many generations, except in certain limited numbers.

Mongols under the Republican Regime.—The above protective policy, however, underwent gradual change in course of time. The Chinese economic penetration came about in the form of cheap agricultural labour and colonization on lands which the ruling Mongol princes were not loath to sell for their own personal interest. In proportion as this Chinese frontier policy was pursued and intensified, the Mongol population proved their incapacity for economic competition with the Chinese emigrants supported by the authorities in one form or another. By the time the despotic rule of the Changs came to an end, the Mongols had for the most part been driven back to the west of the Hsingan mountains, the ridge barrier of Inner Mongolia. To be sure, there were 39 remaining of the 43 banners of the Northeastern Mongols, but some of them existed only in name, and some others were unimportant economic and political factors.

Mongol Aspirations.—The so-called Manchurian incident of September 18th, 1931, found the Mongols under conditions such as briefly described above. It was not unnatural that, once freed from the yoke of Chinese despotism, they rallied for their common racial cause. Deliverance from the Chinese rule at once opened their prospects for racial regeneration. They seized an early opportunity to declare their autonomy, organizing their own military force with the men of what at present constitutes South Hsingan as a nucleus. When the Northeastern Executive Commission met at Mukden early in 1932, the Mongols had their representatives at the same council board. If they had little love for the Chinese, they were content to form a part of the new state on equal terms with the four other peoples, for one course of the state to be governed by the enlightened rule of Wangtao.

Old Mongol Banners

Old Mongol Banners.—The Mongol banner or tribal system, previous to the establishment of Manchoukuo, consisted of the regional and other divisions as shown below:

JERIM LEAGUE

Fengtien province:—Khorchin East (Left) Wing Front Banner; Khorchin East Wing Centre Banner; Khorchin East Wing Rear Banner; Khorchin West (Right) Wing Front Banner; Khorchin West Wing Centre Banner; Khorchin West Wing Rear Banner.

Kirin Province:—Gorlos Front Banner.

Heilungkiang Province:—Gorlos Rear Banner; Durbet Banner; Jalaid Banner.

Khulunbuir (Barga) Division Heilungkiang province:—Yeghe Minggan Banner; Solon East (Left) Banner; Solon West (Right) Banner; New Barga (Hsi-Paehr-hu) West (Right) Banner; New Barga East (Left) Banner; Old Barga (Ch'en Paehr-hu) Banner; Olot Banner; Buriat Banner; Oronchon (Orochon) Banner.

JOSOTO LEAGUE Jehol:—Kharchin West (Right) Banner; Kharchin Centre Banner; Kharchin East (Left) Banner; Tumet West (Right) Banner; Tumet East (Left) Banner; Tanggot Khalkha Banner; Shiretu Khurie Banner.

JO-ODA LEAGUE Jehol:—Bairin West (Right) Banner; Bairin East (Left) Banner; Keshikten Banner; Ongnoid West (Right) Banner; Ongnoid East (Left) Banner; Aokhan West Banner; Aokhan East Banner; Aokhan South Banner; Naiman Banner; Khalkha East Banner; Jarod West Banner; Jarod East Banner; Aro-Khorchin (Rear or North Khorchin) Banner.

Geography of New Hsingan Province

Hsingan province.—Under the administrative system of Manchoukuo put in force in 1932, the province of Hsingan was created with the north and northwestern portions of what had been known as Heilungkiang province, the western Mongol frontier region of Fengtien (Mukden). At the same time the Hsingan General Office was instituted under the State Council to administer the affairs of the new Mongol province on the same terms as the General Affairs Board which administered the Manchou provinces of the Empire.

When the general administrative system of the Manchou Empire was reorganized in December 1934, the Mongolian Administration Department

was inaugurated to meet the requirements of the Mongol population. Bringing in those Mongol areas which had remained outside the previous Hsingan province, Hsingan province was extended to be the largest of all the administrative divisions of the Empire. New Hsingan was divided into four provinces, viz., North Hsingan, South Hsingan, East Hsingan, West Hsingan. In consequence of this reorganization part of what had formed the north and the northwestern section of Jehol province had been included in the new Hsingan division.

Geographical Position.—The new provinces of Hsingan, taking in the area west of the Hsingan mountain range, known as Barga, run from the Amur basin in the north to the Jehol border in the south, bordering Soviet Siberia and Khalkha or Outer Mongolia in the one, and "Chinese Inner Mongolia" in the other direction. North Hsingan is formed of what had formerly constituted the greater part of the Barga area, west of the Hsingan range. It borders on the northeast the new province of Lungkiang and on the east the Mongol province of East Hsingan. The eastern slopes of the Hsingan range is now known as East Hsingan province. South Hsingan borders, on the northeast Lungkiang province and, on the southeast, Fengtien province while the southeast portion projects as far south as it touches the border of Chinchou province about on the line of Fakumen and Kulun.

Area and Population.—The combined area of the four Hsingan provinces is approximately 384,600 square kilometres, making up about a quarter of the total area of Manchoukuo, and roughly corresponding to that of Japan proper.

The population of the Hsingan provinces, though census has never been taken is estimated at 772,700, or less than one-third of the population of the city of Tokyo. Leaving out of account the "White" Russian population of about 6,000 living in North Hsingan, the Mongols predominate the Manchus at the rate of 6 to 4. The former mostly live on the steppes, as may be expected of the pastoral people that they have always been, and the latter are found in urban districts, as may be natural with those who have always been engaged in commercial and agricultural pursuits.

The area and population of Hsingan, according to its provinces, are given elsewhere.

Distribution of Mongol and Other Races

The distribution of the Mongol and other populations in Hsingan may be seen in the above table which is based on the official figures published in June, 1935. The Solons and Oronchons, though of Manchu origin, strictly speaking, have been given as Mongols as their Mongolization makes it hardly possible to distinguish them otherwise.

Physiographically, the Hsingan area falls into two divisions, north and south. The former, embracing the northern slopes of the Hsingan range, is mountainous for the most part. Of those rivers that originate in this region one group flows down eastwards to join the Nonni, while the other follows their westerly course popularly known as Argun which, after joining until they flow into the river E-erh-k'o-na or more the Onon, eventually empties into the Amur. The southern division projects far into the central plains of Manchuria, with the river Shiramuren forming its boundary with Jehol.

The four new provinces were formed chiefly on the tribal boundaries that had existed among the Mongol banners. All Mongol territory seems to have been marked off and reserved for the Mongols themselves so far as possible. Departure from this principle is seen only where the railway scheme of the central administration interferes with Mongol claim or tradition. The Mongols have been forced to surrender their territory in such instances to the Manchu provinces of Manchoukuo. From the tribal point of view, the Hsingan embraces all Mongol tribes of Manchou with the single exception of what is commonly known as Josoto League (Chosoto), part of which is included in Jehol. North Hsingan covers the habitat of the Barga Mongols, East Hsingan the Nonni valley tribes, South Hsingan those of Jerim League and West Hsingan the Mongol indigenes of Jo-oda League.

Distribution of the Mongol Tribes.—The Mongol tribes in the Hsingan provinces are distributed approximately as follows:

Daghors	East & North Hsingan: area on the left side of the Nonni river and region around Hailar.
Buriats	North Hsingan: a small area south of Hailar.
Barga	North Hsingan: region contiguous to Outer Mongolia and also the area on the right side of the river Argun on its southern course.
Khorchins	South & West Hsingan: over all parts of province of South Hsin-

Jarod	West Hsingan: northeastern area, both right and left wings of Jarod Banner.
Bairins	West Hsingan: middle section, both right and left banner of Bairin.
Keshiktens	West Hsingan: western end of the province.
Oronchons	North & East Hsingan: mountainous region in the northern section of the Hsingan range.
Solons	North & East Hsingan: southern section of the Hsingan mountains and area northeast of Hailar.
Ölöto	North Hsingan: a small area south of Hailar.

Administration

Course of Development.—Under the administrative system adopted by the Manchoukuo Government in its first year was instituted the General Administrative Office of Hsingan Province, the new autonomous Mongol province. This new office, however, existed more in theory than in fact. Except the local institution which had existed to administer the affairs of the Barga region, which is commonly known as Hulunpeierh or Khulunbuir, there was practically no provision for local government. The central Administration was wholly absorbed in the work of devising a system adequate to meet the requirements of all the existing tribal divisions or banners of the Mongols. The subsequent military developments first in Khulunbuir and next in Jehol caused further delay and entailed more or less alterations on work under preparation.

It was in its second year that Manchoukuo found itself in a position to extend its attention to the frontier affairs. The first meeting of regional and banner representatives was called. As a result, a councillor was appointed for each regional division to attend to its local administration. The local administrative system of the time was far from adequate. There were 18 banners or local districts outside Hsingan, which were left practically without any sort of administrative organ. It was not until the close of the year 1934 that Hsingan administration was ready to launch a reformed administrative system adequate to meet the situation.

New Principle.—The principle underlying the reformed administrative system which went in force in December 1934 may be seen from the official statement issued at the time of its

promulgation. "The main purpose of Mongolian administration", it says, is to enable the Mongols to forego all ideas they have acquired in their existence as frontier or vassal people under the Manchu and later Republican rule, so that they may grasp the true significance of the work of making our new state. With full regard for their tradition and customs, the Mongols are to be trained so as to attain the fullest and happiest development as a racial entity." No longer as a people under vassalage, but a whole component racial element of the new state, they are to take part in the work of state making on equal terms with the other affiliated but hitherto disintegrated races of the Far East.

New Administration of the Hsingan Provinces

The Hsingan provinces which are placed directly under the Department of Mongolia Administration are composed of four provinces of North, South, East and West which are formed of administrative districts of 27 Banners, 3 Hsien (county). Each province is provided with a provincial office which is under governor of the province who is responsible to the Minister of Mongolia Administration Department. Under each province are banners and Hsien which are administered by the banner or Hsien chiefs. The old banner system is maintained as far as is consistent with the modern conditions of administrative efficiency.

In addition to the provincial governor who is entrusted with civil administration of his region, there is a garrison commander for each province who is charged with military administration, thus drawing a distinction between the civil and the military line of local government.

Mongolia Administration Department.—This chief provincial administrative organ is placed directly under the State Council, the highest executive institution of the Manchoukuo Government. In addition to the direction of the departments under him, as shown in the accompanying chart, the Minister is also to assist the Prime Minister in administration of Mongol banner affairs other than those provided under each official institution. With regard to affairs of Hsingan provinces he is empowered to issue decrees. He may also present to the Prime Minister any measure of juridical change or reform. He has the authority to annul or suspend any order issued by a provincial governor if he consider the same as contravening the law or be contrary to public interest or beyond the limits of provincial authority. Thus the Minister

is charged with direction of highest provincial councils, custody of the official seals, secretariate, personal appointment and dismissal, accounting and other general affairs.

The Division of Political Affairs is designed to attend to all affairs concerning local administration and local autonomous organisations, police, local peace, religion and education. The Division of Industrial Development is entrusted with live stock breeding (with the exception of horses), agriculture, mining and general affairs of commerce and industry.

The Old Mongolia Readjustment Committee was organized to attend to the affairs of old Mongol regions as provided under the ordinance issued in 1932. The committee functions as an advisory council to assist the provincial chief in adjustment and reform of local Mongol affairs.

Local Government

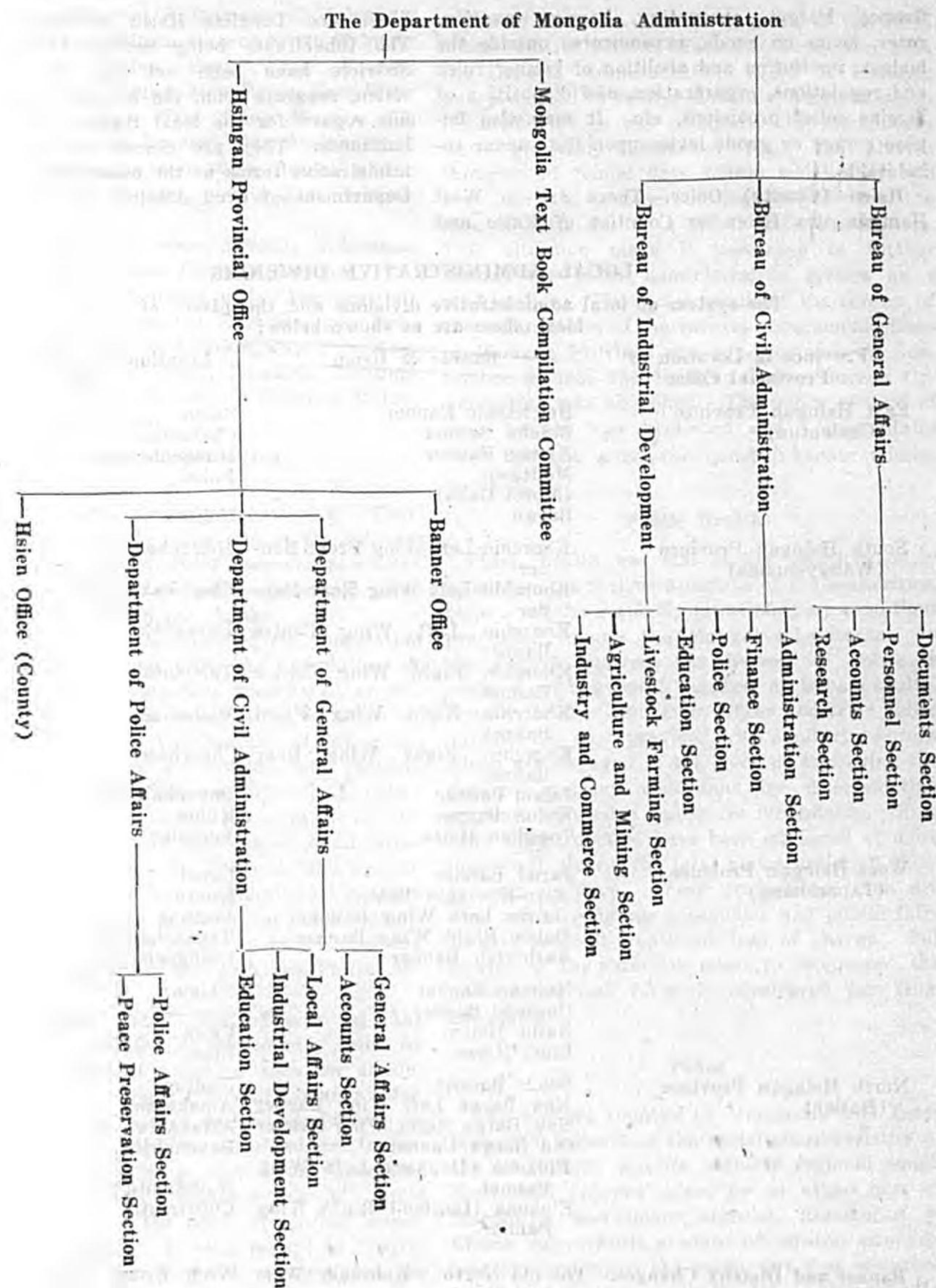
Hsingan Provincial Office.—The governor of a province, in his capacity as the highest executive within his districts, has full supervisory power over the banner chiefs, he himself being responsible only to the Minister of Mongolia Administration. He is authorized to issue orders relating to provincial administration. He may also annul or suspend any order of a banner chief if he deem such procedure necessary.

The Office of General Affairs is charged with the keeping of the archives, personal councils, accounting, supervision of state property and all affairs other than assigned to the other offices.

The Office of Civil Administration supervises autonomous civil administration, civil engineering, communication, state business undertakings, police, sanitation, industrial development and education.

The Banner Office.—The banner, organized as a juridical body, is placed under state supervision in performance of the public duties within the limits provided by the laws, and administers all affairs of the banner area as set forth by the laws. The Banner, subject to the approval of the minister, may institute banner rules and regulations relating to rights, obligations and autonomous government of the inhabitants under its jurisdiction. The three bureaux of general affairs, internal affairs and police are entrusted with the executive duties of their respective lines of local government.

In each Banner is set up a supervisory organ called the Autonomous Banner Committee which is composed of from 5 to 21 members. Subject to the approval of this committee are banner



finance, budget, accounting, banner taxation, rates, levies on goods, expenditures outside the budget, institution and abolition of banner rules and regulations, organization, and disposition of famine relief provisions, etc. It may also impose corvee or goods levies upon the banner inhabitants.

Hsien (County) Office.—There are in West Hsingan two Hsien or Counties of Kailu and

Linsi, and Tungliao Hsien in South Hsingan. The inhabitants being mostly Chinese, these districts have been set up as autonomous Hsien, separate from the Mongol banners, with due regard for the local tradition of these inhabitants. They are placed on the same administrative terms as the other Hsien under the Department of Civil Affairs.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The system of local administrative divisions and the places of local offices are as shown below:

Province & Location of Provincial Office	Banner & Hsien	Location of Administrative Office
East Hsingan Province (Chalantun)	Hsichakalu Banner	Solun
	Buteha Banner	Chalantun
	Ayung Banner	Hungchiapaotsu
	Molitawa (Moroi Daba) Bayan	Puhsi
South Hsingan Province (Wangyehmiao)	Khorchin Left Wing Front Banner	Hsichahachi
	Khorchin Left Wing Rear Banner	Cherhkakangtuyala
	Khorchin Left Wing Centre Banner	Bayental
	Khorchin Right Wing Centre Banner	Taichintala
	Khorchin Right Wing Front Banner	Wulanhata
	Khorchin Right Wing Rear Banner	Chaerhsên
	Jalaid Banner	Bayenhala
	Kulun Banner Tungliao Hsien	Kulun Tungliao
West Hsingan Province (Tapanshang)	Jarod Banner	Lupei
	Aero-Khorchin Banner	Kuntu
	Bairin Left Wing Banner	Lintung
	Bairin Right Wing Banner	Tapanshang
	Keshikten Banner	Chingpeng
	Naiman Banner Ongnoid Banner Kailu Hsien Linsi Hsien	Naiman Kailu Linsi
North Hsingan Province (Hailar)	Solon Banner	Nantun
	New Barga Left Wing Banner	Amukulang
	New Barga Right Wing Banner	Artanaola
	Old Barga Banner	Bayenkujên
	Elukona (Daghor) Left Wing Banner	Naileimutu
	Elukona (Daghor) Right Wing Banner	Chileimutu

Banner and District Changes.—The old North-eastern Mongol Banners which have been reserved and included in the new Hsingan Province are seven Banners of Jerim League, constituting part of South Hsingan province, viz., Khorchin East Wing Banner, Khorchin West Wing Rear Banner, Khorchin East Centre Banner,

Khorchin West Wing Front Banner, Khorchin West Wing Rear Banner, Khorchin West Wing Centre Banner, Jalaid Banner; six Banners of Joda League, within present West Hsingan Province, viz., Bairin West Wing Banner, Bairin East Wing Banner, Keshikten Banner, Jarod East Wing Banner, Jarod West Wing Banner.

Aro-Khorchin Banner; 8 Banners of Holunbuir or Barga Division, within present North Hsingan Province, viz., Solon East Wing Banner, Solon West Wing Banner, New Barga East Wing Banner, New Barga West Wing Banner, Old Barga Banner, Ölot Banner, Buriat Banner; 8 Banners of Oronchon and West Buteha and a part of 8 Mergen Banners, now in East Hsingan Province.

New Banner names were officially announced on the creation of East Hsingan Province.

The old Hsien abolished under the new administrative system are in East Hsingan Sub-province, 3 Hsien of Yalu, Solun, Puhsi; in West Hsingan, 4 Hsien of Lupei, Tienshan, Lintung, Chingpeng; in North Hsingan, 4 Hsien of Hulun, Lupin, Shihwei, Chikan.

Police Administration

The police system and organs in Mongolia had nothing worth specially mentioning. They were practically partly police and partly military in form and character. Ever since the establishment of Manchoukuo, the police system of Mongolia has undergone much change.

Police System at the Time of the Foundation of the Country.—Soon after the foundation of the country the Government established an office called the General Administrative Office of Hsingan covering all the banners of Mongolia. Then this office was sub-divided into eastern, southern and northern offices. While local police affairs were placed under the control of the Police Affairs Bureau of the General Administration Office of Hsingan, the Police Affairs Section was instituted in the Civil Administration Office of every sub-province to supervise police administration in the banner under its jurisdiction and each banner was provided with the Police Affairs Office.

First Reform.—The circumstances at the time of the foundation of the country could by no means permit of adopting such an administrative policy as might ignore the banner chief. At the same time it was deemed inadvisable to invest the power of all forms of administration in the banner chief at a time when feudalistic thoughts were still rampant as it would threaten to add to the tendency of the decentralization of power. Having regard to this, in December, 1932 the Government instituted the Hsingan Police Bureau Organization whereby in each sub-province there was established the Hsingan Police Bureau to be directly financed by the State Treasury and police offices were established in important places. Thus the centralization of power was asserted.

Second Reform.—On the occasion of the local administrative reform effected in December, 1934 the General Administration Office of Hsingan was promoted to be the Mongolia Administration Department. In the meantime the Mongolians were gradually awakened from the slavish thoughts of feudal days within which they had been immured so long, showing the growth of the idea of state due to a tribal self-consciousness. This situation made it necessary to further reform the police administration system on a modern line. Thus, as a result of the reform of the organization of the various government offices of Hsingan Province and sub-provinces on September 5, 1935 the Hsingan Police Bureau Organization was abolished. The police system of each banner was abolished and police affairs were brought under the general banner administration.

Public Health

Public health was one of the questions early to engage the serious attention of the authorities, because of the decidedly unsatisfactory conditions prevailing among the Mongol inhabitants. In the central quarters the Bureau of Police is charged with general matters of public health. Locally, Banner and Hsien offices and their police bureaux are each provided with sanitary sections which are engaged in the work of improving the general sanitary conditions by disseminating hygienic knowledge among the inhabitants. Since 1933 official doctors have been stationed at more important places, the local police assisting them in each instance. These professional men are sent out to religious assemblies and public fairs to give medical treatment free of charge. But in view of the extensive areas to be covered, the present medical force is considered far from adequate.

Peace

The Mongol country of Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, because of the racial characteristics of the inhabitants and its peculiar regional conditions, had enjoyed peace as no other part of Manchuria had under Manchu, Republican or Chang rule. Such a state of affairs, however, was changed when the peace was first disturbed in Holunbuir and next in Jehol, through the Japanese military campaign involved in the establishment of Manchoukuo. Numerous groups of bandits, retreating before the punitive expeditions, spread themselves over wide areas, continuing their marauding sallies throughout the

second and third years of the new Manchu state. A peaceful state affairs began to be seen when the Manchou-Japanese guards were distributed over the Mongol areas, local peace maintenance associations began to be organized under official direction, and both the police forces under the provincial offices and the local train bands assumed activity. In addition to the armed men kept busy against the bandits, a number of men were sent round country to buy arms from the inhabitants and to carry on peaceful propaganda.

In consequence, the Mongol regions, except very small limited areas, has been entirely freed from banditry.

Finance

The Mongol banners, prior to the establishment of the new regime, had no financial system worthy of the name. Each banner had an account of its own. The banner accounts were in each instance little better than the private matters of the banner chief or Jassack. This was inevitable since the banner office was almost entirely directed and controlled by the Jassack. Readjustment of the finance of the banners was one of the matters first to receive official attention upon the formation of Hsingan province.

Taxation under the Old System.—The Mongols have always been nomads except in the areas where outside economic influences turned them to agriculture. As nomads they had self-sufficient economy. Their livestock supplied them with all that they required of life. If they wished for anything beyond the necessities of life, they had more than enough stock to draw on to be bartered for Chinese merchandise. Under the circumstances it was in the pastoral areas that their economic life could be maintained in its ancient order, and their tribal traditions well preserved.

Far different conditions existed in the agricultural areas, where the Mongols, driven to competition by Chinese agricultural settlers, had to live under conditions little different from the Chinese.

In the pastoral regions the revenue was chiefly from cattle taxes and pasture rents, while that in the agricultural regions consisted of land rate and rentals. The revenue from land taxes used to be appropriated by the state and banner treasuries at the rate of 4 for the one and 6 for the other.

Budgets

In 1932 or the first year of the Manchoukuo regime the financial requirements of Hsingan province were met from March to August in-

clusive by temporary disbursements arranged on a monthly basis. In September the first annual budget was prepared for the province. The following tables, showing the earlier budgets of Hsingan, are indicative of the temporary financial arrangement under which the new Mongol province was launched on its autonomous career.

Table 2. Expenditure For First Fiscal Year (September 1932)—(June 1933)

Ordinary			
General Office	MY	328,378.56	
Sub-Provincial Office		591,235.70	
Police		394,453.68	
Other Expenditures		7,360.00	
Total		1,321,427.94	
Extraordinary			
Holunbuir affairs		61,720.53	
Cattle Plague Prevention		33,238.55	
Aid to Sub-Provincial Administration		218,877.20	
Aid to Panshen Lama		9,600.00	
Total		323,436.28	
Total Expenditure		1,644,864.22	

Table 3. Expenditure For Second Fiscal Year (July 1933)—(June 1934)

Ordinary			
General Office	MY	426,988.73	
Sub-Provincial Offices		471,860.26	
Police		779,380.01	
Subsidies			
Banner & Hsien		297,581.41	
Mongol Education		47,126.46	
Panshen Lama		9,600.00	
Other Expenditures		10,118.00	
Total		2,042,588.73	
Extraordinary			
Cattle Improvement, etc.		10,914.60	
Special Investigation		12,099.74	
Cattle Plague Prevention		48,176.28	
Total		71,190.62	
Total Expenditure		2,113,779.35	

Provincial Budgets For Second Fiscal Year (July 1933)—(June 1934)

Banner and Hsien	Revenue (MY)	Expenditure (MY)	Subsidy (MY)
East Hsingan			
Hsiehakalu	3,320	12,671	9,351
Buteha	16,571	29,370	12,799
Ayung	7,483	19,330	11,846
Moroi Daba	9,464	26,176	16,712
Bayan	7,838	24,490	10,652
Total	1,541,766	1,820,948	297,182

South Hsingan			
Khorchin Left Wing			
Front Banner .	39,110	45,264	6,154
Khorchin Left Wing			
Rear Banner .	77,550	82,902	5,352
Khorchin Left Wing			
Centre Banner	709,850	714,659	4,809
Khorchin Right			
Wing Centre			
Banner	24,732	45,085	20,353
Khorchin Right			
Wing Front			
Banner	95,644	98,082	2,438
Khorchin Right			
Wing Rear Ban-			
ner	37,112	38,112	1,000
Jalaid Banner ..	116,703	117,773	1,070
Total	1,100,701	1,141,877	41,176
West Hsingan			
Jarod Left Ban-			
ner	20,117	30,117	10,000
Jarod Right Ban-			
ner	20,117	30,117	10,000
Aro-Khorchin Ban-			
ner	25,418	35,418	10,000
Barin Right Wing			
Banner	31,266	44,984	13,718
Barin Left Wing			
Banner	35,656	44,414	8,758
Keshikten	28,720	52,504	23,784
Kailu Hsien	50,660	92,574	41,914
Linhsi Hsien ...	54,510	70,200	15,690
Total	266,464	400,328	233,864
North Hsingan			
Solon Banner ..	20,711	32,380	11,669
New Barga Left			
Wing Banner .	27,243	27,972	729
New Barga Right			
Wing Banner .	18,925	23,740	4,815
Old Barga Banner	14,676	25,190	10,514
Elukona Left Wing			
Banner	40,932	46,772	5,840
Elukona Right			
Wing Banner .	7,438	10,652	3,214
Total	129,925	166,706	36,781
Grand Total ..	1,541,766	1,820,948	279,182

The estimate of expenditure for the third fiscal year ending June 1935 was as shown in the following table. In the estimate of revenue for the same fiscal period the contribution from Hsingan province to the general treasury was given at 200 yuan.

Table 4. Expenditure For Third Fiscal Year (July 1934—June 1935)

Ordinary		
Salaries of General Office	MY	249,078
General Office Expenditure		192,972
Printing Plant		28,608
Private Disbursements		9,000
Salaries of Sub-Provincial Offices .		256,392
Sub-Provincial Offices		244,369

Police Officers Salaries	329,376
Other Police Salaries	300,321
Police Office Expense	347,641
Police Training	12,646
Police Intelligence	5,000
Hsien Officials Salaries	244,050
Hsien Offices Expense	87,759
Livestock Yards	15,567
School Salaries and Expense	10,380
Public Health	25,480
Other Expenditures	83,715
Total	MY2,442,348

Extraordinary	
Sheep Improvement	MY218,000
Banner Subsidies	100,000
Hsien Subsidies	17,600
Mongol Education Bounty	37,355
Industrial Encouragement	8,200
Industrial Investigation	30,000
Meetings of Banner Chiefs	7,200
Total	418,355

Total Expenditure

Table 5. Expenditure For Fifth Fiscal Year (Jan. 1936—Dec., 1936)

Ordinary		
Salaries of General Office	MY	257,848
General Office Expenditure		185,724
Private Disbursement		9,000
Salaries of Provincial Offices		750,951
Provincial Office Expenditure		554,067
Salaries for Banner Offices		179,824
Hsingan Sheep Yards		36,780
Hsingan College		76,364
Public Health		48,300
Police Intelligence		15,000
Others		94,863
Total	MY2,247,329	
Extraordinary		
Banner Subsidies	MY	473,092
Lama Subsidies		9,600
Mongol Education Bounty		39,056
Livestock Epidemics Prevention ..		69,950
Industrial Investigation		18,500
Officials Training		17,400
Industrial Encouragement		100,880
Special Police Guards		254,940
Total	983,418	
Grand Total	MY3,230,747	

RELIGIONS

It is scarcely possible to conceive any racial or tribal life subject to greater influence of religious institutions and fetishism than that of the Mongols whether of Outer or Inner Mongolia, viz., Lamaism, Shamanism and Christianity. Of these the first is predominant and most important from all points of view.

Lamaism

What is known by the Europeans as Lamaism is Tibetan Buddhism of which there are two sects, Red and Yellow Buddhism. The latter which the Mongols call "Borhan no nom"—Buddha's teaching—is the faith introduced into their land in the reign of Kubilai Khan and encouraged later under the Manchou dynasty from political motives, until it attained its present position as their tribal religion.

The term Lama means "one who has attained the highest state" and, originally, was given to high priests. A number corresponding to 25 to 30 per cent of the entire male Mongol population is estimated to be Lamas, having entered on devotional careers at temples and monasteries of Buddha. It is believed that when one male joins the priesthood, nine related families are salvaged. From such religious belief in not a few families all children except the first born boy have become Lamas. Their religious teaching is remarkable for its variety, dealing with mathematics, geography, history, physics, chemistry, ethics, astrology, astronomy, education, medicine, embracing, in fact, all things of nature and all individual parts and organs of the human body. Trained in all those lines, the Lamas are invariably well esteemed in their community as well-lettered, erudite men. Under these circumstances, it is but to be expected that they should be leaders of the secular population in all things of life. Hence, the predominant influence of the Lama priesthood practically in all phases of their racial life.

The Lama temples, as owners of great lands and herds, are far more prosperous than the common Mongols. The Lamas, in addition, were given salaries by the Manchou administration, a system partly followed by the Manchoukuo government. What is more, the worshippers' monetary offerings reach a considerable sum. The Lama monasteries and temples constitute economic centres in the sense that priests are best customers of traders. It is therefore said that in Mongolia the religious lines linking one Lama temple with another are "the trade lines, the economic arteries of the land."

The Lamas were originally in a strict sense of the term celibates, but they are at present a degenerate class. Venereal diseases are more rampant among them than the secular population. Their temples are in many cases filthy dens where unnatural and extravagant forms are indulged in. Lamas may as often be seen in quarters where female attendance is procurable at any hour of the day. Retaining little of value

as a religion in its pure form, Lamaism is thought destined to fall into decay unless the priesthood be morally and religiously regenerated in time.

The Lama temples within Hsingan province are 283 in number and the number of priests is given as 17,876, according to the latest official figures available. Among the more noted temples may be mentioned the temples of Han, Bachiros, Nonnai and Chiaomiao in West Hsingan; Kokenmiao, Molimiao in South Hsingan; Kanchuerhmiao in North Hsingan.

Shamanism

This was the only religious faith known in Mongolia of antiquity. It has for years since fallen into utter decay in the country. What little that remains of the religions may be seen only among the Yakuts in some parts of eastern Siberia.

Christianity

Christianity was introduced into Mongolia as early as 1246 when a mission was sent out by order of Pope Innocent IV. After Kubilai Khan had established control over China, John of Montecorvino came out to Yenking which is now known as Peiping and was then known to Europe as Cambulac. He was appointed Archbishop by Pope Clement. Through the Mongol dynasty and through the succeeding dynasties of Ming and Manchou the propagation of Christianity was permitted. There are Roman Catholic missions, Old Greek missions, and Protestant missions, but the activity of these Christian workers is confined to those areas which have been taken for Chinese exploitation. So far as the Mongols are concerned the Christian faith seems to have been anything but successful. In Chahar and around Linsi in Jehol where Chinese settlers predominate not a few churches are found, but practically none in purely Mongol regions. The New Testament has been issued in Khalnuk and other Mongol dialects, and the first Gospel of Mathew has been translated into the Buriat language.

EDUCATION

In view of the predominant number of illiterates among the Mongols, it is interesting to know that they were taking in foreign culture and literature two or three centuries earlier in history than the Manchus were ready for any pursuit of the kind. Mongol literature attained its height under the Yuan dynasty, as may be seen from the monumental compilations such as

Sung Shih—History of Sung—in 496 volumes, Liao Shih—History of Liao—in 116 volumes, and Chin Shih—History of Chin (Gold)—in 136 volumes.

The scholarly heritage of the Mongols, however, was lost under the rule of the Manchus who made it their consistent frontier policy to subordinate all Mongol interests to their own. The Emperor Kan Lung in his 7th year (1742 A.D.) caused all Mongol books and documents to be scoured and confiscated. The Mongols were permitted to read in their language nothing but a book of the sutra of Avolokitésvara, the Goddess of Mercy. Mongol institutes established by the same emperor were solely designed to train men who should translate Chinese books into Tibetan and Mongol languages.

Under Republican regime.—All these Manchou schools were abolished by the Nanking regime which set up its own Tibetan and Mongol schools along new lines. The educational policy of the Republican government was clearly designed to the end of absorbing the frontier races in the predominant Chinese influence. The Mongols were educated in the Chinese language. In agricultural areas where the Chinese elements had penetrated there were not a few Mongols who were well versed in Chinese learning. But as a whole the Mongols had remained as an illiterate people, their nomadic condition of life no doubt accounting for such a state of affairs to no little extent.

The illiterates are estimated to make up more than 95% of the whole population. There were some certain "autonomous" princes who had been conducting schools under their own direction and for their own purposes, but the educated elements hardly amounted to anything but negligible minorities in any of their regions.

Under Manchoukuo Administration

The Hsingan administration has since its earliest day been giving considerable attention to its Mongol educational work. New policy is being gradually developed, taking into consideration the tribal and regional conditions peculiar to the inhabitants. It is learned that so far as the authorities have learned from experience, the most practicable and successful form of education for the Mongols is industrial education adapted to the actual conditions of their life. It was decided to open in 1934 an institution called Hsingan Hsueh Yuan (College) of high school grade. The declared policy of the new school is to train through its three year course the men who are to be engaged in industrial pursuits. The school also provides one year

normal course to train men to teach at the elementary school conducted on the same technical lines.

Elementary & Middle Schools.—Of the elementary of lower and upper grades there are in all 75 in Hsingan provinces. The total number of pupils and teachers of these schools are 3,588 and 183 respectively.

Of the institutions of high school grade there are two, namely, Hsingan First Normal School and Hsingan First Industrial School. The former is composed of two divisions, Primary and Higher, each of three years. The latter school is also to be completed in three years. The scholars at present enrolled at these two schools are 240, the teachers being 23.

Hsingan Military Academy.—This school placed at Wangyehmiao under the supervision of the military administration of Hsingan province is designed for military training of Mongol young men. In addition to the training of technical character, the Mongol youths are taught in the lines considered necessary for their racial regeneration. The instructors are all Japanese. This school may be regarded as a first attempt by the Japanese military in the education of Mongol rising generations.

Publications.—The Department of Mongolia Administration is issuing a monthly publication, "Mongol Bulletin", with a view to social enlightenment of the Mongol population. In 1934 an institution known as the Mongol Press was established to undertake publication of other forms of literature for propagation of knowledge among the same people.

Industry

The raising of live-stock is by far the most important branch of industries of Mongolia. The country, however, is not without considerable resources of gold, coal and mineral oils. Prominent natural products are salt, sodium and Kan Tsao (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* and *elhinota*), a specie of herb noted for its medicinal properties. The lakes of Dalai-nor and Buir-nor are rich in fish. In the line of forestry, the Great Hsingan mountains still carry vast areas of virgin forests. Agriculture, which is of recent development, may be seen so far as Chinese colonisation has advanced under the support of the Manchou and later regime, and its possibilities are largely potential.

In the field of technical industry little has to date been accomplished though the country is fairly well provided with requisite materials. Such lines of industry as soda manufacture,

milling and distillery of corn liquor are determined by conditions of nature, though there is no industrial activity but is carried on a very modest scale.

For some years to come the country will be important from the industrial point of view only as the source of raw materials for foreign mills. Development of railways and other means of communication will be the essential condition for industrial exploitation of the country.

Live-stock

The Mongols have always depended on their livestock as the sole source and means of living. The raising of livestock has been their only pursuit and the cattle their only property, except where a changed mode of life was imposed upon them through outside influences. Their pastures, however, have been turned in many parts into farms through the penetration of Chinese agricultural workers. Wherever the Mongols were driven to economic competition with the Chinese colonisers, they were compelled to lead a half-pastoral and half-agricultural life.

In spite of all changes effected in the economy of the Mongols the raising of livestock and certain allied lines of industry remain the most important factors of their economic life. North Hsingan, with the exception of the river basins in the northern extremities, the northern part of West Hsingan, and the region around the Hsingan mountains in South Hsingan are pure pasture lands. The inhabitants are invariably

engaged in pastoral pursuits. In the regions other than mentioned above there is no Mongol family but owns considerable numbers of livestock.

While there is no available information as to the existing head of livestock in the province, it is at least known that the rate of cattle to the human population is very high. According to the latest official returns, the total head of livestock within the province are estimated at 1,070,000, in sheep, 280,000 in cattle, and 185,000 in horses as shown in the table below.

Distribution of Live-stock.—In point of numbers the sheep by far predominate, cattle and horses following in their respective orders. Camels are raised in North and West Hsingan regions, but they make up but a small proportion, the estimated figure being below 7,000 head. The donkey, mule and swine are confined to agricultural areas.

North Hsingan leads all other provinces in the industry of cattle raising. West Hsingan, though its live-stock has of late years been falling off in consequence of the steady advance of Chinese agricultural elements from the south, is still credited with considerable numbers. South Hsingan, especially its southern areas, have been losing cattle due to banditry. East Hsingan has been most affected by the increasing agricultural predominance within its area. Rampant banditry has also been responsible for its loss of livestock.

Table 6. Distribution of Live-stock in Hsingan

(1934)					
	Banner and Hsien	Sheep (including goats)	Cattle	Horses	Camels
East Hsingan					
Hsichakar		269	1,193	132	—
Butaha		870	3,622	4,132	—
Ayung		158	1,651	2,043	—
Molitowa		—	1,722	1,817	—
Bayan		—	1,053	637	—
Total		1,067,261	278,387	185,227	—
South Hsingan					
Khorchin Left Wing Front Banner		22,500	12,000	6,000	—
Khorchin Left Wing Rear Banner		15,050	15,898	2,346	73
Khorchin Left Wing Centre Banner		30,500	5,000	17,000	—
Khorchin Right Wing Centre Banner		12,378	3,485	2,113	74
Khorchin Right Wing Front Banner		51,070	12,150	3,525	50
Khorchin Right Wing Rear Banner		21,500	7,100	2,500	—
Chalaite Banner		27,723	5,215	1,506	—
Total		180,721	60,748	34,990	197

	Banner and Hsien	Sheep (including goats)	Cattle	Horses	Camels
West Hsingan					
Jarod Left Wing Banner		12,000	20,000	1,000	50
Jarod Right Wing Banner		12,000	10,000	1,000	200
Aro-Khorchin Banner		31,261	20,000	5,000	400
Bairin Left Wing Banner		13,000	8,000	2,500	200
Bairin Right Wing Banner		48,000	9,720	4,930	200
Keshikten Banner		29,100	12,500	6,100	215
Kailu Hsien		5,106	6,000	2,000	—
Linsi Hsien		35,000	9,846	1,385	150
Total		185,467	96,066	23,919	1,154
North Hsingan					
Solon Banner		61,323	22,442	15,363	476
New Barga Left Wing Banner ..		277,977	34,954	39,471	2,330
New Barga Right Wing Banner ..		253,367	23,649	26,146	2,110
Old Barga Banner		92,544	16,307	30,577	330
Aigun Left Wing Banner		13,814	14,662	4,725	—
Aigun Right Wing Banner		61	118	531	—
Hailar Old City		690	160	744	16
Total		699,776	112,292	117,557	5,262

Annual Products

Sheep.—Sheep are raised for their wool, milk, meat and hides. Goats are bred side by side with sheep, though not in great numbers. The sheep are generally open-haired. The staple is not good and usable for low grade textiles, carpets, and rugs with admixture of finer wool. The Chinese breed sheep only as a side line, while the Mongols depend on them almost entirely for their economy. While sheep may be found in any part of the province, North Hsingan leads all other regions in this regard. Hailar, Chengchiatun, Tungliao, Toanan, Chingpeng, Linsi, Chihfeng, Chinchou have since early days been known as trading centres of Mongolian live-stock.

The animal products brought to Hailar during the year 1933 are reported roughly as 16,000 piculs of wool, 20,000 head of sheep, 4,000 sheep's skins, while those brought out to stations along the Ssuping-kai-Taonan railway during the same year were roughly 2,100 piculs of wool, 8,000 head of sheep, 31,000 of sheep's skins. The last available returns for the region of Linsi and Chingpeng are for the year 1925, when about 1,500 piculs of wool, 19,000 head of sheep, 44,000 of sheep's skins were brought together to be redistributed chiefly for local consumption.

Cattle.—Mongolian cattle, cows and bulls, are of a dark red, red spotted or light brown, a black breed occurring but rarely. The Mongols raise them not only for their milk and meat, but also as draught animals. From the milk of cows and sheeps are produced "hurut", Mongolian cheese, "shara toso", Mongolian butter, "haksaho urume", a sort of dried cream, "sutei arahi", a

distilled liquor made either from cow's or mare's milk.

Mongolian cattle, as a rule, are hardy and by nature docile and patient, capable of living on poor feed. Although they are strongly framed and possessed of good power of resistance to disease, they are small bodied, slow of maturing, and not fleshy, having poor aptitude to fatten and therefore not suitable for edible purposes. The cows are poor milkers, being early in going dry. Their flesh is, however, very fatty.

The Mongolian cattle are sent out in considerable numbers to Changchiakou and Tientsin by the South Manchuria Railway, and by way of Tolun, Chihfeng and Chinchou. The animals brought to South Manchurian towns and marts are said to number about 30,000 head per year. The numbers brought to Hailar and Kanchur during 1933 were estimated at about 5,600 head and those brought to the Ssuping-kai-Taonan railway at 20,000, while the Chingpeng and Linsi markets disposed of 5,500.

The hides are, due to careless management and harmful vermin, of inferior quality, being usable only for low grade products. The annual output offered at Hailar and neighbouring region are estimated at 25,000 pieces.

Horses.—The horse is the commonest and, in most cases, the only means of communication throughout Mongolia. There is no Mongol family but keeps horses. But in purely pastoral areas the horses are used only as mounts, cattle and camels being used for draught and other purposes. The Mongolian horses are as a rule small framed, but hardy and enduring, and capable of living on crude feed. In agricultural regions they are used both for ploughing and

transporting farm products. While they are bred in both Inner and Outer Mongolia, North Manchuria is supplied from the pastures of Hailar, Manchouli, Tsitsihar and neighbouring regions. Those found in South Manchuria are mostly from South and West Hsingan regions as well as from Chahar.

In the area along the North Manchuria Railway and in the Aigun basin there are not a few cross-breeds of Mongolian and Za-Baikal horses. These cross-bred horses, because of their superior frame and hardiness, are valued not only as mounts but as draught and race horses.

The horse fairs in North Hsingan have of late years been confined to Hailar. The chief buyers are those from Tsitsihar, those from Harbin and Hsinking following in point of numbers. Trading in horses is naturally conditioned by the economy of agricultural areas. In the year 1933 about 1,300 horses were brought out to be marketed at Hailar, while those offered at the fairs along the Ssuping-kai-Taonan railway and at Linhsi were respectively some 43,000 and 4,000. The horse hides handled in the same year were about 4,000 at Hailar, 4,500 on the above mentioned railway, and 2,000 at Linhsi.

Horse hair is used as the material for brushes, but its trade has of late years dwindled in both quantity and importance.

Camels.—Of the number of camels in Hsingan no information is available. Although 150,000 camels are estimated in Inner Mongolia, according to "Chinese Economic Bulletin", they are mostly found outside Hsingan. The camels found in this part are invariably of the two-humped species. They attain a height of two metres and a weight of as many as 400 kilogrammes.

Camel hair is in part consumed locally and in part exported to China. The hair of camels used as pack animals are coarse and stiff from rubbing, and scarcely fit for any high grade fabric. The hair for export is taken exclusively from those which are kept for the same purpose. In giving more attention to this direction, the produce of high quality may be greatly enhanced.

Sheep Improvement Stations

The Mongols who have always bred sheep for their meat and hides have paid but little attention to wool. With a view to producing better woolled animals, Hsingan authorities have been giving due attention to the subject. In 1933 a breeding yard was set up at Hailar where 82 Merino and certain improved breeds were placed. In the year following rams of different breeds were imported from America and Australia. Under the official plan launched the same year,

the improved breeds are to be increased to the number of 10 millions in 18 years, producing 34,000,000 pounds of good wool a year. As an initial part of the same programme, 5 breeding stations will be established by the end of 1938 one at each of the following five towns, Darhanwangfu, Hailar, Wangyehmiao, Tapan-shang, Linhsi.

Forestry

General Remarks.—The northern area of Manchuria had been one unbroken forest zone until the middle part of the 19th century. Uncontrolled disforestation first by the increasing numbers of Chinese settlers and next, by Russians for the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway ruined all forests within easy reach on either side of the same line. These disforested areas have never since then been attended to in proper form. Under these circumstances the forest areas of the country have been considerably reduced, though primordial woods are still to be found at many places. Those of the highest timber value are the forests on the lower course of the river Sungari in the east, and those of the Great Hsingan mountains in the west.

The Great Hsingan forests rise in the south of the river Taorho and Mount Chaygorehi and stretch out far beyond the western section of the North Manchuria Railway line as far north as the shores of the river Amur. They extend from the Nonni in the east to the Argun river in the west, a distance of 1,000 kilometres. The entire area is estimated at 14,000,000 hectares, representing approximately one-third of the entire area of the Hsingan provinces.

Of the entire forest area about 50 per cent. is thickly forested, while 25 per cent. is of thinner growth, the rest being but sparsely wooded. At an estimate of about 400 koku² per hectare the entire forest resource of standing timber is something like 5,500 million koku. The forested areas are situated within comparatively easy reach of the railway line on the upper reaches of the rivers Hailar and Koleiture on the west side of the Great Hsingan range, and, in the south, round the headwaters of the river Iminho. In the eastern part such areas are found on the upper courses of the rivers Alin, Yaluh and Pila and on those of the river Chor.

In these wooded lands are represented coniferous plants such as Dauria pine, Siberian red pine and hardwoods such as oak, zelcova, beside the birch which is very commonly mingled with the red pines.

The forest area within Hsingan by provinces is estimated as follows:

Table 7. Forest Area

Province	Thick Forest Area (Hectare)	Thin Forest Area (Hectare)	Unproductive Forest Area (Hectare)
East Hsingan ..	3,740,000	1,350,000	1,800,000
South Hsingan ..	60,000	550,000	550,000
West Hsingan ..	—	50,000	150,000
North Hsingan ..	3,200,000	1,050,000	1,500,000
Total	7,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000

Forest Areas.—Among these areas the most notable is wooded land on the upper reaches of the Hailar river and its tributaries, on the western slopes of the Hsingan mountains. This forest land, though never properly surveyed, is estimated to extend over at least 720,000 hectares. The cut logs are sent down the rivers as far as Yakoshih.

On the eastern slopes of the mountain range may be seen the Chor forest division in the southeastern part of the range around the headwaters of the river Chor. This area is estimated at 79,755 hectares.

The forest district held as joint enterprise by the Manchoukuo government and the South Manchuria Railway Company is also on the eastern slopes of the range. The company holding the same concession, known as the Satsumen Koshi, was organized when the South Manchuria Railway acquired the right formerly held by the Russian interests. The forest district contains an estimated area of 607,947 hectares.

The timber resources of the Hsingan mountains, have never been a paying proposition partly because they generally lie far away from the markets and partly because of high freight rates of the North Manchurian Railway. The firewood and certain cut timbers have been supplied to the above railway which has been the sole customer. Railway development and lower freightage as well as a lowering of customs tariff are essential conditions for full exploitation of the great wealth of standing timber.

The management of the forests in the Hsingan provinces is entrusted to the Agriculture and Mining Section of the Industrial Development Bureau. The present organization is anything but adequate to administer the extensive wooded areas. As an initial measure to prevent uncontrolled disforestation, as seen under the former regime, the law of adjustment of forest rights has been instituted.

Agricultural Facilities Established in North-Western Districts

The Government of Manchoukuo, which has been paying particular attention to the economic development along lines of its four north-western

provinces, namely, North, South, East and West Hsingan which are inhabited by large numbers of Mongolians, announced in the middle of July, 1936 the opening of many agricultural facilities in these provinces as part of the Government's economic programme for the current fiscal year.

The inauguration of these facilities, it is believed, will prove instrumental in the exploitation of agricultural resources in the vast but mostly uncultivated land of the four provinces. According to the announcement, the new agricultural facilities in these provinces are:

(1) Meteorological observatories at Hailar, Manchouli, Hsingan, Solun and nine other points.

(2) Agricultural meteorological observatories at two points.

(3) S.M.R. meteorological observatories at Chienchiatien and Linsi.

(4) Wind-mills for raising water at four points.

(5) Cattle-breeding farms in eight banners.

(6) Forest offices at eight places.

In addition, the South Manchuria Railway Company has newly opened an industrial investigation office at Chengchiatun.

Officials of the Department of Mongolian Administration governing these four provinces declare that they are directing their efforts especially to the improvement and encouragement of sheep-raising in this region.

For this purpose, two State-owned sheep-breeding farms were formally established at Wangyehmiao and Chalamute. The South Manchuria Railway Company is co-operating with Manchoukuo in this direction with sheep-breeding farms of its own created at Linsi and Chienchiatien.

Officials of the Mongolian Administration Department further state that the larger part of the soil of the four provinces hitherto has been unused for lack of proper irrigation facilities. Under such circumstances, erection of more water wind-mills at various points in the provinces is now under consideration by the Department.

Mining

The mineral wealth of the Hsingan mountains and other allied ranges, though more or less isolated discoveries have been made, remains quite undeveloped. Lack of transportation facilities and uncertain state of peace account for the present state of mining. Those few mines which are at present in operation are either in a state little beyond prospecting or being worked by very crude methods.

ria. In the Hsinking market, which is supplied with Nonni river fish by way of Fuyu and Talin, the lake fish coming down through Manchouli by far predominate in quantity.

Commerce

Commerce has developed among the Mongols little beyond a primitive state. The pastoral Mongols bring their herds on the hoof to marts and have then bartered for clothing and other things at Chinese shops and elsewhere. In some instances, Chinese peddlers go out far into the interior and trade with those Mongols who are unable to come out to Chinese towns or trading stations for one reason or another. Trading stations lie as often as not where water spring or grassy spots happen to be amidst the arid sands.

The Mongols are increasingly dependent on trade for "necessities of life". What were once considered as luxuries are often regarded no longer as such, and in so far as these necessities increase and multiply, commerce with the Mongols is promising. Trading in the past has been entirely in the hands of the Chinese and Russians.

Historical Background.—Shansi, the cradle of Chinese civilization, was for ages the centre of Mongolian trade. When the Mongol throne was set up at Yenching or what is at present Peiping, the trade centre was also transferred there. The Chihli merchants now came to the trade which had been controlled by the Shansi merchants. Through their competition was laid the foundation for the supremacy of Chinese commerce in Mongolia. But it was not until the time of the Manchou dynasty that Mongolian trade began to receive official attention. In 1723 A.D. the administrative office of Jehol was established. Local government offices were set up at Pakou eight years later and in Changpei Hsien and Tolin 100 years later. In 1738 the office of Tatzukou was established to administer the region of Lingyuan and Chihfeng, and in 1774 the office of Santzota was set up for that part which at present is Chaoyang, and many others followed in time. These local administrative offices marked an advance of Chinese trading posts, and the places where these offices were placed became in many instances local trading centres. When it is historically known that in 1862 Chengchiatun was born as a cattle mart the Chinese commercial elements must have advanced into that part of the Mongol area by the third quarter of the 19th century. The great Chinese immigration of the last quarter of the last century naturally resulted in Chinese tradal

development in Manchuria and Mongolia. When railways began to be built, Chihli merchants other than those who had been advancing by way of Shansi began to advance into the three eastern provinces. As a new factor in Mongolian trade, these merchants entered the field against those advancing from the west. Trade in Inner Mongolia has since then been largely controlled by these Chinese traders.

Mongolian trade with Russia, roughly speaking, dates from the middle of the 17th century. But it has always been confined to Outer Mongolia. For the present purpose, we are to be concerned with the commercial situation as developed by the Chinese traders in Inner Mongolia.

Mongolian Trade Marts and Centres

Mongolian trade routes have in the past run from Tientsin, Yinkow, Mukden and Hailar. The first named city has always been the source of supplies to Inner and Outer Mongolia west of the Hsingan range. Its route ran before the establishment of Manchoukuo to Changchiakou and Dolin, off in different directions from these places. Since Manchoukuo broke off from China, Changchiakou has been the sole distributing center in this part. Under the old system Tientsin trade with the markets of Takulun, Kueisui, Paotou, Changchiakou, Dolin, Chihfeng, Utancheng.

Yinkow has within its trading area the southern and eastern part of Inner Mongolia, taking in such towns as Chihfeng, Hsiao-Kulun, Naiman, etc. By way of Chinchow and Ichow trade also extends into the Mongol areas of Jehol.

Hailar is the trading centre of Northern Hulunbuir. Its trade also extended into Outer Mongolia until it was cut off through Soviet domination.

Mukden's tradal radius embraces all eastern parts of Inner Mongolia, east of the Hsingan range.

The town identified with Mongolian trade fall into the three groups of great markets, relaying markets and local markets, as shown in the table below.

Besides the market towns above mentioned there are a number of what may be translated as "grassy exchange places." Such places are chosen for the existence of springs or grazings. To these places appointed by common consent, the Mongols come out with their herds, and trade with the Chinese travelling merchants and peddlers. There is no housing or other accommodation at such exchange places.

Great Markets	Relaying Market	Local Markets	Trading Area
Mukden	Harbin	Manchouli Hailar	Hulunbuir. Hulunbuir, East & West Wushumuchin.
		Tsitsihar	All of North Manchuria, Jalaid, Turbet.
	Hsinking	Harbin	All of North Manchuria, Manchouli, Hailar.
		Paituno	North & South Kuojenlossu, Chasakotu, Suekung.
Yinkow	Chinchow	Paituno Hsinking Taonan	Ditto. Nungan, Paituno, Taonan. Chasakotu, Suekung, North & South Kuojenlossu, Tushihyeh-tu.
		Taonan	East & West Jarod, East Wushumuchin.
	Mukden	Chengchiatun Tungliao Kailu	Tarhan, Powang, Pintu, Tushihyeh-tu, Taonan, Kailu. Tarhan, Tushihyeh-tu, Kailu. East & West Jarod, Aro-Khorchin, Bairin.
Tientsin	Chihfeng	Hsinmin Mukden	Pintu, Hsiao-Kulun. Chengchiatun, Hsiao-Kulun. Harbin, Kirin, Hsinking, Chinchow, Tientsin.
		Hsiao-Kulun	Naiman, Khorchins, Kailu.
	Chingpang	Hsiao-Kulun Kailu	Ditto. East & West Jarod, Khorchin, Bairin.
Tientsin	Chingpang	Chinchow	Chihfeng, Kolachin, Aohan, Hsiao-Kulun.
		Chihfeng	East & West Ongnoid, North & South Aohan, Kolachin, Linsi, Pingchuan, Utancheng.
	Chingpang	Yinkow	All parts of Inner Mongolia
Tientsin	Chingpang	Tapanshang	Great and small Bairin, East Wushumuchin, Aro-Khorchin, Keshikten, East & West Haochit.
		Linsi	East & West Wushumuchin, East & West Haochit, Keshikten, Great and small Bairin.
	Chingpang	Utancheng Chihfeng Chingpeng	Linsi, Tapanshang, Chingpeng. Ditto. Keshikten, East & West Haochit, Apako, West Wushumuchin.
Tientsin	Changchiakou	Chingpeng Jolin	Ditto. Silingol League, Chahar League, Keshikten.
		Kueisui	Two western leagues of Inner Mongolia and West Wing Banner of Chahar.
	Tientsin	Paotou Takulun Changchiakou	Ditto. Outer Mongolia. Chahar and Silingol Leagues, Kansu, Sinkiang.
Tientsin	Changchiakou	Chengteh Tientsin	Wei-i, Chihfeng, Dolin. All parts of Inner Mongolia and western parts of North China.

Fairs.—The Lama temples have their festival days when fairs are held. From long distances men and women come. These fairs are important events from the commercial point of view. The number of worshippers is matched by that of traders moving from one part of the country to another in observance of such festive occasions.

Trading Season.—The trading season is more or less determined by geographical considerations, but, as a rule, is in March, April and May (Lunar calendar) and again from August to December. These periods come after the grazing time of the year when the cattle and sheep are fattened and of greater commercial value. The Mongols come to markets, forming caravans, transporting their merchandise either in carts or on the backs of camels.

Mongol Markets

Annual Purchase.—According to the statistics compiled by a Russian authority, an average Mongol family of three members spend 384.92

silver dollars a year. Of this amount 53.2 per cent is spent on foodstuffs. Clothing and apparel goods make up 18.6 per cent. What are classified as "luxuries" make up 10.6 per cent. The rest is made up of household fixtures and kitchen utensils, of 9.5 per cent, saddlery 6.5 per cent and religious fixtures 1.7 per cent.

Among the foodstuff wheat, millet and ground rice make up 11 per cent of the total value. For salt, the Mongols depend on imports for the most part. The rest of the foodstuffs are animal flesh and milk products such as butter and cheese, supplied by their own herds. Under the "luxury" article, tea is the largest item. Brick tea of Shansi all but controls the market. The Mongols' smoking choice is cut tobacco, which is almost entirely supplied from Shantung. They remain strangers to cigarettes.

Japanese fancy goods have been making their way into Mongolia from the Manchurian side, through Chinese and Manchu travelling salesmen, but their reception by the Mongols has not been encouraging on the whole.

CHAPTER XXVII

JEHOL (Gateway to Mongolia)

Historical Background

The province of Jehol which had formed, up to the establishment of Manchoukuo, the eastern section of Eastern Inner Mongolia was early known in Chinese history as Hsiungnu, the land of "barbarian" Hans. It was not until towards the end of the Tang dynasty or the beginning of the Sung dynasty that the country emerged in history as the land of the Mongols, the race which was later to rise to power under the able leadership of Temuchin. The first tribal element to introduce any form of civilization to the region west of the Liao river was the Siempis whose conquest extended far westwards under their able leader Muying. Ancient sand-buried ruins excavated in Jehol bear witness to the civilization that flourished at this time.

Yalü Aochi who overthrew the kingdom of Pohai at the beginning of the 10th century set up his capital on the upper course of the Shiramuren by which name the upper reaches of the river Liaohe are known. The Liao empire established under this leader extended from Peking to the Sungari and from the Ordos in the west to Ningkuta on the Ussuri in the northeast. His capital known as Linhuang is what is at present known as Bairin, of west Hsingan. The great stone bridge unearthed at this place is one of the relics of the Khitan city that once stood there. The high pagodas found at places through Jehol stand today as monuments to the memory, not of the Chinese, but of the Khitans who held that country in their possession until the Mongols replaced them.

Under the Manchu dynasty Inner Mongolia, like Manchuria, was at first entirely closed to Chinese immigration. The situation began to change in the middle of the 17th century when Russian imperialism commenced its eastern advance. But it was not until after the conclusion of the Nerchinsk treaty in 1686 that the Peking government began to follow a definite colonial policy as regards Jehol and other Mongol areas. It was feared that the Mongols might assimilate with the Cossacks with whom they were not without racial kinship. As a step to prevent the Cossack or any other foreign penetration

into the Mongol country, special administrative districts were provided at important places in Mongolia under the direct supervision of Peking. At these places were also stationed Chinese colonial militia as guardians of the frontier peace.

Upon the heels of China's military advance into Mongolia came streams of Chinese traders who thrived upon the ignorance of the inhabitants who were strangers to all trade methods or chicanery. From this time on the three races of the Manchus, Mongols and Chinese began to mingle. This process was accentuated when Mongolia was fully thrown open to Chinese colonization soon after the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5, though Eastern Inner Mongolia was to be maintained on the status of a special administrative district, the foreigners being not permitted to live except at open ports.

When Chang Tso-lin entered Peking and set up his military government, declaring himself Generalissimo, the special administrative districts of eastern Mongolia were abolished. Jehol was made a province on the same status as the three provinces of Manchuria.

Wherever the Mongol inhabitants came in contact with Chinese agriculturists or traders, they were forced either to give up their pastoral pursuits, retreating into the interior, or to reconcile themselves with the altered condition of life by adopting agricultural work, to be drawn into disastrous competition with the more efficient Chinese labour and management. Under the circumstances the Mongol population in Jehol had been steadily declining under the former regime, being estimated at something like 5 to 6 hundred thousand. In contrast with their waning fortunes it must be noted that whoever had administrative control over Jehol waxed rich. Marshal Chang Tso-lin, in the flush of his military career, depended to a great extent, on the opium and coal resources of the province to supply him with the sinews of war or to maintain his military strength. The last chief administrator to be sent out there under the previous regime was Tang Yu-lin noted for his rapacity, who during his tenure of office for but few years,

References: Tables 2, 6, 7—Shinko no Shingan Shyo Gaikan (Outline of the Hsingan Province), 1934. Tables 1, 3, 4, 5—Official Bulletin of Manchoukuo. Table 8—Researches of the Mongolia Administration Department.

is understood to have amassed tens of millions, before his flight from Chengteh in March 1932.

Geography

Origin of the Name Jehol.—The name Jehol, or more correctly Johol, means a hot river. The name was originally applied to the stream which springs in the Maochingpa mountains in the northern part of the province and, following a southerly course, passes by the city of Chengteh to flow into the Luanho. The river is said to have been so named because it originates in an area abounding in springs so hot that no fish can live.

Position of New Jehol province.—The new province of Jehol, as defined under the new administrative system put in force in December 1934, is somewhat smaller in area than the former province. In the northeast the hsien or district of Suitung has been added to South Hsingan province, while in the east the hsien of Chaoyang and Fuhsin have been included in Chinchou province.

Jehol is roughly divided on the north from West Hsingan province by the upper reaches of the Shiramuren river forming a natural boundary, and on the south from Hopei by the Great Wall, lying between the parallels of 40° and 43° north latitude. The western region borders Chahar, northeast of Changchiakou in longitude 116° E. while the new eastern provincial line extends to longitude 121° E., bordering the new province of Chinchou and separated from it in the southern part by the ancient willow palisade, running northwards from Chiummengkou, near Shanhaikwan, into Fengtien province.

Topographical Features.—Jehol is mountainous excepting small limited plains. It is roughly divided in the three parts of mountainous region, steppes, and plains. The first region is represented by a section of the high Hsingan mountains along the northern border from northeast to southwest attaining a height of 130 metres until they connect with the Yinshan mountains on the northwestern border of Chahar. The latter mountain range, running from northwest to southeast through the districts of Weichang—the ancient Imperial Hunting Ground—divides the province in two parts. The area north of the range forms the steppes inhabited by the Mongols and still left unexploited except in small parts. The area south of the same range is scarcely less mountainous, but the districts drained by the Luanho and the Liaoho are not without level grounds, which have given birth to towns like Chengteh (Jehol), Pingchuan and Luanping. The areas along the Liao river

system from the plain region of the province represented by the districts lately included in the administrative divisions of Chinchou and South Hsingan.

The Hsingan mountains attain to considerable heights in the southwestern parts, but gradually decline as they proceed in the north-eastern direction. As they grow greater in width the mountainsides develop into gentle slopes on which easy passages are possible. The Yinshan mountains are for the most part featured by sharp precipices crowned with steep peaks at many points, and deep glens forming all but impassable barriers.

Geology.—The geological condition of the province is chiefly composed of granites, porphyries, basalts, trachytes, clay-slates, gneisses and crystallines. In the mountainous regions basalts, trachytes, granites and porphyries are frequently exposed to view. The plains consist for the most part of alluvial soils. The steppes are chiefly formed of diluvial loess and alluvial layers of the Quarternary period. Archaean formations are seldom met with.

Rivers.—There are two systems of the Liaoho and Luanho, both of which empty into the Pohai Sea.

(1) **Liaoho System.**—This is represented by the Shiramuren, the largest river of the province. It originates in a small pool in the sand dune area, 3.5 kilometres southwest of lake Hulubenor or about 100 li, west of Kiengpeng, in Keshikten Banner. This stream, forming the upper course of the Liaoho, is also known as the Siliaoho—West Liao river—and sometimes called by the Chinese, Huangho—the yellow stream—in translation of the Mongol name which means yellow. Following a northeasterly course close to the boundary between Jehol and West Hsingan, and receiving tributary waters at many points on its way, the river joins at Sankiangkou, in Fengtien province, the East Liaoho, to be known from that point on as the Liaoho, until it flows into the sea below Yinkow. The total length is 2300 kilometres. The part of the river lying within Jehol is not navigable. The Shiramuren and its tributaries, forming the main arteries of the province, drain more than 70 per cent of the total provincial area.

(2) **Luanho System.**—The main stream springs in the Bayentokor mountains, about 66 kilometres northeast of Tushiehkou, of Chahar province. Coming down through the Yinshan mountains in a southeastern direction, it runs to the south of the city of Chengteh and passes out of Jehol, to the west of Hsifengkou

of the Great Wall, into Hopei province, until eventually it flows into the sea by way of Loting. The total length is 1400 kilometres.

Besides these two river systems there is the Talingho which forms the main river system of the area east of Jehol, draining the plains around Chaoyang and Chinchow and flowing into the Pohai Sea east of the Talingho station of Mukden-Shanhaikwan railway. The river, though important from the agricultural point of view, offers little shipping facilities.

Lakes.—Lakes are but few in Jehol and those which are found within its border are of comparatively small importance. The following may be noted.

Ikuchakastai Lake, known by the Chinese as Talakan-nor, lies north of Kailu, and Lake Talinor close on the border of Chahar, have both been included in West Hsingan province under the new administrative system. The former, though of modest dimensions, is rich in fishes. The latter which the Mongols call Tarkonkweichuton is at an altitude of 4200 feet and quite large of size. There are a number of islets. The lake abounds in fishes.

Chakan-Talai-nor, popularly known both as Hal-nor and Konchin-miao Shupaotzu, lies to the west of Naiman centre Banner in the former Suitung Hsien. The lake has been included in West Hsingan under the new system. The lake is rich in fishes.

Forests.—The Whole area of Weichang, the ancient Imperial Hunting Ground, is under virgin forests. The extensive wooded land, known by Mount Chuitzushan on the upper reaches of the Luanho-river, forms part of the great Weichang woodlands, which were game preserves under the Manchu dynasty. The existing resources of standing timber in these regions alone are estimated approximately at 152,000,000 cubic feet.

Deserts.—What is known as the East Gobi extends into Jehol. Penetrating into the province south of the Shiramuren, the desert extends over the Aohan, Naiman, East Wing banner of Alachin, reaching far into South Hsingan province. Under the new administrative system, however, the main portion of the East Gobi falls out of Jehol province, having been included in both South and West Hsingan provinces. Its breadth ranges from 10 to close on 200 Chinese miles. The terrain is generally undulating and marked at places with low wet areas or streams which often lose themselves in sand to form subterranean streams.

Willow Palisades.—The Willow Palisades, which were first built in the dynasty of Ming as defences against the "barbarians", marked in the days of the Manchu dynasty the limits of the Chinese pale outside which lived the Mongols. The Willow Palisades of the Manchu dynasty began, as did those of the Ming dynasty, at Shanhaikwan and extended northeastwards from the Great Wall to Kaiyuan and thence as far as Liangtzushan beyond the Sungari. This border defence has been completely ruined and would scarcely be recognizable except for a number of places which remain as vestiges of the gateways through which in ancient times communications was carried on with the Mongol country. Along the eastern border of Jehol about nine ancient gate-towns remain at present.

The Great Wall.—The portion of the Great Wall which borders the province of Jehol extends from Shanhaikwan as far west as Tushiehkou, and is marked by about 15 barrier gates. Of these passages only Kupei-kou and Fanchiakou stand actually on the border of Jehol. The former barrier is one of the three best known passages of the Great Wall since the days of the Manchu dynasty.

Area and Population.—The area and population of Jehol by districts are given below according to the latest official figures available.

Table 1. Area & Population

Name of Hsien	Area (Sq.Kms)	No. of Households	Population
Chengteh	7,547	66,281	305,200
Luanping	6,432	32,362	152,376
Fengning	10,856	49,399	207,463
Lunghua	5,052	28,191	102,026
Weichang	10,564	39,155	185,822
Chihfeng	10,829	44,644	203,130
Kienpeng	18,427	51,141	219,713
Lingyuan	5,287	60,290	305,226
Lingnan	4,111	56,247	232,463
Chinglung	5,266	46,191	283,855
Pingchuan	5,900	58,811	211,287
Ningcheng	6,514	34,559	202,056
Total	96,585	567,271	2,610,617

Note: Area—Feb. 1935. Households & Population—End of 1934.

Racial Elements.—When Jehol broke away from China in 1931 its population, roughly speaking, consisted of the Hans or Chinese making up 83 per cent of the total number, the Manchus and the Mohammedans respectively of 6 and 2 per cent of the total. The Mongol inhabitants amounted to no more than 9 per cent of the number.

It may be noted that of these racial elements the Chinese inhabitants were found in all parts

of the province, while the Manchus were confined to the four hsien or districts of Luanping, Weichang, Lunghua and Chaoyang. In contrast to this distribution of the Chinese element it may be noted that the Mongols were found but sparsely mingled with the Chinese. There were scarcely any Mongols in either Chengteh or Luanping district. This was owing to the fact that the Mongols had to yield their ground before the advance of Chinese colonists, being driven either northwards into Hsingan areas or westwards into Chahar and even further west. One travelling in the province northwards from the Chinese border will not come in sight of Mongol settlement or village before the line of Chinmao and Maochinling north of the Summer Palace is reached.

The Mohammedans who are hardly to be differentiated from the Chinese or the Manchus from the racial point of view, are generally found mingled with the Chinese inhabitants within urban districts, few of them forming their own separate communities in any part of the province.

Climate and Meteorology

Temperature.—The climate of Jehol is featur-

Table 2. Monthly Average Temperatures (Fahrenheit)

Place	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Asahikawa (Japan)	3.6	10.0	15.0	18.9	20.0	14.0	6.9
Gensan (Korea)	9.4	15.1	18.9	21.8	22.9	18.9	13.1
Harbin	5.4	13.6	19.5	22.9	21.4	14.1	4.5
Hsinking (Changchun)	5.3	14.5	18.6	23.3	21.5	14.0	6.5
Mukden	8.6	15.5	21.2	24.5	23.2	16.2	9.7
Taonan	8.7	16.2	21.7	25.0	—	—	4.7
Changchiatun	8.0	15.0	23.0	24.0	23.0	16.0	10.0
Chihfeng	9.0	16.0	24.0	26.0	21.0	16.0	9.8

The climate of Jehol, as is the case with many parts of Inner Mongolia, is featured by great daily variations in temperature. This is especially noticeable in late spring and in early summer, when it is not rare that the glass rises in the daytime as high as 80 degrees and falls in the evening as low as 7 or 8 degrees below zero.

Winds, Rains and Snow.—The winds from May to September generally blow southwest, south, or east. From October to April the prevailing winds are north or northwest, and often very strong.

The rainy season covers July and August. Generally speaking, rains are scarce. The fall during the rainy season makes up 80 per cent of the total annual fall. It is rare that rain

ed by temperatures varying to many degrees according to localities. This is due to the mountainous topography of the country, resulting in great variations in altitude. For instance, Chengteh and Chihfeng, one lying in 41° N.L. and the other in 42° 20' N.L. show at least a difference of half month in point of meteorology. In summer the thermometer registers very high temperatures throughout the province, but because of dryness such rises in temperature are not so enervating, as are felt, for instance, in Japan. The highest temperature at Chihfeng during the time between May and September is 112° Fahrenheit, while the lowest for the same period is 40°. The highest temperature at the same town between October and March is 80° and the lowest 23° below zero. Winters are generally severely cold, but on clear, sunny days children are seen out playing bare-foot.

The following table shows the monthly average temperatures at Chihfeng of Jehol during the growing season, April to October inclusive, in comparison with those of Manchuria, Korea and Hokkaido of Japan.

continues for many days in succession.

Despite the extreme cold temperatures of winter, snow is not so abundant. The snowfall at Chihfeng during the cold months, from September to April is at the rate of from one to 5 times in the month.

Rivers generally begin to freeze in October and the thawing sets in sometime in March. The ground is frozen to a depth of four or five feet.

A feature of the meteorology of Jehol is the dust storm which comes from the Mongolian deserts. When one of these cyclones come bearing sand-dust, the whole skies are darkened. Such meteorological developments, however, are experienced less than half a dozen times in the year. Clear, sunny days generally prevail, the

cloudy days being no more than 12 per month on an average.

The Fauna of Jehol

Birds.—The province was an attractive habitat of great varieties of bird and animal life before the days of deforestation. The whole land, practically stripped of its foliage except but few places, no longer offers abode or attraction except to birds of passage.

"Pailing"—the lark—is valued for its melodious notes. Compared with the species commonly met with in Japan, the Pailing is of greater size and its plumage is lighter in shade. The fledglings are caught in spring and autumn to be sold to the North China markets.

Bustards are abundant, some weighing as heavy as 30 pounds. They are prized as the best of all game birds.

Among the common residents of Jehol may be mentioned the following:—Geese, cranes, eagles, falcons, hawks, kites, ducks, ravens, magpies, mandarine ducks, owls, quails, grouse, swifts, sparrows, wagtails, barbets, trogons, pheasants, black sparrows.

Mammals.—It is on record that in ancient days when the emperors used to hold their frequent hunting parties, there were tigers, bears, and wild boars in the game preserves. But none of these animals are to be seen in the province. Only deer are found in great numbers on the grounds of the Summer Palace.

The principal members of this category to be met with are wolves, foxes, badgers, porcupines, mountain rats, squirrels, water mice, weasels, wild cats, hares, yellow sheep, blue sheep, leopards, deer.

Fishes.—The fresh water fishes found in the province are carp, crucian, catfish, eel, bitterling, crabs, shrimp, turtle, etc.

The Flora of Jehol

Timbers.—The timbers of the province include pine, oak, pagodatree, elm, chestnut, maple, "Chiu", camellia, willow, althea, birch. Of these species the pine and its relatives predominate in number. In the wood, for instance, of the Lungchuan-ssu seven different sub-species of this genus are found among no more than a score or so of the same genus. The trees most frequently observed at villages and hamlets are elms and willows which, because of their presence within easy reach, are frequently made use of for building materials. The willow and its related species are used for making liquor and oil vessels.

Fruits.—Among the fruits grown in the province the following may be mentioned:—litchies, pears, apples, green grapes, hazel-nuts, pomegranates, dates, chestnuts, walnuts, pine seed, peaches, apricots, persimmons, plums, etc.

Medicinal Herbs.—Great varieties of herbs are cultivated for medicinal purposes. Of these simples the specie most abundantly cultivated is Kants'ao (*Glycyrrhiza echinata*). The following species may also be noted:—*Coix lachryma* (Job's tears), *Sesamum*, *Nitraria Scholeri*, *Kadsura japonica*, bell-flower, *Siler divaricatum*, *Polygala sibirica*, *Phtheirospermum chinense*, arrow-head, *Rehmannia glutinosa*, *Hibiscus rosasinensis*, etc.

A species known as "huangpait's'ao" is used in making Mongolian tents. Wormwood is valuable as the material for moxa. Reeds are used for thatching roofs and for making mats as well as cattle feed. Rushes are the common material for making baskets, mats and chairs.

Local Government

Jehol was first made an administrative district (Hsien) in 1723, as part of the province then known as Chihli and at present as Hopei. In view of the growingly intimate relations with the Mongol areas, the Republican Government made it in 1914 a special administrative district, and its status was further raised to that of a province in 1929. This system has been followed by Manchoukuo.

Provincial Government.—The provincial Government is organized according to the same principle and administered under the same system as in the other provinces of the Empire. (See "Local Government" under "Administration.") The Only point of difference is seen in the matters of Mongol administration which is dealt with in the chapter on "Administration."

Finance

The province of Jehol under Manchu rule had always been an all but negligible proposition from the point of view of national finance. In the early days of the Manchu rule the land tax was levied in Chengteh, Luanping, Fengning, Lunghua and a part of Pingchuan at the rate of one-fortieth of tael per 6,000 square Chinese feet of land. In 1778 revenue offices were set up at the four places of Pingchuan, Lingyuan, Chaoyang, Wulan Hata (Chihfeng), and these offices accounted for an aggregate revenue of but 100 thousand taels per year. Under the circumstances the central government had to grant each year aids running into tens of thousands.

At the beginning of the present century the financial aids from the central government were raised to 300,000 dollars, in consequence of the increased military forces maintained within the province. When Hsi Liang became Military governor of Jehol in 1903, he enforced economic measures, with the corroboration of the central government, to place the province on an economically self-sustaining basis. The lands held by the Mongol inhabitants were caused to be released for the benefit of Chinese agricultural exploitation, liquor taxes were levied, and official banking houses established. His attempt, however, proved a failure. The military strength grew in number and the provincial finances proportionately increased. Taxes were exacted with increasing rigour, but the province failed to make both ends meet. Under the circumstances one of the later military governors was driven to cultivation of poppy, which still forms one of the greatest sources of revenue, though the Manchoukuo government has announced its policy to supplant poppy by other agricultural products in the course of time.

At this stage no official information is available as to the financial position of Jehol province. According to the official figure for 1929, the total revenue to the central treasury from Jehol was 2,539,794 dollars (Tayang silver), while the expenditure for the province for the same year amounted, excluding military expenses, to 2,387,508 dollars. For the following year the revenue was 2,876,665 dollars and the expenditure 2,285,403 dollars. These surpluses, however, were far from sufficient to defray the enormous expenses involved in the maintenance of military forces in the province.

Education

Jehol is in all probability the most backward province in Manchoukuo from the educational point of view. The lack of means of communication and of available funds is no doubt to account in great measure for such a state of affairs; but it is perhaps equally true that the province has seldom had administrators interested in public education.

The province had had no school of any description up to 1903 when a middle grade school was established at Chengteh. In the following year an official institution for training policemen was set up in the same city, and this school was converted seven years later into a law school. In 1913 the provincial office of education was instituted, only to be abolished in a few months. Under the section of political af-

fairs an educational bureau was later organized in each district (hsien) and elementary schools were established. This administrative system was further extended in 1925 when the central provincial educational department was brought into being. Such system, however, remained until 1928 subject to frequent change and reorganization, little progress being made in public education. In 1929 the provincial educational department was restored for the fifth time to place education under a sort of unified system.

There are at present 4 middle schools, 9 institutes for training boys to engage in commercial and agricultural work. There is no establishment for those who pursue studies higher than those of the middle school. Of the elementary schools there are 786, and those known as higher elementary schools number 31. In addition, there are 5 elementary schools conducted by Christian missions, with the total enrollment of 83 boys and 129 girls, and 10 schools of the same grade under the management of Catholic missions, with the enrolment of 530 boys and 290 girls.

Communication

Lack of facilities for communication has chiefly kept Jehol outside the pale of civilization. Prior to the establishment of Manchoukuo there had been not a single line of railway within the area now forming the province. The only line found within the old provincial boundary was 40 kilometres of railway between Chaoyang and Peipiao, despite all the ambitious programmes proposed at one time or another. Motor traffic had been opened to some places, but its development was seriously impeded by the deplorable condition of roads. Horse and ox carts as well as pack animals are still the most important and reliable means of transportation for not only travellers but for goods in most parts of the country.

Railways.—In view of the situation such as described above, the Manchoukuo Government gave its early attention to the matter of communication. As an initial step its attention was concentrated on completion of the line from Chaoyang to Chengteh by way of Yehpaishou and Lingyuan and Pingchuan, and another line between Chaoyang and Chihfeng by way of Kienping. Of the former line the section between Lingyuan and Pingchuan was completed in October 1934 and the last section between Pingchuan and Chengteh in 1935. The latter line was also opened to traffic in 1935, by completing the section of 147 kilometres between

Yehpaishou and Chihfeng.

Water Traffic.—Of the streams within the province the only river which serves to be complementary to land traffic is the Luanho. This river was navigable in old days as far as Dolun in Chahar, but at present offers little facilities for shipping except in deep water seasons.

Motor services.—The only regular motor bus service, before the establishment of Manchoukuo, had been the one between Chengteh and Peiping, the other services having been abandoned for one reason or another. Despite the bad condition of roads, as mentioned above, and the economic incapacity of the local population to support such services, motor cars are at present being run regularly over an aggregate distance of a thousand kilometres within the province. Daily service is being maintained on the following lines: between Chaoyang and Lingyuan; between Lingyuan and Pingchuan; between Chaoyang and Chihfeng; between Lingyuan and Lingyuanchan. Between Chihfeng and Chengteh cars are run once every other day, while between Chihfeng and Linsi once every four days.

The lines under preparation to be next opened are as follows: between Lingyuan and Lengkou, 175 kilometres; Pingchuan and Hsifengkou, 80 kilometres; between Chihfeng and Kailu, 273 kilometres; between Chengteh and Fengning, 100 kilometres; between Lingyuan and Suichung, 188 kilometres.

Airways.—The air communication between Jehol and outside cities are at present represented by the regular services connecting the cities of Chengteh, Lingyuan, Chihfeng, Chaoyang, Chinchow and Mukden.

Public Health

From the health point of view the whole province is in a very unsatisfactory state. The general lack of knowledge of personal hygiene, however, is as remarkable as the comparatively rarity of certain diseases which might be expected under such conditions of life as prevail in all communities. Certain climatic conditions of the country are supposed to serve curative purposes, making up for the absence of scientific knowledge.

Rain water is rushed down the barren hillsides with the result that the rivers and streams in the province are invariably turbid and muddy, and they as often happen to be impregnated with salt, to boot. This sort of water is drunk without boiling or filtration. In the summer diarrhea is prevalent and in spring smallpox, the situation which the Mongols and the Chinese have borne with indifference through

all ages. These people as a rule have more faith in simples and drugs than in physicians, and accept the consequences with fatalistic stoicism. The common forms of disease among them are venereal diseases, eye troubles, skin diseases, digestive disorders. The rarity of epidemics is thought to be due to the dryness of the atmosphere. That there are numberless addicts to narcotics may be imagined from the fact that poppy has for years been cultivated with official encouragement.

Industry Livestock Raising

Livestock under Chinese Management.—That the whole province of Jehol once formed one vast Mongol grazing is not difficult to imagine, because the Mongol settlers, except small portions of the semi-agricultural Kharchins, were engaged only in pastoral pursuits. Today the Mongols are in a small minority among the Chinese. With the retirement of the Mongol elements northwards, their pastoral lands are to be seen only in the northern area of the province. The industry of livestock raising has changed its aspects so far as the Chinese have replaced the Mongol inhabitants. The former people raise many sheep. To them the horses and cattle are also indispensable as farm and transport animals. Swine are also raised in considerable numbers. On the whole, it may be said that the total head of livestock under the Chinese settlers showed no decline in comparison with the numbers the Mongols were credited with in the years just preceding the beginning of Chinese colonization.

Numbers of Livestock.—The latest official returns on the subject are those given for the year 1929, according to which the total number of livestock in the province of Jehol as it was defined at the time, was 2,946,000, including an approximate number of 300,000 fowl. Of the 2,946,000 head of livestock the sheep numbered 1,475,000, swine and cattle following with their numbers of 602,000 and 448,000 respectively. The horses were estimated at no more than 40,000.

While the above figures may serve as a basis for an estimate of the livestock of the province, the investigation upon which they were based seem far from complete. For the district of Chaoyang, for instance, the number of swine only was given and for the districts of Pingchuan and Fuhsin only those of cattle and sheep. The inaccuracy of the returns so far as the Mongol side is concerned, becomes even more

apparent when it is seen that the districts of Lupei, Tienshan, Lintung, all of which are purely Mongol areas, were credited with incredibly small numbers of sheep, horses and cattle.

The Manchoukuo Government has been giving its attention chiefly to the matter of improving sheep. In 1934 an amount of 300,000 yuan was appropriated for the same purpose. In the same year a breeding station was set up on an ambitious scale both at Kungchuling in Fengtien province and at Chaoyang which was then in Jehol, but which is now in Chinchow province. The sheep stock of Jehol will undoubtedly be improved with official aids and encouragement.

Horses.—The horses seen in Manchuria are all Mongol breeds. Though anything but stately or attractive in their appearance, the Mongolian horses are hardy and docile, and not rarely good racers. They may be fed only on grass.

Horses are raised practically throughout Inner and Outer Mongolia. North Manchuria is chiefly supplied from the pastures of Barga and those of the adjoining Outer Mongolia areas, Tsitsihar, Hailar and Manchouli being the chief markets. The horses in South Manchuria are mostly from Eastern Inner Mongolia, especially from Wushumuchin. Talaikhan, Jorod Banner, and Aro-Khorchin Banner are well known as the breeding places of Mongolian horses.

Under the direction of the Horse Administration Bureau of the Manchoukuo Government, the standard height of horses has been set at 1.45 metres. The official plan is to develop small but hardy pack animals, retaining all good characteristics of the Mongol breed.

Asses.—The asses are not indigenous to Mongolia; but they are raised in considerable numbers to the south of Chihfeng. Small statured and docile, they are not capable of excessive labour, but are popular because of their low cost. These animals are used as draught and pack animals. On the farms they are employed in turning the mill-stones.

Mules.—The mules are raised mostly in the area to the south of Chihfeng. They are hardy and seldom affected by disease. For the low cost of their feed and their general utility, they command higher market prices than the ordinary horses.

Cattle.—Cattle are raised side by side with horses. The Mongol breed is physically underdeveloped and consequently of less economic value as compared with certain other breeds. The highest milking capacity is not more than a quarter of a gallon a day, the ordinary daily capacity being a half as much on an average.

But they are capable of living on crude feed and immune from plague. Although sometimes slaughtered for their flesh or bartered on the hoof for daily necessities, the Mongol cattle are as a rule valued for the dairy products which are indispensable to all Mongols, and also for farm and other forms of labour.

Sheep & Goats.—The sheep which furnish the Mongols with the chief necessities of life are the most highly valued of livestock. The Mongolian sheep generally weigh about 60 pounds and bear slightly curly white wool. The native breed, long-tailed and fatty, is more prized for flesh than for wool. The policy of the government experimental sheep stations is directed toward production of better wool bearing animals.

Goats are bred side by side with sheep in all parts of Jehol. They are medium sized and black haired, as a rule. They are hardy and light-footed, roaming in the mountains to feed on grass.

Camels.—The camels are bred in large numbers around Kueihuacheng, near Changchiakou, and especially in Outer Mongolia; but they are found in far less numbers in Jehol than in those places or even Bairin in West Hsingan, or Aro-Khorchin Banner in South Hsingan. The species found in Jehol is double humped. Large framed, they are capable of enduring the severity of weather, but not heat. They are therefore left free on the grazings in the summer. They are employed both as draught and pack animals. They begin to be put in service in their third year of age and remain in work until their thirty-fifth year, bearing as much as 400 pounds on their backs. They are able to continue a journey of five to six months on end, making a distance of as many as a hundred Chinese miles per day. The camel's hair which is shed in spring yields about 10 pounds per head.

Swine.—Swine are raised for their flesh, wherever the Chinese agriculturists have settled, but seldom in Mongol communities. They are generally black, and rarely white or mottled. Their average full weight is about 150 pounds. Pork prized by all Chinese except the Mohammedans, is always sold at higher market prices than beef or mutton. The bristles which are often longer than five inches are an important export item of the province.

Agriculture

Area.—No survey has been made of the acreage under tillage; but it is roughly estimated

that about 580,000 square li or one fifteenth of the total area is under cultivation. The districts credited with cultivated areas of more than a million *mu* are Chihfeing, Weichang, Kienping, Pingchuan and Lingyuan.

Field Crops and Their Distribution.—The agricultural products of Jehol, roughly speaking, are common to the regions contiguous to the Chinese border. Those in the northeastern part are common to Manchuria, while the products in the southwestern parts are common to Chahar and Hopei. Among the common field crops may be mentioned kaoliang, millet, soya beans, barley, oats, wheat, Indian corn, maize, red beans, buckwheat, green peas, dry rice, panic-grass seed, etc. For special crops may be mentioned perilla, sesamum, hemp, flax, rape-seed.

In the line of garden products are to be noted radishes, Chinese cabbage, garlic, spinach, potatoes, etc.

Barley, red beans, buckwheat, wheat, sesamum and sweet potatoes are cultivated to the west of the line of Chengteh, Chihfeng, Chingpeng, the centre being Chahar. The wheat and millet region is to the west of the line of Chingpeng, Utancheng, and Bairin, with the town of Linsi as its centre, and embracing the greater portion of the steppes. The wheat grown in this part is considered the best on the local market. The kaoliang, millet and soya bean belt lies on the fertile soil to the east of the line of Bairin, Utancheng and Chihfeng. This area is the best favoured part of the province from the agricultural point of view.

Fibres.—The fibres known to local agriculture are jute, ramie, and hemp. Jute and hemp are grown for their fibres and seeds. The ramie stem is used in making boon while its seeds are milled for their oil. Weichang and its neighbourhood, where these fibres are mostly cultivated, are credited with an annual production of 2 million pounds.

From ramie stems are made all sorts of twine and cordage. Fishing nets, ropes, and building materials are also made from this strong and durable fibre.

Kantsao.—The medicinal herb Kantsao, *Glycyrrhiza echinata*, grows wild, and its annual production was at a time as much as 4 to 5 million pounds. But in consequence of uprooting its output has been declining. While this herb is widely used for medicinal purposes in China, the United States of America has also been its good customer. The Japanese factory at Chihfeng extract the essence to be used as an ingredient of the soy sauce.

Poppy.—Under the previous Chinese rule poppy was openly cultivated in Jehol as in many other provinces of China. Its large scale cultivation began more than ten years ago when Chiang Kuei-ti, the then military governor of the province, attempted to raise the military funds by means of opium cultivation. The undertaking was so encouraged that when Tang Yülin held office, workshops were set up within the Summer Palace for manufacturing cocaine, morphine and other narcotics, their production being estimated at as much as 20 to 30 million dollars a year.

The region most suitable for opium cultivation is around the city of Pingchuan. Weichang is considered the second best. The area extending from Chihfeng and Lingyuan to Kailu, Suitung, Fuhsin are noted for the same line of activity.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is raised practically in all parts of the province. The three countries of Chihfeng, Weichang and Kailu, though the latter has been included in South Hsingan, are most notable in this line. These districts have in the past been credited with an annual production of 1,000,000 pounds of which about 80 per cent is grown in the close neighbourhood of the city of Chihfeng.

Sericulture.—The sericulture of the province is seen in the form of wild silk produced from silk-worms fed upon oak leaves. The cocoons are gathered from the trees in the early or middle part of October. Twenty to thirty cocoons are obtained from a single tree, and manufactured into wild silk. The centre of the industry is to the southeast of Lingyuan and the area around Pingchuan. The regions to the west of Chengteh and Luanping are also credited with more or less production of oak-leaf silkworms.

Mines and Minerals

General Statement.—Of the mineral wealth of Jehol there is no dearth of theories. But unexplored except for a certain limited portion of the Yinshan mountains in Josot League, the whole province remains an unknown quantity so far as its mineral deposits are concerned. It is known however that in the mountain system running in a southeast direction from the Hsingan range mineral veins are exposed to sight at not a few points. The mines left on record, and those which have more or less been operated at one time or another, together with those described in the official Chinese documents, number in all more than 400. Of this number about 150 are listed for gold deposits, while

more than 160 are given as coal mines. Among the former the Chinchangkouliang mine was worked on an ambitious scale under the Manchu dynasty, but it later failed through inefficient management. The Laoshihkou and Tungpataohotzu mines in the district of Luanping are said to have been under German management at one time, though with unsuccessful results. Of coal there seem good reserves in many parts of the

province. Peipiao in the district of Chaoyang is well known, but the other mines are being worked in all but primitive ways.

The following number of mines by Hsien or counties are based on the latest official statistics available, though these figures will no doubt have to be augmented to a degree pending future prospecting

Table 3. Mines of Jehol Province

District	Gold, including alluvial deposits.	Silver	Copper	Lead	Iron	Other minerals	Coal
Chihfeng	10	2	—	—	—	1	27
Chengteh	15	8	1	—	1	3	16
Luanping	8	5	1	—	—	—	2
Fengning	26	8	—	—	—	1	1
Lunghua	3	2	1	—	1	2	6
Weichang	5	3	—	—	—	2	6
Pingchuan	18	6	4	1	—	5	25
Lingyuan	14	1	—	—	—	4	16
Kienping	12	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total	111	35	7	1	2	21	102

Gold Deposits

Chihfeng County:—Kuantai, Shuiyuanerh, Heishatan, Lamakou, Hunghuakou Ssufenti, etc.

Chengteh County:—Chuchiakou, Toukoufengkou, Nientzukou (alluvial deposits), Lotokou, Shihtzukou (alluvial deposits), Chungkuloukou (alluvial deposits), Chitashan, Hsinglungkai, Sanfengkou (alluvial deposits), Paimiaotzu (alluvial deposits), Kushantzu, Chüehyao, Sungshukoumen, etc.

Luanho:—Laoshihkou, Tungpataohotzu, Taheikou, (alluvial deposits), Changtzukoumen, Hungchiti Wangchiayingtzu, Sanfengkou, etc.

Fengning:—Yingfang, Machiatzukou, Laowakou, Erhtzukou, Honanyingtzu, the mountains on the tributaries of the Luanho, near Chailing on the river Chaoho.

Lunghua:—Taliangchienfangtungshan, Hsiaoliangstuzukou, Chinchang (alluvial deposits).

Weichang County:—Tsaomaerh, Wutaishan, Peishan, etc.

Pingchuan County:—Hanchiayingtzu, Lungtoushan, Chikuanshan, Chikuankungchuling, Linkouhochiawa, Tahsikou, Changch'uan, Chinchangshan, Palikan, Changshelou, Laoniwatzu, Jeshui, etc.

Lingyuan County:—Wulungtai, Hunghsikan, Hsipeiti, Heitashan, Wanghutzutien, Shankou, Paichangtzu, etc.

Kienping:—Chuanshantzu, Huangchinliang, Hatangkou, Hsuchiapeikou, Hochiati, Szutetang,

Shuiyuanerh, Watzukouliang, Huoshaoti, Hsiachangyuan, etc.

Silver Mines and Deposits.

Chihfeng County:—Tawopeng, Changhanpula-kou.

Chengteh County:—Hsitaiwa, Chienmaho, Santaoho, Wanshihpaiakou, Maoerhshan, Talungchikou.

Luanping:—Chikuakou, Hungshihluan, Paiwangti, Santaowantzu, etc.

Fengning:—Kuankou, Niuchuantzu, Chinkou, Chiulungshan, Tiehchiangying, etc.

Lunghua:—Yapatien, Sutzutakou, etc.

Weichang County:—Paishankung, Yenchiatzun-anshan, Shaliu.

Pingchuan:—Ikenchung, Tsunchinkou, Yintungtzukou, Heishankou, Yentungshan, Tutsoatzu.

Copper, Lead, Iron

Chengteh County:—Yingwochuan (copper) Sungshukou (iron).

Luanping:—Mangniukou (copper).

Lunghua:—Lungfengshan (copper), Maioling (iron).

Other Minerals.

Fengning:—Laomikou (sulphur).

Lunghua:—Tsinghuiyao, Paihuiyao.

Weichang County:—Kulungshan (silica), Wutaishan (sulphur).

Pingchuan:—Taiwapu (sulphur), Heiliho, Chinkuan (crystals), Pientaikou (limestone).

Lingyuan:—Kuangtungshan (asbestos), Chiu-fotang (oil), Pingfangtzu, Jeshuitang.

Coal

Chihfeng County:—Hsiyuanpaoshan, Tungyuanpaoshan, Liutiaotzukou, Chingtzukou, Miaotzukou, Tiaochiakou, Wutaikou, Changpaokou, Tengchiakou, Laolienkou, Houtoukou, Chengchialiang, Shuichuantzukou, Wafangkou, Pingtingshan, etc.

Chengteh County:—Hsitaiwa, Yintzuyu, Mentzukou, Nankantzukou, Wuchiachang, Hsiakouying-peishan, Tamiaoliang, Huoshenmiao, Yushukou, Chiashankou, Sutzukou, etc.

Luanping:—Wangchiayingtzu, Chinchangkou.

Fengning:—Szutaokouliang.

Lunghua:—Hsishan, Hsialiangchienfang, Chinchangkou, Kangyaoliang, Changkou, etc.

Weichang County:—Hsiaweitzukou, Chaoyangluantzu, Pansaichuan, Hsianiyang, Tungtaokou, Santaochuan, Kouchienschan.

Pingchuan:—Wuchiatzu, Kuancheng, Tailehshan, Hsialiehshan, Miaerhliang, Szutaokou, Szulungtaokou, Hsiakaochiakou, Laohsishan, Shihtafen, Sungshutai, Tungkankoutzu, Palikan-laoyehmia, etc.

Lingyuan:—Pienchiakou, Lungfengkou, Wutaoliang, Taheishan, Wutaokou, Pingkou, Yangshukou, Laoyaoliangwa, Polakou, etc.

Kienping:—Shihmentzukou, Sungshutai, Chinglungkou.

Industries

What little of industrial activity there is in the province is in the hands of the Chinese people, the Mongols being totally disinterested in these lines. The industries in which the Chinese are engaged are chiefly to be seen in modest distilleries of the kaoliang liquor, in the workshops for manufacturing oils, and in corn mills, all of which are run on but modest scales and in primitive ways. Agricultural industries, hide and lather making and textile dyeing represent somewhat higher types of industry. But in view of the abundance of raw materials obtainable from fields and pastures and also of coal within easy reach, the province may be said to hold forth fair promises of industrial activity such as it has never been able to develop under the past conditions of the province.

Distillation of Corn Liquors.—The distilling of corn liquors represents the staple industry of the province. The method of distillation is practically the same as in Manchuria, but the

corns from which the liquors are made are, not kaoliang, but millet, hempseed, oats, buckwheat, etc., the first named being most popularly used. The distillation is carried on all the year round, but some liquors are made only at some particular seasons, and called "chishao"—seasonal drink—to distinguish it from the other products which are called "changshao"—long-time drinks.

Oil Manufacture.—This line is chiefly carried on as a secondary occupation by commercial people, the largest workshops employing not more than 30 or 40 men. The materials used for bean oils are green bean and black peas. These workshops are also engaged in making oils from castor-beans, poppy, sesamum, hempseed, etc. The oil production depends on the field crops but has been never developed so much as to supply markets outside the province.

Milling.—This line of industry, though second in importance only to distilling in point of production, is carried on only as household work by farmers and in most cases on the side by those who are in distilling or retail business. The milling of millet is most common, this being the daily food of the inhabitants. Wheat is also commonly used. Chihfeng, which is the local centre of flour manufacture, supplies the products to Chaoyang, Lingyuan, Pingchuan, Linsi, Kienping, Kailu, etc. Barley and buckwheat are also milled.

Huangchiu.—What is known as "Huangchiu"—yellow drink—is made from cleaved millet. It is mostly manufactured in the region of Chihfeng, Utancheng, Linsi. It is a favourite drink with the Shantung people. Because of its simple process of making, it is often illicitly manufactured by traders and restaurants.

Hides and Skins.—The hides and skins brought to markets within the province amount to about 500,000 pieces a year, of which one-fifth, roughly speaking, is locally consumed, the rest being sent out to Peiping, Tientsin and Chinchou, etc. Of the pastoral products the sheepskins rank first, the cow and ox hides being second in point of numbers. The other skins are those of horses, asses, mules, goats, lambs. The furs that are common on the market are those of leopards, deer, wolves, foxes, badgers, hares, wild cats, rats, weasels, camels. Tanning, dyeing and bleaching of hides and skins are more or less done in the province, though in a very crude manner. More costly furs and skins such as those of foxes, wolves and deer are sent out to Mukden and Peiping to be tanned.

The furs and skins are brought to markets

throughout the year, but the sheepskins are mostly marketed in spring, while foxes, goats, wolves, etc. are brought out in summer.

Carpets and Rugs.—Carpets and rugs are manufactured in all principal towns of the province, the material being wool. The textile known as "chantzu" is indispensable to the Mongols who cover their tents with this material. Chantzu is a fabric made of wool mixed with cotton yarn. Varieties of fancy patterned rugs are produced on modest scales. Of wool winter clothing and footwear are manufactured.

Glue.—Glue is made in China from both leather scraps and fish. The factories in the province produce only the former kind. Chihfeng is the centre of the industry, and its product is regarded as the general standard.

Paper.—The industry is represented by a paper known as "Maotouchih", a rough sort of paper made from old hemp and ramie ropes. Because of its strong, resilient quality it is used as wrapping paper and also used as oiled paper for making vessels for keeping oil and other liquids. Chihfeng is the centre of paper manufacture.

Natural Soda.—The entire Mongolian land may be said to be more or less impregnated with this chemical composition. It occurs in great abundance in all salt lakes. Jehol produced a considerable amount of soda during the late Great War, with Suitung and Kailu as the leading places of the industry. The business has for years since been decayed, though there are now indications of revival.

Saltpetre.—The regions on the rivers Heishui and Laoha in the county of Kienping are noted for production of saltpetre which is indispensable for making Chinese firecrackers. In these regions it exudes above ground after a spell of dry weather. This is raked and refined. In Chihfeng and its neighbourhood saltpetre is gathered from garbage and dung piles.

Indigo.—Blue is the prevailing colour of the daily male clothes of the Chinese whose monochromatic taste is as pronounced as universal. Indigo therefore is in great demand. Jehol had been a fair producer, the farmers cultivating it on the side, until the imported dyestuff all but drove the native product off the market. At present Weichang remains as the only place continuing cultivation of indigo.

Joss-stick and Candles.—Joss-sticks are in great demand wherever the Manchu and Chinese people live. They hold no ritual or ceremony without burning these scented sticks. The local product is made from elm leaves, but the better

products are made of imported materials.

Candles are locally made with the vegetable tallow imported from Middle and South China and mixed with animal grease. They are generally crude products. For better candles the white imported tallow is used almost exclusively.

Timber.—The local markets are supplied in part from the wooded areas of Weichang county, and in part from outside sources. Among the former timbers may be noted pine, larch, pagoda-tree, birch, etc., while the latter are represented chiefly by willow and elm.

The black pine from the Weichang mountains is almost exclusively used for coffins. Two species of the Larix family are also produced in the Weichang mountains. These timbers are used for furniture. Elm is supplied from Chihfeng region as well as the Weichang forests. It is used for furniture, cart and shipping. The pagoda-tree is the common material for making carts, and birch for agricultural implements, furniture and saddlery. Willows are used for building purposes as well as for furniture and coffins.

Bricks and Tiles.—Bricks and tiles are of no use so far as the countryside inhabitants are concerned. Their houses are invariably built with earthen materials dried in the sun. For buildings in the urban districts bricks and tiles are in more or less demand. In the neighbourhood of Chihfeng city there are brick kilns at five different localities, though operated only on small scales.

Pottery.—Kilns are found at many places but all their products are, except red enameled pitchers, invariably crude and unglazed. Among the common manufactures may be mentioned bowls, washing basins, jugs, dishes, ceremonial fixtures, plant pots, water storing vessels, etc.

Trade

General statement.—The Mongols staying out of the commercial field altogether, what little of trade activities seen in the province is in the hands of the Chinese and a small number of foreign nationalities, though the Japanese merchants have steadily been making their way into these parts since 1932.

External Trade.—Chihfeng is the trade centre of the northern area, including the greater portion of Weichang and Kienping. This trade division is credited with about fifty per cent of the total trade of the province. Chihfeng, Chaoyang, Chinchou and Yingkow form the route by which the local goods are sent out to South China and further to foreign countries. Incoming goods are sent by the same route from

the port of Yingkow. Another trade route, mainly determined by the river Luanho, from Chihfeng to Hsifengkou and Tsunhua by way of Pingchuan, connects with the railway at Tangshan via Linnantsang. The final portion extends from the same station to Tientsin. The overland route for trade with Peiping proceeds to Chengteh and thence to Kupeikou.

In addition, it may be noted that the new harbour of Hulutao, when completed, will form an important outlet for the industries of Jehol. Hsihaikou, lying to the north, was once an important outlet for the Chinchou market, but at present remains as a port of trade with Shantung.

The southern trade area includes Lingyuan, Pingchuan, Chengteh, Fengning and a small part of Weichang. Except the last two named districts which carry on trade with Inner Mongolia through Dolun, this part of the province chiefly deals with North China.

Internal Trade.—Chengteh or the city of Jehol is the trade centre not only of the province but of the areas embracing such towns as Lunghua, Weichang and Pingchuan. The wool, cereals and medicinal herbs transported to Chengteh are shipped on to Yungping and Luanchou of Hopei province by the Luanho river on the one hand and, on the other, sent out to Peiping by land. By the same routes imports are brought to Chengteh, whence to be distributed over the areas extending over Lunghua, Pingchuan, Fengning Weichang.

Chihfeng, in internal trade, is the distribution centre for the regions of Utancheng, Linsi, Kienping, etc.

Exports.—Among the agricultural products the principal items are kaoliang from the northeastern area, millet and buckwheat, with oats, wheat, beans, Indian beans, green peas, Indian corn following in point of values and amount. Melons and poppy also figure prominently. While these products are sent out from clearings converted into fields and farms by Chinese agricultural workers, millet is sent out in great quantities to the interior regions inhabited by the Mongols for whom millet is a daily necessity.

In point of value livestock and pastoral products are the most important exports. The livestock, which are supplied to Manchuria and China, are represented by cattle, horses, sheep and camels, the sheep making up about 50 per cent. of the total number. Cattle and horses follow in number. Asses, mules and swine are mostly brought up in agricultural areas. Horses are rather scarce in the southeastern portions of

the province, being raised in the northeastern pastoral lands. They are sent out to Manchuria and Hopei. Cattle are bred in the greatest numbers in Arokhorchin banner which has now been included in West Hsingan. They are sold to Tientsin by way of Chihfeng and to Manchurian markets through Kulun. Sheep are supplied to Peiping and Tientsin by way of Kupeikou. Hides and furs are concentrated at the Chihfeng market to be shipped out to Chinchou and further to Tientsin.

Among the other export items may be mentioned herbs, of which Kantsao is the most important, and tree mushrooms of which China is the exclusive customer.

Imports.—The list of imports from countries other than China is headed by cotton tissues, sugar, petroleum, cotton yarns, candles, cigarettes, marine products, and miscellaneous goods following in that order. From the local and Chinese markets are supplied footwear, tobacco, sugar, raw cotton, matches, paper, and varieties of crude products from South China workshops.

The Chinese immigrant settlers of whom 80 to 90 per cent. are agricultural labourers are at present credited with a very low purchasing power, but their population of 4 millions is not a negligible factor from the commercial point of view. Their economy is expected not without reason to advance to a considerable degree the opening of railway and other means of communication with the interior areas. As for the Mongol population, it is known that while a majority of the mongolians lead a very simple manner of life, those who have come in touch with the Chinese official influences, especially tribal princes and lamas, have accustomed themselves to a very different mode of life, being good customers of high-priced goods.

Trade Figures.—Official information is all but lacking in the subject of provincial trade. The latest returns are for the year 1930, according to which the goods figuring in the external trade of the province amount to above 400,000 silver dollars as given in the table below:

Table 4. Trade Figures (In thousands of silver dollars)

Description	Native & Chinese Goods	Imports from Other countries	Total
Cereals	7,320	226	7,546
Cotton Yarns & Textiles	201	6,004	6,205
Livestock	3,506	60	3,566
Sweetstuffs	1,703	191	1,894
Hides	1,596	46	1,642
Tobacco	10	1,477	1,487

JEHOL (Gateway to Mongolia)

Description	Native & Chinese Goods	Imports from Other countries	Total	Description	Native & Chinese Goods	Imports from Other countries	Total
Micellaneous Goods	120	1,084	1,204	Medicines	616	91	707
Furs	1,204	—	1,204	Papers	37	461	498
Cosmetics	486	433	929	Liquors	405	—	405

References: Table 1—Official Bulletin of Manchoukuo. Table 2—Researches of the Yingkow Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 1932. Tables 3 & 4—Provincial Office of Jehol, Manchoukuo.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

Introductory Remarks

The South Manchuria Railway Company, which has been the bulwark of Japanese political and economic interests in Manchuria for the past quarter century, has played a role in the development of Manchuria similar in many respects to that which the East India Company took in the development of India. 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.

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 this 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 check-

ed 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 General 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 railways 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.

The climax came on September 18, 1931 when a squad of soldiers under the command of General Chang Hsueh-liang, the son of the late General Chang Tso-lin, dynamited the S.M.R. track near Mukden. This incident proved to be the spark that set off the Manchurian powder keg and when the smoke had cleared away, the new state had risen.

With the founding of the new state Manchoukuo the Japanese interests were now securely assured, and the mission of the South Manchu-

ria 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. The success achieved by the management will be perceived from the mere fact that the railway is daily realizing a profit of ¥370 to ¥380 per kilometre and that when the entire mileage is taken into account the daily gain amounts to ¥400,000. These figures are four times as large as those of all the railways in Japan combined, and six times the railways of Chosen.

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 shares 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. Baron (late Count) Goto who was appointed first President of the newly established corporation, speaking on the mission of the South Manchuria

Railway at the first general meeting of shareholders declared, that though the total length of the railways to be operated by the Company was a little less than 700 miles, their position constituted a link in world communications, and provided international business facilities, not only for the Orient but also for the world at large. The policy of the Company should be in conformity with the will of the Government and the shareholders, and should make it a principle to respect the general wishes of business men at home and abroad. More particularly should a spirit of co-operation with the Chinese authorities and people be cultivated.

Organization

Especial attention was paid to the selection of the personnel of the governing board of the Company. President Baron Goto, who had exhibited an unusual organizing and executive ability in the civil administration and industrial development of Formosa, selected the directors of the Board from among men having ability and experience in banking, trading, railway operation, in legal profession, and in civil administration. The efforts of Baron Goto during his tenure of office, though it was of a short duration not extending more than two years, placed the Company on a sound basis. The term of office of the President and Vice-President was fixed at five years, and that of directors at four years, but it was a matter for regret that frequent political changes in Japan often necessitated a change in the occupants of presidency of the Company, so that thirteen Presidents have functioned during the last 24 years. During these years, however, the Company has made great progress, and its investments have increased from 101,800,000 yen to 759,000,000 yen.

The present President of the Company is Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka who was appointed in 1935, upon the resignation of former President Count Hayashi. 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 Hirotaro Hayashi
14th	Yosuke Matsuoka

Reconstruction and Improvement

The railway system that the Company first took over from the Japanese Government in April, 1907, was rather in a depleted state. During the Russo-Japanese War, most of the rolling stock was withdrawn by the Russians, or destroyed in their retreat, and the bridges were blown up. With the advance of the Japanese armies to the north, the track was changed from the five-foot Russian gauge to the narrow gauge used by the railways in Japan so that Japanese rolling stock might be more readily utilized in the Manchurian campaign. Before the Company came into existence, however, the standard gauge of 4.8½ feet had been already adopted in Korea and China. In order to serve international trade on the Asiatic continent more efficiently, the South Manchuria Railway Company promptly adopted the standard gauge and proceeded to lay a double track as ordered by the Government.

In adopting the standard gauge, it was necessary to import rails and rolling stock from abroad so that the work of reconstruction might be quickly carried out without much interruption of traffic. Immediately after the railways were transferred from Government control on April 1, 1907, a comprehensive programme of reconstruction was started. The work of widening the gauge on the Dairen-Port Arthur branch line, (31.6 miles) was completed by December 1, 1907; that on the Dairen-Changchun (present Hsinking) via Mukden main line, (438.5 miles), by April 30, 1908, and that on two other branch lines, one to Yingkou and the other to Fushun Mine by May 30. The doubling of the track between Dairen and Suchiatun (near Mukden), a distance of 283 1/3

miles, was begun at the same time and was completed on October 27, 1909. The doubling of the track between Suchiatun and Mukden, a distance of ten miles, begun in June, 1915, was completed in November, 1918. The work on the line between Mukden and Hsinking was begun in 1919, and is now nearly completed. The original Russian 65 lb. rails were first replaced with 80 lb. and later with 100 lb. rails. The roadbed being constantly improved, the steepest grade on the trunk line between Dairen and Hsinking is now only one per cent., while the shortest radius of any curve is 15 chains.

The line between Antung and Mukden was originally built as a light military railway by the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese War. As already stated, Japan obtained from China the right to reconstruct the railway on standard gauge and operate and maintain the same for international railway traffic. When this railway was transferred to the charge of the Company, it was decided to substitute the standard gauge within three years. But, owing to the controversy which arose on the subject between China and Japan, and to the line traversing mountainous regions, the reconstruction work was delayed until August 7, 1909, when the tunneling work at Fuchinling was begun. The whole work, including 24 tunnels, 205 bridges, and 213 culverts, was completed in two years and three months, and on November 1, 1911, the opening of this 161-mile railway was held with appropriate ceremonies. The cost amounted to about 25,000,000 yen. This line is still a single track, and 80 lb. rails are used, but these are now being replaced by 100 lb. rails.

The lines owned and operated by the South Manchuria Railway Company are as follow:—

Table 1. S.M.R. Lines
(At end of March, 1936)

Lines	Distance	Working mileage (kilometer)	Gauge (Feet)	No. of station
Dairen Line	Dairen-Hsinking	704.3	4.85	74
Antung	Antung-Suchiatun	260.2	4.85	27
Port Arthur	Choushuitzu-Port Arthur	50.8	4.85	5
Fushun	Suchiatun-Fushun	52.9	4.85	6
Yingkow	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

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 metres) at the Dairen Pier and thirty stations.

Finance

The South Manchuria Railway Company was

established in 1906 with an authorized capital of ¥200,000,000, and in accordance with the stipulations regarding its establishment as entered

as on March 31, 1936

Liabilities	Details	Amount	
			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	800,000,000.00
Paid up		584,208,000.00	
Balance Uncalled		215,792,000.00	
Reserves:—			
Legal Reserve		39,290,000.00	
Special Reserve		189,900,000.00	
Total Reserves		229,190,000.00	229,190,000.00
Bonds:—			
Issued in Japan		652,400,000.00	652,400,000.00
Current Liabilities:—			
Bills Payable		60,100,000.00	
Accounts Payable		27,413,640.18	
Collateral Securities, etc.		3,100.00	
Guaranty Funds		5,630,950.37	
Exchange Accounts		82,387.07	
Matured Bonds Unpaid		41,800.00	
Due to Other Concerns		1,442,173.24	
Total Current Liabilities		94,714,050.86	94,714,050.86
Deposits:—			
Employees' Savings Deposits		12,817,564.30	
Employees' Surety Deposits		56,954,682.07	
Employees' Mutual Relief Society Deposits		5,543,042.76	
Subsidiary Companies' Deposits, etc.		55,033,882.20	
Total Deposits		130,349,171.33	130,349,171.33
Unadjusted Accounts:—			
Sundry Receipts Unadjusted		14,135,511.83	14,135,511.83
Net Profit for the Year ending March 31 1936		49,624,141.71	
Balance brought forward from Previous Year		12,649,602.05	
Total		62,273,743.76	62,273,743.76
TOTAL LIABILITIES			¥1,983,062,477.78

DISPOSITION OF NET PROFIT

Remarks	Net Profit	Disposition
Net Profit for the Year ending March 31, 1936	49,624,141.71	
Balance from Previous Year	12,649,602.05	
Legal Reserve		2,490,000.00
Dividend on Government Stock (4.43% per annum)		11,350,014.40
Dividend on Public Stock (8% per annum)		24,800,000.00
Special Reserve		7,000,000.00
Bonuses to Officials		400,000.00
Balance carried forward		16,233,729.36
Total	¥62,273,743.76	¥62,273,743.76

N.B.—The amount of Depreciation, Depletion, etc. has been charged to the following accounts:

Profit and Loss Accounts	26,918,639.06
Suspense Accounts	16,306,193.51
Total	¥43,224,832.57

General Balance Sheet

Assets	Total	Amount	
		Depreciation, Depletion, etc.	Net
Subscribed Capital Stock Uncalled	215,792,000.00	0	215,792,000.00
Fixed Assets:—			
Railroad and Equipment	311,928,710.44	6,732,139.65	305,196,570.79
Hotels	5,414,038.42	149,603.65	5,264,434.77
Harbours and Wharves	101,827,362.65	1,355,977.37	100,471,385.28
Collieries and Equipment	129,783,053.56	9,988,829.33	119,794,224.23
Oil Distilling Plant	11,893,964.35	1,375,535.04	10,518,429.31
Exploitation:—			
Equipment for Local Administration and Land	113,100,185.01		
Schools and Hospitals	34,184,263.54		
Miscellaneous	48,480,286.45		
Facilities and Equipment not included in the above:—	195,764,735.00	2,737,494.75	193,027,240.25
Offices	5,465,896.13		
Employees' Dwellings	46,985,439.82		
Miscellaneous	20,462,467.84		
Total Fixed Assets	829,525,668.21	26,585,202.93	802,940,465.28
Investments:—			
Bonds and Stocks:—			
Imperial Japanese Government Bonds	2,200,310.00		
Manchoukuo Government Railway Bonds	493,500.00		
Stocks of Subsidiary Companies, & Other Bonds, Stocks, etc.	204,969,501.77		
Total Bonds and Stocks	207,663,311.77	7,805,758.00	199,857,553.77
Loans:—			
Loans to Manchoukuo Government Railway	333,731,693.00		
Loans to Other Concerns	9,054,042.14		
Total Loans	342,785,735.14	6,770.15	342,778,964.99
Total Investments	550,449,046.91	7,812,528.15	542,636,518.76
Current Assets:—			
Cash in Hand and at Banks	37,748,653.27	0	37,748,653.27
Bills Receivable	6,151,403.05	0	6,151,403.05
Exchange Accounts	1,384,735.80	0	1,384,735.80
Accounts Receivable	109,170,746.77	0	109,170,746.77
Guaranty Funds	15,917.50	0	15,917.50
Collateral Securities, etc.	9,323,263.18	0	9,323,263.18
Due from Other Concerns	252,042.94	0	252,042.94
Inventories:—			
Merchandise:—Coal, Iron and Other Products	4,278,134.55	0	4,278,134.55
Material and Supplies	15,080,464.40	0	15,080,464.40
Total Current Assets	183,405,361.46	0	183,405,361.46
Unadjusted Accounts:—			
Partial Payments made in Advance	238,369,175.31	81,043.03	238,288,132.28
Discount on Bonds	8,746,058.46	8,746,058.46	0
Total Unadjusted Accounts	247,115,233.77	8,827,101.49	238,288,132.28
TOTAL ASSETS	¥2,026,287,310.35	¥43,224,832.57	¥1,933,062,477.73

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Remarks	Income	Expenditure	Balance
Railroad	134,686,175.98	44,729,680.26	89,956,495.72
Hotels	3,215,463.98	3,159,426.95	56,037.03
Harbours and Wharves	14,393,970.57	9,483,151.67	4,910,818.90
Collieries	92,559,842.49	79,846,366.64	12,713,475.85
Oil Distillation	6,962,095.22	5,910,812.58	1,051,282.64
Local Administration and Exploitation	9,406,900.11	20,946,315.64	* 11,539,415.53
Generals	6,667,369.57	20,835,018.14	* 14,167,648.57
Interest	34,267,032.13	40,705,297.40	* 6,438,265.27
Depreciation, Depletion, etc.		26,918,639.06	* 26,918,639.06
Net Profit		49,624,141.71	49,624,141.71
Total	¥302,158,850.05	¥302,158,850.05	0

*=Loss

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

Year	Authorized Capital	Paid-up Capital	No. of Shares Represented
1906	¥200,000,000	¥ 2,000,000	2,000,000
1920	440,000,000	80,000,000	4,400,000
1931	440,000,000	334,312,000	8,800,000
1932	440,000,000	387,156,000	8,800,000
1933	800,000,000	512,208,000	16,000,000
1934	800,000,000	548,208,000	16,000,000
1935	800,000,000	584,208,000	16,000,000

The face value of the shares was reduced by one-half i.e. from ¥100 to ¥50 in June, 1929.

The Company has floated five external loans in the form of debentures aggregating £18,000,000 (¥175,734,000) between 1907 and 1923, while 33 internal issues aggregate ¥769,700,000. All of the foreign debentures have been taken over by the Government in payment for its holdings of share capital.

The total amount of internal and external de-

Table 4. Investments in Undertakings of S.M.R. Company

	(in yen)					
	1907-8	1917-8	1922-3	1932-3	1934-5	1935-6
Railways	34,542,910	105,530,752	189,616,304	273,663,240	289,776,537	305,190,571
Workshops	763,906	7,569,359	11,068,325	—	—	—
Steamships	—	2,680,317	3,559,874	—	—	—
Harbours	6,640,837	24,099,384	37,064,308	87,837,479	97,282,064	100,471,385
Coal Mines	46,396,043	71,097,085	121,056,784	108,911,044	117,657,661	119,794,224
Shale Oil Plants	—	—	—	7,922,554	11,025,394	10,518,429
Iron Works	—	4,447,760	34,541,803	29,359,840	—	—
Chemical Fertilizer Plant	—	—	—	50,940	—	—
Electricity	474,695	5,738,182	15,237,405	—	—	—
Gas	3,592	1,554,778	5,434,140	—	—	—
Hotels	216,302	2,075,006	2,370,222	4,862,405	5,283,620	5,264,435
Public Works	3,374,494	17,786,171	40,863,288	180,171,521	188,623,292	193,027,240
Others	9,549,178	21,782,973	46,074,005	65,649,594	68,295,000	68,668,181
Total	101,871,957	263,362,667	506,886,548	758,428,620	777,944,343	802,940,465

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 42,920,000 yen for the fiscal year 1933-34. The railway business furnishes the most important item of revenue, followed by the coal

debentures issued, redeemed and outstanding as on March 31, 1936 was as follows:

Table 3. S.M.R. Debentures

Debentures Issued	Debentures Redeemed	Debentures Outstanding
¥115,000,000	¥225,000	¥652,400,000

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 ¥802,940,465 as on March 31, 1935. The investments of the S.M.R. Company in its various branches of undertakings are tabulated as follow:

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., amount to over ¥14,600,000, and the receipts less than ¥5,800,000 according to the latest report.

The receipts, expenditures and profits of the S.M.R. Company are tabulated as follows:

Table 5. Receipts, Expenditures, Profits of S.M.R. Company (in yen)

Fiscal year Ending March 31	Receipts	Expenditures	Profits
1907-8	12,543,116	10,526,531	2,016,585
1917-8	69,429,252	54,503,610	14,925,643
1922-3	169,956,649	134,876,402	35,080,244
1929-30	240,988,062	195,492,205	45,505,857
1930-1	188,104,062	166,430,600	21,673,462
1931-2	187,054,402	174,455,782	12,598,620
1932-3	245,940,674	184,652,950	61,287,725
1933-4	248,001,717	205,081,168	42,920,554
1934-5	270,669,205	224,201,748	46,467,457
1935-6	302,158,850	225,616,069	49,624,142

The receipts and expenditures of the Company classified by items as on March 31, 1936 are as follows (in yen):

Table 6. Receipts & Expenditures (in yen)

	Receipts	Expenditures	Profits or Loss
Railways	134,686,176	44,729,680	84,030,382
Hotels	3,215,464	3,159,426	-93,612
Harbours	14,393,971	9,483,152	3,595,350
Coal Mines	92,559,842	79,846,367	12,679,561
Shale Oil Plant	6,962,095	5,910,813	1,051,242
Local Public Works	9,406,900	20,946,316	-14,217,761
Interest on Deposits and Loans	34,267,032	—	34,267,032
Interest on Debentures	—	40,705,297	-40,705,297
Overhead Charges	6,667,370	20,835,018	-31,000,756
Sundry Profit & Loss	—	—	—
Total	302,158,850	225,616,069	49,624,142

In the matter of dividends on the net profits of the Company, the Japanese Government guaranteed payment up to 6 per cent. on the publicly held shares, this in case the rate of dividend should fall below that percentage; but the Company's enterprises, especially the railways, were so successful that a 6 per cent. dividend on the publicly held shares was paid from the first fiscal year, it being gradually increased to 11 per cent. as in 1928, though reduced to 8 per cent. in 1930. The Government shares in the profit, but only after payment has been made of all charges and of the 6 per cent. dividend

on the public shares. The Government received such dividends from the fiscal year 1909, and received 4.3 per cent. on its holdings from 1921 to 1927. The dividend was increased to 5 per cent. in 1928, but fell to 4.3 per cent. in 1930. In the Company's balance sheet at the end of the fiscal year 1933, its assets were computed at ¥1,612,707,821.70.

The assets of the Company as on March 31, 1936 are tabulated below (in yen):

Table 7. Assets (in yen)

Capital Stock Uncalled	251,792,000
Fixed Investments	802,940,465
Merchandise	4,278,135
Store and Supplies	15,080,464
Bonds and Shares	199,857,553
Cash on Hand	396,232
Deposits	37,352,421
Loans	342,778,965
Securities Received in Pledge	9,323,263
Due from other Concerns	252,043
Guaranty Fund	15,918
Bills Receivable	6,151,403
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	109,170,747
Miscellaneous Accounts paid in advance	238,288,132
Discounts on Bonds and Charges	—
Exchange Accounts	1,384,736
Total Assets	1,983,062,478

The liabilities of the Company as on March 31, 1936 are tabulated below (in yen):—

Table 8. Liabilities (in yen)

Capital Stock Authorized	800,000,000
Legal Reserve	39,290,000
Special Reserve	189,900,000
Bills Payable	60,100,000
Bonds	652,400,000
Due to other Concerns	1,442,173
Securities given in Pledge	3,100
Guaranty Funds	5,630,950
Exchange Accounts	82,387
Savings Deposits of Employees	12,817,564
Surety Deposits of Employees	56,954,682
Mutual Relief Society Fund	5,543,043
Subsidiary Companies' Deposits	55,033,882
Miscellaneous Accounts payable	27,413,640
Matured, unpaid Bonds	41,800
Sundry Receipts Unadjusted	14,135,512
Balance brought from Previous Term	12,649,602
Net Profit	49,624,142
Total Liabilities	1,983,062,478
Net Profit for the Year ended March	49,624,142
Balance brought from Previous Term	12,649,602
Total	62,273,744

The disposal of the profits of the Company for the fiscal years 1934 and 1935 is tabulated as follows (in yen):—

Table 9. Disposal of Profits
(in yen)

	1934	1935
Legal Reserve	2,330,000	2,490,000
Dividends on Government Stock	10,350,014	10,350,014
Dividends to Shareholders other than Government (6% per annum)	16,440,000	18,600,000
Supplementary Dividends to share holders (2% per annum)	5,480,000	6,200,000
Special Reserve	7,000,000	7,000,000
Retirement Allowance Fund for Employees ..	—	—
Bonuses to Officials	400,000	400,000
Balance carried forward	12,649,603	16,233,729
Total	55,649,616	49,624,142

International Through Traffic

International through routes for passengers and freight have been gradually established in co-operation with the various railways and sea lines to Chinese and Japanese ports and inland destinations, and to Europe and America. Supplementing international traffic being an important undertaking, the Company made constant efforts to this end, particularly in co-operation with Russia. When Baron Goto, the then President of the Company, went to Petrograd in May, 1908, he made preliminary arrangements with Mr. Wentzel, Vice-President of the Chinese Eastern Railway (present North Manchuria Railway), for direct through traffic between the South Manchuria and the Chinese Eastern Railways. In October the same year, the Company inaugurated an express service between Dairen and Changchun (present Hsinking), consisting of sleeping and dining cars of Pullman type, and connecting at Changchun (present Hsinking) with the Trans-Siberian trains of the International Sleeping Car and Express Train Co. and the Russian State Express. An efficient steamship service was operated between Dairen and Shanghai, and another similar service was arranged between Dairen and Japan. By the rebuilding of the railway line

from Mukden to Antung, and the completion of the great bridge across the Yalu in 1911, thus connecting the Manchuria and Chosen lines, which connect with the Imperial Government Railways of Japan through the channel-steam-er service between Fusan and Shimonoseki, a new world high-way system between Japan and Europe was established. In January, 1913, detailed arrangements for through-traffic service of freight were made at Petrograd between the Japanese Government Railways, the Korean Government Railways, the South Manchuria Railways, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Chinese Europe was established. In January, 1913, more Fleet. There was also a through-traffic arrangement for tourists between the Far East and Europe via the Trans-Siberian Railway and returning via the Suez Canal or vice versa. In this round trip the North German Lloyd, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., and Messageries Maritimes participated. Round-the-world through-traffic was also arranged by the participation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and other companies with regular services on the Atlantic and Pacific. But the World War, and later the Russian political disorders, caused all these international through-traffic arrangements to be suspended.

Subsequently, the International Through-Traffic Railway Convention was concluded by the second General Conference on Transportation of the League of Nations, held at Geneva in November, 1923, to which the South Manchuria Railway Company adhered. Japan made persistent efforts to re-establish through-traffic between the Far East and European Russia; the Soviet Government recognized this necessity, but negotiations did not reach a practical stage until the preliminary arrangement was made in December, 1926.

To-day, travellers between Europe and Japan or China, by taking the South Manchuria route, can economise both expenses and time.

The following table shows in detail the activities of the Company in regard to capital investment, passengers and freight, gross receipts and expenditures, and net receipts during the past twenty-four years:

Table 10. Capital Investments, Etc.

Fiscal year	Working mileage (Kms.)	Amount of investment (Yen)	No. of Passengers carried	Goods hauled (Metric tons)	Passenger & traffic receipts (Yen)
1907-08	1,135.1	9,099,301	1,512,231	1,348,493	3,564,239
1912-13	1,116.3	70,299,781	3,844,929	4,247,236	5,008,633
1917-18	1,105.7	78,583,598	5,844,929	6,599,133	8,136,707
1922-23	1,103.8	189,615,304	7,645,068	10,926,199	12,389,464
1927-28	1,111.8	239,517,926	8,263,089	16,717,677	16,102,953

Fiscal year	Working mileage (Kms.)	Amount of investment (Yen)	No. of Passengers carried	Goods hauled (Metric tons)	Passenger & traffic receipts (Yen)
1928-29	1,111.8	249,703,229	9,703,119	17,530,324	17,619,293
1929-30	1,111.8	261,882,378	10,410,579	18,592,959	17,451,585
1930-31	1,125.1	270,230,961	8,115,808	15,193,272	11,461,175
1931-32	1,125.1	272,105,357	6,331,760	15,454,213	9,135,663
1932-33	1,129.1	273,663,240	8,610,159	16,572,815	14,812,045
1933-34	1,129.1	274,247,805	11,633,875	18,850,840	18,757,364
1934-35	1,129.1	289,776,537	13,780,000	21,670,000	23,332,000
1935-36	1,129.1	305,196,571	15,120,000	20,980,000	22,412,000

Fiscal year	Freight receipts (Yen)	Total receipts (Yen)	Expenditures (Yen)	Profit (Yen)	per Km Profit (Yen)
1907-08	6,160,274	9,768,887	6,101,615	3,667,272	3,228
1912-13	13,913,341	19,907,456	7,846,923	12,060,533	10,804
1917-18	23,793,056	34,457,923	10,858,734	23,599,189	21,343
1922-23	69,518,111	87,813,029	34,169,285	53,643,744	48,600
1927-28	94,040,819	113,244,180	45,235,835	68,008,345	61,186
1928-29	97,738,147	118,639,090	44,358,065	74,281,024	66,830
1929-30	101,089,474	122,103,743	47,213,508	74,890,235	67,378
1930-31	77,936,688	95,330,730	36,768,576	58,562,154	52,190
1931-32	70,897,756	85,476,298	37,290,815	48,185,482	—
1932-33	85,022,314	103,846,512	38,795,847	65,050,665	—
1933-34	94,263,019	119,676,741	43,910,387	75,766,354	—
1934-35	101,489,000	126,525,377	43,344,452	83,180,925	—
1935-36	103,362,000	134,686,176	44,729,680	84,030,382	—

The figures in "Profits" of the Railway Account alone much exceed the net profits of the Company, which bear overhead charges, interest on heavy liabilities in the form of debentures, and expenses for education and sanitation undertakings and other public works in the Railway Zone.

As may be noted from the above figures, nearly eighty per cent. of the earnings of the S.M.R.Co., are represented by freights and only about 16 per cent. by fares. Principal goods carried by the Company's railway lines are special products of Manchuria like soya beans, bean-cake, and the Fushun coal. The greater portion of these goods are for export. Therefore, the goods traffic is extremely busy in the winter which is the season for the movement of these goods. It also deserves notice that in sympathy with the opening up of the interior districts the volume of traffic in such imports as cotton yarn and cloth, sugar, petroleum, machinery, metal, and constructional materials have of late gradually increased.

As for the passenger traffic, the majority of the passengers are Manchus travelling third class. The Company metes out special modes of treatment to this class of passengers.

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 admin-

istration of the Manchoukio 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 and only a little the ports of Port Arthur, Yingkow, and Antung.

The Russians originally planned to make the port of Dairen or Dalny as it was then called by them, the southern terminus of their Chinese Eastern Railway. The plan laid down by them was gigantic on scale. Some 30,000,000 roubles were said to have been invested in the undertaking during a decade of their control. When the Company took charge of the harbour, however, the port was far from complete, only one small pier having been finished, while quays and breakwaters were only partially constructed and the dredging of the harbour was merely begun, the greater portion being untouched. Following on the whole the Russian plan, the Company immediately entered upon a comprehensive scheme of harbour improvements. The breakwaters were improved and completed in 1918; four beautiful new piers were constructed with all modern equipments and improvements; the harbour was carefully dredged so that all first class steamers can enter and dock at ease along these piers; and nearly 70 miles of rails were laid within the pier compounds to facilitate

the shifting and handling of cargoes. Just outside the breakwaters, at Jijiko, there are additional two piers which are reserved respectively for oil and combustibles, while at Kanseishi across the Bay is a separate pier with modern loading equipments for the special purpose of handling the Fushun coal. At the latter point, another pier for the exclusive handling of ammonium sulphate was completed. A wharf for junk cargoes is also provided within the harbour. All told, some 11,000,000 tons of cargoes can be easily handled annually at this southern gate of Manchuria. As a result, the port of Dairen has become one of the most beautiful and best equipped ports in the Orient.

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.

It is significant to note that all ships above 1,000 tons, in order to assure the safety of their arrivals and departures, are required to use the free but compulsory pilot system provided by the Company. Moreover, only a nominal fee is charged for the use of the abovementioned piers, largely to prevent the docking of idle boats and to defray the expenses of tug boats and other incidental expenses. In this respect, the port of Dairen stands unrivalled in the Orient.

Warehousing.—For particulars of the warehousing business of the S.M.R. Co., see under Chapt. on Commerce.

Railway Workshops.—One of the first undertakings that the Company took up on taking charge of railways in Manchuria was the construction of new railway workshops on an extensive scale, equipped with modern machines and facilities, at Shakako near Dairen, which works were completed and began operations in 1911.

The Shakako Railway Workshops, covering an area of 990,000 square metres and embracing 95 buildings with an independent water supply system, to-day ranks as one of the largest and best equipped in the Orient. There are machine and smith shops, iron and steel foundries and saw mills, boiler shop and girder shop, freight and passenger car shops, pattern shop and erection shop, painting 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 nine hotels, namely, the Yamato Hotels at Dairen, Hoshigaura, Port Arthur (2), Mukden, and Hsinking, the Chikushikan at Fushun, the Goryukaku at Wulungpei hot springs, and the Fusokan at Peiping. These hotels represent an investment of five million yen and during the year 1933-34 registered 99,926 guests, showing a daily average of 274 persons.

Besides the above, the S.M.R. Co. has a plan under contemplation for the erection of four other hotels in up-to-date western style at Harbin, Kirin, Chengte (Jehol City) and Chingyuehtan at an estimated cost of ¥1,500,000 to be completed in the course of the next five years.

The Harbin Hotel has already been started by utilizing the old office of the board of directors of the North Manchuria Railway just in front of Harbin Station. This building will be remodelled and enlarged to accommodate 240 guests.

Work on the other three hotels may be commenced separately beginning the 1937 financial year. Chingyuehtan is a scenic spot near the Capital of Manchoukuo where a big water reservoir has recently been constructed.

S.M.R. Budget for 1936-37

In the middle of March, 1936 the S.M.R. Co. announced its estimated revenue and expenditure for 1936-37 beginning April 1, 1936 and ending March 31, 1937. According to this Budget Estimates, which were approved by the Japanese Government, the Company's receipts for the financial year are ¥298,404,000 and expenditure ¥248,637,000. Contrasted with the preceding year, revenue shows an increase of ¥18,773,000

and expenditure an increase of ¥15,826,000. Net profits thus amount to ¥49,767,000 as against ¥46,820,000 for 1935-36. In comparison with the previous financial year, fare receipts are expected to show an increase of ¥3,450,000 and freight receipts ¥6,450,000,000 and miscellaneous receipts ¥1,200,000, making a total gain of ¥11,106,000. An expected increase of ¥9,268,000 from the Company's mining enterprises depends upon the year's sales of Fushun, Yentai and other descriptions of coal. The local Administration Department is expected to yield a growth of ¥1,422,000 and other accounts are estimated to increase ¥3,050,000. So an aggregate increase of ¥24,830,000 is anticipated.

On the other hand, the Railway Department's expenditures are expected to increase by ¥2,510,000, mining expenditures by ¥7,500,000, the Local Administration Department's outlay by ¥2,300,000, interest on debts by ¥5,900,000 and other accounts by ¥890,000, the total gain being ¥19,100,000.

Railway Earnings of S.M.R. Co.

The railway earnings of the S.M.R. Co. for the financial year of 1935 (April 1, 1935 to March 31, 1936) broke all former high records at ¥136,539,732 since the establishment of the Company in 1906. It exceeded the previous record of ¥131,025,376 established in the preceding year by ¥5,514,356.

Fare receipts totalled ¥22,362,144, the highest figure since 1906, showing an improvement of ¥2,029,268 over the preceding year. Freight receipts represented an expansion of ¥216,080, though a decrease of 714,690 was shown by the number of tons lifted.

Rolling Stock and Workshop

With the steady growth of traffic, rolling stock—locomotives, passenger and freight cars—has increased almost four-fold during the past twenty-four years. There are now in use 466 locomotives, 545 passenger cars and 8,172 freight cars, the total cars numbering 9,224 including other cars.

These shops have the capacity of executing repairs simultaneously on 27 locomotives, 36 passenger cars, and 130 freight cars, while at the same time constructing or repairing other railway material, mining machinery, etc. The Shakako shops are among the largest not only in the Orient, but in the whole Pacific area. Rolling-stock to-day is practically all supplied by this great shop. In addition, important orders have been filled for the Chosen Govern-

ment Railways and the Chinese Government Railways. The Company has invested more than 6,500,000 yen in these works, where 1,499 Japanese and 1,476 Manchus are employed. The total expenditure of this workshop amounted to 1,753,000 yen in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.

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, the Showa Steel Works, 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, Changchun (former name of 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 stations 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, doing remarkable achievements in economic and cultural lines covering the wide field of Manchoukuo.

At the end of 1935 the number of concerns to which the S.M.R. was affiliated totalled seventy-

two, 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.

The number of concerns in which the Company has put up part of, or the entire capital stock, as on March 31, 1936 is given below:

Table 11. Corporate Investments of the S.M.R.
(Standing March 31, 1936)

Companies	Capitalization (¥1,000)		S. M. R. (¥1,000)		Ratio of Shares Held (%)
	Authorization	Paid-up	Taken-up	Paid-up	
Manufacturing Industry					
Showa Steel Works	100,000	82,000	100,000	82,000	100
Manchuria Chemical Industry ..	25,000	12,500	12,925	6,463	52
Toa Tobacco	11,500	7,300	8	8	.1
South Manchuria Sugar Refining	10,000	10,000	260	260	2.6
Japan-Manchou Magnesium ..	7,000	2,450	3,500	1,225	50
Dowa Automobile & Machine ..	6,200	3,200	2,900	1,450	46.7
Manchuria Gunpowder Marketing	500	375	50	38	10
Manchuria Flour Milling	5,750	3,545	30	21	.5
Manchuria Petroleum	5,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	40
Oriental Nitrogen	5,000	1,250	1,500	375	30
Shoko Glass	3,000	3,000	1,200	1,200	40
Dairen Oil Refining	3,000	908	14	6	.5
Manchuria Cotton Spinning ..	2,500	2,500	625	625	25
Fushun Cement	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,250	100
Nippon Paraffin Refining	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	100
Manchuria Soya Bean Industry	1,500	1,500	800	800	53.3
Mammo Woollen Mfg.	2,500	2,500	142	142	6
Dairen Ceramic Works	600	600	600	600	100
Dairen Oils and Fats Industrial	500	500	340	340	68
Dairen Industrial	500	250	254	127	50.8
South Manchuria Glass	300	300	50	50	16.6
Total	194,850	144,178	131,697	102,229	
Commercial Industry Companies					
Fushun Coal Distributing	3,000	1,500	1,650	825	55
Pig-Iron Joint Sales	1,000	250	340	85	34
Mammo Cod Storage	1,000	250	5	1	.5
Manchurian Produce Market..	400	300	200	150	50
Antung Produce Market	165	165	82.5	82.5	50
Fushun Produce Market	100	25	10	3	10
Hsinking Produce Market	50	50	25	25	50
Total	5,715	2,540	2,313	1,171	
Agricultural & Forestry Industry					
Dairen Agricultural	10,000	MY 4,800	MY 2,444	MY 2,444	100
Satsumen Lumbering	MY 4,800	2,500	9,567	2,392	96
Toa Land Development	10,000	600	1,500	600	100
Mansen Mine-Post	1,500	8,100	21,067	7,992	
Total	21,500	MY 4,800	MY 2,444	MY 2,444	
Mining Industry					
Manchou Colliery	MY16,000	MY16,000	MY 8,000	MY 8,000	50
Manchuria Gold Mining	MY12,000	MY 4,763	MY 5,000	MY 1,250	41.7
Shantung Mining	5,000	2,250	2,199	990	44
Fuchow Mining	500	413	230	230	46
South Manchuria Mining	600	600	420	420	70
Kaiping Mining	£ 2,000	£ 1,960	£ 49	£ 49	2.5
Manchuria Mining Development	MY 5,000	MY 3,100	MY 2,500	MY 1,350	50
Manchuria Lead Mining	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	50
Great Manchuria Gold Mining	200	50	100	25	50

	Capitalization (¥1,000)		S.M.R. (¥1,000)		Ratio of Shares Held (%)
	Authorized	Paid-up	Taken-up	Paid-up	
Total	10,300	7,400	4,949	3,664	
	£ 2,000	£ 1,960	£ 49	£ 49	
	MY33,900	MY23,863	MY16,500	MY10,600	
Transportation, Communications, Warehousing Industries					
Chosen Railway	54,500				
Manchuria Telegraph, Telephone		17,650	150	53	.3
Dairen Steamship	25,700	14,450	25,700	14,450	100
Nichi-Man Storage	10,000	8,250	10,000	8,250	100
International Express	5,000	1,700	5,000	1,700	100
Chinfu Railway	4,000	2,000	90	45	2.3
Manchuria Aeronautical	MY 3,850	MY 3,850	MY 1,650	MY 1,650	43
Fukusho Labour Supply	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	100
Penhsihu-Niuhintai Railway ..	570	570	399	399	70
Total	151,570	75,795	46,639	27,572	
	MY 3,850	MY 3,850	MY 1,650	MY 1,650	
Electric & Gas Industries					
South Manchuria Electric	25,000	22,000	25,000	22,000	100
South Manchuria Gas	10,000	9,300	10,000	9,300	100
Yingkow Water Works & Electric Light	2,000	2,000	1,321	1,321	66
Manchuria Electric	90,000	90,000	59,139	59,139	65.7
Total	127,000	123,300	95,460	91,760	
Development					
Kochu Koshi	10,000	2,500	10,000	2,500	100
Manchuria Development	15,000	9,000	5,000	3,000	33
Land, Building, Civil Engineering Industries					
Hanshin Harbour Works	10,000	3,000	4,000	1,200	40
Toa Contracting & Engineering	5,000	1,250	2,510	628	50.2
Anshan Realty & Trust	1,000	1,000	426	426	42.6
Harbin Realty	500	500	500	500	100
Gensan Beach Recreation	150	150	100	100	66.7
Mukden Manufacturing & Land	5,500	5,500	2,750	2,750	50
Total	22,150	11,400	10,287	5,604	
Exchange, Trust, Insurance Enterprises					
East Asia Industrial	20,000	13,200	50	30	.3
Chu-nichi Industrial Development	5,000	5,000	60	60	1.2
Dairen Fire & Marine Insurance	2,000	500	665	166	33.3
Harbin Exchange	MY 2,000	MY 1,200	MY 250	MY 125	12.5
Hsinking Exchange & Trust ..	1,000	250	514	129	51.4
Mukden Exchange & Trust ..	500	500	250	250	50
Total	28,500	19,450	1,539	635	
	MY 2,000	MY 1,200	MY 250	MY 125	
Hotel Enterprise					
Ryoto Hotel	1,000	900	550	495	55
Tangkangtzu Hot Spring	1,000	250	506	126	50.5
Total	2,000	1,150	1,056	621	
Newspaper Enterprise					
Manshu Nichi-Nichi	750	750	750	750	100
Sheng King Shih Pao	350	350	200	200	57
Harbin Nichi-Nichi	200	200	150	150	75
Manchuria Daily News	100	100	48	48	48
Total	1,400	1,400	1,148	1,148	

Management of Manchoukuo State Railways & North Korean Railway and the Company entrusting to the latter the management of all the Government railways will be profitable to both Manchoukuo and the South Manchuria Railway in the future progress of

the state lines in connecting and unifying the Manchurian railway network, and incidentally in the settlement of the colossal debts that the Manchurian railways owe to the Company, which of course, had no particular reason for objecting to the proposal. The attitude of the Company may be distinctly seen in the statement issued on March 1, 1933 by the then President Count Hiro-taro Hayashi, who stated:

"Upon taking up the business entrusted to it by the Manchoukuo Government, the Company pledges itself to make use of its many years' experience for the readjustment and thorough connection of the various Manchurian railways and their harmonious operation. The Company will not only endeavour to satisfy the expectation of the Manchoukuo Government by making the traffic control perfect, but also will make every effort for the promotion of the welfare of Manchoukuo and Japan as well as of the whole world."

The South Manchurian Railway Company immediately opened the General Direction Office in Mukden as an organ to supervise the mandatory business of managing the Manchoukuo state railways. All the members of the staff were chosen from among the South Manchuria Railway men.

It was decided then that the South Manchuria Railway Co. should also control as a side-line business the traffic at Newchwang and Hulutao ports and on the main and branch streams of the River Sungari. Besides, the construction of new railways is also provided in the contract signed between the Company and the Manchoukuo Government. As the result of this expansion of general business, the Company's capital of ¥440,000,000 was considered insufficient to enable it to carry on all the activities called for in such an extended field. It was decided to increase the capitalization to ¥800,000,000, the proposal being approved in the 1933 session of the Imperial Diet. The total amount of loans advanced to Manchukuo in connection with these railways reached ¥130,000,000 including the interest thereon.

The statement of the Communications Department of Manchoukuo on entrusting the state railways to the management of the S.M.R. reads as follows:

"1. It is an obvious fact that if peace and order within Manchoukuo are to be secured and industries developed, it is essential that the means of communication and transportation, by particular railways, should be perfected and properly adjusted. Conditions in Manchoukuo, however, are such that the network of railways is not yet fully extended while the separate

existence of various minor railways necessitates diverse methods in management entailing serious losses. For this reason, it is imperative that these existing lines be unified and their management rationalized with a view to promoting economic and technical efficiency. In attaining this objective, it is believed that it is most appropriate to assign the task to the South Manchuria Railway Co., which possesses long and continued experience in railway operation in Manchuria. Furthermore, such a proposal would be mutually advantageous in settling the enormous amount of obligations which Manchoukuo owes to that concern in connection with railway lines in this country, and for that account a contract has been entered into between the Government of Manchoukuo and that railway firm whereby the latter is commissioned to manage the different railways of this State. Such an arrangement, moreover, is in accord with the object of the stipulation contained in Paragraph II of the Manchukuo-Japan Protocol providing for the co-operation of the two nations in the matter of defence.

"2. The substance of the present contract may be summarized as follows:

"The Government of Manchoukuo has decided to fix the total amount of obligations relative to the railways already opened to traffic due to the South Manchuria Railway Co. at Gold Yen 130,000,000, the railways involved being the Kirin-Changchun, Kirin-Tunhwa, Kirin-Hailung, Ssuping-kai-Taonan-Angangki, Taonan-Solun, Tsi-tsihar-Koshan, Hulun-Hailun (including a portion of the water transport enterprise on the Sungari River), Shenyang-Hailung, and Mukden-Shanhaikwan (including the Tahushan-Tung-liao line and its subsidiary harbours). The total of the said loan is to be secured on the entire property and receipts of the aforementioned railways whose management is to be entrusted to the S.M.R. Co.

"In respect of the claims and obligations relative to railways existing between the Manchoukuo Government and any third party other than the S.M.R., they shall be settled by the S.M.R. upon consultation with the Government. In case payment is required in connection with this matter it shall be effected from the receipts of the aforementioned commissioned railways. The funds necessary for the redemption of the loan of the British and Chinese Corporation secured on the Mukden-Shanhaikwan line also shall be derived from the same source. That portion of the Mukden-Shanhaikwan line relating to the British and Chinese Corporation loan shall

be excluded from the mortgage for the present railway contract pending the settlement of the said Corporation loan.

"In addition, the Government of Manchoukuo has granted to the South Manchuria Railway Company the contract for the building of the Tunhwa-Tumenkiang Railway, the Lafa-Harbin Railway, and the Taitung-Hailun Railway lines. The total cost of the construction of these lines is Gold Yen 100,000,000.

"In the construction of the Tunhwa-Tumenkiang Railway, the Manchoukuo Government in view of the need of purchasing the Tien-paoshan-Tumen Light Railway, has borrowed the sum of Gold Yen 6,000,000 from the S.M.R.,

and has also entrusted the management of the said light railway to the S.M.R."

North Korean Railway.—On October 1, 1933 the management of the North Korean Railway was also entrusted to the South Manchuria Railway Company by the Government-General of Korea with the object of facilitating the connection of the Kingtu Line of the Manchoukuo State Railway between Hsinking and Tumen on the Manchoukuo-Korean border, with Seishin and Yuki, seaports of North Korea (as far as Rashin in the future). The Railway, which measures 330 kilometres in length, was opened to business by setting up the North Korean Railway Superintendent Bureau at Seishin.

CHAPTER XXIX

JAPAN-MANCHOUKUO ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Increasing technical measures taken to consummate the Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc and their steady progress were a prominent feature of the economic relations between the two countries in 1935. To cite the more important of these measures, in the first place, an agreement in regard to the establishment of the Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Economic Commission referred to in the preceding and present issues of the Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book was signed in July with the resultant organization of the Commission as a council of inquiry for the Governments of the two countries in regard to important affairs concerning economic connections between Japan and Manchoukuo and in the way of the supervision of the business of special concerns under the Japanese and Manchoukuoan joint management. Secondly, on August 9 the Japanese Government declared for the gradual abolition of extraterritoriality and the transfer or adjustment of administrative rights within the S.M.R. zone, for the purpose of holding in respect the independence of Manchoukuo and contributing towards its healthy growth and also removing the barriers obstructing inseparable relations between the two countries. Thirdly, the currency unification between Japan and Manchoukuo was effected, though not on a permanent basis with the signing of an agreement between the Central Bank of Manchou and the Bank of Chosen. Fourthly, an agreement was signed in regard to the through railway service along the Tumen frontiers and the simplification of the Customs procedure to be gone through.

No less important were such as the conclusion of the Japan-Manchoukuo Postal Treaty, the promulgation of the Manchurian Colonization Company Law intended to encourage Japanese immigration and the exploitation of land, Japan-Manchoukuo joint operations in regard to the state policy of oil, etc. As for financial matters, mention must first of all be made of the fact that the payment in cash of the price of the North Manchuria Railways of ¥180,000,000 to be made by the Manchoukuo Government to Soviet Russia was all taken up by the Manchu Loan Syndicate. During 1935 the N.M.R. loans

were issued to the extent of ¥90,000,000 at three different times. The Manchoukuo Government also secured a consent of the S.M.R. Co., for obtaining from the latter the sum of ¥32,000,000, approximately required for the improvement of the southern section of the line rendered necessary after the N.M.R. had been taken over and other funds of urgent character. Simultaneously with this, the Manchoukuo Government transferred the management of the N.M.R. to the S.M.R. Co. As for that part of the price of the N.M.R., ¥93,300,000, to be paid in kind, contracts for goods had been concluded to the extent of as much as ¥92,000,000 by the end of December, 1935. With the exception of soya beans for ¥8,530,000, approximately, all of them were Japanese goods showing how the recovery of the N.M.R. by Manchoukuo has benefited Japanese industry.

Last but not least is the fact that during the year under review the S.M.R. Co., absorbed roughly ¥171,000,000 capital from Japan. Besides, a Sterling loan for £6,000,000 of the S.M.R. Co., (about ¥102,000,000 in the Japanese currency) was redeemed by the Japanese Government on January 1, 1936.

Foreign Trade

Since the establishment of the country, its foreign trade with Japan has shown spectacular developments as referred to in Chapter on Foreign Trade in the Manchoukuo Section of the Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book. Japan's trade with Manchuria in 1931, in which year the Manchurian incident occurred, was as limited as ¥53,812,000. The value rose to ¥123,700,000 in 1932, to ¥229,968,000 in 1933 and to ¥317,048,000 in the fourth year of the foundation of the country, or 1935. It will thus be seen that the trade between the two countries has nearly sextupled during the last four years.

Japanese Investments in Manchoukuo

Just before the Manchurian incident Japan's investments in Manchuria amounted to ¥1,600,000,000 to ¥1,700,000,000, the Soviet's ¥590,000,-

000 (the figure has dwindled seriously since the transfer of the C.E.R. to Manchoukuo), England's ¥39,000,000, America's ¥26,000,000,000 and France's ¥21,000,000. Japan's investments not only occupied about 70 per cent. of the total amount of investments by all countries but also 58 per cent. of all her external investments. In view of this, it is but natural that Japanese investments in Manchoukuo should have expanded enormously since the foundation of the country. Details of Japanese investments in Manchoukuo in the three years following its establishment are tabulated below:—

Table 1. Japanese Investments since 1932
(in 1,000 yen)

	1932	1933	1934	1935	Total
(1) Call on subscription to S.M.R. Co. Shares ...	25,000.0	61,000.0	36,000.0	36,000.0	158,000
(2) Net increase of debentures of S.M.R. Co. ...	40,000.0	20,200.0	130,000.0	135,000.0	325,200
(3) Borrowings of S.M.R. ...	—	—	—	75,000.0	75,000
(4) Net increase of debentures and borrowings of affiliated cos. of S.M.R.	—	1,700.0	30,450.0	38,875.0	71,025
(a) South Manchuria Electric Co.	—	—	10,000.0	—	—
(b) Manchuria Chemical Industries ..	—	—	12,000.0	—	—
(c) Manchou Telephone & Telegraph Co.	—	—	8,000.0	7,000.0	—
(d) Manchou Colliery Co.	—	—	—	10,000.0	—
(e) Manchou Electric Co.	—	—	—	10,000.0	—
(f) Showa Steel Works	—	—	—	10,000.0	—
(g) Others	—	1,700.0	450.0	1,875.0	—
(5) Paid-up capital of newly established cos.	12,152.5	38,350.0	64,652.2	25,935.5	141,090.2
(6) Manchoukuo Loan	20,000.0	—	—	—	20,000.0
(7) Manchoukuo Foundation Loan	—	30,000.0	—	—	30,000.0
(8) North Manchuria Railway Loan	—	—	—	60,000.0	60,000.0
(9) Borrowings for North Manchuria Railway ..	—	—	—	15,400.0	15,400.0
(10) Manchoukuo Undertakings Loan	—	—	10,000.0	—	10,000.0
Total	97,152.5	151,250.0	271,102.2	386,210.5	905,715.2

As may be seen from the above figures; the efflux of Japanese capital to Manchoukuo for the four years from 1932 to 1935 was as much as ¥905,715,000, approximately. This makes a striking contrast to the investments of ¥1,600,000,000 to ¥1,700,000,000 made during a long period extending from 1905 to 1931.

Companies

A glance at the list of companies established in Manchoukuo since the Manchurian incident will show what a striking development Japan has made in the field of industry in Manchoukuo. Companies established in Manchuria including the

leased territory of Kwantung Province and the S.M.R. zone since the incident is 248 (as at the end of September, 1935). Their nominal capital is ¥609,898,000. Of these companies, 171, with a nominal capital of ¥387,738,000 are Japanese and the rest or 77 with a capital of ¥222,160,000 Manchou. It must be added that eleven of these Manchurian concerns are financed by the S.M.R. Co., and that most of the rest are not purely Manchoukuoan in capitalization. The pure Manchurian capitalization is reckoned at only about ¥40,000,000. It may thus be seen that the majority of the newly established concerns in Manchoukuo are either directly or indirectly Japanese in capitalization. Details are tabulated below:—

Table 2. Number of Newly Established Companies By Nationality in Manchoukuo

Investments	No. of Cos.	Authorized Capital (In thousands of yen)		Paid-up Capital
Japanese Juridical Persons	Connected with Manchoukuo Government	10	187,465.0	130,890.0
	Not Connected with Manchoukuo Government	161	200,273.0	86,240.0
	Total	171	387,738.0	217,130.0
Manchoukuo Juridical Persons	Connected with Manchoukuo Government	11	150,550.0	137,112.5
	Not Connected with Manchoukuo Government	66	71,610.0	45,855.0
	Total	77	222,160.0	182,967.5
Total	248	609,898.0	400,097.5	

Almost all major industries are controlled according to their characteristics in the way of national defence, politics, economics, etc. Special concerns representing these controlled industries hold a very important position. The abovementioned number of concerns specified by the special and ordinary industries is as follows:—

Table 4. Special Concerns and Capitalization (In thousands of yen)

	Capital	Investors and Investments	
		Investors	Investments
Central Bank of Manchou	30,000	Manchoukuo Government	30,000
Manchou Telegraph and Telephone	50,000	Kwantung Bureau	16,500
		S.M.R. Co.	12,490
		Japan Broadcasting Association ..	1,500
		Bank of Chosen	1,325
		Nikka Life Assurance	400
		Chiyoda Life Assurance	400
		Dai-ichi Life Assurance	400
		Yasuda Life Assurance	400
		Aikoku Life Assurance	400
		Teikoku Life Assurance	400
Manchou Petroleum	5,000	S.M.R. Co.	2,000
		Mitsubishi	500
		Mitsui	500
		Nippon Petroleum	500
		Kokura Petroleum	500
Do-wa Automobile Industry	6,200	S.M.R. Co.	2,900
		Seven concerns in Japan	3,100
Manchou Cotton	2,000	S.M.R. Co.	1,000
		Manchou Cotton Association	1,000
Manchou Colliery	16,000	S.M.R. Co.	8,000
Manchou Gold Mining	12,000	S.M.R. Co.	5,000
		Oriental Development Co.	2,000
Manchou Mining	5,000	S.M.R. Co.	2,500
Manchou Colonization	15,000	S.M.R. Co.	5,000
Quasi-special Concerns:		Mitsui	2,500
		Mitsubishi	2,500
Manchou Aviation	3,850	S.M.R. Co.	1,650
		Sumitomo	1,100
Manchou Electrical Industry	90,000	S.M. Electricity	57,814
		Yingkow Hydro-electricity	4,158.4
		N.M. Electricity	2,067.9
Mukden Land and Industry	5,500	S.M.R. Co.	2,750

Table 3. Number of Special and Ordinary Concerns

		yen	% to Total
Special Juridical Persons	11	221,550,000	36.33
Ordinary Juridical Persons	237	388,348,000	63.67
Total	248	609,898,000	100.00

Special concerns and their capitalization are tabulated below:—

As may be seen from the above table, these special and quasi-special concerns are financed by the S.M.R. Co., and other Japanese interests to a considerable extent. The same is the case with ordinary enterprises. For instance, the Mitsui interests are represented by the Manchou Soya Bean Industry, the Japan-Manchoukuo Flour, the Manchu Chemical Industry, the Mukden Arsenal, the Manchu Pulp; the Mitsubishi interests by the Manchu Chemical Industry, the Japan-Manchoukuo Magnesium, the Daido Cement, the Japan-Manchoukuo Flour, the Manchu Beer; the Sumitomo interests by the Manchu Magnesium; the Okura by the Japan-Manchoukuo Flour, the Mukden Arsenal; the Oriental Development Co., by the Japan-Manchoukuo Flour; the Asano Cement by the Daido Cement.

Companies and their capitalization specified according to industry as at the end of September, 1935 are as follows:—

Table 5. Companies and Capitalization By Industries (Y1,000)

Industry	Number of Companies	Authorized Capital	Percentage to Total
Banking and other			
Financial businesses	25	91,290	14.97
Exchange and Trust	5	3,600	0.59
Commerce	61	15,135	2.48
Iron, Copper and Machinery	14	131,200	21.51
Light Metal	2	12,000	1.97
Chemical Industry	9	37,850	6.20
Paper and Pulp ..	4	26,550	4.35
Cement	6	21,000	3.44
Sugar and Flour.	6	7,500	1.24
Beer, Ice and Sake	13	8,870	1.45
Spinning and Weaving	7	10,000	1.65
Agriculture, Stock Raising and Salt	7	11,800	1.93
Transportation and Communica-tions	25	63,625	10.43
Real Estate	18	16,090	2.64
Electricity	14	94,480	15.49
Press and Printing	6	1,153	0.19
Amusements ...	4	295	0.05
Miscellaneous Industries	10	14,210	2.34
Total	236	609,898	100.00

Table 6. Capitalization Since the Manchurian Incident

	Authorized Capital yen	Index Number	Paid-up Capital yen	Index Number
1932	57,335,000	100	29,554,140	100
1933	247,053,000	431	138,083,660	467
1934	239,400,000	418	155,806,700	527
1935 (End of Sept.)	66,110,000	115	76,653,000	259
Total	609,898,000		400,097,500	

New Trading Company Opened

A 10,000,000-yuan Japan-Manchuria Trading Company absorbing the dissolved Sales and Supplies Department of the South Manchuria Railway Company was formally opened for business in Hsinking on October 1, 1936.

The corporation, in which the Manchuria Coal Mining Company is also interested by capital investment, is to monopolize the sale of Manchurian coal while marketing the produce of the S.M.R. Company's various subsidiary enterprises and other corporations. Its offices are housed temporarily in the building of the S.M.R. Company's Hsinking Office.

It is announced that the Manchoukuo charter authorizing the establishment of the corporation was issued on September 29. The articles of

association of the Japan-Manchuria Trading Company was also released for publication on October 1, which consists of six chapters and 33 articles. According to the articles the company is to sell fuel, metals, fertilizers and mineral products produced by the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Manchuria Coal Mining Company and also the produce of other corporations in Manchuria.

The value of its capital stock is fixed at 10 million yuan, Manchoukuo currency, consisting of 200,000 shares, the amount of the first payment on each share being 30 yuan. The transfer of shares is prohibited unless the approval of the board of directors is obtained.

The regular general meeting of the shareholders, is to be held in June, every year, al-

though extraordinary meetings may be called by the directorate whenever necessary. The board of directors is composed of ten directors and two auditors who possess more than 100 shares of the company. The term of office of each director is fixed at three years and that of an auditor at one year. The chairman of the board of directors is to be selected from among the directors, it is stipulated.

It is also announced that the new company has established branches in all the principal cities of Manchuria including Dairen, Harbin and Mukden. The entire personnel of the former S.M.R. Sales and Supplies Department, numbering 600, has been taken over by the new firm.

Increase in Japanese Settlers

Manchoukuo is by general consent a very good outlet for all sorts of settlers from Japan and Korea. According to the census taken by the Kwantung Government on October 1, 1935 simultaneously with the whole Empire of Japan, the number of Japanese and Korean residents in Kwantung Province and the Railway Zone is as follows:—

Table 7. Japanese and Korean Residents in Kwantung Province and Railway Zone

	Kwantung Province	Railway Zone	Total
Japanese	163,796	192,421	350,217
Koreans	4,389	32,081	36,470

Contrasted with the 1930 census, the number of Japanese residents shows an increase of 136,000, approximately. The returns of the Statistical Bureau of the Manchoukuo Government give the number of Japanese and Korean residents in Manchoukuo as at the end of 1934 as follows:—

Table 8. Japanese and Korean Residents in Manchoukuo

Japanese		Korean	
Residents	Households	Residents	Households
76,429	24,668	662,861	118,754

It will thus be seen that there are close on 1,200,000 Japanese and Koreans representing various fields of activity throughout Manchoukuo.

Note: For particulars of Japanese immigrants in Manchoukuo see Chapter on Population and Immigration in the Manchoukuo Section.

General Meeting of Japan-Manchoukuo Business Men's Association

The Fourth General Meeting of the Japan-Manchoukuo Business Men's Association was opened at the Memorial Hall, Hsinking on September 15, 1936, attended by delegates of

merchants and manufacturers of the two countries numbering over 400. After the reading of congratulatory messages and telegrams from Ambassador Kenkichi Uyeda, Premier Chang Ching-hui, Industry Minister Ting Chien-hsiu, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Japanese Cabinet Ministers, the meeting proceeded with the business on the agenda and after due deliberation passed twelve proposals, the important of which are as follows:—

1. To request the Manchoukuo Government to establish trade commissioners' offices in the principal places in Korea in order to promote trade relations between the two countries.

2. To request the authorities concerned to establish the guiding principle for the immigration of Japanese and Korean settlers to Manchoukuo and to take proper measures for establishing co-operation among the various organs concerned.

3. To request the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments to establish as early as possible a better transportation service between Hsinking and Tokyo via North Korea and the Japan Sea, the shortest route between Manchoukuo and Japan, in order to effect a smooth development of Europe-Asia through traffic.

4. To request the Manchoukuo Government to revise the import tariff on cotton yarn, and woolen and cotton textiles.—Manchoukuo industries not being fully developed, cotton yarn, and woolen and cotton textiles, which are necessities of life, are for the greater part imported from Japan, but the imposition of the present high tariff on these goods interferes with business and also adversely affects the livelihood of the people.

5. To request the Manchoukuo Government to increase the production of soya beans.—Soya bean production in Manchoukuo amounts to about 60 per cent of the world soya bean output and the amount of exports of this staple product represents 53 per cent of the total exports from Manchuria. However, owing to the bumper crops in many foreign countries several years ago, the price of soya beans dropped considerably and led to a decrease in the soya bean acreage in Manchoukuo, with the result that soya bean production has suddenly decreased since 1934. This subsequently resulted in a violent advance in the price of soya beans on the world market, owing to the scarcity of the staple product; and various foreign countries are endeavoring to increase the production of soya beans. It is earnestly desired that the Manchoukuo Government make efforts to

improve the quality, and increase the production, of soya beans in order to check other countries from increasing their production of soya beans as well as to maintain the position of controlling the world soya bean market.

6. To request the Manchoukuo Government to enact a law for controlling the establishment of cooperative stores in order to help retail dealers.

7. To request the Manchoukuo Government to enact immediately a law governing Manchoukuo chambers of commerce and industry.

The conference resumed the session on the 16th at the same place attended specially by representatives of the Manchoukuo Government, the Kwantung Army, the South Manchuria Railway Company and special concerns in Manchoukuo. There were opened sectional meetings on (1) finance and the money market, (2) transportation and communications, (3) trade and commerce, (4) industry and technology, (5) agriculture and immigration.

The representatives of the Association put inquiries to the authorities concerned about what they considered as demanding urgent solution in regard to the strengthening of the Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc. As regards the iron question, representatives of the Association urged the importance of importing into Japan pig-iron and steel ingots from Manchoukuo.

Japan-Manchoukuo Economic Commission Agreement (July 15, 1935)

An unofficial translation of the Japan-Manchoukuo Economic Commission agreement as released by the Foreign Office follows:—

Whereas the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo entertain a desire to realize the rational co-ordination of the economics of the two countries with the purpose of permanently consolidating the relationship of economic interdependence now existing between Japan and Manchoukuo; and whereas the two Governments have recognized the need of achieving a full and close co-operation, among other matters, in important economic questions affecting the two countries in accordance with the principles of the Protocol of Japan and Manchoukuo signed on the Fifteenth day of the Ninth month of the Seventh year of Showa, corresponding to the Fifteenth day of the Ninth month of the First year of Tatung:

Now the two Governments, having resolved to establish a Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Economic Commission have agreed as follows:

Article 1

A Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Economic Commission shall be established at Hsinking in Manchoukuo.

Article 2

The Commission may be consulted by the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo as to important matters regarding the inter-relation of the economics of the two countries as well as important matters regarding the supervision of the management of special companies set up as Japanese-Manchoukuo joint enterprises and shall then submit its views thereon to the two Governments.

Article 3

The Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo shall take no measures regarding such matters as are specified in the preceding Article unless they have previously consulted the Commission regarding them and have obtained its views thereon.

Article 4

The Commission may, when necessary, make recommendations to the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo in regard to all matters pertaining to the rational co-ordination of the economics of the two countries.

Article 5

The organization and operation of the Commission shall be regulated by the Annex to the present Agreement.

Article 6

The present Agreement shall be put into effect on the day of its signature.

The present Agreement has been drawn up in the Japanese and the Chinese language, and should any difference arise in regard to interpretation between the Japanese and the Chinese texts, the Japanese text shall prevail.

In witness whereof the undersigned duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Hsinking, the Fifteenth day of the Seventh month of the Tenth year of Showa, corresponding to the Fifteenth day of the Seventh month of the Second year of Kangte.

(L.S.) JIRO MINAMI,

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Japan

(L.S.) CHANG YEN-CHING,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
Manchoukuo

Annex

1. The Commission shall be composed of eight Members, of whom the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo shall each appoint four and shall respectively inform the other Government of their appointments. In the event of any Member being prevented from attending any meeting of the Commission on account of unavoidable circumstances, the Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of Manchoukuo shall consult each other in the nomination of a deputy and the said deputy shall attend the meeting. The said deputy shall act in the name of the absent Member.

Besides the Members mentioned in the preceding Paragraph, the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo, when necessary, may, upon

consultation, each appoint an equal number of Temporary Members.

2. The President shall be elected by the Members of the Commission from among their number.

3. There shall be a certain number of Secretaries of the Commission. They shall deal with the secretarial affairs of the Commission.

The Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo shall each appoint an equal number of Secretaries from among those attached to the Members of the Commission.

4. The proceedings of the Commission shall be decided by a majority vote. In the event of an equality of votes, the President shall decide.

The President shall not be prevented from voting as a Member of the Commission.

5. The Commission shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure subject to the approval of the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo.

CHAPTER XXX

TREATIES, ETC.

Treaties, Laws, Regulations, Statements, Etc. of Manchoukuo Appearing in Previous Issues of the Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book

	Issue	Page		Issue	Page
Provisions Relating to Cession of Liaotung Peninsula to Japan in Treaty of Shimonoeki—April 17, 1895	1934	829	Agreement between the Government of the Autonomous Three Eastern Provinces of the Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—September 20, 1924	1934	864
Notes of Russia, France and Germany Recommending Retrocession of Liaotung Peninsula—April 23, 1895	"	829	Treaty for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy	"	866 ✓
Treaty of Alliance between China and Russia May, 1896	"	830	Agreement (Tariff) Concluded between the Empire of Japan and the Republic of China	"	868
Contract for the Construction and Operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway (China and Russia)—September 8, 1896	"	830	Communication from Chinese Government submitting Appeal on Manchurian Incident to the League Council under Article 11 of Covenant	"	870
Statutes of Chinese Eastern Railway Company—December 16, 1896	"	832	First Statement of the Japanese Government on the Manchurian Incident—September 24, 1931	"	871 ✓
Convention for the Lease of the Liaotung Peninsula (China and Russia)—March 27, 1898	"	836	Identical Note of the United States to Japan and China—September 24, 1931	"	872 ✓
Treaty of Portsmouth (Japan and Russia)—September 5, 1905	"	838	Reply of the Japanese Government to the United States—September 27, 1931	"	872 ✓
Treaty of Peking Relating to Manchuria (Japan and China)—December 22, 1905	"	840	League Council's First Resolution on Manchurian Incident unanimously approved—September 30, 1931	"	872
Agreement to Treaty of Peking (Addition)	"	840	Second Statement of the Japanese Government issued soon after the League Council failed to obtain unanimous support for its draft Resolution and the Japanese Counter-Resolution—October 26, 1931	"	873
Protocols Attached to the Treaty of Peking (Japan and China)—December 22, 1905	"	842	Statement of the President of the Council on the Japanese Statement—October 29, 1931	"	874
Japanese Imperial Ordinance Sanctioning Organization of South Manchuria Railway Company—June 7, 1906	"	843	League Council's Second Resolution on Manchurian Incident unanimously approved—December 10, 1931	"	875
Japanese Government Order Regarding South Manchuria Railway Company—August 1, 1906	"	845	Third Statement of the Japanese Government issued prior to Chinchow engagement—December 27, 1931	"	876
Revised Articles of Association of the South Manchuria Railway Joint Stock Company	"	847	Identical Note of the United States Government to Japan and China following the withdrawal of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's troops from Chinchow—January 7, 1932	"	877
Treaty Respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia (Japan and China)—May 25, 1915	"	852	Reply of the Japanese Government to the United States—January 16, 1932	"	878
Exchange of Notes Respecting Railways and Taxes in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia—April 5, 1915	"	852	Proclamation of the Establishment of Manchoukuo by the Government of Manchuria	"	878 ✓
Preliminary Agreement for Loan for the Construction of Kirin-Huening Railway (Japan and China)—June 18, 1918	"	853	Note of Manchoukuo seeking Recognition by Foreign Powers—March 12, 1932	"	880
Preliminary Agreement for Loan for Railways in Manchuria and Mongolia (Japan and China) September 28, 1918	"	854	Preliminary Report submitted by the League Commission of Enquiry from Mukden—April 30, 1932	"	881
Imperial Ordinance Respecting Organization of the Government of Kwantung—April 13, 1919	"	855	Sino-Japanese Agreement Ending Hostilities at Shanghai Signed on May 6, 1932	"	883 ✓
Exchange of Notes Relating to New Consortium Agreement—May 11, 1920	"	856	Address of the Premier (Viscount Saito) in his capacity of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, at the 62nd Session of the Imperial Diet, relating to Shanghai Affairs, the Manchurian Incident, the League of Nations, Soviet Relations and other International Affairs—June 3, 1932	"	884 ✓
New Consortium Agreement—October 15, 1920	"	856			
Statement of Japanese Delegation at Washington Conference with Regard to Preferential Rights in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia—February 2, 1922	"	859			
Treaty Relating to Principles and Policies Concerning China (Washington Conference)—February 6, 1922	"	859			
Agreement on General Principles for Settlement of Questions between China and Soviet Russia—May 31, 1924	"	860			
Agreement for the Provisional Management of the Chinese Eastern Railway—May 31, 1924	"	862			

References: Table 1—8 South Manchuria Railway.

End 1934

	Issue	Page		Issue	Page
Agreement between Manchoukuo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the cessation to Manchoukuo of the Rights of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the North Manchuria Railway—March 23rd, 1925	1936	971	New Bureaux Added to the Department of Industry	1934	811
Statement of the Manchoukuo Delegation at the 5th Formal Session, North Manchuria Railway Conference, Aug. 4, 1933	1934	781	Oil Monopoly Law	1935	855
Regulation Governing the Air Mail Service ..	"	784	Concerning the Purchase of the Equipment of Existing Entrepreneurs in Connection with the Enforcement of the Oil Monopoly Law	"	856
Organization of the Monopoly Bureau	"	786	Organization Law of The Provincial Governments	"	856
The Opium Law	"	786	Statement regarding the Liao River Conservancy Board by the Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo	"	858
Regulations Governing the Enforcement of the Opium Law	"	788	Lower Postage for Domestic Mail Matters ..	"	859
Law Governing the Control Over Illegal Traffic in Opium	"	791	Reduction of Salt Price and Tax Rates for Salt	"	859
Regarding Services at the Harbin Telegraph Office	"	792	MY26,180,000 Internal Taxes Reduced or Exempted Since Founding of Manchoukuo ..	"	859
Manchoukuo Currency for Customs Duty Payment	"	793	Reduction of Business Tax in Heilungkiang Province	"	859
Activities of Hsien (District) Governments ..	"	793	Notes Exchanged Between Manchoukuo and the Empire of Japan	"	860
Reduction and Exemption of various Local Taxes	"	794	Administrative Policy of Manchoukuo	"	860
Provisional Registration of Manchurians Abroad	"	795	Statement for Foreign Countries on the Enthronement of the Emperor by Hsieh Chieh-shih, Minister for Foreign Affairs ..	"	862
New Regulations Governing Granting of Passports and Application for Passport Visés ..	"	795	Law Concerning Orders of Merit and Decorations	"	862
Communication to Foreign Countries Regarding the Enforcement of New Regulations Governing Passport Visés	"	795	Law Governing the Manchuria Raw Cotton Company, Ltd.	"	863
Manchoukuo Passport Offices (Agencies) at Border Cities	"	798	Foreign Minister's Statement Regarding Law Governing the Manchuria Gold Mining Company, Ltd.	"	863
Regulation Governing the Import and/or Export of Arms and Ammunitions by Foreigners	"	799	Manchoukuo's First Investment Enterprise Loan	"	864
Regarding Residence Certificate of Foreigners Who have Entered Manchoukuo Prior to June 1, 1933	"	799	Announcement by Department of Finance Regarding Investment Enterprise Loan ..	"	864
Regulation Governing the Passport Visés of Foreigners Who Enter or Leave Manchoukuo Across the Kwantung Leased Territory Frontier and of Foreigners who Have Fixed Abodes in Manchoukuo	"	800	Investment Enterprise Loan Law	"	864
Regulation Governing the Passport Visé of Foreigners who Have Their Fixed Abodes in Manchoukuo, Kwantung Leased Territory and South Manchuria Railway Zone ..	"	801	Regulations Governing the Plotation of the First Investment Enterprise Loan	"	865
Manchoukuo Passport Visés Granted During June and July, 1933	"	801	Special Budget for Covering Investment Enterprise Loan	"	865
Regulation Governing the Entry of Foreigners into Manchoukuo	"	802	Communications Exchanged Between Foreign Minister and Cardinal Fumasoni-Biondi ..	"	865
Payment of Foreign and Other Claims Effected by Manchoukuo Liquidation Commission ..	"	803	Foreign Minister's Statement on the Occasion of the Second Anniversary of Japan's Recognition of Manchoukuo	"	866
Provisional Regulation Governing Private Schools	"	803	Revision of the Organization Law of the Monopoly Bureau	1936	958
Some Facts About the Newly Established Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Co. ..	"	805	Organization Law of the Provisional Industrial Research Bureau	"	957
Agreement Governing the Establishment of a Communications Company of Manchoukuo-Japanese Joint Undertaking in Manchoukuo	"	806	Mining Law	"	868
			Law Governing Mining Registration Fees ..	"	864
			Mining Tax Law	"	867
			Exchange of Ordinary Postal Money Orders Between Manchoukuo and Germany Commenced	"	869
			Instruction to Superintendents of Postal Affairs Superintendence Bureaux and Masters of Post Offices Concerning Exchange of Ordinary Postal Money Orders Between Manchoukuo and Germany	"	969

Contents of Present Chapter

	Page		Page
Japan-Manchoukuo Treaty for Partial Abolition of Extraterritorial Privileges	1025	Agreement for Manchoukuo-German Trade	1028
Supplementary Agreement to the Treaty Between Japan and Manchoukuo Concerning the Residence of Japanese Subjects, Taxation, etc., in Manchoukuo	1026	Japan-Manchoukuo Postal Agreement	1030
		Japan-Manchoukuo Agreement for Mutual Protection of Industrial Rights	1031
		Review of Manchoukuo's Economic Situation for the First Half of 1936	1033

Japan-Manchoukuo Treaty for Partial Abolition of Extraterritorial Privileges

The English version of the text of the treaty as given out by the Foreign Office at Hsinking follows:—

Treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the Residence of Japanese Subjects, Taxation, etc., in Manchoukuo.

Whereas the Government of Japan, in accordance with the principle of the protocol between Japan and Manchoukuo signed on the fifteenth of September of the seventh year of Showa, have, for the purpose of furthering the healthy development of Manchoukuo and also of promoting and perpetuating the intimate and inseparable relationship now subsisting between Japan and Manchoukuo, decided to abolish, by progressive stages, the right of extraterritoriality at present enjoyed in Manchoukuo by Japan, and to adjust and transfer the administrative rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone; and

Whereas the Government of Manchoukuo, apprehending this decision by the Government of Japan have, in return recognized the necessity of ensuring and enhancing the common prosperity of Japanese and Manchoukuo subjects within the territories of Manchoukuo;

Now, therefore, with reference to the right of extra-territoriality and the administrative rights over the South Manchuria Railway enjoyed in Manchoukuo by Japan, the Government of Japan and of Manchoukuo have agreed as the first step as follows concerning the residence of, and the enjoyment of various rights and interests by, Japanese subjects, and the application of the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo concerning taxation, industries, etc.

Article 1.

Japanese subjects shall be free within the territories of Manchoukuo to reside and travel and engage in agriculture, commerce and industry, and to pursue callings and professions, whether public or private, and shall also enjoy all the rights relating to land.

Japanese subjects shall not, in respect of the enjoyment of all rights and interests within the territories of Manchoukuo, be accorded less favourable treatment as that which is or may be accorded to the subjects of Manchoukuo.

Article 2.

Subject to the stipulation of the Supplementary Agreement to the present Treaty, Japanese subjects shall be governed within the territories of

Manchoukuo by the provisions of the administrative laws and ordinance of Manchoukuo concerning taxation, industries, etc.

The Japanese Government agree that, subject to the stipulations of the aforesaid Agreement, the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be in force within the South Manchuria Railway Zone on the principles of *statutus solia*.

In respect of the application of present Article, Japanese subjects shall not, under any circumstances, be accorded less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to the subjects of Manchoukuo.

Article 3.

The stipulations of the preceding two Articles shall, in so far as they are applicable to juristic persons, apply to Japanese juristic persons.

Article 4.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not prejudice the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions of particular Japanese subjects or juristic persons based on the special engagements entered into between Japan and Manchoukuo.

Article 5.

The present Treaty shall come into force on the 1st of July, the Eleventh Year of Showa, corresponding to the 1st of July, the Third Year of Kangte.

Article 6.

The present Treaty has been drawn up in the Japanese and the Chinese text, and, should any difference in interpretation arise between the two texts, the Japanese text shall prevail.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Treaty and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Hsinking, in duplicate, this day of the month of the Eleventh Year of Showa, corresponding to the day of the month of the Third Year of Kangte.

(L.S.) Kenkichi Uyeda,

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Manchoukuo.

(L.S.) Chang Yen Ching.

Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo.

Agreed Terms of Understanding between the Plenipotentiaries of Japan and of Manchoukuo, with reference to the Treaty between the two Countries concerning the Residence of Japanese Subjects, Taxation, etc., in Manchoukuo, and also to the Supplementary Agreement to that Treaty.

I. Ad Article 1 of the Treaty:

In case a Japanese subject desires to acquire any right concerning land in an unopened Mongol region, he shall be required to obtain the permission of the competent authorities of Manchoukuo.

II. Ad Article 2 of the Treaty:

1. In view of the fact that within the territories of Manchoukuo Japanese Communities are carrying on educational work for Japanese subjects, the Government of Manchoukuo shall, in accordance with a decision to be made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo, pay each year a share of the expenses of educational work for Japanese subjects within

Supplementary Agreement to the Treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the Residence of Japanese Subjects, Taxation, etc., in Manchoukuo

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

A Supplementary Agreement to the Treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the Residence of Japanese Subjects, Taxation, etc. in Manchoukuo, was also signed at the Foreign Office at 3 p.m. on 10 June, 1936.

Supplementary Agreement to the Treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the Residence of Japanese Subjects, Taxation, etc. in Manchoukuo.

Article 1.

The Government of Manchoukuo shall speedily take the necessary steps in order that the rights of "lease by negotiation" hitherto possessed by Japanese subjects shall, in accordance with the different natures of such rights, be converted into landownership or other rights relating to land, as the case may be.

Article 2.

The scope of the administrative laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo concerning taxation, industries, etc., which govern Japanese subjects under Article 2 of the Treaty and the manner

the territories of Manchoukuo.

2. The Government of Manchoukuo shall further improve the existing system of taxation.

3. The Government of Manchoukuo shall, in applying the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo which govern Japanese subjects under Article 2 of the Treaty, take the steps necessary for the protection of the rights or interests which Japanese subjects now enjoy under the laws and ordinance of Japan, or by usage.

III. Ad Article 2 of the Supplementary Agreement to the Treaty:

The imposition and collection of consumption tax on articles produced within and consumed without the South Manchuria Railway Zone, and also on articles produced without and consumed within the said Zone, shall be decided upon by consultation between the competent authorities of Japan and Manchoukuo.

Done at Hsinking this Tenth day of the Sixth month of the Eleventh Year of Showa, corresponding to the Tenth day of the Sixth month of the Third Year of Kange.

of application thereof, shall previously be decided upon by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo.

In case the Government of Manchoukuo intend to make any important alterations in respect of the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo, which govern Japanese subjects under the stipulations of the preceding paragraph, they shall, until such time as Japanese subjects come within the jurisdiction of the Law Courts of Manchoukuo, obtain the previous approval of the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo.

The laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo, whereon a decision by consultation shall be made immediately after the coming into force of the Treaty in accordance with the stipulations of the first paragraph of this Article, shall in the main be confined to laws and ordinances relating to land tax, immovable-property contract tax, immovable-property contract tax, business tax, juristic person's business tax, crop output tax, mining tax, mining registration tax, alcoholic

drinks tax, cigarette tax, consolidated taxes, commercial registration tax, patent registration tax, utility-model registration tax and local taxes; and to administrative laws and ordinances relating to industrial property, weights and measures, measurement, mining, markets, stock-farming, finances and monopoly.

In levying upon Japanese subjects business tax and juristic person's business tax of the various taxes enumerated in the preceding paragraph, and house tax and household income tax in the category of local taxes, the Government of Manchoukuo shall, for the time being after the coming into force of the Treaty, apply reduced rates in accordance with a decision to be previously made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo; and, of local taxes, additional business tax shall be based on the amount of tax assessed at such reduced rates. It is provided that the reduced rates to be applied immediately after the coming into force of the Treaty shall be one-fourth of the original rates in respect of business tax, household income tax and the house tax levied on individuals, and one-third of the original rates in respect of juristic person's business tax and the house tax levied on juristic persons.

Article 3.

The application and execution, in respect of Japanese subjects, of the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo, which govern Japanese subjects under Article 2 of the Treaty, shall, in so far as such application and execution require judicial procedure, be effected by Japanese Consular Officers until such time as Japanese subjects come within the jurisdiction of the Law Courts of Manchoukuo.

In cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, Japanese Consular Officers shall, subject to the general rules and principles of Consular jurisdiction, apply the relevant laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo. It is provided that, of the punishments provided for in such laws and ordinances, "yu-chi-tu-hsing" shall be regarded and applied as "cho-eki" (imprisonment without hard labour) or "kinko" (imprisonment without hard labour); "chu-i" as "cho-eki" (imprisonment with hard labour), "kinko" (imprisonment without hard labour) or "koryu" (detention); "fachiin," as "bakkin" (fine) or "karyo" (administrative penalty); and "kuotai-chin," as "karyo" (negligence penalty).

In case a fine, an administrative penalty or a

negligence penalty is imposed or an article is confiscated, in accordance with the stipulations of this Article, the proceeds of such fine, administrative penalty and negligence penalty and the confiscated article shall come into the possession of the Treasury of the Government of Manchoukuo.

Article 4.

In accordance with an agreement with the Government of Manchoukuo to be made separately from the present Treaty, the Government of Japan shall abolish or transfer, not later than the 31st of December, the Twelfth Year of Showa, corresponding to the 31st of December the Fourth Year of Kange, the administrative police existing within the territories of Manchoukuo; and, of the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo mentioned in Article 2 of the Treaty, those which concern taxation and those which have a special bearing upon administrative police within the South Manchuria Railway Zone shall not, until the aforesaid abolition or transfer of administrative police within the territories of Manchoukuo is effected, be put in force within the said Zone. The scope of those laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo which, as above referred to, have a special bearing upon administrative police within the South Manchuria Railway Zone shall previously be decided upon by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo.

The Government of Manchoukuo shall, in view of the stipulations of the preceding paragraph, perfect their police system and make the preparations necessary for taking over the Japanese institutions and staffs concerned.

Until the transfer of administrative police within the South Manchuria Railway Zone is effected and, in order to ensure the equality of the incidence of taxation upon Japanese subjects residing within and without the said Zone, the Japanese Government shall levy within this Zone, from the date of the coming into force of the Treaty, taxes which are as far as possible the same as the national taxes imposed by Manchoukuo upon Japanese subjects.

The Government of Manchoukuo shall not levy local taxes within the South Manchuria Railway Zone, until after the institutions of the South Manchuria Railway Company concerning public works, education, sanitation, etc., existing within the said Zone shall have been disposed of in accordance with an agreement to be reached between the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo apart from the present Treaty.

Article 5.

Simultaneously with the coming into force within the South Manchuria Railway Zone of the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo under Article 2 of the Treaty, the Government of Manchoukuo shall take over, in the condition then existing, the Japanese institutions and staffs concerned, in accordance with a decision to be previously made by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo.

Article 6.

If any Japanese subject makes a complaint against the administrative measure taken by the competent authorities of Manchoukuo with reference to the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo which govern Japanese subjects under Article 2 of the Treaty, the Government of Manchoukuo shall take appropriate steps to redress the grievance.

Article 7.

Matters which have been decided upon by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo

and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo, and also matters in respect of which the approval of the said Japanese Ambassador has been obtained by the Government of Manchoukuo, in accordance with the stipulations of the present Agreement, shall each be made known in the Official Gazettes of Japan and of Manchoukuo.

Article 8.

The present Agreement shall come into force simultaneously with the Treaty.

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of Japan and of Manchoukuo have signed this Agreement and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Hsinking this Tenth day of the Sixth month of the Eleventh Year of Showa, corresponding to the Tenth day of the Sixth month of the Third Year of Kangte.

(L.S.) Kenkichi Uyeda,

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Manchoukuo.

(L.S.) Chang Yen Ching,

Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo.

Agreement for Manchoukuo-German Trade**Text of Agreement****Article 1.**

The German Administration of Foreign Exchange shall admit the importation of products of Manchoukuo to the amount of 100 million Yuan in value, calculated on the basis of c.i.f. prices, into Germany during the period of one year.

Article 2.

The payments in respect of the importation referred to in Article 1 shall be made as to three-fourths (75 million Yuan) in foreign exchange and as to one-fourth (25 million Yuan) in Reichsmarks, the latter to a special account at a bank designated by the authorities of Manchoukuo and to be utilized for the payments to be made in respect of products of Germany imported into Manchoukuo.

Article 3.

If, owing to unforeseen circumstances, the exchange situation in Germany should render it

impossible for the German Administration of Foreign Exchange to make available foreign exchange to the amount of 75 million Yuan as provided for in Article 2 during the period of one year, the amount of importation provided for in Article 1 may be reduced to not less than 65 million Yuan in value, the payment of which shall be made as to three-fourths in foreign exchange and as to one-fourth in Reichsmarks.

In so far as the annual surplus of foreign exchange accruing to the Reichsbank from German trade with Japan during the period of one year exceeds the amount of 63,750,000 Yuan, such excess shall be made available for additional German importation from Manchoukuo payable in foreign exchange beyond the amount provided for in the preceding paragraph and the importation against payment in Reichsmarks shall be increased by one-third of such excess.

Article 4.

The competent authorities of Manchoukuo shall take the necessary measures to ensure sufficient importation, calculated on the basis of c.i.f. prices, into Manchoukuo of products

of Germany during the period of one year, to utilize the whole amount of Reichsmarks paid into a special account in accordance with Article 2 during the same period, which amount may be modified in accordance with Article 3.

Article 5.

Products of Germany shipped to Manchoukuo shall be accompanied by a copy of the invoice bearing a statement by the exporter to the effect that they are products of Germany and by a copy of the Export-Declaration through which the Reichsbank is notified by the exporter of the amount of the products invoiced in accordance with the German regulations for the control of foreign exchange. These documents shall be presented to the customs authorities of Manchoukuo. If the latter find any product of Germany unaccompanied by a copy of the Export-Declaration, they shall notify the authorities of Germany of the name of the exporter, the description of the products and the invoiced amount. The term "customs authorities of Manchoukuo" comprises the customs authorities of Manchoukuo at Dairen, Seishin, Rashin and Yuki.

Article 6.

Products of Manchoukuo imported into Germany through a third country shall not fall under the present Arrangement, if the payments for such products are effected under a clearing or compensation agreement between Germany and such third country.

Article 7.

Under the present Arrangement private clearing transactions in trade between Manchoukuo and Germany require the approval of the authorities of the two countries.

Article 8.

The amount of trade effected between Manchoukuo and Germany shall be ascertained quarterly at Berlin by the competent representatives of the contracting parties. On such occasions questions arising out of the operation of Article 3 may be settled by consultation between the said representatives.

Article 9.

If, at the end of the period of one year, the present Arrangement is renewed and there exists in the total amount of imports from Manchoukuo to Germany or from Germany to Manchoukuo a deficit in or an excess over the

amounts provided for in present Arrangement, the amounts to be fixed for the following year shall be increased or decreased by the amount of such deficit or excess.

Article 10.

The organization of the special account in Reichsmarks referred to in Article 2 and the conditions of utilizing such account shall be determined by an agreement between the Reichsbank referred to in Article 2, which agreement shall be subject to the approval of the contracting parties.

Article 11.

In so far as German exports to Manchoukuo are financed by banks, the competent authorities of Manchoukuo shall not take measures to prevent at least 25% of such financing from being handled by other banks than the bank referred to in Article 2.

Article 12.

The amount of all transactions in the trade between Manchoukuo and Germany entered into prior to the coming into force of the present Arrangement shall be respectively included in the yearly amounts referred to in Articles 1 and 4, so far as payments resulting from such transactions are effected during the period of the present Arrangement.

Article 13.

For the purpose of the present Arrangement:

- the term "period of one year" means one year beginning on the date of coming into force of the present Arrangement.

- the term "products of Germany" means products either exclusively produced in Germany or subjected therein to an essential transformation effected in the course of an ultimate process which has an economic justification.

- the term "products of Manchoukuo" means products either exclusively produced in Manchoukuo or subjected therein to an essential transformation effected as aforesaid, and,

- products of the Leased Territory of Kwantung are regarded as products of Manchoukuo.

Article 14.

The present Arrangement shall come into force on the 1st June, 1936 and shall remain

in force for one year from that date.

For the purpose of renewing the present Arrangement the contracting parties shall enter into negotiations not later than two months prior to the expiration therefor.

Done in Tokyo in duplicate, this 30th day of the fourth month of the 3rd year of Kangte, corresponding to the 30th day of April, 1936.

Japan-Manchoukuo Postal Agreement

Text of Agreement.

Article 1. The high contracting parties shall exchange mail, postal money orders and postal transfer account orders and deliver mail matter addressed to each other.

Article 2. The high contracting parties shall relay postal matters addressed to each other by third countries with which they have business connections. The high contracting parties shall act as intermediaries in the matter of postal money orders between either thereof and third countries with which they have business connections.

Postal Matter Defined

Article 3. Postal matter as defined in the present treaty includes ordinary mail matter and parcel post. The postal money orders as defined in the present treaty include ordinary postal money orders and telegraphic postal money orders. The postal transfer account orders as defined in the present treaty include ordinary transfer and telegraphic transfer account orders.

Article 4. The measures and weights of postal matter, limitation of the maximum sums of postal money orders and telegraphic transfer accounts, the kinds of mail matter, postal money orders, postal transfer accounts and other items specifically handled, and all matters relating to the enforcement of the present treaty shall be in accordance with the relevant regulations of each high contracting parties.

Article 5. The amounts of postal money orders and postal transfer accounts shall be indicated in Japanese currency. The Communications Ministry of the Manchoukuo Government shall fix the exchange rate of Manchoukuo currency in sending and receiving postal money orders and postal transfer accounts.

Article 6. The charges for postal matter, postal money orders and postal transfer accounts shall be fixed so as not to exceed the same charges not included in the regulations of either of the high contracting parties and those whose

For the Competent Authorities of Manchoukuo:
HSIEH CHIEH-SHIH
(L. S.)

For the German Administration of Foreign Exchange:
OTTO KIEP
(L. S.)

portion is due to the other party; they shall be fixed through negotiations between the authorities of the high contracting parties.

Collectable in Stamps

Article 7. The charges for postal matter, postal money orders and postal transfer accounts shall be collected in stamps equivalent to the sums thereof unless there is a specific agreement.

Article 8. The communications authorities of the high contracting parties shall acquire all the charges collected unless there is a specific agreement.

Article 9. All mail matter, postal money orders and postal transfer accounts sent and received by the communications authorities of each high contracting party shall be handled gratis so long as there is an agreement stipulating such.

Article 10. As regards ordinary mail matter not specifically handled, whose charges are either unpaid or short, sums double the fixed charges shall be collected from the addressees thereof. In case the addressees decline to accept such mail matter to be returned to the senders, the same sums shall be collected from them.

Transfer Rights

Article 11. The transfer of all rights relating to postal money order and postal transfer accounts shall be prohibited, excepting those whose transfer to banks is specifically authorized by the communications authorities of each high contracting party and those small postal money orders whose recipients are not named.

Article 12. All mail matter, postal money orders and postal transfer accounts paid out through legal procedure shall be regarded as having been paid legitimately.

Article 13. The communications authorities of the high contracting parties shall be held responsible for any losses to mail matter sent through legitimate procedure and therefore shall pay the indemnities therefor whenever there is any agreement stipulating such.

The indemnities as referred to in the forego-

ing shall be fixed between the high contracting parties.

Article 14. The communications authorities of the high contracting parties shall be immune from any indemnities for any losses arising from a delay in the payment of postal money orders.

Article 15. The foregoing stipulation shall also be applicable to a delay in the handling of postal transfer accounts.

To Issue Return Postal Stamps

Article 16. The communications authorities of the high contracting parties in accordance with arrangements made between them shall issue return postal stamps changeable into the stamps of each high contracting party.

Article 17. In case the communications authorities of either of the high contracting parties are compelled by inevitable circumstances to suspend their business, they shall notify the communications authorities of the other high contracting party thereof without delay.

Article 18. The text of the present treaty shall be in the languages of Japan and Manchoukuo. In case there occur any different interpretations of the texts in the two languages, the disagreement shall be settled in accordance with the Japanese text.

Article 19. The present treaty shall take effect one month after the signing thereof. As regards business relating to postal transfer accounts, the date of enforcement of the treaty shall be fixed after consultations between the communications authorities of the high contracting parties.

Each high contracting party may abrogate the present treaty by giving six months' notice.

The present treaty replaces all the relevant agreements concluded between the two countries in the past.

Appendix

In signing the present treaty governing the postal relations between the Empires of Japan and Manchoukuo, the representatives of the respective Governments have reached the following agreement as a temporary measure:

1. The status quo of Japan-Manchoukuo postal facilities within the South Manchuria Railway Zone shall be maintained. The improvement thereof shall be made in accordance with precepts whenever the circumstances so demand.

2. The postal relations between the South Manchuria Railway Zone of the Japanese Empire and the territory of Manchoukuo shall be governed by the stipulations of the present treaty.

3. As regards the customs procedure employ-

ed at present by the Manchoukuo Government in connection with mail matter sent to and received from Manchoukuo, the status quo shall be maintained. Any improvement in this regard whenever necessary shall be discussed between the Communications Department of the Kwantung Bureau and the Finance Ministry of the Manchoukuo Government.

Japan-Manchoukuo Agreement for Mutual Protection of Industrial Rights

The Japan-Manchoukuo agreement for the mutual protection of industrial rights was signed at the Foreign Office at Hsinking on June 29 by Ambassador Kenkichi Uyeda and Foreign Minister Chang Yen-ching in the presence of high Japanese and Manchoukuo officials.

The new agreement, which was enforced on July 1, is made up of five articles and provides for the same protection of industrial rights as between Japan and Manchoukuo, as is specified in the international treaty drawn up in 1900, to which Manchoukuo is not a party, covering rights obtained through patents, trade mark registration and designs. The pact is expected to assist greatly in promoting co-operation between Japanese and Manchoukuo industries.

The full text of the agreement follows:—

Article 1: The subjects of either of the high contracting parties when they have fulfilled the procedure stipulated by law shall be accorded within the territory of the other the same protection as accorded to the subjects of the latter party regarding invention, patents, utility models, designs and trade marks.

Article 2: Persons in either of the high contracting parties who have sent in legal applications for patents for inventions or for the registration of utility models designs and trade marks or the successors thereto shall enjoy preferential rights in the other regarding similar applications.

The term of the aforementioned preferential rights shall be twelve months in the case of invention patents, utility models and designs and six months in the case of trade marks.

Article 3: With regard to invention patents, utility models and designs in either of the high contracting parties the other shall not collect any fees, patent charges or registration fees.

Article 4: The present agreement shall come into force from the date which is to be fixed after consultations between the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Japanese Empire to Manchoukuo and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Manchou Empire.

Article 5: The present agreement has been

drawn up in the Japanese and Chinese languages. Should any difference in interpretation arise between the two texts the Japanese text shall prevail.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present agreement and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Hsinking, in duplicate this twenty-

ninth day of the sixth month of the Eleventh Year of Showa, corresponding to the twenty-ninth day of the sixth month of the Third Year of Kangte.

(L.S.) Kenkichi Ueda, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Manchoukuo.

(L.S.) Chang Yen-ching, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo.

Review of Manchoukuo's Economic Situation

From the Address of the Governor of the
Central Bank of Manchou

At the General Meeting of Shareholders
Aug. 27, 1936

With a series of favourable factors, such as the settlement of "wet-bean" issues, the worldwide reduced harvest of oil-seeds, the conclusion of the Manchou-German Trade Agreement, etc., the prices of our staple products displayed a steady upward movement, which had begun in the closing months of 1935, throughout the period under review. The most significant was a pronounced improvement in the movement of the price of soya bean, which developed from a fairly high price quoted in Dairen during January—¥6.7, to a record-breaking high figure—¥8—in June. Such a favourable situation in the staple products market caused naturally a brisk movement in the export of soya bean, beancake, perilla seed, etc., resulting in a pronounced improvement in the export of our farm products, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. At the same time, such a boom as mentioned above in the farm products market exerted an encouraging influence on the economic activities of farming districts and, as a consequence, our rural economies, which had hitherto been subjected to the depression in one form or other, took a favourable turn and there was a substantial improvement in the purchasing power of farmers.

With the favourable turn in the staple products market, business in this country began to display fresh activity and various branches of industries, led by iron and chemical industries, showed a steady improvement. Three iron works, the Japanese-Manchou Steel Mill, the Anshan Steel Mill, and the Sumitomo Steel Mill started operations, while the construction of steel manufacturing equipments in the Showa Steel Works at Anshan was completed; on the other hand,

the outputs and exports of mineral oil and chemical fertilizer, favoured of course by the increased demand in Japan, showed a pronounced advance; operations in flour mills in North Manchoukuo were also maintained exceptionally well and their outputs during the period under review, thanks to the increased harvest of wheat, the favourable revision of railway freight rates, the pending trade disturbance between Japan and Australia, etc., showed a remarkable increase, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Although there had been some stagnation in the activities of the public and building works since last year, the amount of contracts awarded in the first half of 1936 aggregated over 75 million yuan, representing 70 per cent. of the original estimate for the current year shown in the forecast released at the beginning of this year. It is true that the volume of private construction works, with the exception of certain particular lines of works, declined to some extent, as compared with the corresponding period of the last two years, nevertheless, railway construction works displayed a further improvement. The construction of Chinchow-Jehol line was completed, while certain sections of Linkou-Mishan, Tumen-Chiamussu, and Paichentzu-Wenchuan lines were opened to traffic, and Soulun-Nankiangnan line commenced business. Thus the total extension of railway lines in this country at the end of June this year represented 8,834 km. against 8,688 km. at the end of the preceding year. Furthermore, the 3rd Railway Construction Programme involving the construction of Mishan-Hulun and other six lines was released. The pronounced

improvement and expansion of the means of communication and traffic, coupled with a further exploitation of aerial lines, will, I am sure, contribute considerably to the development of commerce and industries in various parts of the State.

The number of new firms established in the first six months of this year was 179 with aggregate capital of over 60 million yuan showing an increase of 37 in the number of firms and that of 18,530,000 yuan in the amount of aggregate capital, as compared with the figures for the latter half of 1935.

The value of our foreign trade for the first six months of 1936 amounted to over 344 million yuan in exports and over 338 million in imports, showing an excess of exports amounting to over 5,500,000 yuan. As compared with the figures for the corresponding period of last year, there was an increase of over 118 million yuan in exports and that of over 40 million yuan in imports. In view of a huge amount of adverse balance of trade that had been registered every year since the establishment of the State, it is worth noticing that our trade position took a favourable turn, showing an excess of exports over imports for the period under review. The favourable turn in our trade position was due to a substantial improvement in the prices of staple products as well as in the volume of exports. To make closer analysis of our foreign trade, it should be mentioned that in exports soya bean took the first place with the value of 121 million yuan, which was followed by beancakes of over 38 million yuan, coal of over 18 million yuan, bean-oil of over 16 million yuan, groundnuts of over 13 million yuan, millet of over 12 million yuan, and perilla seed of over 11 million yuan; while in imports sugar cane came to the top with the value of over 21,400 thousand yuan, which was followed by iron and steel of over 21 million yuan, cotton piece goods of various descriptions (grey, white, dyed, and printed and other cotton cloth) of over 19 million yuan, vehicles and vessels of 17 million yuan, wheat flour of over 15 million yuan, and artificial silk yarn of over 12 million yuan. A gain of 58 million yuan in soya bean was the most remarkable increase in exports, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago, while other beans and peas, cereals, beancakes, vegetable oil, and various kinds of oilseeds also showed an appreciable increase. In the case of imports, silk textiles, artificial silk yarn, and cotton piece goods showed a fair increase, led by a gain of 15 million yuan in the case of sugar. The increased exports of industrial

manufactures and the decreased imports of building and other construction materials reflect particular conditions in the period under review, such as a substantial improvement in our industries, a sustained stagnation of activities in the public and building work, etc. It should be added here that it is generally taken for granted as an epoch-making achievement in the adjustment of our oversea trade that the trade agreement, which was put into operation on June 1st, was negotiated with Germany, and, much expectation is attached to its future operations, inasmuch as the new agreement has reassured a long-established market in Germany for our soya bean.

With regard to our credit market, it should be mentioned in the first place that there were 66 commercial banks dealing with ordinary banking operations in various parts of the State at the end of June this year, of which 43 were foreign. The number of native banks decreased by 15, as compared with the figure for the end of 1935. The decline was attributable entirely to a satisfactory progress in the process of consolidation and adjustment of native banks that had been pushed forward vigorously throughout the period under review. There was no change in the number of Rural Credit Associations—82 associations in all—during the first half of year, nevertheless, the number of partners involved, the amount of funds contributed as well as the amount of deposits and loans outstanding at the end of June showed a substantial increase, as compared with the figures for the end of 1935. To describe the general conditions of deposits and loans in various banks, native and foreign, in the principal cities of the State, it should be mentioned in the first place that deposits had displayed a persistent increase since January and, as a consequence, total deposits at the end of June showed an increase of about 19 per cent., as compared with the figure for the end of 1935. A slightly downward tendency was discerned in the movement of deposits in the yen account, while deposits in the yuan account displayed a remarkable increase; the amount of the latter at the end of June was over 234 million yuan, showing a sharp increase of about 54 per cent., as compared with the figure for the corresponding period of last year. Increase in loans was insignificant. Despite some decline in the amount of loans in the yen outstanding at the end of June, loans in the yuan showed an increase of 20 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The pronounced increase in both deposits and loans in the yuan was utterly due to a well-

maintained stabilization at par of the yen and the yuan as well as to a steady progress in the process of our currency unification.

Under these monetary conditions and, in order to comply with the conception of the business agreement with the Bank of Chosen concluded at the end of last December, the Bank reduced the rates of interest on fixed deposits by 0.5-1.0 per cent. in the beginning of the year. Later on, in view of a widespread tendency of cheapening credit in Japan and, in order that our credit market may keep pace with the changed conditions in Japan with whom our economies are now linked inseparably, a further reduction was made on May 11th, reducing deposits rates by 0.1-0.3 per cent. and loan rates by 0.1-0.2 per cent. The initiative thus taken by the Bank has gradually been followed by other commercial banks in this country, with the result that a steady improvement in the process of attaining equilibrium of interest rates in different parts of the State is being achieved.

Commodity prices displayed a steady upward tendency. The average index for wholesale prices of "all commodities" in Hsinking at the end of June stood at 104.7 against the lowest figure-101.7-recorded in March. The upward tendency in the movement of our wholesale prices in the first half of this year was mainly due to an all-round advance in the prices of agricultural products and, therefore, there was a slightly downward movement in the prices of certain commodities, such as sugar, meats, building materials, etc. The average index for the first half of this year was 103 against 102.6 for the preceding year, showing that the equilibrium of prices was maintained fairly well during the period under review.

The financial position of the government remained sound. Government receipts under the general revenue account for the period of January-June 1936 amounted to over 86,146 thousand yuan or, if the surplus from the preceding fiscal year is included, they represented 112,102 thousand yuan, showing a satisfactory result in revenue collection in the course of the period under review. Bonds issued in the first half of this year were 30 million yuan covering the 3rd issue of the North Manchuria Railway Transfer Loan and 850 thousand yuan covering the supplemental issue of the Old Regime Debt Liquidation Fund Loan. As a portion of the State Founding Loan had been redeemed to the amount of 4 million yuan, the government debts outstanding at the end of June this year represented 62,675,250 yuan in domestic bonds and 124 million yuan in foreign

bonds. The Bank's business relating to Government Treasury had been increasing persistently, and the amount of government deposits dealt by the Bank in the first six months of this year aggregated over 673,076,000 yuan.

With regard to money in circulation, a reference may be made to the Bank's notes and coins issued during the period under review. The highest figure—200,658 thousand yuan (including coins)—was recorded in January, which was a record figure since the inception of the Bank; while the lowest—104,183 thousand yuan—was recorded in June. As compared with the highest issue of 109,748 thousand yuan and the lowest one of 103,864 thousand yuan (both including coins) in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 9,910 thousand yuan in the highest issue and that of 18,318 thousand yuan in the lowest issue was registered. The average issue for the first half of this year was roughly 179,509 thousand yuan (including coins), showing an increase of 16,314 thousand yuan, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. Although such an expansion in currency issues as mentioned above was an economic phenomenon that should have naturally accompanied the increased harvest and advanced prices of staple products and the increased volume of transactions caused by the improvement in the activities of various lines of business in the period under review, it need hardly be mentioned that the expansion should also be regarded as an evidence to indicate that a steady progress has been achieved in the process of maintaining the values of the Japanese and Manchoukuo currencies at par as well as in our currency unification, which was announced officially in the joint statement of the Japanese and Manchoukuo governments last autumn.

The Bank's specie reserves against note issues showed 108,303 thousand yuan in May, the highest in the first half of this year, while the average for the period under review represented 98,300 thousand yuan, an increase of 25,482 thousand yuan in the highest and that of 30,183,000 yuan in the average, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. As to the ratio of specie reserves to note issues, the highest was 73.7 per cent, recorded in May, while the average for the period under review was 61.8 per cent., showing an increase of 19.5 per cent. in the highest and 13.8 per cent. in the average, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The exchange rate on Japan remained at par throughout the period under review, inasmuch

as the stabilization at par of Japanese and Manchoukuo currencies had been maintained since last autumn. Rates on London and New York remained stable in sympathy with the moderate range of fluctuations in the yen-sterling cross rate. With the fluctuations in the price of silver and reflecting the development of the political situation in China, rate on Shanghai displayed some fluctuations; the average rate for the month, however, remained at 97-98 Chinese dollars per 100 yuan throughout the first six months of the year, showing that the range of fluctuations had been limited substantially.

Summary of the Bank's Operations in the First Half of 1936. With a well-maintained stabilization of currency as well as with a steady progress in our economic developments, deposits with the Bank had displayed a persistent increase and there was a further gain of an appreciable amount in the period under review. Total deposits at the end of June this year amounted to over 187 million yuan, showing an increase of about 36 million yuan, as compared with the end of 1935. Advances outstanding at the end of June this year amounted to about 156 million yuan, showing a decrease of about 14 million yuan, as compared with the end of last year, but an increase of about 10 million yuan over the figure for the corresponding period of last year. The decrease in comparison with the end of 1935 was due to a seasonal movement in the repayment of funds accommodated for staple products, while the increase over the figure for the corresponding period of last year was attributable in the main to an increase in government loans as well as to an expansion of transactions in all lines of business.

Total domestic remittances (remittances-in-and-out) made by the Bank in the period under review amounted to 1,195,518,000 yuan, covered by 1,094,000 applications, showing an increase of 128 million yuan in the amount of remittances and 131 thousand in the number of covering applications, as compared with the latter half of 1935. As may be seen from these figures, operations in domestic remittances are now carried on smoothly.

At the end of June this year, there were 18 foreign Correspondents (involving 177 offices), who had agreement with the Bank allowing to deal with the foreign exchange business, showing an increase of 2 Correspondents of 24 offices involved, as compared with the end of 1935. There had been a persistent increase in the volume of foreign exchange business and, total remittances to and from foreign countries made by the Bank in the period under review

showed an increase of 65 per cent. in the amount of remittances and that of 42 per cent. in the number of covering applications.

In the course of the first six months of this year, the Bank acquired 1,348,000 grammes of gold bullion, which brought up the total acquired since June 1933, when the Law concerning the Purchase of Gold came into operation, to 7,498,000 grammes.

Survey on the Situation Abroad in the First Half of 1936.—In the United States of America, owing to the Supreme Court's decision declaring the invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as an unconstitutional enactment, the institution of the War Veteran's Bonus Bill, etc., there were considerable apprehensions pending probable currency inflation for some time in the beginning of the year, which caused a tendency of repatriation of short term funds to Europe. On the other hand, the political situation in Europe became more strained, owing to Germany's denunciation in March of the Locarno Treaty, Turkish Government proposals for Re-Armament of the Straits, the development in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, etc. In France, there was an undercurrent of uncertainty concerning the political and financial situation which caused constant outflow of capital and endangered the continued maintenance of her gold standard, with the result that the currencies of other gold standard countries were forced to experience instability for a certain period of time. The strained situation mentioned above had smoothed down as time passed, and by the end of the period under review a certain degree of stabilization was maintained in the financial circles in Europe. Nevertheless, it would be premature to hold optimistic views about the future development of the situation in Europe. Furthermore, there are still many barriers that will fetter the international trade relation, and, much has to be done before the world depression is overcome. Notwithstanding these, Great Britain and the United States witnessed a steady improvement on the whole, making a pronounced recovery in their economic activities. With a sustained tension in various quarters of community, economic development in Japan also displayed a substantial improvement and, her investment operations in this country are proceeding smoothly.

In order to recapitulate dominant economic features in the period under review, it should be mentioned:

Firstly, there was a pronounced advance in the prices of our staple products, which contributed in the first place to the revival of fresh

activity in our rural economies that had for years been held in a firm grip of the sustained depression and, on the other hand, to a remarkable improvement in our trade position as well as a steady recovery in various lines of business.

Secondly, a trade agreement was negotiated with Germany.

Thirdly, on June 10th, a treaty concerning the partial abolition of the Japanese Extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo was concluded, whereby a number of industries and other enterprises hitherto operated by Japanese capital were to be placed under the administrative power of this country.

With all these promising signs, this country is now faced with a chance of making all-round development.

These are to be highly congratulated for the future prosperity of the State. But, on the other hand, it should be admitted that this country, while witnessing prosperity with the ardent support of Japan, is now burdened with a more serious responsibility. Moreover, much has to be done for promoting and strengthening the na-

tional power, not to mention a further development of our industries and commerce, a further improvement in the consolidation and adjustment of our credit market, etc. Conscious of its mission in these points, the Bank has hitherto been doing its utmost to provide greater credit facilities as well as to regulate the currency and will continue its strenuous efforts to contribute to the improvement in the development of our industries and commerce. At this momentous juncture, I have taken upon myself the great responsibility in the office of the Governor of the Bank. Heavy burden as it may be for my faculty and talent, I shall endeavour to do my utmost to discharge my duties.

It is a matter to be congratulated by us all that such a satisfactory result of business, as shown in first half of 1936.

Reprinted from

"Manchoukuo's Business and Finance,
September, 1936," issued by

THE CENTRAL BANK OF MANCHOU

APPENDIX I

Who's Who in Japan and Manchoukuo

Abbreviations

(A)		(D)	
Acad.	Academy	d.	Daughter
Adm. (or Admin.)	Administrate, Administration, Administrative	D. Agr.	Doctor of Agriculture
A.E. & P.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law
Agr.	Agriculture	D.D.S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery
Agri.	Agricultural	D. E. (D. Eng.)	Doctor of Engineering
Amb.	Ambassador	D.L.	Doctor of Law
Apptd.	Appointed	Deg.	Degree
Archit.	Architect, Architecture, Architectural	Dep.	Deputy
Art. (also Artil.)	Artillery	Dept.	Department
Assn.	Association	Dir.	Director
Asst.	Assistant	Disarm.	Disarmament
Aud.	Auditor	Dist.	District
Av. (also Ave.)	Avenue	Div.	Division
(B)		D. Litt.	Doctor of Literature
b.	born	Dr.	Doctor
B.C.	British Columbia	Dr. Com.	Doctor of Commerce
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity	D.Sc.	Doctor of Science
Bk.	Bank	(E)	
B.L.	Bachelor of Laws	E.	East
Bd.	Board	E. & P.	Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Bldg.	Building	Econ.	Economical; Economy; Economics
Brig.	Brigade	e.d.	Eldest daughter
Bro. (Bros.)	Brother (Brothers)	Educ.	Education; Educational
Bur.	Bureau	E.E. & M.P.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
(C)		Elec.	Electric; Electricity; Electrical
Cap.	Captain	Emb.	Embassy
Cav.	Cavalry	Eng.	English
Chem.	Chemical	Engr.	Engineer
c.o.	Care of	Engrg.	Engineering
Col.	Colonel	e.s.	Eldest son
Coll.	College	Exam.	Examination
Com.	Commerce; Commercial; Committee; Communication	(F)	
Comdr.	Commander	F.	Fellow
Commn.	Commission	(G)	
Commr.	Commissioner	Gen.	General
Conf.	Conference	Gov.	Governor
Constr.	Construction	Govt.	Government
Corr.	Correspondent; Correspondence	grad.	Graduated from
Co. (and Cos.)	Company (and Companies)	(H)	
Cr.	Created	Hdqrs.	Headquarters
		H.M.S.	His Majesty's Ship
		Hon.	Honorary; Honorable

(I)		Pres.	President
Imp.	Imperial	Prof.	Professor
Inc.	Incorporated	Prop.	Proprietor
Ind.	Industry	Prov.	Province
Inf.	Infantry	Pro Tem.	Pro Tempore (for the time being)
Ins.	Insurance	Pvt.	Private
Inst.	Institute	Psychol.	Psychological; Psychology
Int'l.	International	Pub.	Public; Publishing; Published; Publication
(J)		(R)	
Jr.	Junior	Rec'd.	Received
(K)		Rd.	Road
K.K.	Kabushiki Kaisha (joint stock company)	Reg.	Regiment; Regimental
(L)		Rep. (or Repr.)	Representative; Representatives
Lab.	Labour; Laboratory	Res.	Reserve
Leg.	Legation	Rev.	Reverend
Lit. (or Litt.)	Literary; Literature	Ry.	Railway
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws	(S)	
LL.D.	Doctor of Laws	s.	son
Lt. (or Lieut.)	Lieutenant	S.	South
Lt. Col.	Lieutenant Colonel	Sch.	School
Lieut.-Gen.	Lieutenant-General	Sc. (or Sci.)	Science; Scientific
(M)		S.E.	South East
M.A.	Master of Arts	Sec.	Section
Maj.	Major	Secr.	Secretary
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine	S.M.R.	South Manchuria Railway
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine	Soc.	Society
M. Dip.	Master of Diplomacy	Spec.	Special
Mech.	Mechanical; Mechanics	Sq.	Square
Mem.	Member	Sr.	Senior
Metall.	Metallurgical	St.	Street
Meteorl.	Meteorological	Sta.	Station
Mfg.	Manufacturing	Statis.	Statistical; Statistics
Mfr.	Manufacturer	Supt.	Superintendent
Mgr.	Manager	S.W.	South West
Mng.-Dir.	Managing Director	(T)	
Mil.	Military	Tech.	Technical; Technology
Mineral.	Mineralogical	Technol.	Technological
Min.	Minister	(U)	
M.L. (or LL. M.)	Master of Laws	U.S.A.	United States of America
M.M.E.	Master of Mechanical Engineer	Univ. (and Univs.)	University (and Universities)
M.P.	Member of Parliament	U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialists Republic
Mun. (or Muni.)	Municipal	(V)	
(N)		Vice-Pres.	Vice-President
Nat.	National	Vol. (and Vols.)	Volume (and Volumes)
(O)		Vs.	Versus (against)
Org.	Organization	(W)	
(P)		W.	West
Parl.	Parliament; Parliamentary	(Y)	
P.-G.	Post-Graduate	Y.M.C.A.	Young Men's Christian Association
Ph. D.	Doctor of Philosophy	Y.W.C.A.	Young Women's Christian Association
Polit.	Politics; Political	Yr. (and Yrs.)	Year (and Years)
Prep.	Preparatory	(Z)	
Priv.	Private	Zool.	Zoological; Zoology

Index

A		Page
Aall, Cato N. B.	...	1057
Abe, Fusajiro 阿部房次郎	...	1057
Abe, Isoh 阿部磯雄	...	1057
Abe, Jiro 阿部次郎	...	1057
Abe, Kiichiro 阿部喜市郎	...	1057
Abe, Nobuyuki 阿部信行	...	1057
Abe, Torao 阿部虎男	...	1057
Abe, Yoshimune 阿部義宗	...	1057
Abo, Kiyokazu 安保清種	...	1057
Adachi, Buntaro 足立文太郎	...	1057
Adachi, Kenzo 安達謙藏	...	1057
Adachi, Mineichiro 安達峰一郎	...	1057
Ahnert, Edward von	...	1057
Aida, Tsuneo 會田常夫	...	1057
Aikawa, Yonetaro 相川米太郎	...	1057
Aikawa, Yoshisuke 點川義介	...	1058
Akaboshi, Rikuji 赤星融治	...	1058
Akaboshi, Tetsuma 赤星鐵馬	...	1058
Akagi, Tomoharu 赤木朝治	...	1058
Akahane, Ryukichi 赤羽柳吉	...	1058
Akamatsu, Chijo 赤松智城	...	1058
Akasegawa, Yasuhiko 赤瀬川安彦	...	1058
Akashi, Teruo 明石照男	...	1058
Akemine, Masao 明峰正夫	...	1058
Akita, Kiyoshi 秋田清	...	1058
Akita, Takichi 秋田太吉	...	1058
Akiyama, Kaneyuki 秋山兼雪	...	1058
Akiyama, Shohachi 秋山正八	...	1058
Akiyama, Takasaburo 秋山高三郎	...	1058
Akiyama, Takesaburo 秋山武三郎	...	1058
Akiyama, Yasuke 秋山彌助	...	1058
Akizuki, Tanehide 秋月種英	...	1058
Akutagawa, Makoto 芥川信	...	1059
Amagi, Tokuji 天城篤治	...	1059
Amasaki, Yoshio 尼崎芳夫	...	1059
Amasu, Eiji 天羽英二	...	1059
Amemiya, Ikusaku 雨宮育作	...	1059
Anami, Korechika 阿南惟義	...	1059
Ando, Eizo 安藤榮藏	...	1059
Ando, Ichiro 安藤一郎	...	1059
Ando, Kihei 安藤基平	...	1059
Ando, Masazumi 安藤正純	...	1059
Anesaki, Masaharu 姉崎正治	...	1059
Ansai, Kosaku 安齋安索	...	1059
Antaki, E.	...	1059
Aoki, Kazuo 青木一男	...	1059
Aoki, Kikuo 青木菊雄	...	1059
Aoki, Minoru 青木實	...	1060
Aoki, Nobumitsu 青木信光	...	1060
Aoki, Kamataro 青木鎌太郎	...	1060
Aoki, Sachihiko 青木佐治彦	...	1060
Aoki, Seiichi 青木精一	...	1060
Aoki, Shuzo 青木周三	...	1060
Aoki, Tokuzo 青木得三	...	1060
Aoyagi, Ichitaro 青柳一太郎	...	1060
Aoyama, Hidesaburo 青山秀三郎	...	1060
Arai, Kentaro 荒井賢太郎	...	1060
Arai, Seiichiro 荒井誠一郎	...	1060
Arai, Shizuo 荒井静雄	...	1060
Arai, Takai 新井堯爾	...	1060
Arakawa, Bunroku 荒川文六	...	1060
Araki, Masajiro 荒木正次郎	...	1060
Araki, Sadao 荒木貞夫	...	1060
Araki, Torasaburo 荒木寅三郎	...	1060
Argall, Charles B. K.	...	1060
Ariga, Nagabumi 有賀長文	...	1061
Arima, Hikokichi 有馬彦吉	...	1061
Arima, Ryokitsu 有馬良橘	...	1061
Arima, Yoriyasu 有馬頼家	...	1061
Arisaka, Shozo 有坂留藏	...	1061
Arisawa, Uruo 有澤潤	...	1061
Arishima, Kensuke 有島健助	...	1061
Arita, Hachiro 有田八郎	...	1061
Ariyoshi, Akira 有吉明	...	1061
Ariyoshi, Chuichi 有吉忠一	...	1061
Armenta, Gregorio	...	1061
Aruga, Mitsutoyo 有賀光豊	...	1061
Asabuki, Tsunekichi 朝吹常吉	...	1061
Asada, Kotaro 浅田弘太郎	...	1061
Asahi, Isoshi 朝日五十四	...	1061
Asahina, Yasuhiko 朝比奈泰彦	...	1061
Asai, Yoshiteru 浅井義晴	...	1061
Asakawa, Masago 浅川真砂	...	1061
Asakura, Fumio 朝倉文夫	...	1061
Asami, Yoshichi 浅見與七	...	1061
Asano, Hachiro 浅野八郎	...	1062
Asano, Jinshichi 浅野甚七	...	1062
Asano, Mitizo 浅野三千三	...	1062
Asano, Ryoza 浅野良三	...	1062
Asano, Soichiro 浅野總一郎	...	1062
Ashida, Hitoshi 芦田均	...	1062
Aso, Hisashi 麻生久	...	1062
Aso, Shozo 麻生正藏	...	1062
Ataka, Yakichi 安宅彌吉	...	1062
Atoda, Reizo 阿刀田令造	...	1062
Atsuki, Katsumoto 厚木勝基	...	1062
Atsumi, Ikuro 渥美育郎	...	1062
Aune, R. Birch	...	1062

Auriti, Giacinto	1062
Austin, Reginald McPherson	1062
Axling, William	1062
Azimi, Bagher	1063
Azuma, Suehiko 東季彦	1063
Azuma, Takeshi 東武	1063

B

Baba, Eiichi 馬場鐵一	1063
Baba, Katsuya (Kocho) 馬場勝彌	1063
Baba, Tsunego 馬場恒吾	1063
Ban, Kaoru 坂蕪	1063
Barth, Johannes	1063
Bassompierre, Albest Marie Leon Adolph de	1063
Baty, Thomas	1063
Beck, Walter	1063
Bennett, Walter George	1063
Benschoten, Arnold van	1063
Berlas, N. H.	1063
Berrick, Bertram R.	1063
Berry, Arthur, D.	1064
Betsumiya, Hideo 別宮秀夫	1064
Bischoff, Ernst	1064
Bochia, A. M. M.	1064
Boku, Ei-ko 朴泳孝	1064
Boku, Ei-tetsu 朴榮結	1064
Boku, Shun-kin 朴春琴	1064
Bopp, Raul	1064
Bose, Rash Behari	1064
Bowles, Gilbert	1064
Briceño, Julio E.	1064
Brumbaugh, Thoburn Taylor	1064
Bruner, Glen Willard	1064
Buchanan, Daniel Crump	1064
Buncombe, William Pengelley	1064
Butler, Paul Dalrymple	1065

C

Canali, Lionel	1065
Casal, Hugo Alphonse	1065
Catto, Alexander Ross	1065
Chamberlin, William Henry	1065
Chang Ching-hui 張景惠	1065
Chang Hai-peng 張海鵬	1065
Chang I-san 張益三	1065
Chang Lien-wen 張聯文	1065
Chang Ming-tsun 張明峻	1065
Chang Shu-han 張書翰	1065
Chang Tao-hsiang 張作相	1065
Chang Yen-ching 張燕卿	1065
Chang Wen-chu 張文燾	1065
Chao Chen 趙震	1065
Chao Kuo-ten 趙國仁	1066
Chao Liu-tang 趙立堂	1066
Chao Peng-ti 趙鵬第	1066

Chapman, Ernest Newell	1066
Chapman, James Jeffries	1066
Cheng Hsiao-hsu 鄭孝齊	1066
Cheng Lin-kao 鄭林杲	1066
Cheng Yu 鄭禹	1066
Chikushi, Kumashichi 筑紫熊七	1066
Chi Pin 啓彬	1066
Chiang En-chi 恙恩之	1066
Chi-mo-te-se-mu-pei-lo 齊默特色木丞勒	1066
Chin Hsien-li 金憲立	1066
Chin Jung-kuei 金榮桂	1066
Chin Pi-tung 金壁東	1066
Ching Min-shih 金名世	1066
Chino, Gitaro (Shosho) 茅野儀太郎	1066
Chiwaki, Morinosuke 血脇守之助	1067
Cho, Shunichi 長俊一	1067
Christians, Jaan	1067
Chu Chih-cheng 朱之正	1067
Chung Yu 鍾毓	1067
Chuo-la-ba-tur 綽羅巴圖爾	1067
Cittadini Cesi, Marquis G. G.	1067
Cobb, John B.	1067
Conrady, Alexander	1067
Coote, Leonard W.	1067
Cording, Hans	1067
Cords, Friedrich	1067
Cox, Melville James	1067
Crane, William C.	1067
Crépin, P.	1067
Curtis, John L.	1067
Cutssem, Alphonse van	1067

D

Dan, Ino 團伊能	1067
Danno, Reisuke 檀野禮助	1068
Das, Susil Chandra	1068
Debuchi, Katsuji 出淵勝次	1069
d'Eeckhoutte, Maurice Iweins	1068
Den, Makoto 田誠	1068
Denning, M. E.	1068
Dickover, Erle Roy	1068
Dirksen, Herbert von	1068
Doi, Keikichi 土井慶吉	1068
Doihara, Kenji 土肥原賢二	1068
Douteau, Robert	1068
Dowley, E. J.	1068
Dun, James	1068
Durgin, Russel L.	1068

E

Edmondson, Gerald James	1068
Eguchi, Teijo 江口定條	1068
Eh Le-chun 額勒春	1068
Elked, Anthony	1068
Elm, Paul From	1069

En Lin 恩麟	1069
Endo, Ryukichi 遠藤隆吉	1069
Endo, Ryusaku 遠藤柳作	1069
Erdelhun, Rüstü	1069

F

Farmer, Percival	1069
Feng Han-ching 馮涵清	1069
Figueroa, Martin	1069
Fischbacher, Georges-Alfred	1069
Fisher, Jacob	1069
Fleet, B. Hayton	1069
Fleisher, Benjamin W.	1069
Fleisher, Wilfrid	1069
Frazar, Everett Welles	1069
Fuchida, Taro 淵田太郎	1069
Fujihara, Ginjiro 藤原銀次郎	1069
Fujii, Keinosuke 藤井啓之助	1070
Fujii, Masuki 藤井眞透	1070
Fujii, Otoo 藤井乙男	1070
Fujii, Shinichi 藤井新一	1070
Fujii, Shizuhide 藤井靜秀	1070
Fujinami, Masashi 藤波正	1070
Fujino, Megumu 藤野惠	1070
Fujinuma, Shohei 藤沼庄平	1070
Fujisawa, Chikao 藤澤親雄	1070
Fujishima, Takeji 藤島武二	1070
Fujita, Eisuke 藤田榮介	1070
Fujita, Heitaro 藤田平太郎	1070
Fujita, Hisanori 藤田尚徳	1070
Fujita, Masasuke 藤田政輔	1070
Fujita, Yuzuru 藤田勇	1070
Fujiwara, Yasuaki 藤原保明	1070
Fujiwara, Sakuhei 藤原咲平	1070
Fujiyama, Aiichiro 藤山愛一郎	1071
Fujiyama, Kazuo 藤山一雄	1071
Fujiyama, Raita 藤山雷太	1071
Fakai, Eigo 深井英五	1071
Fukano, Kenichi 深野憲一	1071
Fukao, Ryutaro 深尾隆太郎	1071
Fukasaku, Yasubumi 深作安文	1071
Fukuda, Tamezo 福田爲造	1071
Fukuhara, Hachiro 福原八郎	1071
Fukuhara, Shinzo 福原信三	1071
Fukui, Genjiro 福井源次郎	1071
Fukui, Kikusaburo 福井菊三郎	1071
Fukukita, Yasunosuke 福喜多靖之助	1971
Fukumoto, Junzaburo 福本順三郎	1071
Fukumoto, Sadaki 福本貞喜	1071
Funabashi, Kiyokata 船橋清賢	1071
Funada, Kazuo 船田一雄	1071
Funakoshi, Kajishiro 船越楫四郎	1071
Funatsu, Tatsuichiro 船津辰一郎	1071
Furumi, Tadayuki 古海忠之	1071
Furusho, Motoo 古莊幹郎	1072
Furuta, Keizo 古田慶三	1072

G

Furuta, Masatake 古田正武	1072
Furuta, Shunnosuke 古田俊之助	1072
Futagami, Hyoji 二上兵治	1072
Futagami, Shunkichi 二神駿吉	1072
Fuwa, Kumao 不破熊雄	1072
Gallegos, Luis Alfonso	1072
Gansmoe, Thorleif B.	1072
Garrels, Arthur	1072
Gealy, Fred Daniel	1072
Geary, John Richard	1072
Genda, Matsuzo 源田松三	1072
George, Alexander	1072
Gerdts, Adolf	1072
Gerede, R. Husrew	1072
Geronimo, Carlos	1073
Godo, Takuo 伍堂卓雄	1073
Goh, Seinosuke 郷威之助	1073
Goko, Kiyoshi 郷古潔	1073
Goto, Fumio 後藤文夫	1073
Goto, Keita 五島慶太	1073
Goto, Kunihiko 後藤國彦	1073
Goto, Sugihisa 後藤杉久	1073
Graham, John Leonard	1073
Groman, Henry N.	1073
Grew, Joseph Clark	1073
Grummon, Stuart Edgar	1073
Gulick, Vernon Ayers	1073
Gunji, Shigeru 軍治茂	1073

H

Haas, Wilhelm	1073
Hachisuka, Masauji 蜂須賀正氏	1074
Hamada, Hyo 濱田彪	1074
Hamada, Kitijiro 濱田吉次郎	1074
Hamada, Kunimatsu 濱田國松	1074
Hammitzsch, Horst	1074
Hanaoka, Toshio 花岡敏夫	1074
Han Yun-chieh 韓雲階	1074
Hara, Keitaro 原敬太郎	1074
Hara, Kunimichi 原邦道	1074
Hara, Kunizo 原邦造	1074
Hara, Takeshi 原武	1074
Hara, Seimei 原清明	1074
Hara, Tomitaro 原壽太郎	1074
Hara, Yoshimichi 原嘉道	1074
Hara, Yujiro 原夫次郎	1074
Hara, Yuzo 原勇三	1074
Harada, Kametaro 原田龜太郎	1075
Hasegawa, Kiyoshi 長谷川清	1075
Hasegawa, Tetsutaro 長谷川鐵太郎	1075
Hashimoto, Denzaemon 橋本傳左衛門	1075
Hashimoto, Keizaburo 橋本圭三郎	1075
Hashimoto, Kisaku 橋本喜作	1075
Hashimoto, Kwanichi (Kwansetau) 橋本關一	1075

	Page		Page
Hashimoto, Manyemon 橋本萬右衛門	1075	Hirose, Hisatada 廣瀬久忠	1078
Hashimoto, Saneaya 橋本實斐	1075	Hirose, Tamehisa 廣瀬爲久	1078
Hashimoto, Shigeyuki 橋本重幸	1075	Hirose, Toyosaku 廣瀬豊作	1078
Hashimoto, Shinichi 橋本新一	1075	Hirose, Yasutaro 廣瀬安太郎	1079
Hashimoto, Tatsujiro 橋本辰二郎	1075	Hirota, Koki 廣田弘毅	1079
Hashimoto, Umetaro 橋本梅太郎	1075	Hirota, Ryutaro 弘田龍太郎	1079
Hashimoto, Utaro 橋本卯太郎	1075	Hisamura, Taneki 久村種樹	1079
Hata, Hikosaburo 秦彦三郎	1075	Hishikari, Taka 菱刈隆	1079
Hata, Shunroku 畑俊六	1075	Ho Tsu-chang 賀嗣章	1079
Hatai, Shinkishi 畑井新喜司	1075	Hoffmann, Hermann	1079
Hatakeyama, Toshiyuki 島山敏行	1076	Hokura, Kumasaburo 保倉熊三郎	1079
Hatoyama, Hideo 鳩山秀夫	1076	Holder, Reginald Tom	1079
Hatoyama, Ichiro 鳩山一郎	1076	Hollós, Edmond	1079
Hatta, Yoshiaki 八田嘉明	1076	Honda, Kotaro 本多光太郎	1079
Hattori, Bunshiro 服部文四郎	1076	Honda, Kumataro 本多熊太郎	1079
Hattori, Unokichi 服部宇之吉	1076	Honda, Seiroku 本多静六	1079
Hauchecorne, Armand	1076	Honjo, Shigeru 本庄繁	1079
Hauchecorne, Jean Pierre	1076	Hoops, Walther Dietrich	1079
Havilland, W. A. de	1076	Horai, Ichimatsu 寶來市松	1079
Havlicek, Frantisek S.	1076	Hori, Bunpei 堀文平	1079
Hayakawa, Shigezo 早川茂三	1076	Hori, Keijiro 堀啓次郎	1079
Hayakawa, Tokuji 早川徳久	1076	Hori, Yoshiatsu 堀義實	1079
Hayami, Hiroshi 蓮水混	1076	Horie, Senichiro 堀江尊一郎	1080
Hayashi, Gonsuke 林權助	1076	Horikiri, Zenbei 堀切善兵衛	1080
Hayashi, Hirotarō 林博太郎	1076	Horikiri, Zenjiro 堀切善次郎	1080
Hayashi, Ikutaro 林幾太郎	1076	Horikoshi, Tetsuzo 堀越鐵藏	1080
Hayashi, Katsura 林桂	1077	Horinaga, Sadami 堀永定省	1080
Hayashi, Kimio 林葵未夫	1077	Horinouchi, Kensuke 堀内謙介	1080
Hayashi, Kiroku 林毅雄	1077	Horiuchi, Ryohei 堀内良平	1080
Hayashi, Michikazu 林路一	1077	Hoshijima, Jiro 星島二郎	1080
Hayashi, Raizaburo 林頼三郎	1077	Hoshino, Naoki 星野直樹	1080
Hayashi, Senjuro 林銑十郎	1077	Hoshino, Seki 星野錫	1080
Hayashi, Yasushige 林安繁	1077	Hosokawa, Moritatsu 細川護立	1080
Hedges, Frank Hinckley	1077	Hotta, Masaaki 堀田正昭	1080
Hergel, Hugo	1077	Hotta, Masatsune 堀田正恒	1080
Hessel, Egon	1077	Hozumi, Shigeto 穂積重遠	1080
Hibino, Masaharu 日比野正治	1077	Hsi Chia 熙洽	1080
Higuchi, Mitsuo 樋口光雄	1077	Hsiao, S. S. 蕭叔宣	1080
Higuchi, Suketsune 樋口典常	1077	Hsieh Chiéh-shih 謝介石	1080
Hijikata, Hisaakira 土方久微	1077	Hsu Ju-fen 許汝芬	1081
Hijikata, Yasushi 土方寧	1077	Hsu Pao-hang 許寶衡	1081
Hiraga, Yuzuru 平賀譲	1077	Hsu Shih-ying 許世英	1081
Hiraide, Teizo 平井出貞三	1078	Hsu Shao-ching 徐紹卿	1081
Hiramatsu, Totaro 平松藤太郎	1078	Hu, Tzu-yuan 胡嗣瑗	1081
Hirano, Mitsuo 平野光雄	1078	Huang Fu-tsun 黃富俊	1081
Hiranuma, Kiichiro 平沼騷一郎	1078	Hukuda, Kunizo 福田邦三	1081
Hiranuma, Ryoze 平沼亮三	1078	Hultman, Johan Erik	1081
Hirao, Hachisaburo 平生飢三郎	1078	Husain S. L.	1081
Hirase, Yoshio 平瀬愛雄	1078	Hutara, Yosinori 二荒芳徳	1081
Hirata, Johye 平田重衛	1078	Hutchinson, Canon Archibald Campbell	1081
Hirata, Tokujiro 平田篤次郎	1078	Hyakutake, Gengo 百武源吾	1081
Hiratsuka, Tsunejiro 平塚常次郎	1078		
Hirayama, Keizo 平山敬三	1078		
Hirayama, Kiyotsugu 平山清次	1078		
Hirayama, Shin 平山信	1078		
Hirooka, Keizo 廣岡恵三	1078		

I

Ibuka, Kajinosuke 井深梶之助	1081
Ichige, Kozo 市毛孝三	1081
Ichikawa, Sadanji 市川左團次	1081

	Page		Page
Ichikawa, Sanki 市河三喜	1081	Inumaru, Tetsuzo 犬丸徹三	1085
Ichimura, Keizo 市村慶三	1081	Irie, Kaihei 入江海平	1085
Ichimura, Sanjiro 市村謙次郎	1081	Irie, Kanichi 入江貫一	1085
Ichinomiya, Reitaro 一宮鈴太郎	1082	Irisawa, Tatsukichi 入澤達吉	1085
Ide, Kaoru 井田薫	1082	Irobe, Mitsugu 色部貢	1085
Idemitsu, Mambei 出光萬兵衛	1082	Isaka, Takashi 井坂孝	1085
Idemitsu, Sazo 出光佐三	1082	Isaka, Toyomitsu 井坂豊光	1085
Iga, Komakichiro 伊賀駒吉郎	1082	Ishibashi, Shojiro 石橋正二郎	1085
Iglehart, Edwin Taylor	1082	Ishibashi, Tanzan 石橋湛山	1085
Ihoriya, Makoto 鹿谷忱	1082	Ishibashi, Tomonobu 石橋智信	1085
Iida, Shinichi 飯田新七	1082	Ishida, Kaoru 石田馨	1085
Iizuka, Naohiko 飯塚直彦	1082	Ishida, Taro 石田太郎	1085
Iizuka, Tomoichiro 飯塚友一郎	1082	Ishiguro, Tadanori 石黒忠憲	1085
Iizuka, Toshio 飯塚敏夫	1082	Ishiguro, Tadaatsu 石黒忠篤	1085
Ikeda, Hideo 池田秀雄	1082	Ishihara, Kojichiro 石原廣一郎	1085
Ikeda, Kiyoshi 池田清	1082	Ishihara, Shinobu 石原忍	1086
Ikeda, Seihin 池田成彬	1082	Ishii, Bac 石井漢	1086
Ikeda, Torajiro 池田寅二郎	1082	Ishii, Itaro 石射猪太郎	1086
Ikegami, Goro 池上五郎	1082	Ishii, Kengo 石井健吾	1086
Ikeno, Seitiro 池野成一郎	1082	Ishii, Kikujiro 石井菊次郎	1086
Ikeo, Yoshizo 池尾芳藏	1082	Ishii, Mitsujiro 石井光次郎	1086
Ikeuchi, Hiroshi 池内安	1083	Ishii, Mitsuo 石井光雄	1086
Ikki, Kitokuro 一木喜徳郎	1083	Ishii, Takichi 石井太吉	1086
Imai, Bumpei 今井文平	1083	Ishikawa, Hidezurumaru 石川日出丸	1086
Imai, Gosuke 今井五介	1083	Ishikawa, Takemi 石川武美	1086
Imai, Kiyoshi 今井清	1083	Ishikawa, Tokiji 石川登喜治	1086
Imaida, Kiyonori 今井清徳	1083	Ishikawa, Yoshijiro 石川芳久郎	1086
Imaizumi, Kaichiro 今泉嘉一郎	1083	Ishimoto, Kikuji 石本喜久治	1086
Imamura, Akitune 今村明恒	1083	Ishino, Matakichi 石野又吉	1086
Imamura, Hitoshi 今村均	1083	Ishiwara, Fusao 石原房雄	1086
Imamura, Kusuo 今村奇男	1083	Ishiwara, Jun 石原純	1086
Imamura, Sachio 今村幸男	1083	Ishiwatari, Sotaro 石渡莊太郎	1086
Imamura, Shigezo 今村繁三	1083	Ishizuka, Eizo 石塚英藏	1086
Imamura, Takeshi 今村武志	1083	Isitt, H. S. Goodwyn	1087
Imanishi, Yosaburo 今西與三郎	1083	Isogai, Rensuke 磯谷廉助	1087
Inaba, Itsuyoshi 稻葉逸好	1083	Isomura, Toyotaro 磯村豊太郎	1087
Inabata, Katsutaro 稻畑勝太郎	1083	Issiki, Teizo 一色貞三	1087
Inabata, Taro 稻畑太郎	1083	Itagaki, Seishiro 板垣征四郎	1087
Inada, Masatane 稲田昌徳	1083	Itakura, Takuzo 板倉卓造	1087
Inada, Ryukichi 稲田龍吉	1083	Itani, Masasuke 磯谷正輔	1087
Inagaki, Saburo 稻垣三郎	1084	Itani, Zenichi 猪谷善一	1087
Inahata, Hironosuke 稻畑廣之助	1084	Itaya, Miyakichi 板谷宮吉	1087
Ino, Mitsuyoshi 稻生光吉	1084	Ito, Chuta 伊東忠太	1087
Inoge, Toshie 猪野毛利榮	1084	Ito, Jirozaemon 伊藤次郎左衛門	1087
Inouye, Hideji 井上秀二	1084	Ito, Kumezo 伊東兼藏	1087
Inouye, Jihei 井上治兵衛	1084	Ito, Kyosuke 伊藤喬介	1087
Inouye, Kinosuke 井上謙之助	1084	Ito, Masanori 伊藤正徳	1087
Inouye, Masaji 井上雅二	1084	Ito, Masayoshi 伊東政喜	1087
Inouye, Nobuo 井上誠夫	1084	Ito, Nobufumi 伊藤速史	1087
Inouye, Saburo 井上三郎	1084	Ito, Noburichi 伊東延吉	1087
Inouye, Shp 井上周	1084	Ito, Takuma 伊藤琢磨	1088
Inouye, Shukichi 井上周吉	1084	Ito, Tatsuzo 伊藤達三	1088
Inouye, Tadashi 井上匡四郎	1084	Ito, Yonejiro 伊東米治郎	1088
Inouye, Tetsujiro 井上哲次郎	1084	Ito, Yosaburo 伊藤與三郎	1088
Inouye, Tsugimatsu 井上繼松	1085	Itoh, Chubei 伊藤忠兵衛	1088
Inui, Masahiko 乾政彦	1085	Itoh, Takenosuke 伊藤竹之助	1088

	Page		Page
Itohara, Butaro 藤原武太郎	1088	Kanayama, Kiitsu 金山季逸	1091
Iwai, Takahito 岩井尊人	1088	Kaneda, Hideo 兼田秀雄	1091
Iwakoshi, Tsunekazu 岩越恒一	1088	Kaneko, Kenjiro 金子堅次郎	1091
Iwamatsu, Genju 岩松玄十	1088	Kaneko, Kentaro 金子堅太郎	1091
Iwanaga, Yukichi 岩永祐吉	1088	Kaneko, Kiyota 金子喜代太	1091
Iwasaki, Chozo 岩崎重三	1088	Kanematsu, Hiroshi 兼松照	1091
Iwasaki, Hikoyata 岩崎彦彌太	1088	Kanemitsu, Tsuneo 金光庸夫	1091
Iwasaki, Hisaya 岩崎久彌	1088	Kanitani, Jōyō 蟹谷乘養	1092
Iwasaki, Koyata 岩崎小彌太	1088	Kanki, Shoichi 神吉正一	1092
Iwata, Chuza 岩田宙造	1088	Kano, Jigoro 嘉納治五郎	1092
Iwata, Yoshio 岩田喜雄	1088	Kano, Naoki 狩野直喜	1092
Iwate, Yoshio 岩手嘉雄	1089	Kanoh, Sozo 狩野宗三	1092
Izawa, Michio 伊澤道雄	1089	Kanokogi, Takero 鹿子木孟郎	1092
Izawa, Takio 伊澤多喜男	1089	Kanzaki, Issaku 神崎一作	1092
Izumi, Akira 泉哲	1089	Kaptzan, M. E.	1092
Izumi, Yaichi 泉彌市	1089	Karas, Israel	1092
Izumiyama, Kokichi 泉山幸吉	1089	Kardish, Matfey	1092
		Karrer, H. E.	1092
J			
Jahn, Erwin	1089	Kasahara, Toshiro 笠原敏郎	1092
James, Ernest William	1089	Kasai, Toyotaro 河西豊太郎	1092
Joko, Nobuhiro 上甲信弘	1089	Kasama, Akio 笠間果雄	1092
Jonas, F. M.	1089	Kashii, Kohei 香椎浩平	1092
Jousset, Louis	1089	Kashima, Tsurunosuke 鹿島鶴之助	1092
Jung, Hou 蔡厚	1089	Kashiwagi, Hideshige 柏木秀茂	1092
Jung Meng-mei 蔡孟枚	1089	Kasuya, Renji 精谷廉二	1092
		Katano, Shigenaga 片野重脩	1092
K			
Kabayama, Aisuke 榊山愛輔	1089	Kataoka, Naokata 片岡直方	1093
Kabayama, Sukehide 榊山資英	1089	Kataoka, Otogo 片岡香吾	1093
Kadono, Chokiuro 門野重九郎	1089	Kataoka, Yasushi 片岡安	1093
Kadono, Ikunoshin 門野農之進	1090	Katase, Susumu 片瀬晋	1093
Kaemmerer, E. A.	1090	Katayama, Kusuyori 片山久壽頼	1093
Kaga, Kakujiro 加賀覺次郎	1090	Katayama, Masao 片山正夫	1093
Kagami, Kenkichi 名務謙吉	1090	Kato, Genchi 加藤玄智	1093
Kageyama, Senzaburo 影山鏡三郎	1090	Kato, Genichi 加藤元一	1093
Kajima, Taichi 貝島太市	1090	Kato, Hiyoshi 加藤日吉	1093
Kainosho, Tadaka 甲斐莊楠香	1090	Kato, Kanji 加藤寛治	1093
Kajima, Seiichi 鹿島精一	1090	Kato, Kanju 加藤勘十	1093
Kajima, Shinkichi 鹿島新吉	1090	Kato, Katsutaro 加藤勝太郎	1093
Kajitsuka, Ryuji 梶塚隆二	1090	Kato, Keizaburo 加藤敬三郎	1093
Kajiwara, Nakaji 梶原仲治	1090	Kato, Kumeshiro 加藤久米四郎	1093
Kala, T. I.	1690	Kato, Kyohei 加藤恭平	1093
Kambayashi, Torao 神林虎雄	1090	Kato, Masaharu 加藤正治	1093
Kambe, Masao 神戸正雄	1090	Kato, Masanosuke 加藤政之助	1093
Kambe, Torajiro 神戸寅次郎	1090	Kato, Masao 加藤正男	1093
Kamei, Kanichiro 龜井貫一郎	1090	Kato, Ryogoro 加藤録五郎	1094
Kamio, Yohiharu 神尾弼春	1090	Kato, Sotomatsu 加藤外松	1094
Kamiya, Tadao 神谷忠雄	1091	Kato, Takayoshi 加藤隆義	1094
Kamiyama, Mannoshin 上山滿之進	1091	Kato, Takeo 加藤武男	1094
Kamo, Masawo 加茂正雄	1091	Katsu, Masanori 勝正憲	1094
Kanai, En 金井延	1091	Katsuda, Eikichi 勝田永吉	1094
Kanai, Shoji 金井章二	1091	Katsuda, Ginjiro 勝田銀次郎	1094
Kanamori, Mataichiro 金森又一郎	1091	Katsunuma, Seizo 勝沼精藏	1094
Kanasugi, Eigoro 金杉英五郎	1091	Kauffman, V. E.	1094
		Kawachi, Yoshizo 河内山藏	1094

	Page		Page
Kawachi, Shiro 河内志郎	1094	Kirby, Edward Stuart	1097
Kawada, Isao 河田烈	1094	Kirishima, Zoichi 桐島像一	1097
Kawada, Jun 川田順	1094	Kise, Wakichi 木瀬和吉	1097
Kawagoe, Shigeru 川越茂	1094	Kishi, Kuramatsu 岸倉松	1097
Kawagoe, Takeo 川越丈雄	1094	Kishi, Ryoichi 岸良一	1097
Kawahara, Shunsaku 河原春作	1094	Kishida, Sachio 岸田幸雄	1098
Kawahashi, Toyojiro 川橋豊治郎	1094	Kishimoto, Ayao 岸本綾夫	1098
Kawai, Eijiro 河合榮治郎	1095	Kishimoto, Gohei 岸本五兵衛	1098
Kawai, Gempachi 川井源八	1095	Kita, Reikichi 北吟吉	1098
Kawai, Misao 河合操	1095	Kita, Seiichi 喜多誠一	1098
Kawai, Tetsuji 河合鐵二	1095	Kita, Soichiro 喜多壯一郎	1098
Kawakami, Kaichi 川上嘉市	1095	Kitada, Masamoto 北田正元	1098
Kawakami, Tetsuta 河上哲太	1095	Kitajima, Kenjiro 北島謙次郎	1098
Kawamura, Hiroshi 川村博	1095	Kitamura, Seibo 北村西望	1098
Kawamura, Kyosuke 河村恭輔	1095	Kitashima, Taichi 北島多一	1098
Kawamura, Ryujiro 川村鋼次郎	1095	Kiyasu, Kenjiro 喜安健次郎	1098
Kawamura, Takeji 川村竹治	1095	Kiyosawa, Retsu 清澤列	1098
Kawamura, Takeshi 河村健	1095	Kiyoura, Keigo 清浦奎吾	1098
Kawamura, Toru 河村徹	1095	Kleiman, Maxwell	1098
Kawanishi, Ryoza 川西龍三	1095	Ko Gen Ko 洪元煌	1098
Kawanishi, Seibei 川西清兵衛	1095	Koba, Sadatake 木場貞長	1098
Kawano, Tannosuke 河野坦之輔	1095	Kobayashi, Ichizo 小林一三	1098
Kawarada, Kakichi 河原田稼吉	1095	Kobayashi, Kinuji 小林絹治	1098
Kawasaki, Hajime 川崎肇	1096	Kobayashi, Masanao 小林正直	1099
Kawasaki, Katsu 川崎克	1096	Kobayashi, Seizaburo 小林省三郎	1099
Kawasaki, Suketaro 河崎助太郎	1096	Kobayashi, Seizo 小林清造	1099
Kawashima, Yoshiyuki 川島義之	1096	Kobayashi, Sumie 小林澄子	1099
Kawata, Shiro 河田嗣郎	1096	Kobayashi, Tetsutarō 小林鐵太郎	1099
Kawate, Suteji 河手捨二	1096	Kobayashi, Wasuke 小林和介	1099
Kayaba, Gunzo 萱場軍藏	1096	Kobayashi, Yaokichi 小林八百吉	1099
Kayashima, Takai 萱島高	1096	Kodaira, Shozo 小平省三	1099
Kuzami, Akira 風見章	1096	Kodama, Hideo 児玉秀雄	1099
Kazan, L.	1096	Kodama, Kenji 児玉謙次	1099
Kazuki, Kiyoshi 香月清司	1096	Kodama, Tomoo 児玉友雄	1099
Kern, J.	1096	Kodama, Tsuneo 児玉常雄	1099
Kestner, Albert Theodor	1096	Kodera, Shinichi 小寺新一	1099
Khan, Abdul Rauf	1096	Koganei, Ryosei 小金井良精	1099
Khonji, A.	1096	Koh, Seiichi 國府精一	1099
Kibe, Yohei 岐部與平	1096	Koiso, Kuniaki 小磯國昭	1099
Kido, Koichi 木戸幸一	1096	Koizumi, Saburo 小泉三郎	1099
Kie Hsing 吉興	1096	Koizumi, Shinzo 小泉信三	1099
Kihara, Kiyoshi 木原清	1096	Kolb, Hans	1099
Kihira, Tadayoshi 紀平正美	1097	Komai, Tokuzo 駒井徳三	1100
Kikuchi, Kan 菊池寛	1097	Komatsu, Heigoro 小松平五郎	1100
Kikuchi, Kyoza 菊池馨三	1097	Komatsu, Kosuke 小松耕輔	1100
Kikuchi, Toyosaburo 菊池豊三郎	1097	Komatsu, Midori 小松緑	1100
Kikumoto, Naojiro 菊本直次郎	1097	Komatsu, Takashi 小松隆	1100
Kimase, Sakuzo 木間瀧三	1097	Komatsu, Teruhisa 小松輝久	1100
Kimotsuki, Kanefusa 肝付兼英	1097	Komoda, Koichi 荻田康一	1100
Kimura, Hyotaro 木村兵太郎	1097	Komori, Shichiro 小森七郎	1100
Kimura, Kozemon 木村小左衛門	1097	Kondo, Kenji 近藤賢二	1100
Kimura, Masataro 木村増太郎	1097	Kondo, Kotaro 近藤宏太郎	1100
Kimura, Shotatsu 木村尚達	1097	Kondo, Renji 近藤廉治	1100
Kimura, Yuji 木村雄次	1097	Kondo, Shojiro 近藤昇次郎	1100
Kinney, Henry Walsworth	1097	Kondo, Shunsuke 近藤駿介	1100

	Page		Page
Miyagawa, Yoneji 宮川米次	1113	Murai, Kuramatsu 村井倉松	1117
Miyagi, Otagoro 宮城吾五郎	1113	Murakami, Giichi 村上義一	1117
Miyajima, Seijiro 宮島清次郎	1113	Murakami, Kyoichi 村上恭一	1117
Miyake, Hiizu 三宅秀	1113	Murakami, Masasuke 村上正輔	1117
Miyake, Koji 三宅康次	1113	Murakami, Yoshiharu 村上義温	1117
Miyake, Mitsuharu 三宅光治	1113	Murakoshi, Nobuo 村越信夫	1117
Miyake, Tetsuichiro 三宅哲一郎	1113	Muraoka, Shotaro (Gakudo) 村岡群太郎	1117
Miyake, Yujiro (Setsurei) 三宅雄二郎	1114	Murase, Fumio 村瀬文雄	1117
Miyama, Kisaburo 三山喜三郎	1114	Murase, Naokai 村瀬直賢	1117
Miyamoto, Yuichiro 宮本雄一郎	1114	Murata, Shigeta 村田繁太	1117
Miyao, Shunji 宮尾舜治	1114	Murata, Shozo 村田省藏	1117
Miyaoka, Tsunejiro 宮岡恒次郎	1114	Murayama, Takeshi 村山威士	1117
Miyawaki, Joji 宮脇襄二	1114	Murayama, Tatsuzo 村山達三	1117
Miyazaki, Mahei 宮崎間平	1114	Musabhoj, Taher M.	1117
Miyazaki, Katsutaro 宮崎勝太郎	1114	Mushakoji, Kimitomo 武者小路公共	1117
Miyoshi, Manabu 三好學	1114	Mutaguchi, Yasuya 牟田口廉也	1117
Miyoshi, Shigemichi 三好重道	1114		
Mizoguchi, Naosuke 溝口直亮	1114		
Mizuno, Hironori 水野廣徳	1114		
Mizuno, Rentaro 水野謙太郎	1114		
Mochizuki, Keisuke 望月圭介	1114		
Momotani, Motojiro 桃谷幹次郎	1114		
Moniwa, Chujiro 茂庭忠次郎	1114		
Moore, L. W.	1115		
Mori, Gennosuke 森源之助	1115		
Mori, Hajime 森肇	1115		
Mori, Heibei 森平兵衛	1115		
Mori, Hirozo 森廣藏	1115		
Mori, Nobuteru 森蘆昶	1115		
Mori, Shozaburo 森莊三郎	1115		
Mori, Shunrokuro 森俊六郎	1115		
Morimoto, Kokichi 森本厚吉	1115		
Morimura, Ichizaemon 森村市左衛門	1115		
Morinaga, Taichiro 森永太一郎	1115		
Morioka, Jiro 森岡二郎	1115		
Morioka, Shohei 森岡正平	1115		
Morishige, Tateo 森重平夫	1115		
Morishima, Goro 守島伍郎	1115		
Morishima, Kurata 森島康太	1115		
Morishima, Morindo 森島守人	1116		
Morita, Mokichi 森田茂吉	1116		
Morita, Shigeyuki 森田成之	1116		
Moritani, Masatoshi 守谷正毅	1116		
Moriya, Eifu 守屋榮夫	1116		
Moriya, Waro 守屋和郎	1116		
Miriyama, Keizaburo 森山慶三郎	1116		
Morohashi, Tetsuji 諸橋徹次	1116		
Motoda, Hajime 元田肇	1116		
Motono, Toru 本野亨	1116		
Motora, Shintaro 元良信太郎	1116		
Mukai, Shikamatsu 向井鹿松	1116		
Mukai, Tadaharu 向井忠晴	1116		
Mukai, Toshio 向井俊郎	1116		
Mukaibo, Seiichiro 向坊盛一郎	1116		
Mukoyama, Hitoshi 向山均	1116		
Munakata, Tameharu 宗像爲治	1117		

N

Nabeshima, Naotada 鍋島直綱	1118
Nagai, Hisomu 永井潜	1118
Nagai, Kiyoshi 永井清	1118
Nagai, Matsuzo 永井松三	1118
Nagai, Ryutaro 永井柳太郎	1118
Nagai, Shiro 永井四郎	1118
Nagai, Shoichiro 永井彰一郎	1118
Nagami, Toshinori 永見俊徳	1118
Nagamine, Shoju 永峯承受	1118
Nagano, Osami 永野修身	1118
Nagao, Ryokichi 長尾良吉	1118
Nagaoka, Hantaro 長岡半太郎	1118
Nagaoka, Haruichi 長岡春一	1118
Nagasaki, Eizo 長崎英造	1118
Nagasaki, Seigo 長崎省吾	1118
Nagase, Teiichi 長瀬貞一	1118
Nagase, Tomiro 長瀬富郎	1119
Nagashima, Hatasu 長島發	1119
Nagashima, Yoshiharu 長島義治	1119
Nagata, Hidejiro 永田秀次郎	1119
Nagata, Zenzaburo 永田善三郎	1119
Nagatsuma, Nobuatsu 長妻信助	1119
Nagawa, Gan-ichi 名川侃市	1119
Nagayo, Matao 長與又郎	1119
Naito, Hisahiro 内藤久寛	1119
Naito, Kumaki 内藤熊喜	1119
Naito, Tachu 内藤多仲	1119
Nakagawa, Kojuro 中川小十郎	1119
Nakagawa, Nozomu 中川望	1119
Nakagawa, Seisa 中川正左	1119
Nakagawa, Suekichi 中川末吉	1119
Nakahama, Toichiro 中濱東一郎	1120
Nakahara, Ichigoro 中原市五郎	1120
Nakai, Reisaku 中井勲作	1120
Nakai, Shiro 中井四郎	1120
Nakajima, Chikuhei 中島知久平	1120
Nakajima, Kesago 中島今朝吾	1120

	Page		Page
Nakajima, Kiyochi 中島喜代一	1120	Noma, Seiji 野間清治	1123
Nakajima, Yadanji 中島彌園次	1120	Nomura, Kichisaburo 野村吉三郎	1123
Nakamigawa, Saburoji 中上川三郎治	1120	Nomura, Motogoro 野村元五郎	1123
Nakamura, Fusaichi 中村房市	1120	Nomura, Naokuni 野村直邦	1123
Nakamura, Hojo 中村縫造	1120	Nomura, Ryutaro 野村龍太郎	1123
Nakamura, Junichi 中村純一	1120	Nomura, Tokushichi 野村徳七	1123
Nakamura, Kamesaburo 中村龜三郎	1120	Noyori, Tatsuji 野依辰治	1123
Nakamura, Kenichi 中村謙一	1120	Nozawa, Kozaburo 野澤幸三郎	1123
Nakamura, Kotaro 中村孝太郎	1120	Nutter, Horace	1124
Nakamura, Mitsugi 中村税	1120		
Nakamura, Rikitaro 中村利器太郎	1120		
Nakamura, Moto 中村元	1120		
Nakamura, Seiji 中村清二	1120		
Nakamura, Toichi 中村藤一	1120		
Nakane, Sadahiko 中根貞彦	1121		
Nakanishi, Shiro 中西四郎	1121		
Nakano, Kinjiro 中野金次郎	1121		
Nakano, Seigo 中野正剛	1121		
Nakano, Tepei 中野鐵平	1121		
Nakarai, Kiyoshi 半井清	1121		
Nakase, Setsuo 中瀬朔夫	1121		
Nakashima, Tokutaro 中島徳太郎	1121		
Nakashima, Toshio 中島俊雄	1121		
Nakayama, Issei 中山一清	1121		
Nakayama, Katsumi 中山克己	1121		
Nakayama, Riuji 中山龍次	1121		
Nakayama, Taichi 中山太一	1121		
Nango, Saburo 南郷三郎	1121		
Namba, Reikichi 南波禮吉	1121		
Nanjo, Kaneo 南條金雄	1121		
Naoki, Rintaro 直木倫太郎	1122		
Narusae, Tatsu 成瀬達	1122		
Nasu, Shiroshi 那須皓	1122		
Negoro, Shotaro 根來昌太郎	1122		
Neumann, Willy	1122		
Neville, Edwin L.	1122		
Newel, J. F.	1122		
Nezu, Kaichiro 根津基一郎	1122		
Niida, Masutaro 仁井田益太郎	1122		
Niggemann, W.	1122		
Ninomiya, Arata 二宮新	1122		
Nishi, Haruhiko 西養彦	1122		
Nishi, Kazuo 西一雄	1122		
Nishi, Seiho 西成甫	1122		
Nishida, Kitaro 西田幾多郎	1122		
Nishikawa, Nobuyuki 西川順之	1122		
Nishimura, Katsutaro 西村勝太郎	1122		
Nishimura, Makoto 西村眞琴	1123		
Nishio, Toshizo 西尾壽造	1123		
Nishiyama, Sanai 西山左内	1123		
Noda, Kiyoshi 野田清	1123		
Noda, Shunsaku 野田俊作	1123		
Noebel, Willy	1123		
Noel, Percy	1123		
Nogi, Sadakichi 野木定吉	1123		
Noguchi, Jun 野口運	1123		

O

Oana, Hideichi 小穴秀一	1124
Obama, Hachiya 小濱八彌	1124
Obama, Toshie 小汀利得	1124
Obuchi, Mitsuki 大淵三樹	1124
Ochiai, Keishiro 落合慶四郎	1124
Oda, Nobutsune 織田信恒	1124
Oda, Yorozu 織田萬	1124
Odachi, Shigeo 大達茂雄	1124
Ogata, Taketora 緒方竹虎	1124
Ogata, Tomosaburo 緒方知三郎	1124
Ogawa, Gotaro 小川郷太郎	1124
Ogawa, Junnosuke 小川順之助	1124
Ogawa, Seiji 小川清二	1124
Ogawa, Takuji 小川琢治	1124
Oguchi, Chuta 小口忠太	1125
Ogura, Masatsune 小倉正恒	1125
Oguri, Hampei 小栗半平	1125
Ohara, Magosaburo 大原孫三郎	1125
Ohara, Naoshi 小原直	1125
Ohashi, Chuichi 大橋忠一	1125
Ohashi, Hachiro 大橋八郎	1125
Ohashi, Shintaro 大橋新太郎	1125
Ohkawa, Heizaburo 大川平三郎	1125
Ohl, Louis	1125
Ohnishi, Ichiro 大西一郎	1125
Ohno, Masakichi 大野政吉	1125
Ohno, Ryokuichiro 大野縁一郎	1125
Ohokuchi, Kiroku 大口喜六	1125
Ohsa, Miyogo 大佐三四五	1125
Ohta, Heishiro 太田丙子郎	1126
Ohta, Masao 太田雅夫	1126
Ohta, Osamu 太田政	1126
Ohtani, Noboru 大谷登	1126
Ohuchi, Hyoe 大内兵衛	1126
Ohya, Atsushi 大屋敦	1126
Oi, Shigemoto 大井成元	1126
Oikawa, Koshiro 及川古志郎	1126
Oiwa, Isao 大岩勇夫	1126
Oka, Asajiro 丘淺次郎	1126
Oka, Joji 丘襄二	1126
Oka, Kishichiro 岡喜七郎	1126
Oka, Minoru 岡實	1126
Oka, Ohji 岡大路	1126
Okabe, Nagakage 岡部長景	1127
Okada, Dairoku 岡田大六	1127

	Page		Page
Okada, Eitaro 岡田榮太郎	1127	Ozaki, Yukio 尾崎行雄	1130
Okada, Fumio 岡田文雄	1127	Ozawa, Keizaburo 小澤啓三郎	1130
Okada, Kanekazu 岡田兼一	1127	Ozawa, Nobuyoshi 小澤信義	1130
Okada, Keisuke 岡田啓介	1127		
Okada, Saburosuke 岡田三郎助	1127	P	
Okada, Shuzo 岡田周造	1127	Pai Ming Tzang 白銘璋	1130
Okada, Tadahiko 岡田忠彦	1127	Pansing, Paul	1130
Okada, Takematsu 岡田武松	1127	Pao Hsi 寶熙	1130
Okahashi, Hayashi 岡橋林	1127	Pao Kang 葆康	1130
Okamoto, Eitaro 岡本英太郎	1127	Paravicini, Fritz	1130
Okamoto, Ichiro 岡本一郎	1127	Pe Ti-hua 博律華	1130
Okamoto, Ippei 岡本一平	1127	Pearce, Reginald Worth	1130
Okamoto, Suemasa 岡本季正	1127	Perkins, P. D.	1131
Okamoto, Takezo 岡本武三	1127	Phipps, Gerald Hastings	1131
Okamura, Yasuji 岡村寧次	1127	Pinto, J. A. Abranches	1131
Okano, Teiji 岡野悌二	1128	Pollak, Robert	1131
Okaya, Sosuke 岡谷惣助	1128	Preibisch, Werner	1131
Okazaki, Tadao 岡崎忠雄	1123	Pringsheim, Klaus	1131
Okochi, Masatoshi 大河内正敏	1128	Puhk, Woldemar	1131
Okubo, Toshikata 大久保利賢	1128		
Okubo, Toshitake 大久保利武	1128	R	
Okuma, Nobutsune 大隈信常	1128	Rayvid, Nicolas	1131
Okumura, Masao 奥村政雄	1128	del Re, Arundell	1131
Okumura, Shinji 奥村慎次	1128	Rea, George Bronson	1131
Okuno, Kei 奥野勁	1128	Reed, J. Paul	1131
Okura, Kimmochi 大蔵公望	1128	Reifsnider, Charles Shriver	1131
Okura, Kishichiro 大倉喜七郎	1128	Reischauer, August Karl	1132
Omori, Kaichi 大森佳一	1128	Rennie, William	1132
Omori, Kouta 大森洪太	1128	Reynaud, Louis	1132
Omura, Takuichi 大村卓一	1128	Rin, Yuko 林龍光	1132
Onari, Kiyoshi 大蔵謙	1128	Robinson, Oswald Richard	1132
Ono, Jitsuo 小野實雄	1128	Rodriguezjimenez, Carlos	1132
Ono, Renzo 小野連三	1129	Rosenberg, Karl	1132
Ono, Tetsuo 小野哲郎	1129	Ruth, Alfred E.	1132
Ono, Yoshio 小野義夫	1129		
Onodera, Hiromu 小野寺超	1129	S	
Onoe, Kikugoro 尾上菊五郎	1129	Saegusa, Shigetomo 三枝茂智	1132
Onozuka, Kiheiji 小野塚喜平次	1129	Sahara, Kenji 佐原憲次	1132
Oseko, Yukio 大迫幸男	1129	Sahay, Anand Mohan	1132
Oshima, Hiroshi 大島浩	1129	Saijo, Yaso 西條八十	1132
Oshima, Kenzo 大島堅造	1129	Saionji, Kimmochi 西園寺公望	1132
Oshima, Masanori 大島正徳	1129	Saito, Hiroshi 齋藤博	1132
Oshima, Rikutaro 大島陸太郎	1129	Saito, Hisho 齋藤史章	1132
Oshima, Yoshikiyo 大島義清	1129	Saito, Junzo 齋藤順三	1133
Osumi, Mineo 大角岑生	1129	Saito, Katashi 齋藤固	1133
Osugi, Shigeru 大杉繁	1129	Saito, Kojiro 齋藤孝二郎	1133
Ota, Hanroku 太田半六	1129	Saito, Makoto 齋藤實	1133
Ota, Masataka 太田正孝	1129	Saito, Ryoei 齋藤良衛	1133
Ota, Mitsuhiro 太田光熙	1129	Saito, Soichi 齋藤惣一	1133
Otaguro, Jugoro 太田黒重五郎	1129	Saito, Takao 齋藤隆夫	1133
Otani, Kozui 大谷光瑞	1130	Saito, Toragoro 齋藤虎五郎	1133
Otani, Takejiro 大谷竹次郎	1130	Sakaguchi, Buichi 坂口武市	1133
Otsu, Toshio 大津敏男	1130	Sakai, Junichi 酒井順一	1133
Ouchi, Aishichi 大内愛七	1130	Sakai, Seibei 酒井清兵衛	1133
Oxford, James Samuel	1130	Sakai, Tadamasu 酒井忠正	1133
Ozaki, Motojiro 尾崎元次郎	1130	Sakai, Tokutaro 坂井徳太郎	1133

	Page		Page
Saka'riya, Senjiro 榑谷仙次郎	1133	Sekiguchi, Yaekichi 関口八重吉	1137
Sakama, Muneharu 坂間棟治	1133	Sekine, Gumpei 関根郡平	1137
Sakamoto, Kajima 坂本嘉治馬	1133	Sekiya, Hyosuke 関谷兵助	1137
Sakamoto, Ryuki 坂本龍起	1133	Sekiya, Ryukichi 関屋龍吉	1137
Sakamoto, Sannosuke 坂本鈺之助	1134	Sekiya, Teizaburo 関屋貞三郎	1137
Sakamoto, Shin-ichi 坂本信一	1134	Sekiya, Teizo 関屋悌藏	1137
Sakamoto, Toshiatsu 坂本俊篤	1134	Senda, Kambei 千田勘兵衛	1137
Sakano, Tetsujiro 坂野鐵次郎	1134	Sera, Shoichi 世良正一	1137
Sakata, Mikita 坂田幹太	1134	Serino, Yotaro 芹野與太郎	1137
Sakatani, Kiichi 阪谷希一	1134	Shang Yen-ying 商衍瀛	1137
Sakatani, Yoshiro 阪谷芳郎	1134	Shaw, H. Reynolde	1137
Sakazaki, Tan 坂崎坦	1134	Sheba, Kimpei 芝均平	1137
Sakoh, Shuichi 酒匂秀一	1134	Sheba, Sometaro 芝染太郎	1137
Sakuda, Takataro 作田高太郎	1134	Shen Shui-lin 沈瑞麟	1138
Sakurada, Sukesaku 櫻田助作	1134	Shiba, Kosh'ro 斯波孝四郎	1138
Sakurai, Hyogoro 櫻井兵五郎	1134	Shiba, Yoshitaro 芝義太郎	1138
Sakurai, Joji 櫻井錠二	1134	Shibata, Zenzaburo 柴田善三郎	1138
Sakurauchi, Yukio 櫻内幸雄	1134	Shibusawa, Keizo 澁澤敬三	1138
Sale, George Sheavyn	1134	Shibusawa, Masao 澁澤正雄	1138
Sano, Masatsugu 佐野正次	1135	Shibusawa, Takenosuke 澁澤武之助	1138
Sano, Riki 佐野利器	1135	Shibuya, Kiyoshi 澁谷澄	1138
Sano, Tsuneba 佐野常羽	1135	Shidachi, Tetsujiro 志立鐵次郎	1138
Sansbury, Cyril Kenneth	1135	Shidehara, Kijuro 幣原喜重郎	1138
Sansom, George Bailey	1135	Shidehara, Taira 幣原坦	1138
Sasai, Koichiro 笹井幸一郎	1135	Shigemitsu, Mamoru 重光葵	1138
Sasaki, Komonosuke 佐々木駒之助	1135	Shigemori, Tadashi 茂森唯士	1138
Sasaki, Soichi 佐々木惣一	1135	Shigemura, Giichi 重村謙一	1138
Sasaki, Toichi 佐々木到一	1135	Shih Li-pen 施履本	1138
Sasaki, Toshitsuna 佐々木敏綱	1135	Shikamura, Yoshihisa 鹿村英久	1139
Sasaki, Yukitada 佐々木行忠	1135	Shima, Shigenobu 島重信	1139
Sasamura, Yoshiro 笹村吉郎	1135	Shimada, Hiroshi 島田宏	1139
Sata, Naruhiko 佐多愛彦	1135	Shimada, Katsunosuke 島田勝之助	1139
Sato, Kanji 佐藤寛次	1135	Shimada, Shigetaro 島田繁太郎	1139
Sato, Masashi 佐藤正	1135	Shimada, Toshio 島田俊雄	1139
Sato, Masatoshi 佐藤正俊	1135	Shimada, Yoshiharu 島田義治	1139
Sato, Naotake 佐藤尚武	1135	Shimada, Tadashige 島津忠重	1139
Sato, Sankichi 佐藤三吉	1136	Shimazu, Tadatsugu 島津忠承	1139
Sato, Shoshiro 佐藤庄四郎	1136	Shimazaki, Haruki (Toson) 島崎群蘭	1139
Sato, Shosuke 佐藤昌介	1136	Shimizu, Kenichiro 清水賢一郎	1139
Sato, Tetsutaro 佐藤鐵太郎	1136	Shimizu, Ryosaku 清水良策	1139
Sato, Toshihisa 佐藤俊久	1136	Shimizu, Teikichi 清水釘吉	1139
Sato, Tsunemaru 佐藤恒丸	1136	Shimizu, Tooru 清水透	1139
Sato, Ushijiro 佐藤丑次郎	1136	Shimizu, Yoshichiro 清水興七郎	1139
Satow, Mampei K. 佐藤万平	1136	Shimizu, Yoshishige 清水喜重	1139
Sawada, Renzo 澤田廉三	1136	Shimoda, Jiro 下田次郎	1139
Sawada, Setsuzo 澤田節藏	1136	Shimojo, Yasumaro 下條康磨	1140
Sawada, Shigeru 澤田茂	1136	Shimomoto, Kumaya 下元熊彌	1140
Scheinbutter, J.	1136	Shimomura, Hiroshi 下村安	1140
Schmaltz, Wolfgang	1136	Shimotsu, Harugoro 下津春五郎	1140
Schreiber, Erwin	1136	Shimura, Izuru 新村出	1140
Scott, Francis Newton	1136	Shinobu, Junhei 信夫淳平	1140
Sebald, William Joseph	1137	Shinoda, Jisaku 篠田治策	1140
Sejimo, Kiyoshi 瀬下清	1137	Shinohara, Eitaro 篠原英太郎	1140
Sekawa, Hideo 瀬川秀雄	1137	Shiobara, Matasaku 鹽原又策	1140
Seki, Keizo 關桂三	1137	Shioda, Hiroshige 鹽田廣重	1140
		Shioiri, Kamesuke 鹽入龜輔	1140

	Page		Page
Yoshizawa, Kenkichi 芳澤謙吉...	1167	Yuan Chin-kai 袁金鑑...	1168
Yosie, Takuzi 吉江琢兒...	1167	Yuasa, Kurahei 湯淺倉平...	1168
Young, James Russel ...	1167	Yuki, Seitaro 結城清太郎...	1168
Young H. L. 楊雪倫...	1168	Yuki, Toyotaro 結城豊太郎...	1168
Yourenoff, Constantin ...	1168	Yusa, Kohei 遊佐幸平...	1168
Yu Chi-chin 于啓鈴...	1168	Yutani, Katsutoshi 湯谷勝俊...	1168
Yu Chi-shan 于芷山...	1168	Yuzawa, Michio 湯澤三千男...	1168
Yü Ching-yüan 于靜遠...	1168		
Yu Chun 玉春...	1168	Z	
Yu Shen-chang 于深滄...	1168	Zen, Keinosuke 膳桂之助...	1169
Yuan Chen-tse 阮振樺...	1168	Zoll, Donald L. ...	1169
Yuan Ching-lien 袁慶瀆...	1168	Zumoto, Motosada 頭本元貞...	1169

OBITUARY

(Deaths During Printing)

Akizama, Takasaburo—Lawyer, on Nov. 9, 1936.

Tamura, Shinkichi—Member, House of Peers, on Nov. 9, 1936.

WHO'S WHO

(A)

Aall, Cato N. B.—Hon. Consul for Norway in Tokyo; Mng.-Dir. Aall & Co., Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe; b. Aug. 1865, Vadsø, Norway; s. of Rev. Nils Anthon Aall. Career: grad. Com. Academy, Oslo, Norway; was Hon. Consul for Norway and Sweden in France, England, Canary Islands in South Africa, America, China and Belgium. Address: 425/7, Mitsubishi 21-go-kan, Marunouchi 3-chome, Tokyo.

Abe, Fusajiro—Mem. House of Peers; Chairman, Toyo Cotton Mills Co., Yuho Spinning Co.; Dir. Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Int'l Telephone Co.; b. Jan. 1868, Shiga-ken. Career: grad. Kelo Univ.; entered business; Chairman, Japan Spinning Federation; Mem. 3rd Health Ins. Judging Committee; Economic Consideration Com.; Special Industry Consideration Com.; Capital Inspection Com.; Tourist Ind. Com.; Adviser, Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: Tatakabayashi, Sumiyoshimura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Abe, Isoh—M.P.; Pres. Shakai Taishuto (Socialist Party); b. Feb. 1865, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Gonnojo Okamoto; later adopted by Abe family. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ.; went to Europe and America for study; after returning home, joined Christian movement in Okayama City; Teacher, Doshisha; Prof. Waseda Univ.; founded Shakai Minshuto, Japan's first proletarian political party; apptd. Pres. of same, 1925; when Shakai Minshuto and Rodo Taishuto were merged into the new Shakai Taishuto July 1932, apptd. Pres. Address: 344, Takatahon-machi 1-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Abe, Jiro—Prof. of Aesthetics, Tohoku Imp. Univ. since 1923; b. Aug. 1883, Yamagata-ken; s. of Tomitaro Abe, teacher. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; Lecturer, Kelo Univ., 1913; same, Japan Women's Coll. 1917, despatched to Europe for study by Education Dept. 1922-23. Address: 245, Tsuchitofu, Sendai.

Abe, Kichiro—M.D.; Physician; b. Dec. 1880, Gunma-ken; s. of late Sakutarō Abe, mine operator. Career: studied Medical Science (especially Radiant Ray Remedy); went to Germany, Austria, France for study, 1923; on return home, founded Abe Hospital and Cancer Research Institute. Address: 1, Maruyama Fukuyama-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Abe, Nobuyuki—General on the reserve list. (See 1936 issue.)

Abe, Torao—Councillor, Linsl-Hsien since Mar. 1936; b. June 1905, Miyazaki-ken; s. of Jinzo Abe, agriculturist. Career: grad. Polit. Econ. Dept. Waseda Univ.; 1st Dept. Ta Tung Coll.; apptd. official of Chinghsien, later of Fusinhsien. Address: Linsl-hsien Gov. Office, Haingan Prov. Manchoukuo.

Abe, Yoshimune—Pres. Aoyama Gakuin; b. Dec. 1886, Hirosaki, Aomori-ken. Career: grad. Aoyama Gakuin; Drew Theol. Seminary (B.D.); New York Univ. (M.A.); Chairman, Nat. Committee, Y.M.C.A. of Japan. Address: Aoyama Gakuin, Midorigaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Abo, Kiyokazu—Baron; Admiral (Reserve); Mem. House of Peers; b. Oct. 1870, Saga-ken; s. of Tanotetsu Sawano; later adopted by late Baron Kiyoyasu Abo; m. Sueko. Career: grad. Naval Academy; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll.; Captain, H.M.S. Akitsushima; Staff, 2nd Sqn.; Naval General Staff; Chief, Naval Tech. Dept.; Comdr.-in-Chief, Kure Naval Station; Yokosuka Nav. Station; served in Russo-Japanese War as Gunnery Officer on H.M.S. Mikasa; attended London Naval Conf. as Adviser to Delegation, 1929; Navy Minister, 1930; Supreme War Councillor, 1931-34. Address: 126, Ichigaya Tomihisa-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Adachi, Buntaro—M.D.; Emeritus Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. June 1865, Shizuoka-ken; s. of Chozo Adachi. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1894; studied Anatomy & Anthropology in Germany; Prof. 3rd Higher Sch.; Prof. Medical Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Dean, same; resigned, 1925; Pres. Osaka Higher Med. Sch. Address: 8 Yoshida Kaguraoka-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Adachi, Kenzo—M.P.; Pres. Kekumin Domei Party since 1922; b. Oct. 1864, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Nihel Adachi, samurai. Career: studied Chinese literature; law and politics in Tokyo; founded Chosen Nippo and Kanjo Shimpo; elected to Diet 12 times since 1902; Minister of Communications, 1925; Acting Home Minister, 1926; Dir. Minseito; Adviser, same; Home Minister in Hamaguchi Cabinet, 1929; left Minseito, Dec. 1931; established "Hassai-den" (Eight Saints' Temple) at Yokohama 1933. Address: 2, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Adachi, Mineichiro—D.L.; former Chief Judge, Permanent Court of Int'l. Justice; died Dec. 29, 1934. (See 1935 issue.)

Ahnert, Edward von—Mining Engr.; Geologist; b. July 1865, Modlitz, (Novogeorgievsk); s. of Edward Gottlieb von Ahnert, military engr.; n. German. Career: grad. Mining Institute of Katherina II, St. Petersburg, 1889; served, Laboratory of Finance Dept. 1893-95; Chief Engr. Expedition of Amur Ry., 1896; Mem. Expedition of Imp. Russian Geographical Soc. Manchuria & Korea, 1896-98; Mem. of Geological Committee, Russia, 1897-1924; Chief, Far Eastern Sec., same, 1915-24; Mem. 3rd Pan-Pacific Sc. Congress, Tokyo, 1926, Int'l. Geographers' Congress, Paris, 1931, 14th Geological Congress, Washington, 1933; Consulting Geologist, S. M. R. 1933. Address: 20, Boulevard Prospekt Harbin-N. T., Manchoukuo.

Aida, Tsuneo—Chief, Yingkow Customs since 1935; b. 1882, Akita City, Japan. Career: grad. Tung Wen Coll. Shanghai, 1905; Secr. Yingkow Customs; Officer, Yingkow, Dairen, Wenchow, Shanghai, Changsha, Tsingtao, Canton, Hainantao & Shanghai Customs; Chief, Lungchingsun Customs 1932-35. Address: c/o Yingkow Customs, Yingkow, Manchoukuo.

Alkawa, Yonetaro—Hogakushi (Meiji Univ.); Lawyer; b. Apr., 1890, Nagasaki; s. of Yoneichi Alkawa; m. Kazuko, d. of Umpel Tachikawa, 1918. Career: joined the bar in Tokyo, 1917; in Dairen, 1918; elected Vice-

Pres., Kwantung Province Bar Assn., 1921; was in Europe and America for study, 1923-24; Pres. above mentioned assn. 1928 and 1934; sent to Dairen Municipal Assembly twice, 1928 and 1932. Address: 51, Harima-cho, Dairen.

Aikawa, Yoshisuke—Pres. Nippon Sangyo K. K., Nissan Motorcar Co., Hitachi Elec. Power Co.; Chairman, Nippon Mining Co., Hitachi Ltd., Osaka Iron Works, Nippon Shokuryo Kogyo K. K., Kyodo Fishery Co., Nippon Colliery Co.; Dir. Chuo Fire & Injury Ins. Co.; Adviser, Kokusan Kogyo K. K., Ube Nitrogen Industry Co., Kyoritsu Kogyo Co., Nissan Suisan Kenkyusho; b. Nov., 1880, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Yahachi Aikawa. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903. Address: 15, Sanban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Akaboshi, Rikuji—Dir. Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha since Apr. 1932; b. Aug. 1874, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Gunta Shimoyama, and later adopted by Goroichi Akaboshi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1901; joined present firm; served as Mgr. Koiwai Farm, Estate Dept., etc. Address: 17, Edogawa-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Akaboshi, Tetsuma—Company Dir.; b. Jan. 1882, Tokyo; s. of Yanosuke Akaboshi; m. 1909. Career: grad. Econ. Course, Pennsylvania Univ.; on return home entered business. Address: 1823, Kichijoji, Musashino-machi, Tokyo-fu.

Akagi, Tomoharu—Retired Official; b. Dec. 1883, Okayama-ken; s. of Raitaro Akagi; m. Mitsu, d. of Rikichi Ichikawa. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; started official service as Police Supt., Yamanashi-ken; Dir., Sanitary Bureau, Home Dept., 1929; Gov., Fukushima-ken, Miyagi-ken, 1932-34; Dir., Social Affairs Bureau, 1934; Vice-Home Minister 1935-36. Address: 1059, Nakanobu-cho, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Akahane, Ryukichi—Prop. Tenryu Koshi, Penhsihu, Manchoukuo; b. July 1879, Nagano-ken; s. of Kazuo Akahane; m. Koto Masuda. Career: grad. Law Dept. Waseda Univ.; Repr.-Dir. Chuo Shoji Co.; Mng.-Dir. Taishin Shoji Co.; organized present firm and is working smokeless coal mines. Address: 81, Settsu-machi, Dairen.

Akamatsu, Chijo—D.Litt.; Prof. Keijo Imp. Univ.; b. Dec. 1886, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Shodo Akamatsu. Career: grad. Phil. Course (specially studied religion), Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1910; took P.-G. Course of same, 1923; apptd. Prof. Ryukoku Univ. and Koya-san Univ. Address: Wajodai, Keijo, Chosen.

Akasegawa, Yasuhiko—Dir. Mukden Mining Supt. Office since Oct. 1935; b. Jan. 1901, Kagoshima; m. Masuko Okada. Career: grad. Metallurgical Dept. Ryojun Engrg. Coll. 1922; joined S. M. R. Co. 1923; sent to Peking to study geology at Peking Univ. 1925-27; invited to Manchoukuo Govt. 1932. Address: 4, Take-sono-cho, Mukden.

Akashi, Teruo—Pres. Dai-ichi Ginko; Dir. Shibusawa Dozoku Kaisha; b. Mar. 1881, Okayama-ken; s. of Seichiro Akashi; m. Ai, d. of late Viscount Eichi Shibusawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; joined Mitsubishi Firm, later present bank. Address: 66, Myogadani-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Akemine, Masao—D. Agr.; Prof. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.;

b. Jan. 1876, Nagoya; s. of Tadayoshi Yuasa, banker; adopted by Genan Akenine, priest. Career: grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. 1899; apptd. Instructor, Ehime Pref. Agr. Sch. 1901; same, Kumamoto Pref. Agr. Sch., 1903; Asst. Prof. Agr. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1907; Prof. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 1919; sent to Europe and America for study, 1919; returned home 1921. Address: Minami-Rokujo, Nishi 9-chome, Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Akita, Kiyoshi—M.P.; b. Aug. 1881, Tokushima-ken; s. of Eiji Akita. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.) and Nippon Horitsu Gakko; passed Judicial Service Exam.; entered judicial service; Judge, Kochi District Court; joined the bar, 1905; M.P. since 1912; Parl. Vice-Minister of Communications, and later of Home Affairs in Tanaka Cabinet, 1927; Speaker, House of Rep. 1932-34. Address: 5, Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Akita, Taidchi—Dir. Taiwan Development Co.; Aud. Tokyo Sulphuric Acid Co.; b. Nov. 1873, Tokyo; s. of late Tarobei Akita, merchant. Career: inherited family estate, 1921; visited Europe for inspection. Address: 14, Shin-ogawa-machi 1-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Kaneyuki—Consul at Harbin since Feb. 1931; b. Oct. 1894, Kagawa-ken; s. of late Tokutaro Akiyama, businessman. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; apptd. Judge Osaka Local Court 1922; transferred to Kobe Local Court July 1922. Address: 28, Daichoku-gai, Harbin.

Akiyama, Shohachi—Vice-Pres. Nihon Locomotive & Car Mfg. Co.; b. Nov. 1877, Hiroshima-ken; s. of Junichi Akiyama, official. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; joined Nihon Ry. Co. when the railway was nationalized, 1906, apptd. Official, Ry. Dept.; sent abroad for study, 1907-10; on return home apptd. Head. Of and Oniya Factories; Chief, Vehicles Section; Dir. Tech. Work Bureau III 1924. Address: 31, Maruya-machi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya.

Akiyama, Takasaburo—Lawyer; b. 1873, Yamanashi-ken; s. of Kisaburo Akiyama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; Public Prosecutor, Tokyo District Court; same, Tokyo Local Court; Judge, same; went to Europe & America, 1923-24; Judge, Supreme Court; Councillor, Justice Dept. Address: 7, Surugadai Suzuki-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Takesaburo—Chairman, Nippon Elec. Co.; Sr. Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Elec. Wire & Cable Works Ltd.; b. 1873, Yamagata-ken; s. of Hidenosuke Akiyama. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; Dir. Sumitomo G. K. till 1926. Address: 33, Kaimel-cho 2-chome, Amagasaki City.

Akiyama, Yasuke—b. June 1868, Nagano-ken; s. of Tamezo Akiyama, farmer. Career: grad. Law Dept. Chuo Univ.; Public Prosecutor at Onomichi, Shimonosaki, Kure, Uwajima, and Aizu-Wakamatsu District Courts, and Hiroshima and Matsue Local Courts; same, Supreme Court, 1924; resigned and called to the bar in Nagano City, 1925; removed to present address, 1929; retired, 1934. Address: 2730, Kichijoji, Tokyo-shiga.

Akizuki, Tanehide—Viscount; Mem. House of Peers; Parl. Councillor of Justice; since 1936; b. Mar. 1880, Tokyo; s. of late Taneaki Akizuki, Peer. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1909; entered Justice Dept.;

Dir. Marine Products Export Co.; elected Peer 3 times since 1913. Address: 18, Nanpeidai, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Akutagawa, Makoto—M.D.; Medical Director, Dept. of Justice since 1930; b. Mar. 1890, Nagano-ken; s. of Tadakura Akutagawa. Career: grad. Kanazawa Medical Coll.; P.-G. Course, Bacteriological & Hygienical Laboratory, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Asst. Medico-chemical & Pathological Laboratories, Kanazawa Medical Coll.; Medical Officer, Sugamo Penitentiary, Tokyo; Japan's Delegate to Int'l. Prison Commission, 1925; went to Europe and America to study hygienical conditions; Pres. Prison Hygienical Assn. Address: 586, Kandama, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Amagi, Tokuji—Councillor, Emb., Brazil since Jan. 1936; b. Mar. 1893, Aomori-ken; s. of Masahiro Amagi, Official. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; diplomatic service since 1917 at Washington, Madrid, Brussels, Bern; 1st Sec. Emb. at Moscow; Chief, 1st Sec. Information Bureau, Foreign Office; Sec. Chief, Research Bureau, 1934; Consul-Gen., Alexandria; 1st Sec. Leg. Egypt. Address: Japanese Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Amasaki, Yoshio—Lawyer; Mng.-Dir. Showa Cotton Co.; Dir. Manshu Pulp Mfg. Co.; b. Oct. 1897, Kyoto-fu. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; joined Daiwa Bank; Dir. Showa Cotton Co. Address: 45, Dotonri 2-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Amou, Eiji—Dir. Information Bureau, Foreign Office, Tokyo since May 1933; b. Aug. 1887, Tokushima-ken; s. of Kuneya Amou, merchant. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; P.-G. Course of Tokyo Univ. of Com., 1912; Elève-Consul at Antung, Sydney, 1912-16; Attache, 1918; Secr. Embassy, London, 1918; attached to Delegation to Versailles Conf. at Paris, 1919; sent to Berlin as Commr. to execute Treaty of Versailles, 1920; Secy. Legation, Berne, 1920; Secy. Foreign Office, Tokyo, 1921; attached to Delegation to Washington Conf. 1921; Shantung Settlement Conf. and Conf. for Abolition of Postal Agencies in China, 1922; Consul-General at Canton, 1923; same at Harbin, 1925; 1st Secy. Leg. Peking, 1927; Counsellor, Emb., Moscow, 1929. Address: 60 Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Amemiya, Ikuo—Dr. Agr.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Nov. 1889, Yamanashi-ken; s. of Kagemichi Amemiya. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied at Cambridge and Edinburgh Univ. Address: 97, Komaba-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Amami, Korechika—Major-Gen.; Dir. Soldiers Affairs Bureau, War Office since 1936; b. 1887, Oita-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1907; Mil. Staff Coll.; Staff, Gen. Staff Office, Comdr. 2nd Imp. Guards Inf. Bk.; Dir. Mil. Preparatory Sch. 1934-36. Address: c/o War Office, Tokyo.

Ando, Eizo—Permanent Mem. Kyoto Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Acting Partner, Ando Shoten; b. Nov. 1876, Shiga-ken; s. of Yasutaro Kugi; later adopted by late Eizo Ando. Career: inherited family estate, 1907. Address: Bukkoji-Agaru, Karasumaru, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.

Ando, Ichiro—Commissioner of Shanhaikwan Customs, Manchoukuo since May 1935; b. June 1884; s. of late Mitsuo Ando, bank director; m. Tomiko. Career: grad.

Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; served Customs at Yokohama and Hakodate; Tsingtao Customs, Sept. 1913; started customs service in Manchoukuo, June 1932; Commissioner of Chengdeh Customs, June 1933. Address: c/o Shanhaikwan Customs, Shanhaikwan, Manchoukuo.

Ando, Kihel—Principal, Nanman Middle School at Mukden since Apr. 1930; b. 1883, Kumamoto; s. of Motohiko Ando, educator; m. Chizu Matsuoka, 1910. Career: grad. Japanese & Chinese Classics Course, Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. 1905; taught at several middle grade schools at Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Kanagawa and Kyoto, 1907-19; came to Manchoukuo, 1917. Address: 12, Aoi-cho, Mukden.

Ando, Masuzumi—M.P.; Chief Director, Selyukai; b. Sept. 1876, Tokyo; s. of Takeju Ando. Career: grad. Toyo Univ.; further studied at Waseda Univ. and Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Languages; joined Editorial Staff, Tokyo & Osaka Asahi Shimbun; elected M.P. 6 times since 1920; Parl. Councillor, Dept. of Educ., 1927; Parl. Vice-Minister of same, 1931; went to Europe, America and China for inspection. Address: 1834, Sugamo 7-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Anzaki, Masaharu—Dr. Litt.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Member, Imp. Academy; Dir. Society for Int'l Cultural Relations; b. July 1873, Kyoto; s. of Masanori Anzaki, retainer of Prince Katsura. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; apptd. Prof. of Japanese Lit. and Lof, Harvard Univ. 1913-15; Haskell Lecturer, Univ. of Chicago, 1915; Michlons Lecturer, Coll. de France, 1919; Earl Lecturer, Pacific School of Religion and Univ. of Calif. 1921; Prof. Religion Sc. and Dir., Library, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; till Mar. 1934; Member of Int'l Intellectual Cooperation Committee, Geneva, 1934; Author of books on religions. Address: 117, Hakusan Goten-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ansat, Kosaku—Dir. Hiroaki Higher Sch. since 1931; b. Aug. 1887, Sendai; s. of Shuzo Ansat. Career: grad. German Litt. Course, Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; apptd. Prof. 4th, 2nd and Hiroaki Higher Schools. Address: Ohno, Tomida, Hiroaki.

Antaki, E.—Senior Partner, E. Antaki & Son, G. K. Career: came to Japan 1897 and established business 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 Bank 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, junior partner of the firm. Address: Japan-Australia Bldg., 2 Kaigan-dori, Kobe.

Aoki, Kazuo—Vice-Pres. Manchurian Affairs Bureau since 1936; b. Nov. 1889, Nagano-ken; s. of Zenzo Aoki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; entered Finance Dept.; resided in England as Secy. 1917-21; Secy. Finance Bureau; Chief, Research Sec. of same, 1924; Secy. Finance Minister 1927; Chief, National Treasury Sec. Finance Bureau; Dir. Foreign Exchange Control Dept.; Dir. Finance Bureau 1934-36. Address: 1049, Yoyogi Oyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Kikuo—Mem. Board of Pres. Chamber, Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Chief Dir. Mitsubishi Econ. Research Bureau; Dir. Chemical & Physical Research Institute;

Adviser, Chem. & Physical Ind. Co.; b. Mar. 1867, Nara-ken; s. of Sakyo Aoki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1892; entered Mitsubishi firm; Chief, Nagasaki, Moji and Osaka Branches; Dir. Mitsubishi Bank; Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha 1920; retired from the Mitsubishi after 40 yrs. service, 1932. Address: 3169, Oi Kashima-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Minoru—Dir. Revenue Bureau, Manchoukuo Finance Office; b. Feb. 1901, Hokkaido; s. of Sankei Aoki; m. Aiko. Career: grad. Polit. Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1924; entered Finance Office; Chief, Tax Office of Wakayama, Nishi Kandabashi; Bank Inspector; resigned 1934; came to Manchoukuo 1935; apptd. Chief, State Property Sec., Councillor Research Sec. Address: 305, Sochikodo, Hsinking.

Aoki, Nobumitsu—Viscount; Mem. House of Peers; Mng.-Dir. of Kenkyukai in the Upper House; Dir. Tobu Ry. Co.; Auditor, Jinju Life Ins. Co., Musashi Central Elec. Ry. Co.; b. Sept. 1869, Tokyo. Career: studied at Peers' School; Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.). Address: 19, Kawata-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Kamataro—Vice-Pres., Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. Oct. 1874, Aichi-ken; s. of Yokichi Aoki. Address: 1, Tomizawa-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.

Aoki, Sachihiko—Dir. Civil Affairs Bureau, Manchoukuo Justice Dept. since 1934; b. 1895. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; Judge, Kobe Local Court, 1926; Consulate Staff, 5 yrs.; went to Europe & America for study 1931; Judge, Court of Appeal, 1932; Secr. Justice Dept. of Japan, 1934. Address: c/o Justice Dept., Hsinking.

Aoki, Seichi—M.P.; b. Apr. 1883, Gunma-ken; s. of Buhei Aoki. Career: grad. Theological Seminary; joined Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha; Osaka Shimpō; Mgr. Tokyo Branch of same; Mgr. Polit. Dept. Chuo Shimbun; returned to Diet 5 times since 1924; Parl. Vice-Communication Minister 1934-36. Address: 1028, Kashiwagi 5-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Shuzo—Mayor of Yokohama since 1935; Member, House of Peers; b. Aug. 1875, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Shutetsu Aoki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; joined Railway Dept.; Dir. Finance Bureau; Vice-Minister of Railways in Kato Cabinet, 1924; same in Hamaguchi Cabinet, 1929-31; Deputy-Mayor of Yokohama; sent to Europe and America. Address: 485, Arai-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Tokuzo—Editorial Writer, Hochi Shimbun-Sha; b. June 1885, Akita-ken; s. of Teiken Aoki, Mayor of Sapporo. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Secr. to Finance Minister, 1914-15; Chief, Ordinary Bank Section, Finance Dept., 1916; Financial Commr. residing in England and France, 1918-20; Gen. Secr. Japanese Delegation to Reparations Commission at Paris, 1920; Chief, National Debt. Section, Finance Dept. 1923-24; Dir. Revenue Supt. Office, 1927-28; Dir. Taxation Bureau, 1930. Address: 562, Sendagaya-machi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Aoyagi, Ichitaro—Pres. Kobe-Arima Electric Railway Co. since 1916; b. 1876, Yonezawa City; s. of late Shiro Aoyagi, lawyer. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; fought in Russo-Japanese War on board "Iwate." Address: Muro-machi, Naka-Choja-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Aoyama, Hidesaburo—D.E.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Mar. 1894, Fukui; s. of Masayuki Aoyama. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; apptd. Lecturer of same; Asst. Prof., 1919; went to Europe for study, 1928-30; on return home rec'd deg. and promoted to present post. Address: 928, Totsuka-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Arai, Kentaro—Vice-Pres. Privy Council since Mar. 1934; b. Aug. 1863, Niigata-ken; s. of Naokiyo Arai, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Minister of Agr. & Com. in Tomosaburo Kato Cabinet; Mem. House of Peers 1917-26. Address: 41, Otuka Naka-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Arai, Seichiro—Dir., Monopoly Bureau, Finance Dept. since 1935; Mem. Franco-Japanese Society; b. Sept. 1892, Tokyo; s. of Zengoro Arai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; entered Finance Dept.; attached to Financial Commr. London; Secr. Finance Dept. 1924; Chief Secr. to Finance Minister; Chief, National Loan Sec. Finance Bureau; Dir. Tokyo & Nagoya Revenue Supt. Offices; Dir. Bank Bureau, 1934-36. Address: 78, Onden 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Arai, Shizuo—Chief Secr. Manchoukuo Privy Council; Dir. Supervisory Bureau, Manchoukuo Supervisory Council; b. 1894, Takata City; s. of Kentaro Arai, Privy Councillor of Japan. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; served S. M. R. Co. 1919-32; Manchoukuo Govt. since 1932; Dir. Decorations Bureau 1931-35. Address: 3, Nishiki-cho 1-chome, Hsinking.

Arai, Takaji—Dir. Traffic & Operation Bureau, Ry. Dept. since Aug. 1934; b. May 1886, Saitama-ken; s. of Kei-ichiro Arai, M.P. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered Ry. Dept.; Councillor, Secr., Sec. Chief, Ry. Dept.; Dir., Board of Tourist Ind., Apr. 1920; Dir. Tokyo Region. Address: 1588, Arai-juku 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Arakawa, Bunroku—D.E.; Prof. Kyushu Imp. Univ. since 1911; b. Nov. 1878, Yokohama; s. of Shogo Arakawa, officer. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; apptd. Lecturer of same; Asst. Prof. 1901; sent to Europe and America for study of elec. engrg., 1907; returned 1910. Address: 73, Jiyonishi-machi, Fukuoka.

Araki, Masajiro—Dir. Bank of Taiwan; b. May 1881, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Masao Araki, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907. Address: 15, Nan-noon-cho 2-chome, Taihoku.

Araki, Sadao—Baron; General on the reserve list. (See 1936 issue.)

Araki, Torasaburo—M.D.; Pres. Peers' School since 1929; Mem. Imp. Academy; Emeritus Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. Oct. 1866, Gunma-ken; s. of late Yasuji Araki. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1887; studied Physiology at Strassburg Univ. Germany; on return home, apptd. Prof. 3rd Higher School 1895; rec'd deg. 1897; Prof. Medical Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1899; Dean and then Pres. of same. Address: 1057, Mejiro 1-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Argall, Charles B. K.—M.P.S. (Great Britain); Pharmacist & Analytical Chemist; b. Feb. 1882, Truro, Cornwall, England; s. of Frederick Argall; m. Nellie Grace Harrington. Career: arrived in Japan 1905; taught at

Kobe Higher Com. Sch. and Kobe Com. Sch. etc.; founded Hill Pharmacy 1910. Address: 36, Shimoyamate-dori 3-chome, Kobe.

Ariga, Nagabumi—Businessman; retired from the Mitsui as Adviser May 1936. (See 1936 issue.)

Arima, Hikokichi—Pres. Arima & Co.; b. Mar. 1875, Kagoshima; s. of Shinnosuke Arima. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1893; served Bank of Japan and Bank of Taiwan; founded present firm, 1902. Address: 8, Marunouchi 3-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Arima, Ryokitsu—Privy Councillor; Warden of Meiji Shrine; Retired Admiral; b. Nov. 1861, Wakayama-ken; s. of Motohako Arima. Career: grad. Naval Academy 1888; Staff, 1st Squadron; Captain, Iwate; Chief Staff, 2nd Sqn.; Pres. Naval Gunnery Sch.; Comdr.-in-chief, 3rd Sqn.; Chief, Naval Training Dept.; Privy Councillor 1931. Address: 18, Oyama-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Arima, Yoriyasu—Count; Mem. House of Peers; b. Dec. 1884, Tokyo; s. of late Raizan Arima. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; Prof. of same; M.P. 1924; Parl. Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry 1932-33. Address: 71, Sekine-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Arisaka, Shozo—D.E.; Ordnance Vice-Admiral (reserve); Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres. Teikoku Oxygen Co.; b. 1868, Tokyo; s. of Senkichi Arisaka, architect. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; stayed in France for study of ordnance mfg. for 3 years; on return home, Staff, Tokyo Naval Arsenal; Chief, Arms Mfg. Dept.; Chief, Ordnance Dept. Kure Naval Arsenal; served Sino-Japanese, Russo-Japanese and World Wars; visited Europe and America 4 times. Address: 84, Sangenjaya, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Arisawa, Urno—M.D.; Eye-specialist; b. Mar. 1881; s. of Mototatsu Arisawa. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Asst. Doctor, Eye-Clinic, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; for 6 years assistant to late Prof. Axenfeld, Eye-Clinic, Freiburg Univ. Germany; founded Arisawa Eye-Hospital, 1914; Prof. Eye Dept. Osaka Medical Coll. Address: Kita-koji 2-chome, Osaka.

Arishtima, Kensuke—Pres., Meiji Shoten, Meiji Milk Mfg. Co.; Vice-Pres. Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co.; Mng.-Dir. Meiji Confectionery Co., Sumatra Kogyo Co.; b. Aug. 1868, Kagoshima; s. of late Kenichiro Arishtima, M.D. Career: started life as Govt. official; apptd. Custom Commissioner, Taiwan Govt.-Gen.; resigned 1908; joined Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co. and several other firms. Address: 27, Higashi Shinano-machi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Arita, Hachiro—Minister of Foreign Affairs since Apr. 1936; b. Sept. 1884, Niigata-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; attended Paris Peace Conference and Washington Disarm. Conf.; Dir. Asia Bureau, Foreign Office; Minister to Austria; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs 1932-33; Ambassador to Belgium 1934-36; to China, Feb. 1936. Address: 8, Ura-kawumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo; 426, Shimo-Ochiai 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Ariyoshi, Akira—former Amb. to China. (See 1936 issue.)

Ariyoshi, Chulchi—Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. May 1873, Kyoto-fu; s. of late Sanshichi Ariyoshi, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; Councillor, Shimane-ken.

Hyogo-ken; Home Dept.; sent to Europe, 1907; Gov., Chiba-ken, 1908; Supt. General Affairs Board, Chosen, 1910; Gov. Miyazaki-ken, Kanagawa-ken, Hyogo-ken; Chief, Adm. Board, Chosen; Mayor of Yokohama, 1925. Address: 1050, Oyama, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Armenta, Gregorio—Consul General for Colombia; n. Colombian. Address: 32, Bluff, Yokohama.

Aruga, Mitsutoyo—Pres. Chosen Shokusan Ginko since 1919; Mem., House of Peers; b. May 1878, Nagano-ken; s. of Mitsuhiko Aruga. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.), 1894; Financial Inspector, Govt.-Gen. of Chosen; Secr., same; Chief, Home Affairs Dept. of same; Dir. of present bank 1918. Address: 49, Shokendo-machi, Keijo.

Asabuki, Tsunekichi—Company Director; b. June 1877, Oita-ken; s. of Elji Asabuki. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1896; studied economics at London Univ.; joined Bank of Japan, 1898; then joined Mitsui Firm, 1905; resigned, 1908; founded Chiyoda-gumi, Ltd. Address: 57, Shimotakanawa, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Asada, Kotaro—M.D.; b. Nov. 1888, Kagawa-ken; s. of Yutaka Asada, doctor. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; served Obstetrics & Gynecology Dept., same; Head Obstetrics & Gynecology Dept., Ehime Branch Hospital, Japan Red Cross Soc. since 1920. Address: 27, Yanai-cho, Matsuyama, Ehime-ken.

Asahi, Isoshi—Vice-Consul at Calcutta; b. July 1896, Ibaraki-ken; s. of Akiyu Asahi, poet. Career: joined consular service in 1918 and served at Bombay, San Francisco, Shanghai and London. Address: c/o Japanese Consulate, Calcutta, India.

Asahina, Yasuhiko—Dr. of Pharmacology; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1918; Mem. Imp. Academy since 1930; b. 1883, Tokyo; s. of of Washio Asahina; m. Koto. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; studied in Switzerland, 1909; rec'd deg. 1910; Asst. Prof. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912. Address: 123, Totauka-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Asai, Yoshiteru—Average Adjuster, Hon. Consul for Uruguay; b. Oct. 1875, Nagoya; s. of Yoshiharu Asai, Gov't official. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com.; apptd. Mgr. at Chemulpo, Hongkong and Bombay Branches, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 1902-10; Mng.-Dir. Osaka Marine & Fire Ins. Co. 1910-24; same, Settsu Marine Ins. Co. 1919-24; established in 1925 jointly with Mr. Ichikawa, Average Adjusting Office in Kobe. Address: 156, Sai-shoyama-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Asakawa, Masago—Mng.-Dir. Ishikawajima Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co. since 1933; b. Nov. 1883, Nagano-ken; s. of Tamanosuke Asakawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; joined Daiichi Ginko; Mgr. Keijo Branch, same. Club: Industry Club of Japan. Address: 33, Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Asakura, Fumio—Sculptor; Professor at Tokyo Sch. of Fine Arts; b. May 1883, Oita-ken; s. of Yoza Watanabe; later adopted by Tanehiko Asakura. Career: grad. Sculpture Dept. Tokyo Fine Arts Sch. 1912; went to Borneo Islands 1911. Address: 20, Tennoji-machi, Yanaka, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

Asami, Yoshichi—D. Agr.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1932; b. Mar. 1894, Gifu-ken. Career: grad. Agr. Coll.

- Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; rec'd deg. 1923; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923. Address: 906, Shakujii Tateno-machi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Asano, Hachiro**—Company Director; b. Aug. 1891, Tokyo; s. of late Soichi Asano, businessman. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. of Keio Univ.; joined Asano Shipbuilding Co. 1917; Dir. of same, 1919; went abroad to inspect shipbuilding industry, 1923; Mng.-Dir. Kanto Hydro-Elec. Power Co. 1925; again visited America, 1926-27; completed Saku Hydro-Elec. Power Station, 1928. Address: 1, Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Asano, Jinshichi**—Permanent Mem., Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Wholesale Dealer in Dry Goods and Cotton Cloth; b. Feb. 1883, Nagoya; s. of late Jinshichi Asano. Career: served in Russo-Japanese War; Pres., Ishihara Dyeing Ind. Co.; Auditor, Taisho Industrial Co.; Momiya, Ltd. Address: 11, Teppo-cho 2-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
- Asano, Mitzo**—Dr. of Pharm.; Dir. Kanazawa Pharm. Coll. since 1931; b. Sept. 1894, Chiba-ken. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Prof. Kanazawa Pharm. Coll. 1925; rec'd deg. 1926; sent to Germany for study 1927-29. Address: 3, Yamazaki-cho, Kanazawa.
- Asano, Ryozo**—Pres., Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Toyo Marine Transportation Co., Toyo Shoji Kaisha, Toyo Security Co., Daido Cement Co., Asano Stone Industry Co.; Vice-Pres., Tsurumi Harbor Ry. Co., Asano Portland Cement Co.; Mng.-Dir. Nihon Cement Co., Dir., Asano Dockyard Co., Kanto Transportation Co., Kanto Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Keihin Canal Co., Fuji Industrial Co., Asano Kokura Steel Works, Iwaki Colliery, Taiwan Real Estate & Building Co., Asano Bussan Co., Chiyoda Oil Co.; b. Aug. 1889, Tokyo; s. of late Soichiro Asano, one of financial magnates in Japan. Career: completed Kaisai Middle School, Tokyo, 1907; grad. Harvard Univ. 1912; attended Int'l Labour Conf. as Capitalist Delegate, 1934; visited Siam as Vice-Chairman, Japanese Economic Mission to Siam, 1936. Address: 10, Mita Tsunamachi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Asano, Soichiro**—Businessman; b. July 1884; s. of late Soichiro Asano, one of financial magnates in Japan. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; often visited Europe and America; succeeded to his father's estate 1931. Address: 16, Tamachi 5-chome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Ashida, Hitoshi**—D.L.; M.P.; Pres. & Editor, The Japan Times; Prof. Keio Univ.; b. 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. Delegate to Econ. & Fin. Conf. at Geneva, 1922; 2nd Section Chief, Information Bureau, Foreign Office, 1923; 1st Emb. Sec., Embassy, Constantinople, 1925; Councillor, same, 1929; transferred to Belgium, 1930; retired, 1932; returned to Diet; joined Japan Times, Jan. 1933. Address: 28, Naka-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Aso, Hisashi**—Lawyer; Chief Sec. Shakai Taishuto Party since 1932; b. May 1891, Oita-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; joined Editorial Staff, Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun; became Dir. Federation of Japan Miners' Assns. which he organized; Central Executive Committee, Nippon Rodo Nominto 1926; Pres. Nippon Taishuto, 1930; Chief Sec. Zenkoku Rono Tai-
- shuto. Address: 224, Komagome Hayashi-cho, Hongoku, Tokyo.
- Aso, Shozo**—Former Pres. Japan Women's Coll.; b. Jan. 1864, Oita-ken. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ. 1887; studied Philosophy at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Teacher, Hokuetsu Igakkan, Niigata Girls' School, Baike Girls' School, Doshisha Futsu Gakko, Shin-Gakko; founded Japan Women's Coll. 1894; Pres. of same, 1919-21; went to Europe and America to study women's education; was long connected with Imp. Educ. Assn., Secondary Educ. Society, League of Nations Assn., Int'l Educ. Assn., Romaji Promotion Society, and several other educational, scientific and social assns. Address: 225, Nishiochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Ataka, Yakichi**—Pres., Ataka Shokai; Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Adviser, Trade Bureau, Dept. of Com. & Ind. since Jan. 1936; b. Apr. 1873, Ishikawa-ken; bro. of Matakichi Ataka. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1895; entered business; established present firm, 1904; Vice-Pres. Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: Miyamorido, Sumiyoshi-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
- Atoda, Reizo**—Dir. & Prof. 2nd Higher Sch.; b. Aug. 1878, Miyagi-ken; s. of Yoshishio Atoda, village headman; m. Tama Shikawa. Career: grad. Literature Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; with present sch. since 1910. Address: 2 of 12 Gaiki-cho, Sendai.
- Atsuki, Katsumoto**—D.E.; Pres. Kogyo Kagaku-kai; Prof. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1926; b. Mar. 1857, Tokyo; s. of Totsuhei Atsuki. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; rec'd deg. 1919. Address: 21, Maruyama-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Atsumi, Ikuro**—Hon. Consul for Argentine at Tokyo; Pres. Kaikai Kogyo K. K.; Dir. Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. Feb. 1881, Kobe; s. of Toru Atsumi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1902; joined O. S. K. and served at its Kobe, Meiji, Shanghai, Bombay, Yokohama and Tokyo branches; sent to Brazil as Mem. Japanese Economic Mission to Brazil, 1925. Address: 80, Shin-machi 1-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.
- Aune, R. Birch**—Representative for A/S Borregaard, Sarosborg, Norway; b. Norwegian; b. Apr. 1902, Oslo, Norway. Address: 1/178, Shiroya, Akashi-gun, Hyogo-ken.
- Auriti, Giacinto**—Diplomatist; Italian Ambassador to Tokyo since 1933; b. June 1883, Rome; s. of Francesco Auriti, magistrate. Career: grad. Rome Univ.; entered diplomatic service; sent to Berne, Madrid, Bukharest and Vienna; Minister to Austria. Address: Italian Embassy, Tokyo.
- Austin, Reginald McPherson**—H. B. M. Consul at Dairen; b. Oct. 1887, London. Career: British Consular service in Japan since 1908. Address: British Consulate, Dairen.
- Axling, William**—B.A.; D.D.; Religious and Social Welfare Worker; b. Aug. 1873, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.; s. of N. E. Axling, pastor; m. Lucinda W. Burrows. Career: founder of Tokyo Misaki Kaikan, religious, educ. & social welfare institution; one of organizers of National Christian Council in Japan and Secretary of it since its organization; travelled widely in America

- before Washington Conf. on disarmament, also at time of Exclusion Emigration Bill agitation and of Manchurian Incident speaking as an interpreter of Japan. Address: 5 of 2 Shirakawa-cho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Azimi, Bagher**—Iranian Minister to Japan; married. Address: 55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Azuma, Suehiko**—Prof. Nihon Univ.; Lecturer, Agri. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1928; b. Jan. 1886, Nara-ken; s. of Takeshi Azuma, M.P. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Asst. of same 1917; Prof. Military Intendants' School 1917; Prof. Law & Litt. Coll. Kyushu Imp. Univ. 1924. Address: 28, Shiroyama-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.
- Azuma, Takeshi**—M.P.; Leader of Seiyukai; b. Apr. 1869, Nara-ken; s. of Yoshitsugu Azuma. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.), 1890; migrated into Hokkaido with his fellow villagers to engage in colonization work; founded Hokkai Jiji and Hokkai Times; elected Representative 10 times, Parl. Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry in Tanaka Cabinet 1927. Address: 273, Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- (B)
- Baba, Eichi**—D.L.; Finance Minister since Mar. 1936; b. Oct. 1877, Tokyo; s. of Tokimitsu Yamamoto; later adopted by late Kane Baba. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; Secr. Revenue Supt. Bureau; Customs Inspector; Councillor, Legislation Bureau; Judge, Court of Adm. Litigation; Dir. Legislation Bureau; nominated Peer; Pres. Nippon Kangyo Ginko. Address: 23, Nihonenoki 2-chome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Baba, Katsuya (Kocho)**—Writer; b. Nov. 1870, Kochi-ken; s. of Raihachi Baba. Career: grad. Meiji Gakuin, 1893; Teacher, Hikone Middle Sch. and Urawa Middle Sch.; Lecturer, Keio Univ.; introduced European Literatures into Japan. Address: 2, Mita Toyooka-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Baba, Tsunego**—Author; Political Critic; Adviser, Shakai Taishuto; b. July 1875, Okayama-ken; s. of Kamesaburo Baba. Career: studied at 2nd Higher Sch.; Doshisha Univ.; Polit. Dept. Waseda Univ.; Editorial Staff, Japan Times for 10 years; same, Oriental Review in New York; on return home joined Kokumin Shimbun; went to Paris Peace Conf. as Corr.; participated in organizing proletarian parties. Address: 10, Minamitera-machi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Ban, Kaoru**—Mng.-Dir. Tokyo Stock Exchange since 1936; b. Nov. 1895, Aichi-ken; s. of Keitaro Ban. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; entered Com. & Ind. Dept.; Commr. Patents Bureau; Chief Mining Adm. Sec. Osaka Mining Supt. Bureau; Commr. Com. & Ind. Dept.; Chief, Exchange Sec. Com. Bureau; Ind. Adm. Sec., Ind. Bureau; Statistics Sec.; despatched to Europe and America, 1935. Address: 21, Shotomachi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Barth, Johannes**—Merchant; b. 1891, Bremen, Germany. Career: came to Japan, 1914; established own business 1921; at present, agent in Japan for several European industrial firms; wrote many essays in the Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft fuer Natur und Voelkerkunde Ostasiens, of which he is Vice-President; Secretary of German Chamber of Com. in Japan; Mem. of Asiatic Soc. of Japan. Business Office: Takiyama Bldg., Nishi-Ginza 6-chome, Tokyo. Private Address: 3 Kami-Ogikubo 1-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.
- Bassompierre, Albert Marie Leon Adolphe de**—Baron; Belgian Ambassador to Japan; b. Aug. 1873, Brussels; s. of Ernat de Bassompierre, Commr. General, Belgian Army. Career: Dr. Juris, Louvain Univ. 1896; later entered diplomatic service. Address: Belgian Embassy, 13, Shimonban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Baty, Thomas**—D.C.L.; LL. D.; Legal Adviser; Japanese Foreign Office; b. Feb. 1869, Cumberland, Great Britain; n. British; s. of William-Thomas Baty. Career: grad. Queens' Coll. Oxford; Trin. Coll. Cambridge; English Bar (Inner Temple), 1898; Fellow, Univ. Coll. Oxford 1895-1902; Whewell Scholar, Univ. of Cambridge 1893; Hon. Secr.-Gen. Int'l Law Assn. 1905-1916; organized conferences at Christiania, Berlin, Portland (Me.), Budapest, London, Paris and Madrid; Associate, Institut de Droit Int'l and Academie Diplomatique; former Examiner, Oxford, Liverpool, Manchester, London and Hongkong Univs. Publications: "Int'l Law," "Canons of Int'l Law," "Polarized Law," "Vicarious Liability," etc. Address: 9, Urakamigaseki, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Beck, Walter**—Pharm. Chemist; b. Nov. 1890, Dueseldorf, Germany; s. of Prof. Dr. med. Gerhard Beck. Career: grad. Koenigl. Gymnasium Dueseldorf; Univ. Braunschweig & Strassburg; studied at Hamburg Kolonial-Institut; entered Kunst & Albers 1913 and later despatched to Vladivostok and served as Sub-Manager; after World War became Advisor to Asahi Kogyo K. K.; established Walter Beck Shokai in Tokyo 1920. Address: Makino Bldg., Gotokubashi 3-chome, Nishinashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Bennett, Walter George**—British Consular Agent; b. July 1867, London; n. British; s. of Edmund Hellyer Bennett. Career: grad. Aske's Hatcham Sch., Surrey, England; arrived at Nagasaki from London in 1887 and joined Holme, Binger & Co. as Shipping Clerk; established Holme, Binger & Co. at Jinsen, Oct. 1896 and remained as Mgr. until 1904; established Bennett & Co., same year. Address: British Consulate, Jinsen, Chosen.
- Benschoten, Arnold van**—B.S.; American Vice-Consul at Dairen since 1931; b. May 1905, Providence R.I., U.S.A.; s. of G. W. Van Benschoten, Doctor. Career: grad. Dartmouth Coll. 1928; Harvard Univ. 1928-29; Vice-Consul, Halifax, Canada 1930; studied at Foreign Service Officers' Training Sch., Washington 1931. Address: American Consulate, Dairen.
- Berlas, N. H.**—B.A. (Allahabad Univ.), B.T. (Allahabad Univ.), Lecturer Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Languages; b. June 1890, Delhi, India; s. of M. T. Berlas, educator; m. A. J. Berlas. Career: taught at several High Schools in India for 20 yrs.; was Dir. of 9 of them; lectured Hindustani in Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Lang. 4 yrs.; in a student of Islam and of Japanese culture; contributor to Indian periodicals on the subjects about Japan to enlighten people of his native land. Address: 790, Togoshi-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.
- Berrick, Bertram R.**—Hon. Consul for Finland; b. July 1878, London; s. of Lester Berrick, merchant; m. Gertrude Mendelson. Career: educated Townley Castle Sch. and continent; came to Japan Nov. 1898; joined

Berriek Bros. Yokohama. Address: 199, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Berry, Arthur D.—D.D.; Missionary; b. Mexico, New York; U. S. A. Address: Aoyama Gakuin, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Betsumiya, Hideo—Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept. Antung Prov. since 1934; b. Nov. 1887, Ehime-ken; s. of Ranzo Betsumiya. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; Police Chief, Yamagata-ken, Fukushima-ken, Wakayama-ken, Hokkaido & Aichi-ken, Fukushima-ken, Wakayama-ken, Hokkaido & Aichi-ken; Chief, Home Dept. Mie-ken & Kumamoto-ken. Address: c/o Antung Prov. Office, Antung, Manchoukuo.

Bischoff, Ernst—Dr. phil.; German Consul at Dairen since 1935; b. July 1850, Muenchen. Career: Counsellor of Legation at German Embassy Tokyo, 1925-26; Consul at Kobe 1926-34. Address: c/o German Consulate, Dairen.

Bochia, A. M. M.—Mgr. Eastern Export Co. at Kobe; b. 1913, Rangoon, Burma. Address: 11, Isogami-dori 7-chome, Kobe.

Boku Ei-ko—Marquis (cr. 1910); Mem. House of Peers; Adviser, Board of Councillors, Chosen Govt.-Gen.; Pres. Keijo Spinning Co.; Dir. Chosen Land Improvement Co.; b. June 1861, Bannan, Sulgen District, Keiki-do. Career: held important positions in political circles in Chosen since 1892; nominated Peer, 1925. Address: 81, Suljin-do, Keijo.

Boku Ei-tetsu—Mem. Board of Councillors, Chosen Govt.; Pres. Chosen Com. Bank; Special Mem. Keijo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. Feb. 1879, Zenshu; s. of Boku Ki-jun. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1903; Gov. Kogendo and Kita-Kankyodo; Inspector, Oriental Development Co.; Pres. Sannan Bank 1927; Vice-Pres. of present bank 1928; Pres. 1931. Address: 144, Shokakudo, Keijo.

Boku Shun-kin—Pres. Soai-kai; Mng.-Dir. Nissen Enterprises Co.; Prop. Nissen Kaikan; b. Apr. 1891, Keisho Nando, Chosen. Career: grad. Mitsuyo Kanbun Shojuku (Chinese Classics Sch.); Nichigo Gakko (Japanese Language 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 1932. Address: 1, Umayabashi, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.

Bopp, Raul—Brazilian Consul at Yokohama; b. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 1898. Career: grad. Law Coll. Univ. of Rio-de-Janeiro. Address: 1,500, Armitoku 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Omori 1125.

Bose, Rash Behari—Journalist; Lecturer; Corr. of Indian Papers; Editor of "New Asia," a monthly paper standing for complete independence of Asia; b. Mar. 1856, Bengal, India; n. Indian; Naturalized as Japanese citizen, 1923; s. of Benode Behari Bose, official. Career: grad. Duplex Coll., French Chandernagore; Morton Inst., Calcutta, India; worked as Chief Clerk, Forest Research Institute, Indian Govt.; joined Indian Independence Agitation and led revolutionary movement in India, 1910-15; was charged by the Indian Government with sedition, conspiracy to wage war against the British King, etc., 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 Yodobashi, Tokyo; published the following books (in Japanese): Prospect of Revolutionary Asia, pages 325; Indian Tales of Wits, pages 340; India in Revolution, pages 428; India in Bondage, pages 234; and Indian Folk Tales, pages 272. Address: 79, Onden 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Bowles, Gilbert—M.A.; LL.D.; Missionary; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Friends Girls' Sch.; Sch. of Japanese Language and Culture; b. Oct. 1869, Stuart, Iowa; U.S.A.; s. of Ephraim Bowles; m. Minnie M. Pickert. Career: grad. Penn. Coll., Student Univ. of Chicago; grad. New York Sch. of Social Works; apptd. Teacher in Kansas Public Sch.; same, Indian Sch., Tunesassa, New York; same in Penn. Coll., Oskaloosa, Iowa; located in Tokyo since Feb. 1901. Address: 14, Mita Daimachi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Briceno, Julio E.—Consul-Gen. for Panama at Yokohama & Tokyo since 1931; b. Feb. 1909, Panama City; s. of Alejandro Briceno, diplomat. Career: Corr., "Panama-America," "Diario de Panama," "Grafico" and "Accion Comunal," 1928-31; served Immigration Dept. Panama Foreign Office, 1930. Address: Panama Consulate, 60-2, Yamate, Yokohama.

Brumbaugh, Thoburn Taylor—Methodist Missionary; b. Aug. 1896, Agosta, Ohio, s. of Rev. E. G. Brumbaugh, Methodist Minister. Career: grad. Oberlin Business Coll. Ohio, 1914; Army service, U. S. A. and in France 1917-19; Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware 1920 (B.A.), School of Theology, Boston Univ. 1924 (S.T.B.); Union Theol. Seminary, New York City 1930 (S.T.M.); Methodist Student Pastor, Harvard Univ., 1923-24, Asst. Pastor, Grace Methodist Church, Dayton, Ohio 1922-23; Missionary in Japan since 1924. Publications: "Religious Values in Japanese Culture." Address: 65, Miyashita-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Bruener, Glen Willard—B.S. (Colo. Agr. Col.); M.A. (Northwestern Univ.); American Vice Consul at Nagasaki since 1931; b. Aug. 1897, Red Cloud, Nebr., U.S.A.; s. of Chas. E. Bruener. Career: U. S. Reclamation Service, 1917; U. S. Army 1917-19; Teacher of Science, Eaton High Sch., Colorado 1919-20; educational work in Japan 1920-31; appointed clerk, American Consulate, Nagasaki 1931. Address: American Consulate, Nagasaki.

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. of Dr. William C. Buchanan, missionary for 44 years in Japan; m. Katharine Baetjer. Career: taught in Hagii Middle School, Yamaguchi-ken, 1914-16; Yamaguchi Middle Sch. and Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch. 1917; Kwansai Gakuin 1918; went to U. S. to join Army as volunteer; returned to Japan as ordained missionary, 1921; joined Asiatic Society of Japan and became life-member; published "Inari: Its Origin, Development and Nature," 1935. Address: Ichijo-dori, Muromachi-Nishi, Kyoto.

Buncombe, William Pengelley—B.A. (Cambridge Univ. England); Missionary; b. June 1856, Taunton, Somerset.

England; s. of William Buncombe, lawyer. Career: ordained in English Church, 1883; Curate in Kingston-in-Thames and St. Paul's churches for 5 years; came to Japan as Missionary, 1888. Address: 487, Asagaya 3-chome, Sugiyama-ku, Tokyo.

Butler, Paul Dalrymple—H.B.M. Consul-Gen. Mukden; b. Mar. 1886, Herriard, Hants, England; s. of Rev. G. H. Butler. Career: Entered British Consular service 1908, served at Tokyo, Seoul, Tansui, Osaka, Manila, Yokohama. Address: British Consulate-Gen., Mukden.

(C)

Canali, Lionel—Hon. Consul for Japan at Genoa; b. Mar. 1890, Genoa; s. of late Edward Canali. Address: Via Lomellino, S. Genoa, Italy.

Casal, Hugo Alphonse—Cotton Controller & Surveyor; b. Aug. 1888, Florence; s. of Andrea Casal, engr. Career: in Japan from 1912 connected with cotton firms until 1921 when became partner F. S. Morse, of which now proprietor; Hon. Sec. & Treas. of Int'l. Committee, also Dir. of Int'l Hospital, Kobe. Address: Shioya, near Kobe.

Catto, Alexander Ross—Cable Corr. & Ins. Agent since 1928; b. Oct. 1867, London; s. of 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 1896; returned to Japan, 1902; joined J. Russell Kennedy, 1927. Address: 13, Reinanaka, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Chamberlin, William Henry—A. B. (Haverford Coll.); Writer & Journalist; b. Feb. 1897, Brooklyn, New York; s. of Ernest V. Chamberlin; m. Sophie Trosten. Career: grad. William Penn Charter Sch. Pa. 1913; Haverford Coll. Penn. 1917; connected with Philadelphia Press, Phila. Public Ledger, New York Tribune, 1917-22; Staff Far Eastern Corr. of same in Tokyo since Feb. 1935; Corr. of Christian Science Monitor at Moscow, 1922-34; Author of "Soviet Russia" (1930), "The Soviet Planned Economic Order" (1931), "Russian's Iron Age" (1934), "The Russian Revolution" (1935), etc. Address: 258, Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Chang Ching-kui—General; Manchoukuo Prime Minister since 1935; b. 1871, Taitan-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, Fengtien; apptd. Major-Gen., 1916; Mil. Gov. of Chahar District and Comdr. 16th Div. 1920-22; Dir.-Gen. National Highway Preparation Bureau 1924; War Minister in Ku Wei-chun Cabinet, 1927; Minister of Industry in Fan-Fu Cabinet; Gov.-Gen. Tung Sheng Special District; Pres. Supreme War Council, National 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 Minister. Address: Premier's Residence, Hsinking.

Chang Hal-peng—General; Chief, Aide-de-Camp to Manchoukuo Emperor; Manchoukuo Privy Councillor, b. 1867 in Kaiping-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: apptd. Comdr. 55th Brigade of 28th Division; Comdr. 4th North-East Cavalry Division and Tutelary Envoy in Taoliao, 1927. Address: Hsinking.

Chang I-san—Lt.-Gen.; Chief Staff & Chief, Mil. Communications Dept., Manchoukuo Defence Dept.; b. July

1893, Changchun-hsien, Kirin Prov.; s. of Chang Chen-kiang, General. Career: grad. Paoting Mil. Academy; Staff, Heilungkiang Mil. Office and Instructor, Mil. Academy, 1921; Aide-de-Camp, Cavalry 14th Brig. 1924; Chief Staff, Cav. 17th Div. 1926; Comdr. 2nd Brig. Heilungkiang 1929; Bandit Suppression Comdr. Fengtien Prov. 1930; Dir. Mil. Supply Bureau, Defence Dept. 1932-35. Address: 15, Chung Chih Lu, Hsinking.

Chang Lien-wen—Dir. Rites and Religious Bureau, Manchoukuo Educ. Dept. since 1935; b. 1894, Chinchow, Kwantung Prov. Career: grad. Police Training Institute, Liaoyang; Staff, Finance Dept. Fengtien Prov.; Chief, 1st Sec. Fengtien Prov. Stamp Revenue Office; Dir. Mukden Revenue Supt. Bureau; Magistrate, Hailung-hsien, Fengtien Prov.; Chief, Chuangho Salt Fields, Fengtien; Councillor, Fengtien Prov.; Chief, Personnel Sec. of same, 1932-35. Address: c/o Educ. Dept., Hsinking.

Chang Ming-tsun—Dir. Public Health Bureau, Manchoukuo Civil Dept. since 1932; b. 1891, Shengyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Fengtien English Medical Coll.; Surgeon, Heilungkiang, Kirin & Fengtien Provs.; Pres. Kirin Prov. Hospital. Address: Civil Affairs Dept., Hsinking.

Chang Shu-han—Dir. Civil Affairs Bureau, Kirin Prov. Office; b. 1891, Itung-hsien, Kirin Prov. Career: grad. Pei-yang Univ. Tientsin; Magistrate, Changchun-hsien; Chief, Yenki Muni. Adm. Planning Office; Yenki Marine Custom Supt.; Adviser, Gov.'s Office, Kirin Prov.; Chief, Educ. Dept. of Kirin Prov. 1934-36. Address: c/o Kirin Prov. Office, Kirin, Manchoukuo.

Chang Tso-hsiang—Ex-Comdr. of Army; b. 1882, I-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: studied at Mukden Mil. Coll.; Chief Staff, High Inspecting Commr. Three Eastern Prov. 1919; Gov. Kirin Prov. 1924-25; Adviser to Chang Hsueh-lang after death of Chang Tso-lin; went away to Peiping at time of Manchurian Incident, 1931; Comdr.-in-Chief, North Eastern Frontier Defence Army when Chang Hsueh-lang established the Chinchow Govt. 1931; Mem. Mil. Committee, National Govt. 1932; was surrendered and submitted to Manchoukuo Govt. 1934. Address: Mukden.

Chang Yen-ching—Manchoukuo Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mem. Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Economic Commission; Chief Dir. Manchoukuo Boy-Schools; b. Feb. 1896, Hopei Prov. Career: grad. Peers' Sch. Tokyo; Magistrate, Fu-hsien, Fengtien Prov.; Dir. Adm. Bureau, Tientsin; Dir. Industry Bureau, Kirin Prov. 1931; Min. of Ind. 1932-35. Address: Foreign Office, Hsinking.

Chang Wen-chu—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr. 3rd District Garrison Army (Taitaihar) since 1932; b. 1900, Noho, Heilungkiang Prov. Career: grad. Paoting Mil. Academy; Chief, Inf. Garrison; Comdr. Cav. Reg.; Gen. Staff, Helho Tutelary Dept.; Comdr. Inf. 6th Div. of Heilungkiang, Address: 3rd Dist. Garrison Hdqrs., Taitaihar.

Chao Chen—Dir. Weights and Measures Bureau, Manchoukuo Ind. Dept. since 1935; b. 1885, Payen-hsien, Heilungkiang Prov. Career: grad. Higher Police Training Inst. Heilungkiang Prov. 1905; Magistrate, Wangching-hsien 1915; Chief, Police Dept. Peking-Mukden Ry. Bureau 1927; Acting Dir. Kirin-Changchun, Kirin-Tunhua, Saupingka-Taonan Ry. Bureaus; Dir. Fishing &

- Merchant Vessels Protection Bureau Fengtien Prov. Address: c/o Ind. Dept., Hsinking.
- Chao Kuo-jen**—Chief, Plague Prevention Sec. Public Health Bureau, Manchoukuo Civil Dept. since 1932; b. May 1900, Peiping; s. of Chao Shih-min, official. Career: Chief, Sanitary Inspection Office, Harbin 1929; Chief, Sanitary Sec., Mukden Muni. Office 1931; Chief, 2nd Sec. Sanitary Dept. & Public Health Sec. Mukden 1932. Address: c/o Civil Dept., Hsinking.
- Chao Liu-tang**—Prop. Lungtai Co. Harbin; b. 1880; Shantung Prov.; s. of Chao Mu-shan. Career: engaged in cotton fabrics business at Vladivostok 1894-1904; at Osaka 1904-11; trade at Harbin 1911-16; Chairman, Manchouli Chamber of Com. 1916-17; sale of motor-cars & cotton fabrics at Harbin since 1924. Address: 56, Shihherkal, Taoli, Harbin.
- Chao Peng-ti**—Manchoukuo Vice-Minister of Civil Affairs since 1934; b. 1878, Chinkiang-hsien, Kiangsu Prov. Career: Councillor, Mil. Gov.'s Office, Heilungkiang, 1918; Secr. Gov.'s Office, and Chief, Finance Dept., Fengtien Prov. 1931; Civil Affairs Chief, Fengtien Prov. 1932. Address: c/o Dept. of Civil Affairs, Hsinking.
- Chapman, Ernest Newell**—B.A. (Univ. of Calif. 1911); Missionary; b. Nov. 1888, Oakland, Calif. U. S. A.; s. of H. W. Chapman, minister; m. Katherine Arbury Chapman. Career: missionary work of Presbyterian Church in Japan since 1917. Address: Isada, Shingu, Wakayama-ken.
- Chapman, James Jeffries**—D.D.; Clergyman; b. July 1873, Fauquier County, Virginia, U. S. A.; s. of William Henry Chapman, govt. official; m. Ellen Ritchie Scott. Career: missionary of American Episcopal Church in Kyoto Diocese since 1899. Address: Karasumaru, Shimotachiu-uragaru, Kyoto.
- Cheng Hsiao-hsu**—Ex-Prime Minister of Manchoukuo; b. 1859, Foochow, China. Career: Consul at Kobe; resided in Lungchow as Kwangsi Frontier Defence Min.; apptd. Inspector-Gen. Kwantung & Anhui Prov. 1907; engaged in business at Shanghai; founded Const. Govt. Prep. Soc. to advocate Const. Govt.; Inspector, Construction of China Ry. & Lienshan Bay Harbor, under Gov.-Gen. Three Eastern Prov. 1909; Gov. Hunan Prov.; Dir. Shanghai Com. Press; Dir. Shanghai Savings Bank; attended present Manchou Emperor when he was in Tientsin; exerted in establishment of Manchoukuo; Prime Minister & Educ. Minister 1932-35; visited Japan as Special Envoy 1934. Address: Hsinking.
- Cheng Lin-kao**—School Inspector, Manchoukuo Education Dept.; b. May 1883, Suihua-hsien, Heilungkiang Prov.; s. of Cheng I-ling, businessman. Career: Pres. North East Univ. of Communications 1927; Govt. Committee, Heilungkiang Prov. 1930; Chief, Educ. Dept. same; Commr. Heilungkiang Prov. Office, and Chief, Educ. Dept. of same, 1932. Address: c/o Educ. Dept., Hsinking.
- Cheng Yu**—Dir., Capital Construction Bureau of Manchoukuo since 1935; b. 1889, Foochow, China; s. of Cheng Hsiao-hsu, Ex-Prime Minister. Career: studied at Seijo Sch. Tokyo 1905; grad. Liverpool Univ. 1911; Manager, Kinghua Publishing Co. Peking, 1919; Mgr. Tungchi Printing Office, Mukden, 1922; Mgr. South Branch, Chihsin Cement Co. Shanghai, 1927; Mgr.-Dir. Huafeng Enamel Co. Shanghai 1930; Secr. to Prime Minister 1932. Address: c/o Capital Construction Bureau, Hsinking.
- Chikushi, Kumashichi**—Vice-Pres. Manchoukuo Privy Council since 1934; Lieut.-Gen. (reserve); b. 1862, Kyushu; s. of late Genzo Chikushi. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1887; served in Sino-Japanese War; Staff, Gen. Staff Office; in Russo-Japanese War as Staff, Imp. Hdqrs.; went to Europe 1914 & 1918; listed on reserve, 1923; went to Manchoukuo; Privy Councillor, 1932. Address: c/o Privy Council, Hsinking.
- Chi Pin**—Dir. Revenue Supt. Bureau, Mukden since 1932; b. 1887, Shenyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. Tokyo; Magistrate, Changchun-hsien, Kirin Prov.; Adviser to Gov. Kirin Prov.; Chief, Yenki Muni. System Adm. Planning Office, Kirin. Address: c/o Revenue Supt. Bureau, Mukden.
- Chiang En-chi**—Dir. Gen. Monopoly Bureau, Manchoukuo Finance Dept. since 1933; b. 1899, Yushou-hsien, Kirin Prov. Career: grad. Polit. & Econ. Dept. Chaoyang Univ. Peiping; Magistrate, Mengkiang, Huatien and Yushouhsien, Kirin Prov. Address: Gen. Monopoly Bureau, Finance Dept., Hsinking.
- Chi-mo-te-se-mu-pel-lo**—Minister of Mongolia Administration; b. Feb. 1891, Kuorhlassuchien Banner. Career: Prince Hoshih, Chelium League 1902; Mem. House of Commons 1922; Mem. Constitution Draft Committee; Gov. Hsingan Adm. Office, 1932-34. Address: c/o Dept. of Mongolia Adm., Hsinking.
- Chin Hsien-II**—Mayor of Tsitsihar since 1932. Career: grad. Tung Wen Coll. Shanghai, studied in Tokyo; apptd. Foreign Affairs Secr., Heilungkiang Prov. Address: Tsitsihar Muni. Office, Tsitsihar.
- Chin Jung-kuei**—Manchoukuo Metropolitan Police Chief since 1936; b. 1877, Kaiping-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Peking Coll. 1909; Magistrate, Chingning-tao, Shantung Prov.; Gen. Dir. Tsinan Muni. Office; Chief, Police Gen. Adm. Office, Tung Sheng Special District; Dir. Chinese Eastern Ry. (North Manchuria Ry.) 1932; Police Chief, Harbin 1933-35. Address: c/o Metropolitan Police Board, Hsinking.
- Chin Pi-tung**—Gov. Lungkiang Prov.; b. 1897. Career: exerted for establishment of Manchou Empire with Hsi Chia; apptd. Chief, Adm. Board of Kirin-Changchun, Kirin-Hallan, Kirin-Tsuhua Rys.; Vice-Pres. North-East Communications Committee; Comdr. Kirin Ry. Garrison; Mayor of Hsinking, 1932-35. Address: Lungkiang Prov. Office, Tsitsihar.
- Ching Min-shih**—Gov. Sankiang Prov. since 1934; b. 1896, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Law Coll. Peiping; Secr. Kirin Prov. Office; Dir. Harbin Elec. Bureau; Chief, Police Dept. Kirin Prov. 1933-34. Address: Sankiang Prov. Office, Chiamusuu.
- Chino, Gitaro (Shosho)**—Prof. of German Litt. Kelo Univ.; Poet; b. Mar. 1883, Nagano-ken; s. of Naotaro Chino. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; Prof. 3rd Higher Sch.; Prof. Nihon Women's Univ. Address: 1071, Nakanobu-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

- Chiwaki, Morinosuke**—LL. D. (America); Dentist; Pres. Tokyo Dental Coll.; Japan Dental Assn.; b. Feb. 1870, Chiba-ken; s. of Seinosuke Kato. Career: grad. Kelo Univ.; studied at Tayayama Dental Inst.; became Corr., Tokyo Shimpo; Teacher of English of middle sch.; Secr. and Lecturer, Takayama Dental Inst.; founded Tokyo Dental Inst. (now Tokyo Dental Coll.) 1900; founded Japan Dental Assn. 1903; author of books on dental science. Address: 496, Sendagaya 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Cho, Shunichi**—Dir. Hiroshima Higher Tech. Sch.; b. Dec. 1881, Yonezawa; s. of Shimizu Cho, samurai; m. Maki, d. of Kichihai Suzuki. Career: grad. Sc. 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. Address: c/o Hiroshima Higher Tech. Sch., Hiroshima.
- Christians, Jaan**—Chancellor; b. Jan. 1884, Germany; m. Paula Dierks. Career: Consular Service since 1905, mostly in the Far East and Japan. Address: German Consulate, 6-B, Yamaashita-cho, Yokohama.
- Chu Chih-cheng**—Dir. Gen. Affairs Bureau, Manchoukuo Foreign Dept.; b. 1893, Kiangsu Prov. Career: Gov. Linknan-Tao, Kwantung Prov., Councillor, Home Dept. and Staff Officer, Kwantung & Kwangsi Inspector-Gen.'s Office in China Dynasty. Address: c/o Foreign Office, Hsinking.
- Chung Yu**—Gov. Helho Prov.; b. 1785, Shenyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov.; Secr. Fengtien Gov.-Gen. 1897; studied in Japan 1901; grad. Police Sch. & Hosen Univ. Tokyo; Gov. Lungkiang-hsien, 1914; Foreign Commr. Heilungkiang Prov. 1919; Chief, Police Dept. Kirin Prov. 1921; Foreign Commr. Kirin Prov. 1925; Dir. Harbin Muni. System Prep. Bureau 1930; Chief, Civil Adm. Dept. Heilungkiang Prov. 1932-34. Address: c/o Helho Prov. Office, Helho, Manchoukuo.
- Chuo-la-ba-tur**—Major-Gen., Comdr. Hsingan East Prov. Guards Army, Manchoukuo; b. 1902, Mongolia. Career: grad. Hwangpu Mil. Coll. Shiangsu Prov.; studied in Tokyo; Comdr. Mongolia Self Defence Army 1931; Comdr. Hsingan East Sub-prov. Peace Preservation Corps 1932; Chief Staff & Acting Comdr. Hsingan East Prov. Guards Army, 1933. Address: Hsingan East Prov., Fukotu.
- Cittadini Cesi, Marquis G. G.**—Italian Acting Consul at Harbin; b. 1907, Spoleto, Italy; s. of Marquis Cittadini Cesi. Address: c/o Italian Consulate, Sungariaky Pr. corner of Ingeneraya St., Harbin.
- 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 Institute, Kobe 1919-27 and 1932-33; Evangelistic Works and Principal of Fraser Institute, Hiroshima 1927-31; Principal, Osaka English Sch. since 1933. Address: Eki Kita, Ashiya, Hyogo-ken.
- Conrady, Alexander**—Dr. phil.; Prof. and Writer; b. Aug. 1875, Burscheid near Cologne, Germany; s. of Edmund Conrady; m. Marie Berg. Career: studied history, polit. econ. and phil. in Bonn, Berlin, Leipzig Univs. 1898-97; Dr. phil. Leipzig 1897-98; lived as writer in London 1898-1900; then in Berlin; author of historical books; served in Great War; came to Japan as teacher of German 1931. Address: c/o Kochi Koto Gakko, Kochi City.
- 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**—Rep. Dir. Dai Nippon Kaitaiha. Career: engaged in different kinds of business in London, Africa, Singapore, Java, China; in Japan since 1929. Address: (office) Teikoku Seimei Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.
- Cords, Friedrich**—Hon. Consul for Haiti at Kobe since 1931; Mng.-Dir. Raspe & Co.; b. Jan. 1889, Hamburg; s. of Fr. Cords, drug and chemical mfr. Career: grad. Higher Com. Coll. at Hamburg 1907; after a year's military service came to Japan to join present firm 1911; made pioneer service to Japan-Haitian trade. Address: 39, Kitano-cho 2-chome, Kobe.
- Cox, Melville James**—Journalist; b. Dec. 1885, London; s. of Herbert Robert Cox, company secretary. 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; Reuter's Chief Corr. in Japan since 1934. Address: Reuters Limited, 9, Ginza Nishi 8-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Crane, William C.**—Ltd.-Col.; Military Attaché, American Embassy, Tokyo; b. Mar. 1891, Fort Bayard, New Mexico; s. of Charles J. Crane, U. S. Army Officer. Career: served in U. S. Army for years. Address: American Embassy, Tokyo.
- Crépin, P.**—Consul for France at Mukden. Address: Eul Wei Lu, Mukden.
- Curtis, John L.**—A.B.; Supervisor, Japan and Manchoukuo Branches of The National City Bank of N. Y.; b. in Camden, Maine, U. S. A.; s. of John C. Curtis. Career: grad. Bowdoin College 1911; Foreign Banking Service since 1911 with Int'l Banking Corp. and The Nat. City Bank of N. Y.; Mgr. Harbin Branch 1921-1930; Asst. Vice-Pres. New York Office 1931-32; present post since 1933. Address: c/o The National City Bank of New York, Marunouchi, Tokyo.
- Cutsem, Alphonse van**—Consul-General for Belgium at Harbin; b. Sept. 1883, Antwerp. Address: Belgian Vice-Consulate, Moukdenskaya 12, New Town, Harbin.

(D)

Dan, Ino—Baron; Dir. Society for Int. Cultural Relations; b. Feb. 1892, Omuta City; s. of late Baron Takuma Dan; m. Michiko, d. of 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; author of "A Trip to Italy for Fine Arts," "A Pilgrimage of Par-

nassus," etc.; decorated with Commander le Crown by Italian Emperor, 1929. Address: 344, Harajuku 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Danno Retsuke—Dir. Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co., Yubari Ry. Co.; b. Aug. 1875, Nagasaki-ken; s. of Katsujii Danno, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; visited Europe and America and attended Int'l Rotarian Assembly at Denver as Japanese Delegate, 1926; sent to Diet 1928. Address: 89, Myogadani-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Das, Susil Chandra—Merchant; Hon. Treasurer, Indian Trade Assn. at Kobe; b. Aug. 1888, Calcutta. Career: came to Japan, 1915; Hon. Mem. & Pres. of Indian Club 1921-30; Hon. Sec. of present assn. 1922-32; honoured with an audience with the Emperor of Japan Jan. 7, 1929 at Kobe. Address: P. O. Box 265, Kobe.

Debuchi, Katsujii—Mem. House of Peers since Apr. 1926; b. July 1878, Morioka; s. of Katsumasa Debuchi, official. Career: grad. P.-G. Course, Tokyo Higher Com. School; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Berlin 1907-10; 1st Sec. at Peking 1914; at Washington 1918; Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin Washington Conf.; Commr. Shantung Settlement Conf. 1922; Dir. Asia Bureau 1923; Foreign Vice-Minister 1924-28; Ambassador to U. S. A. 1928-33; sent to Australia as Delegate of Good Will Mission 1935. Address: 96 Tamagawa-Oyamacho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

d'Eeckhoutte, Maurice Iweins—D.L.; Secretary of Embassy; b. Dec. 1904, Ypres, Belgium, s. of Henri Iweins d'Eeckhoutte; m. Zosia Wroblewska. Address: c/o Belgian Embassy, 33, Shimonban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Den, Makoto—Dir. Board of Tourist Industry, Ry. Dept. since July 1934; b. Mar. 1891, Tokyo; s. of Baron Kenjiro Den. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; entered Ry. Dept., Councillor, Ry. Bureau; Sec., Ry. Dept., 1929; Chief Int'l Sec., Traffic Bureau; went to Europe and America 1923. Address: 147, Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Denning, M. E.—M.B.E.; Acting British Consul-Gen. at Harbin. Address: British Consulate-Gen., Harbin.

Dickover, Erie Roy—B.S. (Calif. Univ. 1913); 1st Sec. American Embassy Tokyo since May 1932; b. Jan. 1888, Long Beach, Calif., U. S. A.; s. of Dr. J. J. Dickover; m. Helen McNary, Dec. 1, 1933. Career: studied at Stanford and Calif. Univs.; Student Interpreter in Japan 1914; Vice-Consul at Dairen, and then at Kobe 1916; Consul 1921; Consul at Kobe 1926. Address: 9, Nakano-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Dirksen, Herbert von—D. Jur.; German Ambassador to Tokyo since 1933; b. Apr. 1882, Berlin; s. of Willibald von Dirksen, Peer. Career: grad. Heidelberg and Berlin Univs.; Chargé d'Affaires, Warsaw 1920-21; served. Foreign Office, Berlin 1921-23; Consul-Gen. Danzig 1923-25; Dir. Near-East Dept., Foreign Office 1925-28; Ambassador to U. S. S. R., 1928. Address: German Embassy, Tokyo.

Doi, Kekiichi—Mng.-Dir. Hotel New Grand; Fujisawa Golf Club; b. 1884, Hyogo-ken; s. of Kusuhei Doi. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. School, 1907; joined Toyo Kisen Kaisha; successively Mgr., Hongkong, San

Francisco Branches, and Business Mgr. of Head Office resigned 1926; visited Europe and America to inspect hotel business. Address: 1598, Higashiterao-machi, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama.

Dohara, Kenji—Lieut.-Gen.; Attached to 1st Division since 1936; b. 1883, Okayama-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1905; grad. Mil. Staff Coll.; Staff, Gen. Staff Office; Cmdr., Inf. 30th Reg.; Chief, Mil. Special Service Facilities, Mukden; Comdr. Inf. 9th Brig.; Chief, Mil. Special Service Facilities, Mukden, 1935, again. Address: c/o 1st Division Hdqrs., Tokyo.

Douteau, Robert—Ingenieur A. et M. Paris; Aast. Com. Com. Attache; b. 1906, Paris. Career: with French Embassy, Tokyo since 1928. Address: 1622, Kaijo Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Dowley, E. J.—Mgr. of Butterfield & Swire Dairen; b. Apr. 1897, Ireland; m. 1901. Career: Officer British Army; Retired Captain; arrived China 1921. Address: 57, Sakaki-machi, Dairen.

Dun, James—Planist; b. Nov. 1899, Tokyo; s. of late Edwin Dun, former American Minister to Japan. Career: grad. Kelo Univ.; Tokyo Academy of Music; studied music in Berlin 1921-24; apptd. Prof. Toyo Music School; Seijo Gakuen; Arts Dept. Nihon Univ. Address: 8, Sadohara-cho 3-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Durgin, Russel L.—B. S. (Dartmouth Coll.); Secretary Y. M. C. A. Tokyo; b. Nov. 1891, Concord, New Hampshire, U. S. A.; s. of late Hazen F. Durgin, m. Delphine Lazelle. Address: 5 of 7, Fujimi-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

(E)

Edmondson, Gerald James—British Pro-Consul, Dairen since 1927; b. 1898, England. Career: served in Great War 1914-18; entered civil service 1920; seconded to British Far Eastern Consular Service (Japan) 1925. Address: c/o British Consulate, Dairen.

Eguchi, Teijo—Mem. House of Peers; b. Apr. 1865, Kochi-ken; bro. of Shojo Eguchi, samurai of Kochi Clan. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1887; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Mgr. Nagasaki and Moji Branches; Vice-Chief, Mining Dept. Head Office; Mng.-Dir. of same; Vice-Pres. S. M. R. Co. 1921-22. Address: 36, Honmura-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Eh Le-chun—Gov. Eastern Hainan Province since 1932; b. 1879, Inner Mongolia. Career: Gov. Eastern Puteha; Councillor, Gov.'s Office of Heilungkiang, 1926. Address: c/o Hainan Eastern Provincial Office, Chalanon, Manchoukuo.

Elked, Anthony—Exchange Broker; b. Oct. 1873, Budapest, Hungary; s. of A. Elked. Career: grad. Com. Academy, Budapest; Officer, Royal Hungarian Cavalry; Austrian Jute Spinning Works, Vienna; Credit Lyonnais, Paris, London, etc.; joined Russo-Asiatic Bank, St. Petersburg; Sub-Mgr. for 14 years; came to Japan 1903; apptd. Adviser, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr. Foreign Dept. 74th Bank; established himself as Foreign Exchange Broker 1921. Address: c/o Elked & Geröts, 14, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

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.

En Lin—Chief, Civil Affairs Dept. Jehol Prov., Manchoukuo. Career: grad. Prison Officers' Training Institute, Mukden; Law Coll. Mukden; Sec. Mukden High Procurator's Office; Gov. Yingkow & Chin-hsien Prisons; Magistrate, Kailu-hsien, Jehol Prov.; Gov. Haincheng-hsien, Fengtien Prov.; Gov. & Dir. Bandits Suppression Office, Shenyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov.; Dir. Taxation Bureau, Shenyang-hsien; Dir. Taonan Tax Bureau; Chief, Finance Dept., Mukden Mun. Office, 1932; Chief, Ind. Dept. Jehol Prov. 1933-34. Address: c/o Jehol Prov. Office, Chengteh, Jehol.

Endo, Ryukichi—D. Litt.; Educator; b. Oct. 1874, Maebashi; s. of Senjiro Endo; m. Natsuko, d. of late Shuji Izawa. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; Prof. Higher Normal Sch. and Waseda, Toyo, Nihon, Kokugakuin and Shukyo Univs, successively since 1900; received degree, 1907; founded Sociological Research Institute, 1907, Research Inst. of Divination Arts 1914; Sugamo Middle Sch. 1922, Sugamo Com. Sch. 1923 and Sugamo Higher Com. Sch. 1928; has long devoted in promotion of Orientalism, advocated for Stout Educationalism and for exhibition of characteristics of private education. Address: 2639, Nishi-Sugamo 2-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Endo, Ryusaku—Mem. House of Peers since Apr. 1936; b. Mar. 1886, Saltama-ken; s. of Kogoro Endo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Sec. Govt.-Gen. of Chosen; Chief, Industry Dept. Tokyo-ku; Chief, Home Affairs Dept. Chiba-ken; Governor, Aomori-ken and Mie-ken; M.P. 1928; Pres. Musashino Ry. Co.; Gov. Kanagawa-ken, Aichi-ken; Chief, Gen. Affairs Bd. of Manchoukuo. Address: 1448, Ikebukuro 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Erdelhin, Rüstü—Lt. Col.; Mil. Attaché, Turkish Embassy, Tokyo; b. 1894, Andrenopol; s. Yakup Bey. Career: military service. Address: 306, Yoyogi Sanya, Tokyo.

(F)

Farmer, Percival—Hon. Vice-Consul for Norway and Acting Consul for Netherlands at Yingkow since 1922; b. 1884, Yingkow; s. of Charley Farmer, H.B.M. Consular Service. Career: Three years in Belgium & France during the Great War. Address: The Bund, Yingkow, Manchoukuo.

Feng Han-ching—Manchoukuo Minister of Justice since 1932; b. 1892, Kaiping, Fengtien Prov. Career: studied Law and Economy; Court Judge, several provinces; Administrative Chief, Peiping-Fengtien Ry. Bureau; Chief, Ind. Dept., Fengtien Prov. Address: c/o Justice Dept., Hsinking.

Figueroa, Martín—Chilean Minister to Japan since 1936; b. Mar. 1889, Santiago, Chile; s. of Juan Pelajo Figueroa. Career: Lawyer of Univ. of Santiago de Chile; Attaché, Chilean Leg. in Spain 1919; Com. Counsellor at Leg. in Austria, Hungary 1923; 1st Secy. 1925; Charge d'Affaires 1927; Counsellor at Berlin 1933; Resident Minister to Czechoslovakia 1934; despatched as

Delegate to Int'l Conf. and Congress. Address: c/o Chilean Legation, 7 Shirokane-daimachi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Fischbacher, George Alfred—French Com. Attaché, Tokyo; Mining Engr.; b. 1873, Paris. Career: Diplom. Engineer, Mining Sch. Paris. Address: 1922, Kaijo Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Fischer, Jacob—Prof. Niigata Higher School since 1932; b. Mar. 1900, Ziemmer, near Trier Rheinland; s. of Peter Fischer, farmer. Career: grad. Univs. of Berlin, Frankfurt and Paris; served German East Asiatic Society, Tokyo; taught German language to Army officers at Japan's Gen. Staff. Address: Niigata Koto Gakko, Niigata City.

Fleet, B. Hayton—Journalist; b. Jan. 1872, Petersburg, Russia; s. of David Fleet, Merchant. Career: grad. Edinburgh Coll., Scotland; entered business; Rep. British River Ins. Co. Volga; grain trade in Russia for yrs.; Business Mgr. Gold mines, Nikolaevsk on Amur 1911; British Vice-Consul, same town; went to England 1919-21; teacher of English at Harbin; founded "Harbin Observer," daily, 1924; Rep. United Press Assn. "Morning Post," "North China Daily News," etc. Address: 37, Strahovaya Street, Harbin.

Fleisher, Benjamin W.—B. Ph.; Publisher, The Japan Advertiser and The Trans-Pacific; b. Jan. 1870, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.; m. American; s. of Simon B. Fleisher, manufacturer. Career: grad. Univ. of Pennsylvania 1899. Address: Onden, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Fleisher, Wilfred—Journalist; Managing Editor, The Japan Advertiser, Corr. The New York Herald Tribune in Japan since 1929; b. Nov. 30, 1897, Philadelphia, Penna., U. S. A.; s. of H. W. Fleisher, publisher; m. Gréta Sundberg of Stockholm, Sweden. Career: educated Charterhouse, Surrey, England and Columbia Univ. New York City 1919; Corr. with A. E. F. Siberia during War; Corr. United Press in Paris 1921-24; Corr. United Press Second Assembly League of Nations; Business Mgr. Japan Advertiser 1924-25; Washington Corr. N. Y. Times 1925-29. Address: c/o The Japan Advertiser, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Frazar, Everett Welles—Businessman; Pres. Frazar Estate Co.; Senior Partner, Frazar & Co.; b. Aug. 1867, Shanghai, China; s. of Everett Frazar, merchant. Career: grad. Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, U. S. A., 1890 with degree M.E.; Pupil of Thomas A. Edison, 1891; arrived at Yokohama 1896. Address: c/o Frazar Estate Co., Yasu Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Fuchida, Taro—Dir. and Mgr. Tientsin Branch, C. Itoh & Co.; b. Mar. 1890, Miye-ken; s. of Sutekichi Fuchida; m. Mitsuyo, d. of Yasaburo Toba. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch. 1911; joined present firm and served at its head office in Osaka; Mgr. Tsingtau, Tientsin, Hankow Br. successively; Tokyo Br. 1924-36. Address: C. Itoh & Co., Tientsin, China.

Fujihara, Ginjiro—Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Saghallen Ry. Co., etc.; b. June 1869, Nagano-ken; s. of late Mohel Fujihara. Career: grad. Kelo Univ. 1891; founded Matsuo Nippo; joined Mitsui Bank; transferred to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr. Shanghai, Amoi, Taihoku Branches and Timber Dept. of same; nominated Peer, 1929; made inspection tour of Canada

- and U. S. A., 1935. Address: 121, Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Fujii, Keinosuke**—Councillor, Embassy, London; b. Mar. 1888, Gunma-ken; s. of Naohiro Fujii. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; Chief, Translation, Telegraphic, Personnel, Correspondence Sections, Foreign Office, successively; 1st Secr. Embassy, London; Consul-General at Hamburg; Councillor at Berlin, Washington. Address: Japanese Embassy, London.
- Fujii, Masuki**—D.E.; Civil Engr., Home Dept.; b. Jan. 1889, Miyazaki-ken; s. of Ujisumi Fujii. Career: grad. Civil Engrg. Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; Civil Engineer, Hyogo-ken, Meiji Shrine Construction Bureau, Earthquake Disaster Relief Office, etc.; Research Engr. Research Bureau of Public Works, Home Dept.; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; sent abroad 1930; sent to Manchoukuo 1934. Address: 382, Totsuka-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Fujii, Otoo**—D. Litt.; Emeritus Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Mem. Imp. Academy; b. July 1868, Hyogo-ken; s. of Ichiro Fujii. Career: Prof. 4th Higher Sch.; 5th Higher Sch.; Kyoto Imp. Univ. Address: 53, Omiya Tajiri-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.
- Fujii, Shinichi**—M.A.; LL.D.; b. Aug. 1892, Prof. Waseda and Hosei Univs.; Instructor, Nihon Univ.; b. Aug. 1892, Kagawa-ken; s. of Uhei Fujii. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; Univ. of Southern Calif.; Boston Univ.; Columbia Univ.; attended Washington Conf. 1922-23; Dir. National League of Univ. Profs. Tokyo since 1932. Address: 11, Otsuka Kubo-machi, Kolshikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Fujii, Shizuhide**—M.D.; b. July 1881, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Tozaemon Fujii. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; rec'd deg. 1922; Dir. Aichi Medical Coll.; Dir. Attached Hospital; Dir. Nagoya Medical Coll.; retired, 1932. Address: 10, Yokodakan-cho, Hirashti-ku, Nagoya.
- Fujinami, Masashi**—M.D.; Surgeon-Gen. (reserve); Pres. Japan Red Cross Hospital; b. Aug. 1881, Oita-ken; s. of Hiaabumi Fujinami. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; joined Mil. Service; studied in Europe 1917; Instructor, MIL Medical Coll. Address: 45, Kitayamabushi-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Fujino, Megumu**—Dir. Tech. Educ. Bureau, Educ. Dept. since 1936; b. Apr. 1894, Hiroshima-ken; bro. of Kan Fujino, businessman. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; Commr. Niigata-ken; Commr. Social Bureau; sent to Europe & America 1927; Secr. Social Bureau 1931; Gov. Kagawa-ken 1935. Address: c/o Dept. of Educ., Tokyo.
- Fujinuma, Shohel**—Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; Mem. House of Peers; b. Feb. 1883, Tochigi-ken; s. of Tomozo Wakatabe, and 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; M.P.; Gov. Tokyo-fu; Metropolitan Police Chief 1932-34. Address: 500, Koyama-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.
- Fujisawa, Chikao**—Author; Prof. Dalto Bunka Gakuin; b. Sept. 1893, Tokyo; s. of Rikitaro Fujisawa, Peer. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Official, Dept. of Agr. & Com.; Mem. Permanent Secretariat, League of Nations; Prof. Kyushu Imp. Univ.; Dir. Nippon Bunka Renmei. Address: 191, Gotanda 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Fujishima, Takeji**—Painter; Court Artist; Prof. Tokyo Fine Arts Sch. since 1908; b. 1867, Kagoshima; s. of Kempe Fujishima. Career: studied art of painting with Togaku Hirayama, Japanese Painter of Shijo Sch. 1881; with Gyokusho Kawabata; Oil Painting under Houshi Yamamoto; in Paris & Rome as Student of Dept. of Educ. 1905-13. Address: 12, Akebono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Fujita, Eisuke**—Minister to Roumania and Jugoslavia; b. Apr. 1881, Kagoshima-ken; s. of Tokuhel Fujita. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; Elève-Consul at Antung and Newchang; Chief, 1st Section, Information Bureau, Foreign Office; Consul-General at Tsinan and Tsingtao. Address: Legation du Japon, Bucaresti, Roumanie.
- Fujita, Heitaro**—Baron; Pres. Fujita-Gumi, Taisho Trust Co., Nantel Mining Co.; Dir. Fujita Bank and Fujita Mining Co.; b. Oct. 1868, Osaka; s. of late Denzaburo Fujita. Career: studied at Keio Univ.; went to England for study, 1888; during 10 years stay chiefly studied mining; Dr. Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Japan Fire Ins. Co., Kitahama Bank, Nikkan Gas Co., etc. Address: 41, Seikiguchi Dai-machi, Kolshikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Fujita, Hisanori**—Admiral; Comdr-in-Chief, Kure Naval Station; b. Oct. 1880, Tokyo; bro. of Sadakata Fujita. Career: grad. Naval Staff Coll.; Vice-Admiral, 1929; Captain "Kirishima"; Secr.-Gen. Naval Tech. Dept.; Chief, Personnel and Protocol Section of Navy; Chief, Yokosuka Naval Arsenal; Chief, Naval Tech. Dept., Vice-Navy Minister 1932. Address: Official Residence, Kure Naval Station, Kure City.
- Fujita, Masasuke**—Pres. Fujita Gomei Kaisha; Chairman, Kokusan Kogyo K. K.; Dir. Chuo Fire, Marine & Accident Ins. Co.; b. 1883, Yamaguchi-ken; bro. of Yoshisuke Akawa; later adopted by Fujita family. Career: grad. Chemical Course, Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1915; established Fujita Laboratory. Address: 77, Tango-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Fujita, Yuzuru**—Chairman Meiji Life Ins. Co. since 1935; b. Dec. 1884, Okayama-ken; s. of late Shimbei Fujita. Career: studied at Keio Univ.; further at Pacific Com. Coll. San Francisco. Address: 417, Shimo-Ochiai 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Fujiwara, Yasuaki**—Dir. Osaka Communications Bureau since 1936; b. Mar. 1889, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Chujiro Fujiwara. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; entered Communications Dept.; sent to Europe and America for study; attended World Postal Conf. 1924; Chief, Foreign Mail Section; Dir. Telegraphic Affairs Bureau; Secr., Com. Dept.; Dir. Postal Affairs Bureau, Manchoukuo, 1932-35. Address: c/o Osaka Communications Bureau, Nakanoshima, Osaka.
- Fujiwara, Sakuhel**—D. Sc.; Meteorologist, Central Meteorological Observatory; Prof. Meteorology, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Oct. 1884, Nagano-ken; s. of Mitsuzo Fujiwara, official. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; rec'd deg. 1915. Address: c/o The Central Meteorological Observatory, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

- Fujiyama, Aichiro**—Pres. Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co., Shuseisha, Nihon National Cash Register Co.; Dir. Musashino Elec. Ry. Co., Kokkwa-Conscription Ins. Co., Nippon Life Ins. Co., Kyodo Trust Co., etc.; b. 1897, Tokyo; s. of Raita Fujiyama. Career: grad. Polit. Dept. Keio Univ. 1922; studied in Europe & America. Address: 14, Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Fujiyama, Kazuo**—Dir. Manchoukuo Decorations Bureau; b. 1889, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Asajiro Fujiyama. Career: grad. Econ. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; Mgr., Fukusho Kako Co., Dairen, 1930-31; went to Europe & America to investigate conditions of Labour & Trade Unions; Dir. Gen. Affairs Bureau, Manchoukuo Ind. Dept. 1932; Dir., Gen. Affairs Bureau, Supervisory Council 1932-35. Address: Decorations Bureau, Hainking.
- Fujiyama, Raita**—Mem. House of Peers; b. Aug. 1863, Suga-ken; s. of Kakuzaemon Fujiyama. Career: studied at Keio Univ. Address: 14, Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Fukai, Elgo**—Pres. Bank of Japan since June 1935; b. Nov. 1871, Gumma-ken. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ. 1894; entered present bank, gradually promoted to present post; attended Paris Peace Conf. 1919; Washington Disarm. Conf. and Geneva Int'l Econ. Conf. 1921; Govt. Delegate, Indo-Japanese Trade Conf. 1934. Address: 51, Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Fukano, Kenichi**—Mng.-Dir. Japan Elec. Power Co.; b. Sept. 1889, Tokyo; s. of late Hanzo Fukano, businessman. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; joined O. S. K.; present firm, 1920. Address: 1, Mita Tesna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Fukano, Ryutaro**—Baron; Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Nishin Steamship Co.; Dir. Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. Jan. 1877, Osaka; s. of Motomu Fukao, clansman. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com. 1899; elected Peer 1923. Address: 30, Ichigaya Naka-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Fukasaku, Yasubumi**—D. Litt.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Sept. 1874, Ibaraki-ken; s. of late Tamegoro Fukasaku. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Univ. 1900; apptd. Asst. Prof. of same, 1912; sent abroad for study, 1916; took degree, 1917. Address: 302, Sendagaya 5-chome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Fukuda, Tamezo**—Dir. Nagaoka Higher Tech. Sch. since 1923; b. 1881, Osaka. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; apptd. Prof. Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. 1916; sent to Europe and America for study 1919-21. Address: Gakko-machi, Nagaoka.
- Fukubara, Hachiro**—Pres. Nambu Takushoku K. K.; b. Nov. 1874, Fukuoka; s. of Isaku Motoki, later adopted by late Nobuo Fukuhara; m. Shizu. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1899; Dir. and Chief Engr. of Tokyo Works, Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; made inspection tour of Europe and America. Address: 23, Higashi-Shinano-machi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Fukuhara, Shinzo**—Pres. Shiseido Co.; b. July 1863, Tokyo-fu; s. of late Arinobu Fukuhara. Career: grad. Chiba Medical Coll. 1907; studied at Columbia Univ., 1908; in U. S. A. for 8 yrs. to study pharmacy and beauty treatment; returned home via Europe 1913. Address: 276, Chojamaru Kamionaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Fukui, Genjiro**—Dir. Sankyo Co., Harley-Davidson Motorcycle Sales Co., Koto Trading Co.; b. Sept. 1874, Yokohama; s. of late Genjiro Fukui, merchant. Career: grad. Yokohama Com. Coll.; succeeded to father's business in 1898; connected with Sankyo Co. since 1908; travelled abroad twice. Address: 14, Hikawa-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.
- Fukui, Kikusaburo**—Businessman; retired from Mitsui Firm as adviser 1936; (See 1936 issue.)
- Fukukita, Yasunosuke**—Councillor to Dirs. Oji Paper Mfg. Co. since 1912; Dir. Japan Wire Cloth Co.; b. Mar. 1874, Miye-ken; s. of Hedahei Fukukita. Career: grad. Higher Sch. Dept. Doshisha 1898; Stanford Univ. 1904; Non-Official Staff, American Embassy in Tokyo, 1906; made inspection tour of U. S. A. and Canada 1925. Publication: "Cha-no-yu, Tea Cult of Japan." Address: 48, Honmura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Fukumoto, Junzaburo**—Commissioner of Manchoukuo Customs, Dairen; b. July 1892, Hyogo-ken; s. of Dr. Kosaku Fukumoto. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1905; joined Chinese Customs Service; present post since June, 1932. Address: 3, Iki-machi, Dairen.
- Fukumoto, Sadaki**—Company Director; Pres. Tohoku Shoji Kaisha; Dir. Mito Elec. Ry. Co.; b. Aug. 1888, Kamamoto-ken. Career: grad. Nagasaki Higher Com. Sch.; joined Yamashita Steamship Co. 1910; Dir. Yamashita Gomei Kaisha; Aud. Yamashita Mining Co.; Mng.-Dir. Hanshin Harbor Co. Address: 8, Shimo-Osaki 2-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Funabashi, Kiyokata**—Viscount; Mem. House of Peers; b. Dec. 1891, Tokyo; s. of Suteken Funabashi, Peer. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Bank of Japan; elected Peer 1925; Parl. Councillor of Justice 1934-36. Address: 1905, Sanno 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.
- Funada, Kazuo**—Chairman, Mitsubishi Trading Co.; Dir. Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; b. Dec. 1877, Ehime-ken; s. of Nobue Funada; m. Toyo, d. of Selbi Honda. Career: grad. German Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; joined Mitsubishi Mining Co.; Dir. same, and Mitsubishi Trading Co., Kyushu Colliery & Steamship Co. Address: 37, Nando-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Funakoshi, Kajishiro**—Retired Vice-Admiral. (See 1936 issue.)
- Funatsu, Tatsuchiro**—Dir.-Gen. Japanese Cotton Mill Owners' Assn., Shanghai since 1926; b. Aug. 1873, Saga-ken; s. of Saikichi Funatsu, farmer. Career: Student Interpreter of Foreign Office; 1894 served in Russo-Japanese War; apptd. Chancellor, Foreign Office, serving at Chefoo, Tientsin, Shanghai, Yingkow, Chicago, New York; Vice-Consul at Nanking 1905; Consul, Hongkong, 1908; same, Nanking; Secr. Legation at Peiping 1914; Consul-General, Tientsin 1919; Shanghai, 1923. Address: c/o the above association, Yokohama Specie Bank Bldg., Shanghai.
- Furumi, Tadayuki**—Dir. Accounts Bureau, Gen. Affairs Board, State Council of Manchoukuo since 1935; b. 1900, Tokyo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1924; entered Finance Dept.; Commr. Building

& Repairs Adm. Bureau; Commr. Manchoukuo State Council 1932; Chief, Gen. Affairs Sec.; Sec. Chief, Personnel Bureau 1934-36. Address: c/o Gen. Affairs Board, State Council, Hsinking.

Furusuo, Motoo—Lieut.-Gen.; Dir. Army Air Service Dept.; b. Sept. 1882, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Kan Furusho. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1903; Mil. Staff Coll. 1912; Dir. Personnel Bureau, War Office; Chief, 1st Dept. Gen. Staff Office; Comdr. 11th Division; Vice-Minister for War 1935-36. Address: Oban-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Furuta, Keizo—Mng.-Dir. Showa Coal Co.; b. May 1867, Nagano-ken; s. of Shigetake Furuta. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1891. Address: 555, Denen-chofu 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Furuta, Masatake—Vice-Justice Minister of Manchoukuo since 1936; b. 1858, Gifu-ken; s. of Shojiro Furuta. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; apptd. Judge, 1916; Procurator, Tokyo District & Local Courts; Councillor, Justice Dept. 1923; Instructor, Police training Inst. 1924; despatched to Europe & America 1928; Judge, Supreme Court; Dir. Gen. Affairs Bureau, Justice Dept. of Manchou 1933-36. Address: 8, Yashima-dori, Hsinking.

Furuta, Shunnosuke—Dir. Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha; Mng.-Dir. Manshu Kokan K. K.; b. Oct. 1886, Kyoto-fu; s. of Kazuma Inoue, later adopted by Furuta family. Career: grad. Mining & Metall. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; joined Sumitomo Firm; Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Metal Industries Co., Ltd. Address: 359, Nakano, Motoyama-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Futagami, Hyoji—Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Court of Adm. Litigation since 1934; b. Feb. 1875, Toyama-ken; s. of Hyotaro Futagami. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; Councillor, Communications Dept.; Sec. Com. Minister; Judge, Court of Adm. Litigation; attended World Telegraphic Conf.; Chief Sec. Privy Council. Address: 1373, Kamimeguro 6-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Futagami, Shunkichi—Company Director; b. June 1868, Ehime-ken; s. of Shinzo Futagami. Career: grad. Law Dept. Chuo Univ. 1895; founded and became Mgr. Tokyo Mousseline-de-Laine Spinning Co. 1897; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha 1901; Mgr. Nagoya and Moji Branches; Asst.-Mgr. Coal Dept.; Acting Pres. Super-Phosphate Ind. Assn.; returned to Diet from Ehime-ken 1918. Address: 41, Yarai-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Fuwa, Kumao—Chairman, Milke Nitrogen Ind. Co.; Dir. Mitsui Mining Co.; b. 1871, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Kunio Fuwa. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; entered Shibaora Engrg. Works; Prof. 5th Higher Sch.; Engr. Mitsui Mining Co.; went to Europe & America 1911; Chief, Yamano Mining Office; same, Tagawa Mining Office. Address: 23, Yoyogi-Hatsudai, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

(G)

Gallegos, Luis Alfonso—Consul-Gen. of Republic of Ecuador in Japan; b. Jan. 1899, Riobamba, Ecuador. Address: Imp. Apmts. Room 31-32, Consulate-General of Ecuador, 25, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Gansmoe, Thorleif B.—Honorary Consul for Norway at Kobe and Osaka since 1925; n. Norwegian; b. May 1879 in Vesteraalen, Norway. Address: 45, Naka-machi, Kobe.

Garrels, Arthur—American Consul-Gen. at Tokyo since 1930; b. Jan. 1783, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.; s. of William Garrels, Manufacturer. Career: Consul, Zanzibar 1908; same, Catania 1910; Alexandria 1912; Consular Inspector, Africa, Near East, Mexico, and West Indies, 1919; Consul-Gen. Athens, 1924; same, Melbourne 1926. Address: American Consulate-Gen., Tokyo.

Gealy, Fred Daniel—Teacher; b. 1894, Oil City, Pa., U. S. A.; n. American; s. of William Jefferson Gealy, Private Sec. to the Chambers' Trust Estate, Oil City, Pa. Career: grad. Allegheny Coll. A.B.; Boston Univ. Sch. of Theology, S. T. B.; Graduate study in Harvard Univ.; Univ. of Basel, Univ. of Berlin; Union Theol. Seminary, S.T.M., Boston Univ. Ph. D.; Minister to Townville, Pa., in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1921-23; Prof. New Testament, Aoyama Gakuin since 1923; Editor, Japan Christian Year Book, 1935-36. Address: 2, Aoyama Gakuin, Midorigaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Geary, John Richard—Financier and Executive; b. 1875, Albany, New York. Career: Dir. Tokyo Elec. Co.; Nipponophone Co.; Columbia Gramophone Co.; Shibaora Engrg. Works; Japan Steel Products Co.; Corn Products Refining Co. Address: 106, Kita-machi 4-chome, Aoyama, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Genda, Matsuzo—Dir. Personnel Bureau, Gen. Affairs Bd. Manchoukuo State Council; b. Oct. 1899, Hiroshima-ken; s. of Haruhichi Genda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923; entered Finance Dept.; Supt. Sapporo Revenue Office; Chief, Financial Section, Kwantung Govt.-General 1927-32; Dir. Revenue Bureau Finance Dept. Address: Nishiki-machi, Hsinking.

George, Alexander—1st Lieut. U. S. Army; b. 1899, Scotland, G.B.; s. of William George; m. Ethel Louise George. Career: Enlisted U. S. Army 1917; Rice Institute 1916-17; grad. U. S. Military Academy 1920; Cavalry Sch. 1921; Signal Sch. 1925; served with 57th Inf., 19th Inf., 3rd Cav., 6th Cav., Special Duty Hq., 2nd Corps Area, and Aide-de-Campe, to Commanding General 1st Division; at present language student attached to American Embassy. Address: c/o American Embassy, Tokyo.

Gerdtz, Adolf—Exchange Broker; b. May 1875, Malmö, Sweden. Career: grad. Malmö Högre Allmänna Läroverk; after 4 years' com. training in Hamburg, Germany, came to Japan and joined A. Meier & Co. 1896; Partner, same-firm 1910-17; Swedish Vice-Consul, Yokohama 1906-16; Consul 1919; Dir. Winkel & Gedde, Ltd. Kobe & Yokohama 1918-22. Address: c/o Elked & Gerdtz, 14, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Gerede, R. Hüseyin—Diplomat; Turkish Ambassador to Japan since Mar. 1936; b. 1888, Edirne, Turkey; married d. of S. O. Kemaari, ex-Amb. Career: started his career as Mem. General Staff Off. of Turkish Republic; is a close friend of Pres. Kâmal Atatürk; Mil. Attaché in Athens, later Comdr. in Balkan War and Great War; elected Rep.; apptd. Minister to Hungary 1924; to Bulgaria; Amb. to Iran, during the post settled the difficult border trouble. Address: 47, Kamiyama-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Geronimo, Carlos—Merchant; b. 1912, Manila; s. of Tomas Geronimo. Career: grad. San Beda Coll. Manila, 1929; studied at Strayer Coll. Washington; Asst.-Mgr. El Porvenir Inc.; Purchasing Agent in Japan for the firm now. Address: Hattori Bldg., Takimichi, Kobe.

Godô, Takuo—D.E.; Ordnance Vice-Admiral; Pres. Showa Steel Works since 1934; b. Oct. 1877, Kanazawa; s. of late Takuji Godô. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1901; entered naval service; Chief, Ordnance Dept. Kure Naval Dockyard; same, Steel Mfg. Dept. of same; Ordnance Testing Dept. of same; Chief, Aviation Dept. Hiro Arsenal; sent to Europe and America 4 times; Chief, Kure Naval Dockyard 1924; attached to Naval Tech. Dept. 1927; retired, 1928; Dir. S. M. R. Co. Address: 36, Kikui-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Goh, Seinosuke—Baron; Mem. House of Peers since 1911; Vice-Pres. Society for Int'l Cultural Relations; Pres. Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind., Japan Chamber of Com. & Ind., Japan Econ. League; Chairman, Tokyo Elec. Light Co.; Pres. Toyo Steel Works; Japan Lead Tube Mfg. Co.; b. Jan. 1865, Tokyo; s. of late Baron Junzo Goh. Career: went to Germany for study of economics, 1884; received Ph. D. degree, 1890; entered business 1895; high taxpayer in Tokyo-fu. Address: 28, Kaminiban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Goko, Kiyoshi—Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. (merger of Mitsubishi Shipbldg. Co., Mitsubishi Aircraft Co. and Yokohama Dock Co.) since 1935; b. Nov. 1882, Iwate-ken; s. of Tamasaburo Goko; m. Naoyo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; joined the Mitsubishi Mgr. Hankow and Wakamatsu Br. Mitsubishi Trading Co.; Dir. and Business Mgr. Mitsubishi Shipbldg. Co. 1928; Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Aircraft Co. 1922. Address: 645, Yamanouchi, Kita-Kamakura, Ohfuna-machi, Kanagawa-ken.

Goto, Fumio—Mem. House of Peers; b. Mar. 1884, Oita-ken; s. of late Yoshitomo Goto, official; m. Haru, sister of Viscount Hisaakira Kano. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; Chief, Police Dept. Aomori-ken; went to Europe and America for inspection, 1917; Councillor, Home Dept. 1919; Sec. to Home Minister 1920; Dir. Police Bureau, Home Dept. 1922; Sec.-Gen. Taiwan Govt. 1924-28; Pres. Japan Young Men's Assn. 1930; nominated Peer; Agr. & Forestry Minister in Saïto Cabinet 1932-34; Home Minister 1934-36. Address: 29, Konno, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Goto, Keita—Mng.-Dir. Meguro-Kamata Elec. Ry. Co., Tokyo-Yokohama Elec. Ry. Co.; Dir. Sangu Kyuko Elec. Ry. Co., etc.; b. Apr. 1881, Nagano-ken; s. of Kikoomon Kobayashi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir. Supervision Bureau, Ry. Dept. 1920; resigned and entered business. Address: 43, Hasedo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Goto, Kunihiko—Company Director; b. 1891, Oita-ken; s. of Mitsuhiko Goto. Career: grad. Hosei Univ. 1911; joined Yomiuri Shimbun; Chief, Econ. Sec. same; entered business. Address: 35, Kuruma-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Goto, Sugihisa—Mem. Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Dir. Nippon Girls' Higher Com. Sch. and Nippon Girls' Com. Sch.; b. Aug. 1889, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Man-kichi Goto, rice merchant. Career: grad. Polit. Dept. Hosei Univ.; entered business. Address: 77, Hanezawa, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Graham, John Leonard—Mng.-Dir. L. J. Healing & Co. Tokyo; b. Feb. 1885, Yokohama; s. of William Graham, engr. Career: studied at Winton House, Yokohama; joined present firm, 1901. Address: 12-F, Reinanzaka, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Grew, Joseph Clark—Diplomat; American Ambassador to Japan since Feb. 1932; A.B. (Harvard Univ. 1902); LL. D. (George Washington Univ. 1926); b. May 1850, Boston; s. of Edward Sturgis Grew. Career: grad. Groton Sch. 1868; Harvard Univ. 1902; travelled extensively in Europe and the East; Clerk in Consulate-General, Cairo, 1904; Deputy Consul, Cairo, 1904-06; 3rd Sec. Amer. Emb. Mexico City 1905-07; St. Petersburg 1907-08; 2nd Sec. Emb., Berlin 1908-11; Sec. Emb. Vienna, 1911-12; Sec. Emb. Berlin, 1912-16; Counsellor of same, 1917; Counsellor Emb. and Chargé d'Affaires at time of break of diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary, Vienna, 1917; assigned to Dept. of State, Washington, May 1917; Acting Chief, Western European Affairs Division, 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 Int'l Secretariat of Peace Conf. Jan. 1919; E.E. & M.P. to Denmark 1920; to Switzerland, 1921; Am. Rep., Conference on Near Eastern Affairs, Lausanne, 1922-23; negotiated and signed Treaty with Turkey, 1923; Am. Unofficial Rep. with Temporary Mixed Comm. of League of Nations for control of Traffic in Arms, Geneva and Paris, 1924; Under Sec. of State, 1924-27; served as Chairman Personnel, Examining and School Boards of Foreign Service and as Mem. Central Comm. Am. Red Cross; Amb. to Turkey, 1927-32. Address: American Embassy, Tokyo.

Groman, Henry N.—Prof. of English, Yamaguchi Coll. of Com.; b. Oct. 1909, Bethlehem, Penna., U. S. A.; s. of Wm. C. Groman. Career: Mem. of Penna. Young Republican State Executive Committee before coming to Japan; grad. Temple Univ. Coll. of Com.; taught at Bethlehem High Sch. 1932-35. Address: Shiraishi, Yamaguchi City.

Grummon, Stuart Edgar—American Consul, Dairen since 1934; b. Mar. 1901, Newark, N. J., U. S. A. Career: grad. Newark Academy; Nat. Univ. of Mexico, 1922; Princeton, (B. A.), 1923; 3rd Sec. Mexico City 1924; Hague and Madrid, 1927; detailed to Conf. of Int'l Chamber of Com. Stockholm, 1927; 3rd Sec. Port au Prince, 1928; 2nd Sec. 1929; Consul 1934. Address: American Consulate, Dairen.

Gullek, Vernon Ayers—Accountant; b. June 1885, Hackensack, New Jersey, U. S. A. Career: grad. New York Univ. (B.C.S.); joined Standard Oil Co., New York; Standard Vacuum Oil Co. Address: 250, Bluff, Yokohama.

Gunji, Shigeru—Mgr. Hotel New Osaka, Osaka since 1934; b. May 1897, Chiba-ken; s. of Fukutaro Gunji; m. Nobuko. Career: grad. Okura Higher Com. Sch.; joined The Imp. Hotel, Tokyo 1924; was in France, England, Germany, Italy, America to study hotel business 1930-33. Address: 19, Imazu Urakaze, Nishino-miya City.

(H)

Haas, Wilhelm—D. L.; Com. Secretary German Embassy Tokyo; b. Sept. 1896, Bremen. Career: diplo-

matic service at Paris, Addis Abeba, Shanghai, Peiping, Geneva since 1922; in Tokyo since Apr. 1934. Address: German Embassy, Tokyo.

Hachisuka, Masuji—Marquis; Naturalist; b. Feb. 1903, Tokyo; s. of late Marquis Masaaki Hachisuka. Career: grad. Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; went on expeditions to Egypt, 1923-24; Arctic Region in Iceland, 1925; Corsica Island, 1925 & 1926; French North Africa, 1927; Philippine Island, 1929; Belgian Congo, Africa, 1931. Address: 9, Mita Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Hamada, Hyo—Adviser, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.; b. 1870, Nagasaki-ken; s. of Shinzo Ichinose, later adopted by Sayo Hamada. Career: Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. 1891; Chief, Engine Dept. Nagasaki Works, Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co.; Vice-chief and later Chief of the Works; Mng.-Dir. and then Chairman of the Company; twice went to Europe and America. Address: 6, Kudan 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Hamada, Kitziro—Vice-Admiral; Comdr. Japanese Naval Force stationed in Manchoukuo; b. Jan. 1883, Ehime-ken; s. of late Mitizo Hamada, agriculturist; m. Chikako, 1909. Career: entered Naval Service 1906; Adjutant to late Admiral Togo 1921-24; Chief 2nd Sec. Personnel Bureau, Navy Dept. 1925-26; Captain "Kiso"; Instructor Naval Staff Coll. 1927-29; Captain "Nagato" 1930; Comdr. Defence Corps, Yokosuka 1931-32; Chief Staff Yokosuka Naval Station 1933; Comdr. 7th Battle Squadron 1934; Ryojun Naval Port 1935. Address: Kaigun Kikan, Hsinking.

Hamada, Konimatsu—M.P.; b. Mar. 1868, Miye-ken; adopted by Seizaburo Hamada. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogaku-in; elected Representative 11 times; Vice-Speaker, House of Rep.; Parl. Vice-Minister of Justice in Tanaka Cabinet, 1927-29; Speaker 1934-36. Address: 13, Naka-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Hammitzsch, Horst—Dr. phil.; Prof. of German, 8th Higher Sch.; b. Nov. 1909, Dresden; m. geb. Grummt Charlotte. Career: after grad. Gymnasium, entered Leipzig Univ. Phil. Fakultät and studied languages of Eastern Asia, Mongolian, Chinese and Japanese; with present sch. since 1933. Address: 13 Nakayama-cho 5-chome, Nagoya.

Hanaoka, Toshio—D.L.; Lawyer; b. Sept. 1874, Tokyo; s. of Shinsetsu Hanaoka and adopted by Kichijiro Hanaoka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; studied Int'l Com. Law in P.-G. Course; joined Takao Kikuchi's Office; rec'd deg. 1918; Hon. Mem. Philippine Bar Assn. Address: 1611, Nogata-machi 2-chome, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Han Yun-Chieh—Mayor of Hsinking since May 1935; b. 1892, Chihchow, Kwantung Prov. Career: grad. Nagoya Higher Tech. Sch. 1917; Pres. Toa Ind. Co.; Pres. Asia Flour Mills; Dir. Harbin Exchange; Dir. Harbin Trust Co.; Councillor, Heilung-kiang Prov. Office 1931; Dir. Ind. & Finance Bureaus, Heilung-kiang Prov. 1932. Address: Municipal Office, Hsinking.

Hara, Keitaro—Vice-Admiral; Comdr. 3rd Battle Squadron since 1935; b. 1884, Kochi-ken. Career: grad. Naval Academy 1907; grad. Naval Staff Coll.; Captain "Hosho"; despatched to England; Comdr. Naval Air

Force, Yokosuka; Construction Inspector, Naval Construction Dept. & Naval Aviation Dept.; Chief Shipbuilding Inspector; Comdr. 6th Battle Sqn.; 1st Battle Sqn. Address: c/o Navy Office, Tokyo.

Hara, Kunimichi—Adviser, Kwantung Army since 1934; b. Dec. 1890, Shimane-ken; s. of Gonzaburo Hara. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; entered Finance Dept.; Chief, Kokura & Yokohama Revenue Supt. Offices; Bank Inspector; Chief, Investment Sec. and Deposits Sec., same; Dir. Osaka Revenue Supt. Bureau 1935-36. Address: c/o Kwantung Army Hdqrs., Hsinking.

Hara, Kunizo—Pres. Japan Air Transport Co.; Chairman Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co.; b. June 1886, Osaka-fu; adopted by Rokuro Hara. Career: grad. 3rd Higher Sch. 1904; Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1907; attended Int'l Chamber of Com. Conf. at Washington as Japanese Delegate 1931. Address: 325, Kitashinagawa 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hara, Takeshi—Dir. Gen. Affairs Bureau, Jehol Prov.; since 1934; b. Feb. 1901, Tokyo; s. of Makoto Hara. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923; entered S.M.R.; Acting Chief, Peiping Br.; Dir., Gen. Affairs Bureau, Kirin Prov. 1931; Chief, Gen. Affairs Sec. Secretariat, Gen. Affairs Board, State Council 1932; Councillor, Manchoukuo Legation, Tokyo 1932. Address: Chengteh, Jehol, Manchoukuo.

Hara, Seimei—Pres. Osaka Kikai Kosakusho, Ltd. since 1933; b. 1882, Saga-ken; s. of Chuzo Kanazaki; later adopted by Hara family. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; invited by Chuan Han Ry. Co., Szechwan, China; Engr. Oita-ken & Saitama-ken resigned 1923; entered Hunter & Co.; Dir. of present firm 1924; Chairman, same, 1919. Address: Shiddera-machi, Tebnoji-ku, Osaka.

Hara, Tomitaro—Silk Exporter; Pres. Yokohama Koshin Ginko; b. 1868, Gifu-ken; s. of Hisao Aoki; later adopted by Hara family. Career: grad. Tokyo Technical Sch. 1890. Address: 48, Bentendori 3-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Hara, Yoshimichi—D.L.; Privy Councillor; Vice-Pres. Legislative Deliberation Committee; b. Feb. 1867, Nagano-ken; s. of Kosaku Hara, clansman. 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 Univs.; rec'd deg. 1907; Dir. Mitsui Trust Co. 1924; Justice Minister 1927. Address: 2, Fudimi-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Hara, Yuzo—M.P.; b. June 1875, Shimane-ken; s. of Ikujiro Hara. Career: grad. French Law Dept. Franco-Japanese Law Coll. 1896; Judge, Hiroshima Local Court; Sec. to Justice Min.; Pub. Procurator, Tokyo District Court; Councillor, Legislation Bureau; sent to Europe for study of Jury System, Juvenile Law 1908-13; Parl. Vice-Justice Minister 1934-36. Address: 40, Nando-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Hara, Yuzo—M. D.; Asst. Prof. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Head Surgeon, Izumibashi Charity Hospital; b. Dec. 1888, Naganoken; s. of late Tamijiyo Hara. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Asst. of same, 1917-20; studied surgery in Germany and

Switzerland 1920-22; rec'd deg. 1924; Dir. and Head Surgeon, Otsuka Sanatorium, 1924-25. Address: 10, Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Harada, Kametaro—Pres. Harada Trading Co.; b. Mar. 1886, Osaka; s. of Genjiro Harada. Career: succeeded to family estate, and engaged in export and import business since 1910. Address: 27, Yuraku-cho, Nishinari-ku, Osaka.

Hasegawa, Kiyoshi—Vice-Admiral; Vice-Minister of Navy; b. 1883, Fukui-ken; s. of Ichu Hasegawa. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1903; grad. Naval Staff Coll.; Sec. to Navy Minister; Naval Attache, Japanese Embassy, Washington; Chief, 1st Sec. Personal Bureau of Navy; Captain "Nagato"; Chief Staff, Yokosuka Naval Station; Comdr. 2nd Submarine Squadron; Chief, 5th Sec. Naval Tech. Dept. 1930; present post since June 1934. Address: 718, Kitashinagawa 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, Tetsutaro—Dir. Yokohama Rubber Co.; Furukawa Elec. Co.; b. Jan. 1884, Tokyo; s. of late Viscount Torao Komeda; later adopted by Kiyu Hasegawa. Career: grad. Keio Univ.; Mass. Institute of Technology and Yale Univ. Address: 118, Aoyama Minami-cho 5-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Denzaemon—D. Agr.; Prof. and Dean, Agri. Dept. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. July 1887, Saitama-ken; s. of Genhichi Hashimoto. Career: grad. Agri. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; joined Nippon Kangyo Ginko 1910-19; rec'd deg. 1920; went to Europe and America for study; apptd. Lecturer, Agri. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1924; Dean, 1923. Kyoto.

Hashimoto, Keizaburo—Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Nippon Oil Co.; b. Sept. 1865, Nagasaki City; s. of Yajuro Hashimoto; m. Chieko, sister of Amaturo Yamane, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; Sec. Privy Council; Councillor, Legislation Bureau; Dir. National Debts Consolidation Bureau, Finance Dept.; Dir. Finance Bureau of same; Vice-Minister of Finance; same of Agr. & Com.; nominated Peer, 1912. Address: 153, Nishikubo 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Kiaku—Pres. Osaka Harbor Land Co., Hamadera Real Estate Co.; Mng.-Dir. Daido Shokusan Co.; b. Feb. 1873; s. of Shigeji Hashimoto. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ. Kyoto; joined Osaka Prof. Com. Museum; Econ. Dept. Osaka Mainichi Shimbun; went to China to research cotton industry; to New York to study trust business. Address: Hamadera-Koen-Mae, Osaka-fu.

Hashimoto, Kwanichi (Kwanetsu)—Painter; Court Artist; b. 1883, Kobe; s. of Kalkwan Hashimoto. Career: studied Chinese Classics & Poems under father; Japanese Painting with Seizo Takeuchi; won Special Chosen twice and 2nd Prize 3 times in Educ. Dept. Fine Arts Exhibitions. Address: Ginkakuji-mae, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Hashimoto, Manyemon—Acting Partner, Hashimoto & Co.; Dir. Koriyama Gode Bank; Chairman, Koriyama Warehousing Co.; b. June 1892, Fukushima-ken; s. of Manyemon Hashimoto, Peer. Career: studied banking

in Europe and America. Address: 747, Takinogawa-machi, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Saneya—Count; Mem. House of Peers; b. Mar. 1891, Tokyo; s. of Saneyori Hashimoto. Career: grad. Peers' Sch.; Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Agr. & Com. Dept.; Commr. Agr. & Forestry Dept.; Sec. to Prime Minister, 1929; Parl. Councillor, Home Dept. 1924-36. Address: 19, Ichigaya Sadohara-cho 3-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Shigeyuki—Vice-Pres. Hyogo Daido Trust Co.; b. Aug. 1870, Nagasaki-ken; s. of Kabei Hashimoto. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1895; joined Nippon Life Ins. Co. 1895-1921; studied Ing. Sci. at Göttingen Univ.; Dir. Sumitomo Life Ins. Co.; Nippon Mutual Savings Bank. Address: 1580, Sumiyoshi-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Hashimoto, Shinichi—Pres. Settsu Shosen Kaisha; b. Dec. 1882, Osaka-fu; s. of Juichiro Hashimoto. Career: grad. Osaka Com. Sch. 1900; Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1904. Address: 847, Kita-Renge, Nishino-miya, Hyogo-ken.

Hashimoto, Tatsujiro—Mem. House of Peers; b. Nov. 1868, Oita-ken; s. of Yuzo Hashimoto. Career: grad. Senshu Univ.; Aud. Japan Typewriter Co.; Pres. Nagasaki Iron Works; Dir. Fukagawa Dockyard Co.; same, Hashimoto Trading Co. Address: 6, Motozono-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Umotaro—Vice-Pres. Aaano Bussan Kaisha; b. 1874, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Orui Hashimoto. Career: grad. Georgetown Univ. 1910; went to Europe; Chief, Fukuoka Branch, New York Life Ins. Co.; same, Yokohama Branch; Mng.-Dir. Joto Elec. Ry. Co.; Mng.-Dir. Nippon Chuya Ginko; Capitalists Delegate to Sailors' Labor Conf. at Geneva, 1920. Address: 11, Omote-cho 4-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Uaro—Dir. Dai Nippon Brewery Co.; Aud. Tokyo Hat Co.; b. Mar. 1869, Okayama-ken; s. of Genzaburo Hashimoto, farmer. Career: grad. Mech. Course, Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. 1894; apptd. Chief, Mech. Dept. Nippon Beer Co.; in 1906, amalgamating 3 competing Beer Breweries of Sapporo and Osaka, became Chief, Tech. Dept. of new firm; Dir. Yokohama Glass Mfg. Co. and Nippon Glass Ind. Co. Address: 50, Kageoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hata, Hikosaburo—Colonel; Chief, Mil. Press Bureau, War Office, since 1936; b. 1882, Miye-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1913; Mil. Staff Coll.; resided in Russia; Staff, Gen. Staff Office; Mil. Attache, Legation, Poland; same, Emb., USSR. Address: c/o Press Bureau, War Office, Tokyo.

Hata, Shunroku—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr. Taiwan Army; b. July 1879, Tokyo; s. of Yoshikata Hata. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1901; Chief Sec. Gen. Staff; Comdr. 4th Field Heavy Artill. Brigade; Chief, 4th Dept. Gen. Staff Office; 1st Dept. same; Artillery Inspector; Comdr. 14th Division 1923; Chief, Army Air Service Dept. Address: Taiwan Army Hdqrs. Taihoku.

Hatai, Shinkichi—Ph. D.; LL. D.; Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ.; Chief, Asamushi Sea-side Laboratory, Aomori-ken; b. 1876, Aomori-ken; s. of Idzumi Hatai. Career: grad. Tohoku Gakuin; studied Zoology & Neurology in

Chicago Univ.; Ph. D. 1903; Prof., Wistar Inst. of Anatomy & Biology 1918; studied Zoological Physiology in U.S.A. 1928; LL. D. 1932. Address: 17, Kotodaidori, Sendai.

Hatakeyama, Toshiyuki—Asst. Mng.-Dir. The Domei National News Agency; b. Dec. 1882, Nara-ken; s. of Yoshitoshi Hatakeyama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; entered Communications Dept.; Dir. Nagoya Com. Bureau; same, Postal & Telegraphic Bureau; same, Telegraphic Affairs Bureau; Dir. Taiwan Elec. Power Co. Address: 251, Hyakunin-cho 2-chome Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Hatoyama, Hideo—D.L.; b. Feb. 1884, Tokyo; bro. of 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.; rec'd deg. 1917; Attended League of Nations Assembly, Geneva, 1917; Econ. Conf. Genoa 1922. Address: 89, Kobinata-dai-machi 3-chome, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hatoyama, Ichiro—M.P.; Leader, Seiyukai Party; b. Jan. 1883, Tokyo; s. of late Kazuo Hatoyama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; called to the bar; Chairman, Tokyo Municipal Assembly; Chief Sec., Tanaka Cabinet; Vice-Pres. Enthronement Commission; Educ. Minister in Inukai Cabinet; same in Saionji Cabinet 1932-34. Address: 10, Otowa 7-chome, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hatta, Yoshiaki—Supreme Adviser, S.M.R. Co.; Mem. House of Peers; b. Sept. 1879, Tokyo; s. of Noriaki Hatta. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; Engr. Railway Dept.; Dir. Construction Bureau; Vice-Minister of Railway 1926-29; elected Peer, 1932; Vice-Pres. S. M. R. Co. 1932-35. Address: 73, Motofujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Hattori, Bunshiro—M.A.; Ph. D.; D. Econ.; Prof. Waseda Univ.; Hon. Consul of Guatemala; b. Jan. 1878, Shiga-ken; s. of Matashichi Hattori. Career: grad. Polit. Dept. Waseda Univ. 1902; Princeton Univ.; Berlin Univ.; apptd. Chief Sec. Tokyo Chamber of Com.; Dir. Chamber of Com. of Japan; Pres. Japan Times; Delegate and Vice-Pres. Pan-Pacific Com. Conf. 1922. Address: 11, Waseda Minami-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Hattori, Unokichi—D. Litt.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres. Kokugakuin Univ.; b. June 1867, Fukushima-ken; s. of Tobachi Hattori. Career: grad. Philosophy Course, Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; Prof. 3rd Higher Sch.; Higher Normal Sch.; Councillor to Education Minister; studied Chinese Classics in China, 1899-1902; Prof. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; rec'd deg. Dean, Normal Sch. Dept., Peking Univ.; invited to Harvard Univ. as Prof. 1916; went to Europe, 1920; Pres. Keio Imp. Univ. 1926. Address: 182, Suwa-cho, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Hauchecorne, Armand—Consul for France at Kobe and Osaka since 1922; b. 1873, Le Havre; s. of Auguste Hauchecorne, merchant. Career: Vice-Consul, Chungking 1906; Hohow 1908; Acting Consul Mukden, 1917; Tientsin, 1918; Mukden, 1919; Seoul, 1920; Vladivostok, 1921. Address: 42 Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe.

Hauchecorne, Jean Pierre—Prof. of French Lang. & Litt. at Shizuoka Higher Sch.; b. Feb. 1908, Paris; s. of

Armand Hauchecorne, consul at Kobe; m. Odan (Hatsuko). Career: Sec. French Consulate, Kobe 1931-33; with present sch. since 1933; student of Japanese Language, Literature, Music, Arts, History, and other Oriental subjects. Address: 36 Kita Ando, Shizuoka.

Havilland, W. A. de—M. A. (Cantab); Patent Attorney; b. Aug. 31, 1872, Lewisham Kent, England. Career: resident in Japan since 1893; Author of "A.B.C. of Go." Address: 446 Marunouchi Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Tel.: Marunouchi 604.

Havlicek, Frantisek S.—Czechoslovakian Minister to Tokyo; b. 1886, Keiv; s. of F. Havlicek, Industrialist. Career: grad. Univ. in Prague and Vienna; apptd. Secretary of Legation in Vienna; Private Sec. to Prime Minister in Prague; Councillor of Leg. and Chargé d'Affaires, Berlin; Minister to Brussels. Address: 22, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, Shigezo—Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Trading Co. since 1934; b. Apr. 1882, Tokyo; s. of Mitsunosuke Hayakawa; m. Hanako. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; joined present firm; Chief, Kobe Branch, Ship Dept.; Gen. Mgr. Head Office. Address: 113, Zoshigaya 7-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, Tokuji—Pres. Tokyo Bus Co.; Mng.-Dir. Tokyo Underground Ry. Co.; b. Oct. 1881, Yamanashi-ken; s. of Tsunetomi Hayakawa. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. 1908; Sec. S. M. R. Co.; Mgr. Koya Railway Co.; went to Europe, 1914; studied Tube System in London. Address: 1184, Naka-Meguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Hayami, Hiroshi—D. Litt. (1921); Pres. Keio Imp. Univ. since 1935; b. Oct. 1875, Okayama-ken; s. of Jun Hayami. Career: grad. Phil. Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; apptd. Prof. Yamaguchi and 1st Higher Sch.; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof. Keio Law Coll. 1924; studied in Europe and America; Prof. Keio Imp. Univ. 1926. Address: 5024, Higashi-Shiken-cho, Keio, Chosen.

Hayashi, Gonsuke—Baron; Privy Councillor since 1934; Chairman, Anglo-Japanese Soc.; b. Mar. 1860. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1887; Chief, Com. Affairs Bureau; Ambassador to Italy; Minister to China; Gov. Kwantung Govt.; Amb. to Britain; Grand Master of Ceremonies; went to England as Adviser to H. I. H. Prince Chichibu, 1925; went to Manchoukuo as attendant to Special Envoy H. I. H. Prince Chichibu 1934. Address: 23, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Hirotaro—Count; D. Litt.; Mem. House of Peers; b. Feb. 1874; grand-s. of late Count Yasuyuki Hayashi. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; sent to Europe 1903; Prof. Peers' School 1904; Master of Ceremonies 1906; Prof. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1909; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; rec'd deg. 1913; Pres. S. Manchuria Ry. Co. 1932-35. Address: 199, Hatagayahon-machi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Iktaro—Pres. Okura Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; b. May 1866, Oita-ken; s. of Kempel Ishii; later adopted by Toshihisa Hayashi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Co. Sch. 1890; entered, Railway Dept.; Mgr. Nippon Land & Marine Ins. Co.; Dir. & Mgr. Nihon Fire Ins. Co.; entered Okura-Gumi, 1909. Address: 18, Ichigaya Kaga-cho 2-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Katsura—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr. 5th Division since Dec. 1935; b. Nov. 1880, Wakayama-ken; s. of Wataro Hayashi, samurai. Career: grad. Military Academy, 1901, and Mil. Staff Coll.; Staff, Mil. Training Dept.; sent to Germany and Denmark; Instructor Mil. Inf. Sch.; Prof., Mil. Staff Coll.; Chief, Mil. Affairs Sec. Mil. Affairs Bureau, War Dept.; Chairman, Mil. Affairs Inquiry Committee; Dir. Resources Mobilization Bureau 1930-34; Chief Staff, Mil. Training Dept. 1934. Address: Official Residence, Hiroshima City.

Hayashi, Kimio—Dr. Econ.; Prof. and Librarian, Waseda Univ.; b. Sept. 1883, Okayama-ken; s. of Tanejiro Fujii and adopted by Kumano Hayashi. Career: grad. Law Dept. Waseda Univ. 1905; rec'd deg. 1927. Address: 210, Hatagaya 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Kiroku—D.L.; Mem. Imp. Academy; Ex-Pres. Keio Univ.; Dir. Radio Corporation of Japan; b. May 1872, Saga-ken; s. of Seishichiro Nakamura, and later adopted by Takisaburo Hayashi. Career: grad. Litt. Dept. Keio Univ. 1895; studied in France 1901-05; Prof. Keio Univ., 1905; Lecturer, Tokyo Univ. of Com.; returned to Diet from Kanagawa-ken 4 times; attended 3rd World Parl. Com. Congress, Belgium; Councillor, Foreign Office; attended Wash. Disarm. Conf. 1921. Address: 99, Date, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Michikazu—Parl. Councillor of Overseas Affairs since Aug. 1935; M.P.; b. Aug. 1890, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Fukuza Hayashi. Career: Mem. Hokkaido Assembly. Address: 17, Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Raizaburo—D.L.; Justice Minister; b. Sept. 1878, Satsuma-ken; s. of Reizo Miwa; later adopted by Yusho Hayashi. Career: grad. Tokyo Law Coll. 1897; Judge, Tokyo Local Court; Judge, Miyagi Court of Appeal; Judge, Tokyo Court of Appeal; Procurator, Supreme Court; Dir. Criminal Bureau, Justice Dept.; Vice-Minister of Justice; Procurator, Supreme Court, 1927; rec'd deg. 1920; Delegate to Int'l Forgery Prevention Conf. Geneva 1929; Pres. Supreme Court till Mar. 1936. Address: 13, Minami-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Senjuro—General on the reserve list; (See 1936 issue.)

Hayashi, Yasushige—Mem. Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres. Ujigawa Electric Power Co.; Omi Ry. Co.; Dir. Sanyo Elec. Ry. Co., Osaka Bldg. Co., Shinko Land & Bldg. Co.; b. Feb. 1876, Ishikawa-ken; s. of Bunjiro Hayashi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1901; entered Osaka Shosen Kaisha; Chief, Kobe Branch of same. Address: 214, Okamoto, Motoyama-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Hedges, Frank Hinkley—A.B.; B.J.; Journalist; b. Apr. 1895, Springfield, Missouri, U.S.A.; s. of 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 Christi (Texas) Caller, feature writer Washington, D.C., Herald; Staff of Japan Advertiser Tokyo and Peking, 1920-31, Managing Editor same 1923-27; Chief Far Eastern Bureau Christian Science Monitor 1927-31; Staff Corr., Tokyo, London Times 1930-31; Contributor to American, English, Japanese magazines; occasional lecturer; Executive Secretary of Press Congress of the World, 1924; Tokyo Corr. Washington D.C., Post and Kansas

City (Mo.) Star and Times, 1935; served as Second Lieut. 54th Pioneer Infantry, U.S.A. during World War; Fellow American Geographical Soc.; Member Asiatic Soc. 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 (bi-lingual)" 1932, "In Far Japan" 1935. Address: 47, Dai-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Hergel, Hugo—LL.D.; Chargé d'Affaires, Denmark Legation to Tokyo since 1931; b. Apr. 1891, Denmark. Career: grad. Law Coll. Univ. of Copenhagen; served Foreign Office since 1916. Address: 52, Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Hessel, Egon—Teacher of German, Matsuyama High Sch.; b. May 1904, Duesseldorf, Germany; s. of Alexander Hessel, engr.; m. Ina, b. Kraemer. Career: studied at univ. of Muenster, Tuebingen, Zuerich, Bonn, Utrecht till 1928; Pastor in Western Germany 1928-31. Address: 103, Naka Ichiban-cho, Matsuyama.

Hibino, Masaharu—Rear-Admiral; Comdr. 11th Battle Squadron since 1935; b. 1886, Aichi-ken. Career: grad. Naval Academy 1906; Naval Staff Coll.; Captain "Ohi"; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll. & Mil. Staff Coll.; Captain "Asama" & "Hyuga"; Chief, Naval Affairs Propagation Dept. of Navy; Comdr. 1st Battle Sq.; fought and occupied the South Seas Is. in Great War as Captain of marines. Address: c/o Navy Office, Tokyo.

Higuchi, Mitsuo—Dir. Higher Normal Sch.; b. 1890, Aomori-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; Dir. Dairen Com. Sch.; Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept. North Manchuria Special District, 1932-34; same, Sankiang Prov. Address: Higher Normal Sch., Hsinking.

Higuchi, Suketsune—M.P.; b. Jan. 1865, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tsunenemon Higuchi. Career: grad. Law and Econ. Dept. Chuo Univ., 1890; elected Representative 4 times since 1912. Address: 151, Fukazawa-machi 4-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Hijkata, Hisakira—Mem. House of Peers; b. Sept. 1870, Hokkaido; 2nd s. of Hisami Hijkata. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined Bank of Japan; sent to England and Belgium; apptd. Examiner, Investigator, Sec., Dir. National Debt Bureau and Mgr., Business Dept.; Pres. Ind. Bank of Japan; Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Vice-Pres. Franco-Japanese Bank; Pres. Kyoritsu Mining Ind. Co.; Vice-Pres. Bank of Japan; Pres. same 1928-35. Address: 793, Sendagaya 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hijkata, Yasushi—D.L.; Mem. House of Peers; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof. of English Law at Chuo Univ.; b. Feb. 1859, Kochi-ken; s. of Naoyuki Hijkata. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1882; studied in England; called to the Bar Middle Temple; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; rec'd deg. 1891; went to Europe & America, 1916 and 1927. Address: 5, Samban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Hiraga, Yuzuru—D.E.; Retired Constructor Vice-Admiral; Prof. & Dean of Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Mar. 1878, Hiroshima-ken; s. of Hyakuzaemon Hiraga. Career: grad. Shipbuilding Course, Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1901; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Staff

- Yokosuka Naval Arsenal; same, Naval Tech. Dept.; Prof. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; went to Europe & America 1905, 1923 and 1934. Address: 5, Aoyama Minami-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Hiraike, Teizo**—Dir. Postal Affairs Bureau, Manchoukuo Communications Dept. since 1936; b. Oct. 1891, Yamana-nashi-ken; s. of Kakumatsu Hiraike. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; Secr. to Communications Minister; Chief, Planning Sec. Hiroshima Communications Bureau; Secr. Post Ins. Bureau; Chief, Supt. Sec. Tokyo Com. Bureau; Chief, Public Health Sec., Secretariate; Dir. Nagoya Com. Bureau. Address: c/o Communications Dept., Hsinking.
- Hiramatsu, Totaro**—Trader; Pres. Hiramatsu & Co., Inc. (Fire Ins. Agents; Foreign Mfr's Agents for Japan); b. Jan. 1878 Okayama-ken. Career: grad. Tokyo Industrial Univ. Address: 7, Kojimachi 6-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Hirano, Mitsuo**—M.P.; b. Jan. 1881, Shizuoka-ken; s. of Fusajiro Hirano. Career: grad. Kelo Univ. 1910; Corr. Jiji Shimpo; returned to Diet 5 times; Parl. Councillor, Communication Dept. 1934-36. Address: 1053, Nakano-cho, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.
- Hiranuma, Kiichiro**—Baron (cr. 1926); D.L.; Pres. Privy Council; b. Sept. 1867, Okayama-ken; s. of Shin Hiranuma, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1888; Judge, 1890; Judge, Tokyo Court of Appeal; Dir. Civil & Criminal Affairs Bureaus, 1906; Justice Minister, 1923; nominated Peer, 1924; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Privy Councillor, 1924; Vice-Pres. Privy Council, 1926-36. Address: 429, Nishi-Okubo 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Hiranuma, Ryojo**—Mem. House of Peers; Vice-Pres. Japan Physical Education Society; b. Feb. 1879, Kanagawa-ken; s. of Kyubei Hiranuma. Career: grad. Kelo Univ. 1898; returned to Diet twice; high-taxpayer in Kanagawa-ken. Address: 12, Nishi-Hiranuma-cho 2-chome, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama.
- Hirao, Hachisaburo**—Education Minister since Mar. 1936; Mem. House of Peers (nominated Nov. 1935); b. May 1867, Gifu-ken; s. of Tokikoto Tanaka, later adopted by Tadatatsu Hirao. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; apptd. Asst. Prof. of same; Asst. Korean Customs, Jinsen; Dir. Kobe Com. Sch.; Mng.-Dir. Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co. for 40 yrs.; Chairman, Kawasaki Dockyard Co. and Dir. of several other firms; went to South America as Chairman, Japanese Economic Mission to Brazil 1935. Address: 18, Kobinata-Daimachi 2-chome, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Hirase, Yoshio**—Dir. Bank of Japan; b. Apr. 1884, Osaka-fu; s. of Ichigo Hiraase. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907. Address: 10, Komagome Nihi-kata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Hirata, Johye**—Adviser, Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. 1864, Okayama-ken; s. of 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' School and Nippon Univ.; went to Europe for study, 1897; removed his main office from Tokyo to Osaka, 1899. Address: 80, Hinoue-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.
- Hirata, Tokujiro**—Chairman Shibaura Engrg. Works; Dir. Toyo Rayon Co.; b. Oct. 1872, Gunma-ken; s. of Kojuro Hirata. Career: grad. Kelo Univ. 1893; entered Mitsui & Co.; Mgr. Taiwan Branch; same, Otaru Branch. Address: 228, Togoshi-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.
- Hiratsuka, Tsunejiro**—Pres. Karafuto Kyodo Fishery Co.; Ominato Refrigerator Co.; Vice-Pres. Russo-Japanese Fishery Co.; Dir. Taiheyo Fishery Co., etc.; b. Nov. 1881, Niigata-ken; s. of Zenji Hiratsuka. Address: 23, Sarugaku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Hirayama, Keizo**—Dir. Hsinging Kungssu (Kochu Koshi) since Jan. 1936; b. July 1891, Ibaraki-ken; s. of Sataro Hirayama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; entered S. M. R.; Chief, Gen. Affairs Office, Ry. Dept. same; Assist. Gen.-Mgr. Tokyo Branch Office. Address: c/o Kochu Koshi, Dairen.
- Hirayama, Kiyotsugu**—D. Sc.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1935; b. Oct. 1874, Miyagi-ken; s. of Hirotsugu Hirayama. Career: grad. Astronomy Course, Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; rec'd deg. 1911; studied in America 1915; Prof. 1919. Address: 912, Komaba-machi, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.
- Hirayama, Shin**—D. Sc.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Sept. 1867, Tokyo; bro. of Jun Hirayama. Career: grad. Astronomy Course, Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1888; studied in England & Germany; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres. Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, 1920. Address: 1, Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Hirooka, Keizo**—Pres. Daido Life Ins. Co., Kajima Trust Co.; b. Feb. 1876, Osaka; adopted by Shingoro Hirooka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903. Address: 692, Mori, Motoyama-mura, Muro-gun, Hyogo-ken.
- Hirose, Hsutada**—Dir. Social Affairs Bureau, Home Dept.; b. Jan. 1889, Yamana-nashi-ken; s. of Hisamasa Hirose, representative. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; Police Supt. Gifu-ken; Commr. Metropolitan Police Board; Chief, Police Affairs Dept. Shiga-ken; Commr. Social Affairs Bureau, Home Dept.; Chief, Home Affairs Dept. Fuku-ken; Dir. Reconstruction Bureau; Dep. Mayor of Tokyo 1929; Gov. Saltama-ken; Dir. Civil Engrg. Bureau, Home Dept. 1934-36. Address: 10, Midorigaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Hirose, Tamehisa**—Mng.-Dir. Keihin Elec. Power Co.; b. Feb. 1876, Yamana-nashi-ken; s. of late Hisamitsu Hirose; m. El. Career: Chief, Senninsan Iron Works, 1907; Dir. Tokyo Elec. Power Co. 1922; Kanto Hydro-Elec. Co. 1926; Tohin Elec. Co. 1927; elected to Diet 5 times; attended Railway Congress, 1933. Address: 103, Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Hirose, Toyosaku**—Dir. Budget Bureau, Finance Dept. since 1936; b. Nov. 1891, Kanazawa; s. of Kajima Hirose. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; Chief, Yodobashi Revenue Office; Commr. & Secr. Finance Dept.; Chief, Investment Sec. Deposits Dept.; Chief, National Loans Sec., Finance Bureau; Chief, Documents Sec., Minister's Secretariat 1932-36; Dir. Finance Bureau. Address: 25, Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

- Hirose, Yasutaro**—Mng.-Dir. Osaka Trust Co.; b. Aug. 1881, Kyoto; s. of Ainosuke Hirose. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. 1905; entered business; Mng.-Dir. Nomura Bank. Address: 136, Yoshino-dori 1-chome, Toyonaka-machi, Osaka-fu.
- Hirota, Koki**—Prime Minister since Mar. 1936; b. Feb. 1878, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tokuhel Hirota. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; Diplomatic Probationer, Legation, Peking; Sec. Emb. London; Vice-Dir. Information Bureau, Foreign Office; Dir. Europe & America Bureau; Minister to Netherlands; Ambassador to U. S. S. R. 1930-32; Foreign Minister in Saito and Okada Cabinets, 1933-36. Address: Official Residence, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Hirota, Ryutaro**—Musician; b. June 1892, Kochi-ken; s. of Seiro Hirota, educator. Career: grad. Tokyo Academy of Music; apptd. Asst. Prof. same; sent to Berlin for study. Address: 8 of H, 3, Yayoi-cho, Mukogaoka, Hyogo-ku, Tokyo.
- Hisamura, Taneki**—Lieut.-Gen.; Chief, Mil. Tech. Dept. since 1936; b. 1882, Shiga-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1903; resided in Europe during Great War; Chief, Mil. Sci. Research Inst. 1932-36. Address: c/o War Office, Tokyo.
- Hshikari, Taka**—Retired General (See 1936 issue.)
- Ho Tsu-chang**—Secr. Manchoukuo Ind. Dept.; b. Nov. 1884, Hunan Prov. China; s. of Ho Wu-lung, Dao-tai of Kiangai. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. Tokyo; Chief, Shuang-Chiao Wireless Station, Tung-chow, Peiping; Dean, Law Dept. Hsinhua Univ.; Secr., Mukden Mun. Office; Commr. Legislative Bureau, Manchoukuo State Council; Chief, Secretariat, Ind. Dept.; Patent Agents Examiner, Ind. Dept.; Dir. Hsinking Boy Scouts; Mgr. Manchoukuo Boy Scouts' League. Address: 38, Tung Ta-ping-kai, Shangpu Road, Hsinking.
- Hoffman, Hermann**—Pres. Jochi Daigaku; b. June 1864, Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Germany. Career: came to Japan as Prof. of Philosophy. Address: c/o Jochi Daigaku, Kioi-cho, Tokyo.
- Hokura, Kumasaburo**—Mng.-Dir. Nihon Seitetsu K. K.; b. Dec. 1882, Niigata-ken; s. of Kumajiro Hokura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; Councillor, Finance Dept.; Dir. Revenue Supt. Bureaus at Sendai & Nagoya; Chief, Kobe Customs; Dir. Bank Bureau, 1928; Mint Bureau. Address: 9, Komagome Akehono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Holder, Reginald Tom**—A. S. A. A.; Merchant; b. Mar. 1894, Gloucester, England; s. of Thomas Holder, civil servant. Career: articled and served in accountancy profession in England 1912-15; in Singapore 1919-23; War service 1915-19; joined Brunner, Mond & Co. (Japan) Ltd. in 1923 and became Director 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.
- Honda, Kotaro**—D. Sc.; Pres. Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. Feb. 1870, Aichi-ken; s. of Hyozaburo Honda; m. Kano
- Honda, 1897. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; further studied in Europe; won Imp. Academy Prize for his researches in the steel, 1916; invented permanent magnet. Address: 21, Kanoko Shimizu-dori, Komegafukuro, Sendai City.
- Honda, Kumataro**—Writer; b. Dec. 1874, Wakayama-ken; s. of Uhei Honda. Career: grad. Tokyo Seimon Gakko and Hogakuin and later Univ. of Brussels; Secr. to Foreign Minister; Secr. Legation and Embassy; Counsellor of Emb. in London during World War; Minister to Switzerland and Austria; Amb. to Germany 1923-26. Address: 1980, Kamimeguro 7-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.
- Honda, Seiroku**—Dr. of Forestry; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres. Teikoku Shinrin-kai; b. July 1866, Suitama-ken. Career: grad. Agril. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; studied at Munchen Univ. (D. Econ.) 1892; rec'd deg. 1899; Prof. Agril. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900-27; went to Siberia, China, and Chosen, 1902; Philippine, Australia, and South China, 1903; Europe & Africa, 1907; West Indies and Siam, 1913; South Africa & South America, 1921. Address: 95, Sakuragaoka-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Honjo, Shigeru**—General on the reserve list; Former Chief Aide-de-camp to the Emperor. (See 1936 issue.)
- Hoops, Walther Dietrich**—Dr. phil.; Attache at German Consulate-General in Osaka & Kobe; b. Aug. 1900, Heidelberg; s. of Prof. Johannes Hoops. Career: Ph. D. Heidelberg, 1923; Chamber of Commerce, Heidelberg, 1923; Roehling Iron & Steel Works, Voelklingen/Saar, 1924; Exchange Student, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. 1925; Roehling Iron & Steel Works, Voelklingen, 1929; Student at Univ. of Dijon (France), 1928; Attache at Foreign Office, Berlin, 1929; at German Consulate, Thorn (Poland), 1932. Address: 32/39 Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe.
- Horai, Ichimatsu**—Vice-Pres. Ind. Bank of Japan; Dir. Kyoritsu Mining Co., Kyoritsu Muslin Co.; b. 1881, Osaka; s. of Matsu Horai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; joined Sumitomo Bank; at Tokyo & Yokohama Branches, same; entered Ind. Bank of Japan 1913; studied in England & America 1916-24. Address: 476, Yoyogi Hatsumai, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Hori, Bunpei**—Mem. Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres. Meisei Spinning & Weaving Co., Meisei Rayon Co.; b. Feb. 1882, Okayama-ken; s. of Toshiro Hori. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1904; joined Osaka Shosen Kaisha; Fukushima Spinning & Weaving Co. (former Osaka Hosiery Spinning & Weaving Co.), 1912. Address: Hibarigaoka, Kawanishi-machi, Hyogo-ken.
- Hori, Keijiro**—Mem. House of Peers; Adviser, Osaka Shosen Kaisha; Dir. Sumitomo Bank; b. Jan. 1867, Iwakawa-ken; s. of Gohel Hori, later adopted by late Kasumi Hori. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1892. Address: 660, Hirao, Minomo-mura, Osaka-fu.
- Hori, Yoshiatsu**—Mng.-Dir. Domei National News Agency; b. Feb. 1885, Kagoshima-ken; s. of Yukio Hori, samurai. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1908; entered diplomatic service 1908; Private Secr. to Foreign Minister 1919-22; Chief, Diplomatic Mission attached to Expeditionary Force to Siberia, 1922; Consul-General,

London, 1923-25; Councillor, Embassies at Peking and London, 1924-31; Min. to Mexico. Address: 1, Mita Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Horie, Senichiro—D.L.; Prof. Chuo Univ.; Lawyer; b. 1876, Hiroshima-ken; s. of Kengo Horie. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin; studied Com. Law at Michigan Univ. U. S. A. 1905-08; called to the bar 1920. Address: 80, Date-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Horikiri, Zembel—M.P.; Leader, Seiyukai Party; b. May 1882, Fukushima-ken; s. of Ryohel Horikiri. Career: grad. Kelo Univ. 1903; went to U. S. A., England and Germany to study finance and economics; apptd. Prof. Kelo Univ.; joined Jiji Shimpō; 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; Parl. Vice-Minister of Finance in Saito Cabinet, 1932-34. Address: 5, Ichigaya Tamachi 2-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Horikiri, Zenjiro—Mem. House of Peers; b. Sept. 1884, Fukushima-ken; s. of Ryohel Horikiri. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; entered Home Dept.; Dir. City Planning Bureau; Dir. Engrg. Bureau; Gov., Kanagawa-ken; Chief, Reconstruction Bureau; Mayor of Tokyo, 1929; Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs; Dir. Legislation Bureau 1932; Chief Secretary of Saito Cabinet 1932-34. Address: 27, Takada Oimatsu-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Horikoshi, Tetsuzo—Dir. Bank of Japan; b. 1879, Tokyo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; joined present bank; Inspector, London Branch; Chief, Inquiry Bureau, Head Office. Address: 530, Shimo-ochiai 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Horinaga, Sadami—Mng.-Dir. Teikoku Seishi Kaisha since 1924; b. Nov. 1883, Tokyo; s. of Yurin Horinaga. Career: grad. Okura Higher Com. Sch. 1906; went abroad for study; entered Teikoku Seishi Co. 1916; Mgr. & Dir., same. Address: c/o Teikoku Seishi Kaisha, Osaka Gas Bldg., Hirano-machi, Osaka.

Horinouchi, Kensuke—Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs since Apr. 1936; b. 1886, Hyogo-ken; s. of Reijun Horinouchi. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; apptd. Attaché, Japanese Legation, China, 1911; Sec., Embassy, London, 1915; Sec. Delegation to Paris Peace Conf.; Chief, Ind. Sec. of Europe & America Bureau; Consul-Gen. Tsingtao, 1923; 1st Sec. Embassy, London; Sec.-Gen. to Delegate to sign Peace Pact at Paris 1928; Councillor, Embassy, Chargé d'Affaires, China; Councillor, Embassy, Washington, 1933; Consul-Gen. New York; Dir. America Bureau 1934-36. Address: 851, Shimo-Meguro 4-chome, Tokyo.

Horinouchi, Ryohel—Pres. Japan Motor Bus Assn.; b. Nov. 1870, Yamagata-ken; s. of Touemon Horinouchi, farmer. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.); M.P.; Mem. Yamagata-ken Pref. Assembly, Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres. Federation of Motorcar Unions; Councillor, Tokyo Motor Bus Co. and Fuji-Minobu Ry. Co.; Pres. Fuji Sanroku Elec. Ry. Co., Fuji Sanroku Land Co., Mt. Minobu Forestry Assn. Address: 308, Yoyogi Sanya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hoshijima, Jiro—M.P.; Parl. Councillor of Rys. since 1936; b. Nov. 1887, Yamagata-ken; s. of Kinichiro

Hoshijima. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; practised law since 1918; published magazines of Law; elected Representative 6 times since 1920. Address: 55, Myogadani-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hoshino, Naoki—Vice-Finance Minister of Manchoukuo; b. 1892, Kanagawa-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Finance Dept.; Dir. Gen. Affairs Bureau Finance Dept. 1932-36. Address: Tokiwa-cho, Hsinking.

Hoshino, Seki—Adviser, Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. Dec. 1854, Himeji; s. of Kempachi Hoshino. Career: engaged in printing business early; went to U. S. A. to observe printing business, 1887; joined Oji Paper Mfg. Co.; Mng.-Dir. Tokyo Printing Co., 1896; Pres. same; Vice-Pres. Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Dir. Imp. Invention Society. Address: 28, Hama-cho 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Hosokawa, Moritatsu—Marquis; Mem. House of Peers; b. Oct. 1883, Kumamoto; s. of late Marquis Morishige Hosokawa. Career: grad. Peers' Sch.; went to Europe and America. Address: 76, Takata Oimatsu-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hotta, Masaaki—Minister to Switzerland since 1934; b. July 1883, Tokyo; s. of Masatada Hotta. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; Dir. Personnel Bureau, Foreign Office; Europe and America Bureau; 1926; Minister to Czechoslovakia. Address: Japanese Legation, Berne, Switzerland.

Hotta, Masatsune—Count; Mem. House of Peers; b. Oct. 1887, Tokyo; s. of Viscount Chokuju Nabeshima, and later adopted by Seirin Hotta. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; visited Europe and America for inspection, 1919; Parl. Councillor of Navy, 1921; Parl. Vice-Navy Minister 1934-36. Address: 5, Jochi-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hozumi, Shigeto—Baron; Prof. & Dean, Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Apr. 1883, Tokyo; s. of Baron Nobushige Hozumi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; studied civil law and jurisprudence at Bonn, Berlin, Paris, London and Cambridge Univs. 1912-16; rec'd deg. 1917. Address: 9, Harakata-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Hsi Chia—Lt.-Gen.; Manchoukuo Imp. Household Minister; b. Aug. 1884, Fengtien Province. Career: grad. Military Academy, Tokyo; apptd. Instructor, Mil. Coll. Three Eastern Prov.; Dir. of same; Chief Staff, Kirin Army Office; Sec.-General of Kirin Prov.; Gov. Kirin Prov. 1932-34; visited Japan as Special Envoy of Manchoukuo, 1934; Finance Minister, 1934-35. Address: Imp. Household Dept., Hsinking.

Hsiao, S. S.—Major-General; Mil. Attaché, Chinese Embassy in Tokyo; b. 1895, Foochow, China. Career: Comdr. Mil. Non-commissioned Officers' Brig. Address: 10, Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Hsieh Chieh-shih—Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan since 1935; b. 1872, Shinchiku City, Taiwan; s. of Hsieh Ching Hsi. Career: grad. Law Dept. Meiji Univ.; Adv. to Gov.-Gen. of Kirin; Councillor, Chiangkiang Inspector Gen.'s Office; Dir. Foreign Affairs Office, same; Chief, Kirin Foreign Affairs Office; Mayor of Harbin; Kirin Delegate to Manchoukuo Establishment Conf.; Minister

of Foreign Affairs 1932; visited Japan as Envoy for returning Courtesy for recognition of Manchoukuo, 1932; Privy Councillor, May 1935. Address: c/o Manchoukuo Embassy, Tokyo.

Hsu Ju-fen—Manchoukuo Vice-Education Minister; b. 1863, Kiangsi Prov. Career: Pres. Tachin Bank, Fuchien 1895; Financial Supt. Fuchien 1909. Address: Dept. of Educ., Hsinking.

Hsu Pao-heng—Dir. Gen. Affairs Bureau, Manchoukuo Imp. Household Dept.; b. 1876, Chekiang Prov. Career: Chief Sec. Liaoning Prov. Office; Adviser, Heilungkiang Prov. Office; Sec. Chief Executive Office, 1932-34. Address: Imp. Household Dept., Hsinking.

Hsu Shih-ying—Chinese Ambassador to Japan; b. Apr. 1872, Chiupu, Anhwei Prov. Career: Chief Justice, Fengtien High Court, 1905; despatched to Europe & America to study Judicial System, 1910; Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Peking, 1912; Justice Minister, 1912-13; Civil Gov. Fengtien Prov., Fuchien (Fukien) Prov. 1914; Home Minister and Communications Minister in Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet 1916; Pres. Hua-I Bank 1917; Justice Minister 1922-23; Prime Minister under Chief Executive Tuan Chi-jui 1924; Finance Minister 1926; Chairman Hopel & Shantung Famine Relief Commission 1925; Chairman, Famine Relief Commission, National Gov. 1931-35. Address: Chinese Embassy, Tokyo.

Hsu Shao-ching—Gov. Chinchow Prov.; b. 1892, Mukden. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Engr. Three Eastern Prov. Arsenal; Councillor, Fengtien Prov. Office; Chief, Ind. Dept. Fengtien Prov. 1935-34. Address: Chinchow Prov. Office, Chinchow, Manchoukuo.

Hu Tzu-yuan—Manchoukuo Privy Councillor; b. 1869, Kwetchow Prov. Career: Pres. Pelyang Law Coll. Tientsin; Sec.-Gen. Chief Executive Office, Manchoukuo 1932-34. Address: Hsinking.

Huang Fu-tsun—Dir. Local Adm. Bureau, Manchoukuo Civil Affairs Dept. since 1932; b. 1890, Shengyang-Hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Fengtien Law Coll. 1909; Chief Inspector, Fengtien Mil. Provisions Depot; Comdr. Communications Line, Chenwei Army; Adviser, Tung-sheng Spec. District Gov.'s Office. Address: c/o Civil Affairs Dept., Hsinking.

Hukuda, Kunizō—M.D.; Prof. and Dir. of Library, Nagoya Medical Coll. since 1931; b. Dec. 1896, Tuyama City; s. of Ryuziro Kawamura, later adopted by Hukuda family; m. Takuko Yosoka. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1922; apptd. Asst. to same; Asst. Prof. 1924; sent abroad for study 1929-31; rec'd deg. 1932. Address: 33, Yamawaki-cho 4-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya.

Hultman, Johan Erik—Swedish Minister to Tokyo; Dr. Philology (Upsala); LL.D. (Upsala); b. 1876, Sweden. Career: Administration, Consular & Diplomatic Service. Address: 83, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Husain, S. L.—B.A. (Punjab Univ. India 1920); Merchant; b. Oct. 1898; s. of S. Mohammad Husain, businessman. Career: Teacher of Mathematics in Panchgani High Sch. near Bombay; entered business in Bombay, 1921; in Hong Kong 1921-32; in Kobe since 1934. Address: Kobashi Bldg., 176, Sannomiya-cho 1-chome, Kobe.

Hutara, Yosunori—Count; Mem. House of Peers since 1925; Pres. Boy-Scouts of Japan since 1922; b. Oct. 1886, Uwazima, Ehime-ken; s. of Marquis Munee Date; m. Hiroko, d. of late Prince Kitasirakawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; sent to Europe and America; apptd. Sec. and Councillor, Imp. Household Dept. 1924; Mem. Int'l. Committee of Boy Scouts Int'l Bureau since 1921. Address: 12, Kasumigaoka, Yotuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hutchinson, Canon Archibald Campbell—M.A. (Cambridge, England); b. Feb. 1883 at Nagasaki; s. of Ven. Archdeacon A. B. Hutchinson. Career: Missionary of Church Mission Soc.; Sec. of C. M. S. Japan Mission; Mem. Standing Committee, Diocese of Kyushu; lectured at Fukuoka Divinity Sch. and at Ikebukuro Theological Coll. Address: 850, Roppon Matsui, Fukuoka.

Hyakutake, Gengo—Vice-Admiral; Chief, Naval Tech. Dept. since Mar. 1936; b. 1882; bro. of Admiral Saburo Hyakutake. Career: grad. Naval Academy; Instructor, same; Captain "Tama" & "Kasuga"; Head Instructor Naval Staff Coll.; Vice-Chief, Naval Gen. Staff Office; Pres. Naval Staff Coll.; Comdr. Training Squadron; Comdr. Malsuru Naval Port; Comdr.-in-Chief, 3rd Sqn.; Sasebo Naval Station. Address: c/o Naval Tech. Dept., Tokyo.

(I)

Ibuka, Kajinosuke—M.A. (Princeton Univ.); D.D. (Kul-gara Univ.); Emeritus Pres., Meiji Gakuin, Tokyo; b. July 1854; s. of Takuemon Ibuka, samurai; m. Hana Oshima. Career: educator and minister in the church of Christ in Japan. Address: 346, Shirokane Sankochō, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Ichige, Kozo—Consul-General at Sao Paulo since 1934; b. July 1894, Ibaraki-ken; s. of late Saichi Ichige. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; attended Paris Peace Conf.; Sec. Leg. Switz., Emb. Germany, Brazil; Chargé d'Affaires, Leg. Vienna. Address: Japanese Consulate-General, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Ichikawa, Sadanji—(See Takahashi, Eijiro).

Ichikawa, Sanki—D. Litt.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1920; b. Feb. 1886, Tokyo; s. of Sanken Ichikawa. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; was in England to study English Philology, 1912-16; apptd. Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; rec'd deg. 1922; elected Albert Kahn Travelling Fellowship, 1931-32. Address: 25, Kitayamahushi-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Ichimura, Keizo—Mayor of Kyoto since May 1936; b. Feb. 1884, Kyoto-fu; s. of Sentaro Furukawa, later adopted by Teizo Ichimura. Career: grad. German Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; served as Police Supt. Hokkaido; Gov. Fukuoka-ken, Ehime-ken, Nagashima-ken; Dep.-Mayor of Kyoto 1935. Address: Muni. Office, Kyoto.

Ichimura, Sanjiro—D. Litt.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Aug. 1864, Ibaraki-ken; s. of Shojiro Ichimura. Career: grad. Chinese Classics Course, Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1887; Prof., Peers' Sch., 1891; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; rec'd deg. 1907; went to China 5 times; is an authority on Chinese Literature and History. Address: 80, Suwa-machi, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Ichinomiya, Retsuro—Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank; b. Jan. 1870; Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tadao Ichinomiya, samurai. Career: grad. Doitsu Kyokai Gakko; served in Russo-Japanese War; joined present Bank, 1896; Mgr. New York Branch; promoted Vice-Pres.; Mem. Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 230, Asagaya 6-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Ide, Kaoru—Architect, Taiwan Govt.-Gen. since 1919; b. 1879, Gifu-ken; s. of Imashige Ide. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; travelled abroad 1919. Address: 53 of 2, Taiho-machi, Taihoku, Taiwan.

Idemitsu, Mambel—Vice-Admiral; Dir. Naval Academy; b. Nov. 1883, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Katsubel Idemitsu. Career: grad. Naval Acad. 1906; Naval Staff Coll. 1916; Resident Mil. Officer, England; Staff, Naval Gen. Staff Office; Chief, 1st Sec. Personnel Bureau of Navy; Capt. "Tama," "Yakumo" and "Jungel"; Chief Instructor, Nav. Com. Sch.; Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor; Comdr. 1st Submarine Squadron. Address: c/o Naval Academy, Etajima, Hiroshima-ken.

Idemitsu, Sazo—Prop. of Idemitsu Shokai; Pres. Moji Chamber of Com. & Ind. since 1932; Hon. Consul for Manchoukuo at Moji since 1934; b. Aug. 1855, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Toroku Idemitsu, merchant; m. Kikue Yamanochi. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch. 1909; established present firm. Address: 2937, Hatateda, Moji City.

Iga, Komakichiro—Lecturer, Toyo Univ.; Principal, Shoin Girls' Sch., Koyo Middle Sch. & Shoin Girls' Coll.; b. Oct. 1869, Takamatsu; s. of Ichiro Akagi, later succeeded Iga Family; m. Ryu. Career: educ. work since 1896. Address: 116, Elwa, Fuse-machi, Osaka-shiga.

Iglehart, Edwin Taylor—A.B.; B.D.; S.T.D.; Missionary; b. Nov. 1878, Greencastle, Indiana, U.S.A.; s. of 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; Acting Dean of the Coll.; Chairman, Japanese Sch. of Lang. and Culture; Vice-Chairman, Christian Lit. Soc.; same, Amer. Sch. in Japan; Executive Committee, American Assn. of Japan. Address: 6, Aoyama Gakuin, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ihoriya, Makoto—Pres. San-yu Koshi; b. Dec. 1875, Okayama-ken. Career: came to Manchoukuo 1902; Pres. Mukden Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Mukden Financial Guild; Hosen Nichi-Nichi Shimbun. Address: 10, Kotohira-cho, Mukden.

Iida, Shinichi—Pres. Iida G. K.; Takashimaya, Ltd.; b. Oct. 1859, Kyoto; s. of Shinichi Iida. Career: inherited family estate, 1888; established Takashimaya-Iida Co. (now Takashimaya Department Store); Mng.-Dir. Kyoto Textile Mfg. Co.; Vice-Pres. Kyoto Educ. Assn.; Counsellor, Kyoto Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 1, Yakuishimae-cho, Karasumadori-Matsuhara-nagaru, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.

Iizuka, Naohiko—M.D.; Prof. Kyoto Medical Coll.; Chief, Medical Dept. Attached Hospital; b. May 1887, Akita-ken; s. of Hikoshiro Iizuka. Career: grad. Agril. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1912; Medical Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1915; apptd. Asst. Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1922; studied at Collège de France and L'Institut Pasteur. Address: Kami-Goryomaedori, Karasumaru-Higashi-iru, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Iizuka, Tomochiro—Writer; Prof. Nihon Univ.; b. Nov. 1894, Tokyo; s. of Yoshijiro Iizuka, businessman. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; called to the bar; Dir. Ryubunkan Publishing Co.; Mem. Tokyo Pref. Assembly, 1924; studied Dramaturgy; Lecturer of History of Stage Dramas at present Univ. 1931. Address: Yato, Koshigoe-machi, Kamakura-gun, Kanagawa-ken.

Iizuka, Toshio—Dir. Criminal Bureau, Manchoukuo Justice Dept.; b. 1897, Niigata-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1921; Secr. Justice Dept. Address: c/o Justice Dept., Hsinking.

Ikeda, Hideo—Parl. Vice-Min., Com. & Ind. Dept. since 1936; M.P.; b. Feb. 1880; s. of Tetsu Ikeda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; joined Asahi Shimbun, 1909; apptd. Official, Overseas Affairs Dept. 1910; Secr., same Dept., 1911; Chief, Police Dept. Gifu-ken, 1917; Secr. for Foreign and Home Depts. 1918; Chief, Home Affairs Dept., Miyagi-ken, 1922; Hiroshima-ken, 1922; Gov., Akita-ken, 1924; Dir. Industry Bureau of Chosen, 1924-28; Gov. Hokkaido, 1929-31; Pres. Keijo Nippo, 1931-32. Address: 2122, Kamineguro 4-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Kiyoshi—Gov. Hokkaido since 1936; b. Feb. 1885, Kagoshima-ken; s. of Naosuke Ikeda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; entered Metropolitan Police Board; Chief, Foreign Affairs Sec., same; Police Chief, Gifu-ken; Chief, Gen. Affairs Sec., Shrines Bureau; Police Chief, Kyoto & Osaka Pref.; Chief, Home Dept. Hyogo-ken; Dir. of Shrines, Home Dept.; Dir. Police Affairs Bureau, Chosen Govt.-Gen. 1931-36. Address: Governor's Residence, Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Ikeda, Seihin—Former Dir. of Mitsui Firm. (See 1936 issue.)

Ikeda, Torajiro—Pres. Supreme Court since 1936; b. Jan. 1879, Saga-ken; s. of Sensuke Ikeda. Career: grad. English Law Course Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; Judge, 1905; Judge, Tokyo Local Court; Chief Judge, Tokyo District Court; Councillor & Public Procurator, Justice Department; despatched to Europe & America 1913; Procurator, Supreme Court; Director of Civil Affairs Bureau, Justice Dept.; Chief Judge, Supreme Court 1928-35. Address: 5, Yoyohata, Honmachi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ikegami, Goro—M.D.; Prof. Kumamoto Medical Coll.; b. Dec. 1883, Mie-ken; s. of Enjiro Ikegami, doctor. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Kyushu Imp. Univ. 1907; with Fusan Hospital, Chosen, 1913; Dir. of same, 1916; rec'd deg. 1922. Address: 76, Higashikogai-cho, Kumamoto.

Ikeno, Seitiro—D. Sc.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Hon. Mem. Academie des Sciences, Paris; b. May 1886, Tokyo; s. of Tomigoro Ikeno. Career: grad. Botanical Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; apptd. Asst. Prof., later Prof. Agril. Coll. same; studied Botany in Europe 1904; rec'd deg. 1909; Mem., Imp. Academy, 1927. Address: 89, Harajuku 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ikeo, Yoshizo—Pres. Nippon Electric Power Co.; Chairman Elec. Association; b. Mar. 1878, Shiga-ken; s. of Yohei Ikeo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; joined O. S. K. 1912. Address: 16, Shimodori 5-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ikeuchi, Hiroshi—Dr. Litt.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1926; b. 1879, Tokyo; s. of late Motoi Ikéuchi; m. Nao. Career: grad. Literature Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; apptd. Lecturer of same 1913; Asst. Prof. 1915; rec'd deg. 1922. Address: 7, Kojimachi 5-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ikkai, Kitokuro—D.L.; former Pres. Privy Council. (See 1936 issue.)

Imai, Bumpel—Mng.-Dir. Okura & Co. (Trading) Ltd.; Dir. Mukden Arsenal, Ltd.; b. June 1885, Nagano-ken; s. of Kensuke Imai. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; entered Okura & Co. 1911; Mgr. New York Branch 1916; returned home 1920; Dir. Okura Mining Co. 1922. Address: 6, Shiryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Imai, Gosuke—Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Matsumoto Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Dir. Sericultural Soc.; b. Nov. 1859, Nagano-ken; brother of Kentaro Katakura, company pres.; adopted by Taro Imai. Career: went to America, 1886; established Katakura-Gumi 1890; apptd. Vice-Pres. 1920. Address: 627, Yoyogi Hatsudai-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Imai, Kiyoshi—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr. 4th Div.; b. Sept. 1882, Aichi-ken; s. of Korekiyo Imai. Career: grad. Mil. Coll. 1904; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; Comdr. Inf. 50th Brig.; Chief, 1st Dept. Gen. Staff Office, 1934; Dir. Personnel Bureau 1935-36; Mil. Affairs Bureau; attached to Mil. Ordnance Dept. Address: 4th Div. Hdqrs., Osaka.

Imaida, Kiyonori—Mem. House of Peers (nominated Sept. 1936); b. Feb. 1884, Okayama-ken; s. of Yosaburo Kunitshiro; adopted by Zenjuro Imaida. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; Dir. Kumamoto Communications Bureau; Dir. Post Office Life Ins. Bureau; Dir. Elec. Bureau, Osaka City; Vice-Minister of Communications, 1928; went to Europe and America, 1914; Civil Adm. Chief of Chosen. Address: 230, Kamiosaki 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Imazumi, Kaichiro—D.E.; Hon. Consul-Gen. for Luxembourg, Tokyo; Dir. Nippon Seitetsu K. K.; b. June 1867, Gunma-ken; s. of Tsuneo Imazumi, doctor. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1892; Engr. Yawata Steel Works, 1896-1910; M.P. 1920-24; sent to Europe and America 7 times; elected Life Mem. Iron & Steel Inst. England 1903; Mem. Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute. Address: 4, Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Imamura, Akitane—D. Sc.; Mem. Imp. Academy; Secr. Earthquake Investigation Council; b. June 1870, Kago-shima-ken; s. of late Akkiyo Imamura. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1894; Instructor, Mil. Academy; rec'd deg. 1905; Prof. Seismology, Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1923-31. Address: 685, Seijo, Kinuta, Tokyo-fu.

Imamura, Hitoshi—Major-Gen.; Vice-Chief Staff, Kwantung Army, & Mil. Attaché, Embassy, Manchoukuo since 1936; b. 1887, Miyagi-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1908; grad. Mil. Staff Coll.; resided in India; Chief, Conscription Sec. War Office; Sec. Chief, Gen. Staff Office; Comdr. Inf. 57th Reg.; Dir. Narashino Sch.; Comdr. Inf. 40th Brig. 1935-36. Address: c/o Japanese Embassy, Hsinking.

Imamura, Kusuo—Mng.-Dir. Dai Nippon Spinning Co.; b. Dec. 1879, Nara-ken; s. of Kinzo Imamura, Ex-M.P. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. and Haverford Univ.; joined Settsu Spinning Co. (now Dai Nippon Spinning Co.). Address: 746, Renge, Morigu, Nishinomiya City, Hyogo-ken.

Imamura, Sachio—Pres. Japan Trust Assn. (since 1936); Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Trust Co.; Dir. Sumitomo Bank, Sumitomo Goinel Kaisha, Sumitomo Life Ins. Co.; b. July 1874, Nara-ken; s. of Kinzo Imamura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900. Address: 35, Nango-cho, Nishinomiya City.

Imamura, Shigezo—Pres. Imamura Bank; Dir. Car & Locomotive Mfg. Co.; Dir. 1st Mutual Life Ins. Co., Tropical Industry Co. and Taiwan Development & Tea Mfg. Co.; b. Nov. 1877, Tokyo; s. of Seinosuke Imamura. Career: studied at Trinity Coll. and Cambridge Univ. (M.A.). Address: 2808, Kokubunji, Tokyo-fu.

Imamura, Takeshi—Gov. Karafuto Govt.; b. Nov. 1830; s. of Tsunesada Imamura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; Gov. Kokaido, Chosen; Dir. Ind. Bureau of Chosen. Address: Gov.'s Residence, Toyohara, Karafuto.

Imanishi, Yosaburo—Pres. Hanshin Elec. Ry. Co.; b. Apr. 1887, Osaka; s. of Shoshichi Imanishi; later adopted by Rinzaburo Imanishi. Career: grad. Osaka Higher Com. Sch.; Political Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1912; entered business. Address: 24, Honden Sanban-cho, Nishiku, Osaka.

Inaba, Itsuyoshi—M.D.; Pres. and Prof. Manchuria Medical Coll.; b. Apr. 1879, Miye-ken; s. of Sotaro Onakado; adopted by Samon Inaba. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1904; apptd. Asst. Prof. of same, 1909; Head Physician, Dairen Hospital; Mukden Hospital. Address: 8, Yawata-cho, Mukden.

Inabata, Katsutaro—Mem. House of Peers; Hon. Consul for Roumania, Belgium, Bolivia, Poland and Portugal at Osaka; Pres. Inabata & Co., Japan Dyestuff Mfg. Co.; b. Oct. 1862, Kyoto; s. of Rinsuke 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, 1927. Address: 45, Nanzenji Fukuchi 2-chome, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Inabata, Taro—Mng.-Dir. Inabata & Co.; Dir. Inabata Dyeing Works; Vice-Consul for Portugal and Poland at Osaka; b. May 1898, Kyoto; s. of Katsutaro Inabata. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. Address: 51, Junkelmachi-dori 2-chome, Minami-ku, Osaka.

Inada, Masatane—Baron; Mem. House of Peers; Parl. Vice-Min. of Overseas Affairs since 1936; b. Aug. 1890, Tokyo; s. of Baron Shosuke Sato, later adopted by late Kunitane Inada. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. & Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 15, Aoba-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Inada, Ryukichi—M.D.; Mem. Imp. Academy; Prof. Emeritus, Kyushu Imp. Univ.; b. Mar. 1874, Aichi-ken; s.

of Kenryu Inada. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; studied in Germany; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. & Fukuoka Medical Coll.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918. Address: 9, Surugadai 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Inagaki, Saburo—Lieut.-General; Intendant to H. I. H. Prince Kan-in since 1930; b. May 1870, Shimane-ken; s. of Ryosai Inagaki. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1891; apptd. Cavalry Sub-Lieut. 1892; Staff Gen. Staff Office; Aide-de-Camp; Comdr. Cavalry 1st Reg.; Attaché, Embassy in England. Address: 4, Sakae-dori 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Inahata, Hironosuke—Mgr. Shizuoka Branch, Nippon Kangyo Ginko; b. 1889, Nagoya; s. of Soshichi Inahata. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined present bank; visited Europe and America for inspection, 1921; Asst. Mgr., Kyoto and Osaka Branches; Mgr. Tottori and Nara Branches. Address: 62 of 25 Nishi-Kusafuka-cho, Shizuoka.

Ino, Mitsuyoshi—D.E.; Chief, Internal Combustion Engine Drawing Dept. Kobe Works, Mitsubishi Jukogyo K. K.; b. Oct. 1892, Tokyo; 5th s. of Masamichi Ino; m. Tomiko, d. of Hikoza Ichikawa. Career: grad. First Higher Sch. 1914; Engr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; immediately joined Mitsubishi Firm; made inspection tour of Europe and America; rec'd deg. 1926. Address: 1343, Takigahana, Mikage-cho, Hyogo-ken.

Inoge, Toshie—M.P.; Parl. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs since 1936; b. Jan. 1886, Fukui-ken; s. of Riemon Inoge. Career: grad. Nihon Univ. 1911; joined Niroku Shimpō; Teacher, Junten Middle Sch.; Sec. to Justice Minister; Sec. to Home Minister. Address: 28, Kita-Iga-machi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Hideji—Pres. Doboku Gakukai; b. Apr. 1876, Sendai; s. of Yoshinori Inouye. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1899; apptd. Asst. Prof. at same; Chief, Civil Engrg. Sec. Kyoto Muni. Office; sent to Europe & America for investigation of water works 1907; on return home Chief, Water Works Sec. Yokohama Munic. Office; Chief, Civil Engrg. Sec. Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co.; Dir. Tokyo Elec. Light Co. Address: 290, Harajuku 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Jihel—Chairman Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. June 1873, Kyoto-fu; s. of late Jihel Inouye. Career: grad. Kyoto Com. Sch. 1891; joined present firm; Mgr., Shanghai, Tientsin, London, and Hamburg. Address: 74, Shimo-Nibancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Kinoshige—D. Sc.; Emeritus Prof. Ryofun Engrg. Coll.; b. Dec. 1873, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Nobutsu Inouye. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; apptd. Engr. Taiwan Govt., Agr. & Com. Dept., Imp. Steel Works, successively; as Dir. Imp. Geological Survey Bureau and as Pres. Ryofun Engrg. Coll. sent to Int'l Geological Congress held in Austria, Sweden and Canada; rec'd deg. 1917. Address: 96, Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Masaji—Vice-Chairman Japan-Brazil Central Assn.; Advisor, Oriental Development Co.; Peru Cotton Co.; Dir. Nan-a Co.; b. June 1876; s. of Tahel Adachi and later adopted by Tobei Inouye. Career: studied at Kogyokusha, Naval Academy and Waseda

Univ.; studied Colonization Policy and Economics at Vienna and Berlin Univs.; Commissioner, Communications Dept.; Financial Officer, Chosen Govt.; Mng.-Dir. Nanyo Kyokai; Pres. Overseas Development Co. till Apr. 1936. Address: 3553, Mejiro 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Nobuo—M.D.; Ophthalmologist; Commr., Court Physicians Bureau; b. Mar. 1875, Nagano-ken; s. of Tatsuya Inouye, eye-specialist. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied Ophthalmology at P.-G. Course; went to Germany to study at Univs. of Leipzig and Vienna, 1902; medical practice at Inouye Ophthalmological Hospital; studied at Univ. of Berlin and Leipzig, 1909; apptd. Prof. Okayama Medical Coll.; Dir. Okayama Ophthalmological Hospital, 1912; rec'd deg. 1914. Address: 66, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Saburo—Marquis; Mem. House of Peers; b. Feb. 1887, Tokyo; s. of late Prince Taro Katsura, later adopted by late Marquis Katsunosuke Inouye. Career: grad. Mil. Academy; studied 3 yrs. in Europe and America apptd. Artillery Sub-Lieut. 1906; Col. 1923; Chief, Mobilization Sec. War Office. Address: 42, Miyamura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Shin—Pres. Koshien Hotel, Nippon Kan-i Fire Ins. Co.; Dir. Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Hanshin Kyuko Elec. Ry. Co., Keihan Elec. Ry. Co., Hanshin Kokudo Bus Co., Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, Sanyo Chuo Hydro-Elec. Co.; b. Apr. 1879, Tokyo; s. of Yasujiro Inouye, businessmān. Career: grad. Antwerp Com. Coll. Belgium 1902; founded Toyo Paper Mills 1906; apptd. Dir. Oji Paper Mfg. Co. when the aforementioned firm was merged 1924; founded present Ins. Co. 1917. Address: 32, Naka 2-chome, Tezukayama, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Inouye, Shukichi—Company Director; b. Nov. 1881, Shiga-ken; s. of late Goemon Inouye; m. Haru, d. of Jisaburo Hirata, 1912. Career: studied at Elec. Engrg. Dept. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; apptd. Mgr. Kasagi Hydro-Elec. Co. 1914; Mng.-Dir. Innoshima Elec. Co. 1915; Pres. Omishima Elec. Co. 1920; Standing Auditor Seto-Nakka-Odan Elec. Power Co. (merger of above mentioned 2 companies) till 1924; Dir. Shikoku Hydro-Elec. Co.; Pres. Yoshizaki Ry. Co. 1925-26; Dir. Amanohashidate Cableway Co. 1927; Pres. Hachioji Paper Mfg. Co. since 1931; Toa Commercial Co. since 1934, Jochushi Seizo K. K. since 1935. Address: Ibaraki-cho, Osaka-fu.

Inouye, Tadashi—Viscount; D.E.; Mem. House of Peers; b. Apr. 1876, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Yokoku Okamoto, and later adopted by Takeshi Inouye. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; went to Germany and America for study, 1902; apptd. Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof. Osaka Higher Tech. Sch.; Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Parl. Vice-Minister of Navy; Ry. Minister, 1926-27. Address: 28, Takanawa Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Tetsujiro—D. Litt.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof. Toyo Univ.; Pres. East Asia Society & Philosophy Society; b. Nov. 1855, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Toshitatsu Tomita; later adopted by Tetsuhide Inoue. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1880; studied in Germany; apptd. Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof.; Dean, Litt. Coll. Address: 109, Omote-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Tsugimatsu—Vice-Admiral; Comdr. Chinkai Naval Port since 1930; b. May 1884, Gifu-ken; s. of Kamekichi Inouye. Career: grad. Naval Academy 1904; grad. Naval Staff Coll.; Staff, Chinkai Naval Port & Maizuru Naval Station; Staff, 2nd Battle Squadron; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll.; Captain "Izumo"; Chief, 1st Sec. Naval Educ. Bureau; Captain "Nagato"; Dir. Naval Staff Coll. 1933-36. Address: c/o Chinkai Naval Port, Chosen.

Inui, Masahiko—D.L.; Attorney; b. Nov. 1876, Nara-ken; s. of Seigo Inui. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; sent to Germany to study at Univs. of Berlin and Bonn, 1901-05; apptd. Prof. Tokyo Univ. of Com.; Lecturer, Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Lecturer and Dir. Hosei Univ.; Lecturer, Toyo, Meiji and Senahu Univs.; Pres. Tokyo Bar Assn. Address: 12, Komagome Akobono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Inumaru, Tetsuzo—Mng.-Dir. Imp. Hotel, Tokyo; b. 1887, Ishikawa-ken; brother of Jintaro Inumaru. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1910; joined S. M. R. Co.; practised and inspected hotel business in China, Europe and America 7 yrs; joined present hotel 1919. Address: 52, Nakarokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Irie, Kuthel—Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs since 1935; b. Jan. 1881, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Shizuo Irie. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; Dir. S. M. R. Co.; Pres. Ensuiko Sugar Mfg. Co. Address: 3, Aoba-cho 7-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Irie, Kunichi—Vice-Minister of Manchoukuo Imp. Household Dept. since 1934; b. Mar. 1879, Tokyo; s. of Viscount Yasushi Nomura; later adopted by Irie family. Career: grad. German Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Sec. Privy Council; Dir. Penalties Bureau; Councillor, Imp. Household Dept.; Councillor, Legislation Bureau; Dir. Imp. Board of Audit; Aud. Bank of Japan. Address: Imp. Household Dept., Hanking.

Irisawa, Tatsukichi—M.D.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Vice-Pres. Dojin-kai; Chief Dir. Japan-German Culture Society; b. 1866, Niigata-ken; s. of Kyobei Irisawa. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1886; studied in Germany, 1890; apptd. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1895-1922; rec'd deg. 1899; Chief, Court Medical Bureau, 1921-22. Address: 226, Kago-machi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ishie, Mitsugu—Dir. Bank of Chosen since 1922; b. Aug. 1886, Nagano-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; Inspector, Bank of Taiwan and Bank of Chosen; Sec. Dept. of Com. & Industry; Bank Inspector; retired from Govt. service, 1929. Address: 27, Utsukoshi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Isaka, Takashi—Pres. Hotel New Grand, Ltd.; Vice-Pres. Kwanto Credit Bank; Pres. Yokohama Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; Dir. Mitsui Bank, Int'l Telephone Co., Ltd., Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Pres. Tokyo Gas Co.; Dir. Yokohama Warehouse Co.; b. Dec. 1869, Ibaraki-ken; s. of Miki Isaka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; went abroad for inspection, 1928. Address: 53, Takanawa-Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Isaka, Toyomitsu—M.P.; Lawyer; b. Dec. 1881, Osaka; s. of Koki Isaka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1910; returned to Diet 4 times; Parl. Vice-Min-

ister of Foreign Affairs 1934-36. Address: 35, Sakurada-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Ishibashi, Shojiro—Pres. Nihon Tabi K. K. and Bridge-stone Tyre Co.; b. Feb. 1889, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tokujiro Ishibashi. Career: founded Nihon Tabi K. K. 1918; Bridgestone Tyre Co. 1931; Vice-Pres. Kyushu Medical Coll. at Kurume, 1930; his residence was honoured with Prince Chichibu's stay for few weeks twice in July 1930 and Oct. 1931. Address: 70, Kushi-hara-machi, Kurume.

Ishibashi, Tanzan—Mng.-Dir. & Chief Editor, Toyo Keizai Shimpō-sha; b. 1884, Tokyo. Career: Waseda Univ., 1907; joined Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun, 1908; Editor, Toyo Keizai Shimpō, 1911; Dir. same, 1921. Publications: Religions of the World, Sixty Years' History of Banking in Japan, etc. Address: 705, Omachi, Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

Ishibashi, Tomonobu—D. Litt.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Lecturer, Tokyo Univ. of Litt. & Sc., and Nihon Univ.; b. 1886, Hokkaido; s. of Masanobu Ishibashi. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; studied at Leipzig Univ. Germany; rec'd deg. 1919; won Imp. Academy Prize for Research 1924. Address: 202, Komagome Hayashi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Ishida, Kaoru—Metropolitan Police Chief since 1936; b. May 1885, Yamaguchi-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; Police Supt. Niigata-ken; Commr. Fukuoka-ken, Aomori-ken & Tokyo-fu; Chief, Police Dept. Aomori-ken; Sec. Home Dept.; Chief, Home Affairs Dept. Tochigi-ken & Okayama-ken; Chief Sec. Metropolitan Police Board; Chief, Peace Preservation Dept. same; Chief, Home Affairs Dept. Kyoto-fu; Gov. Miyazaki-ken & Chiba-ken; Dir. Shrines Bureau 1931-34; Gov. Kanagawa-ken 1935-36. Address: 646, Sendagaya 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ishida, Taro—Pres. Sanyo Elec. Ry. Co.; Dir. Sinki and Shin-mei Motorcar Co.; b. 1877; s. of Yasushige; m. Uta. Career: joined San-yo Railway Co. 1901; after it was nationalized, continued service; Dir. Sendai and later Kobe Ry. Bureaus; sent to Europe and America, 1909; to Siberia and Manchuria, 1918-19; Dir. Kobe Municipal Elec. Bureau, 1927. Address: 1466, Shironomae, Mikage, Hyogo-ken.

Ishiguro, Tadanori—Viscount; Privy Councillor; b. Feb. 1845, Niigata-ken. Career: Studied Medical Science under Kansen Yanagi; Mil. Surgeon, 1871; Mil. Surgeon-Gen.; Chief, Medical Sec., War Office; Chief, Field Sanitation Office in Sino-Japanese War; Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Japan Red Cross Society. Address: 17, Ageba-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Ishiguro, Tadaatsu—Director of Rural Regeneration Society; b. January 1884 in Tokyo-fu; s. of Viscount Tadanori Ishiguro. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; entered Agr. & Com. Dept.; Chief, Tenancy Sec.; Dir. Agr. Bureau; Sericultural Bureau, 1927; Agr. Bureau, 1929; went to Europe & America, 1914-1915; Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry in Satto Cabinet, 1932-34. Address: 17, Ageba-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Ishihara, Kōchiro—Pres. Ishihara Industry & Marine Transportation Co.; b. Jan. 1888; s. of Chotaro Ishihara, Kyoto. Career: grad. Ritsumeikan Univ. 1913. Address: 3, Fujimi-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ishihara, Shinobu—M.D.; Prof. Ophthalmology, Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Sept. 1879, Tokyo; s. of Ujihara. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; sent to Germany to study medical science, 1912-14; rec'd deg. 1916; apptd. Surgeon Lieut.-Col. 1906; attached to 2nd Inf. Reg., 1st Garrison Hospital, Tokyo; Instructor, Army Surgeon Sch.; Dir. 2nd Garrison Hospital; Surgeon-General 1926; Commr. Dept. of Overseas Affairs, 1930. Address: 35, Miyasato, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Hac—Stage Dancer; Prop. Ishii Hac Dance Studio; b. Dec. 1892, Akita; s. of Ryukichi Ishii. Career: completed Akita Middle Sch.; entered Opera Dept., Imperial Theater; studied dance under Enrico Rossi and song with Madam Tamaki Miura; made public performances at Berlin, Muenchen, Leipzig, Paris, Olmuts, Prague, Lords, Posen, Warsaw, Ostende and at New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco. Address: 62, Jiyugaoka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Itaro—Min. to Siam since 1936; b. Feb. 1887, Fuku-shima-ken; s. of Bungoro Ishii, company dir. Career: grad. Com. Dept. Toa Dobun Shoin, 1905; joined S. Manchuria Ry. Co.; Sec. Foreign Office; Chief, 3rd Section, Com. Bureau; 1st Sec., Embassy, London; Consul-Gen., Kirin, 1929; Consul-Gen., Shanghai. Address: Japanese Legation, Bangkok, Siam.

Ishii, Kengo—Dir. The Dai-ichi Ginko, Ltd.; b. June 1874, Tokyo; bro. of Yoshio Momonoi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1895; entered 1st Bank; promoted to Vice-Pres. same; Pres. 1931-35. Address: 5, Takajo-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Kikujiro—Viscount; Privy Councillor since 1929; b. Mar. 1866, Chiba-ken; adopted s. of Hoyu Ishii. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; apptd. Attaché at Paris, 1891; 1st Sec. of legation; Dir. Com. Bureau; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ambassador to U.S.A. and France; Foreign Minister; ennobled, 1911; Mem. House of Peers, 1916; Delegate, Naval Disarm. Conf. 1927. Address: 15, Aoba-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Mitsujiro—Mng.-Dir. Asahi Shimbun-sha; b. Aug. 1889, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch. 1912; Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1914; Dir. Public Peace Section, Metropolitan Police Board; Sec. and Councillor, Taiwan Govt.; visited Europe and America, 1920-22. Address: 6307, Oi Kaneko-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Mitsuo—Pres. Nippon Kangyo Ginko; b. 1881, Mie-ken; s. of Shiro Ishii. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1906; joined Bank of Chosen, 1910; promoted to Mgr.; Dir. Chosen Shokusan Ginko, 1920. Address: 110, Kamimeguro 1-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Taidchi—Pres. Ishii Iron Works, Ltd.; b. Mar. 1880, Yokohama; s. of Minekichi Uchida; later adopted by Chokichi Ishii. Career: established present firm, 1919; Dir. Crane Mfg. Co.; Pres. Takaoka Gas Co.; took 30 patents. Address: 49, Nanpeidai-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Hidezuru—M.D.; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1878, Toyama-ken; s. of Inue Ishikawa. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; studied in Germany, Russia and England. Address: 55, Takanohananobo-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Ishikawa, Takemi—Pres. Shufu-no-tomo-Sha; b. 1887, Oita-ken; s. of Matazo Ishikawa. Career: engaged in publishing business for many years; Vice-Pres. Kokumin Shimbun. Address: 9, Surugadai 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Tokiji—D.E.; Pres. Nihon Imono Gakukai; b. June 1879, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Yutaka Ishikawa. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; Staff, Kure and Hiro Naval Arsenals; Chief, Engine-Construction Dept., Hiro Naval Arsenal; Chief, Sc. Research Dept., Naval Tech. Research Lab.; Attached to Naval Construction Dept.; despatched to Europe & America; rec'd Imp. Academy Prize for his study on Alloys and Castings, 1919; rec'd deg. 1920. Address: Nikawa, Ryogen-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Ishikawa, Yoshijiro—Mng.-Dir. Kyoto Elec. Light Co.; b. Nov. 1882, Tokyo; s. of Kunisaburo Ishikawa. Career: grad. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; apptd. Auditor, Daisohjigawa Hydro-Elec. Co.; Mt. Atago Elec. Ry. Co.; Mt. Kurama Elec. Ry. Co.; went to Europe and America. Address: Sohokujii, Higashimonzen-cho, Kyoto.

Ishimoto, Kikuji—Architect; b. Feb. 1894, Kobe; s. of Kisaburo Ishimoto. Career: grad. Archit. Course, Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; went abroad for inspection, 1922-23; apptd. Lecturer, Engrg. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1926; with Dr. Yasushi Kataoka, established Kataoka-Ishimoto Archit. Office, 1927; founded Ishimoto Archit. Office, 1931. Address: 96, Shirokane Imazate-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Ishino, Matakiichi—D. Sc.; b. Aug. 1875, Ishikawa-ken; s. of Kichiroemon Ishino, farmer; m. Kikuko, formerly Prof. of Tokyo Ladies Higher Normal Sch. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. and Sci. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; went to Europe and America for study, 1913-17; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1918; Dean, Sci. Coll. 1928-30; sent to Europe and U.S.A. 1927-28. Address: 428, Yabuhashi-machi, Touondan, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Ishiwara, Funsuo—M.D.; Dir. Municipal Hygienic Inst. of Tokyo; b. Mar. 1884, Okayama-ken; s. of Shizuyoshi Ishiwara. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910. Address: 47, Karuizakata 1-chome, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Ishiwara, Jun—D. Sc.; Prof. Meiji Univ.; b. 1881, Tokyo; s. of Hakaru Ishiwara. Career: grad. Physical Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; Instructor, Artillery & Engrg. Sch.; Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1907-21; rec'd deg. 1916. Address: 1118, Kamimeguro 7-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Ishiwatari, Sotaro—Mem. Cabinet Research Bureau since 1926; b. Oct. 1891, Tokyo; s. of Toshiichi Ishiwatari. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; Chief, Saiwaibashi Revenue Office; Commr. Revenue Supt. Bureau; Chief, Indirect Tax Sec. Tokyo and Osaka Rev. Supt. Bureaus; Chief, Nat. Loans Sec. Finance Bureau; Chief, Nat. Tax Sec. Taxation Bureau; Dir. same Bureau. Address: 125, Kago-machi, Kolshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ishizuka, Elzo—Privy Councillor; b. July 1866, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Wasaburo Ishizuka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; Councillor, Legislation Bureau; Adviser, Korean Govt.; Chief-Councillor of Taiwan; Civil Administrative Chief, Kwantung; Dir.-Gen., Re-

sidency-General, Korea; Chief, Agr., Com. and Ind. Depts. of Chosen; Pres. Oriental Development Co. and Mem. House of Peers, 1916; Governor-Gen. Taiwan, 1929. Address: 71, Haramachi 2-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Isitt, H. S. Goodwyn—F. C. A., O. B. E.; Chartered Accountant; b. 1891 in London. Career: joined firm of Maurice Jenks, Percival & Isitt, London, Kobe, Tokyo and Yokohama. Address: 23, Kitano-cho 2-chome, Kobe.

Isogai, Rensuke—Major-Gen.; Dir. Mil. Affairs Bureau since Mar. 1936; b. 1871, Tokyo. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1905; Mil. Staff Coll.; apptd. Staff, 11th Division; Attached to Gen. Staff Office; Chief Staff, 1st Div. Chief, 2nd Sec., Mil. Training Dept.; Chief, 2nd Dept. Gen. Staff Office; Mil. Attaché, Emb. China 1923-26. Address: c/o Dept. of War, Tokyo.

Isomura, Toyotaro—Mem. House of Peers; b. Nov. 1868; s. of Yoji Isomura. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1889; entered Communications Dept. 1890; Bank of Japan, 1894; joined Mitsui Firm, 1896. Address: 30, Takanawa Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Isiki, Teizo—D.E.; Research Engr. Shibaura Engrg. Works, Ltd.; b. Feb. 1885, Wakayama-ken; s. of Han-noke Isiki. Career: grad. Elec. Engrg. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; made study of Elec. Engrg. especially of Lightning Protection. Address: 601, Koenji 4-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Itagaki, Seishiro—Lt.-Gen.; Chief Staff, Kwantung Army; b. 1885, Tokyo-ku. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1904; Mil. Staff Coll. 1916; Comdr. Inf. 14th Reg. 1921; Attaché, Gen. Staff Office, 1922; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; Asst. Mil. Attaché, Legation, China, 1924; Staff, 33rd Brig. 1927; Comdr. 33rd Inf. Reg. 1928; Staff, Kwantung Army, 1929; Dir. Army Press Bureau; attached to Gen. Staff Office, 1933-34; Supreme Adviser, Manchoukuo, 1934. Address: c/o Kwantung Army Hdqrs., Hanking.

Itakura, Takuzo—D.L.; Prof. Keio Univ.; b. Dec. 1879, Hiroshima-ken; s. of late Riro Itakura. Career: grad. Law Dept. Keio Univ. 1903. Address: 403, Togoshimachi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Itani, Masasuke—Pres. Kawasaki Dockyard Co.; b. Mar. 1880, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of late Yataro Itani. Career: was Pres. Hokkaido Mining Co. Address: 111, Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

Itani, Zenichi—Prof. of Econ. Tokyo Univ. of Com.; b. Feb. 1899, Toyama-ken; s. of 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, Int'l Conference of Tariff Holidays, 1930; Delegate to Pacific Conf. at Shanghai, 1931. Address: 57, Takata Oimatsu-cho, Kolshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Itaya, Miyakichi—Mem. House of Peers; Mayor of Otaru; b. May 1885, Otaru, Hokkaido; s. of late Miyakichi Itaya. Career: grad. Com. Dept. Waseda Univ.; Pres. Itaya Mercantile Steamship Co., Karafuto Bank; Dir. South Sea Mail Steamship Co.; Executive Partner, Kurushima Steamship Co.; Pres. Hokuman Savings Bank; Mng.-Dir. Hokkai Hydro-Elec. Co.; High Taxpayer in

Hokkaido. Address: 29, Ironai-machi 6-chome, Otaru, Hokkaido.

Ito, Chuta—D. E.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. 1867, Yonezawa; s. of Sukeyuki Ito. Career: grad. Archit. Course, Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1892; Engr. Ise Shrine Construction Office; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; rec'd deg. 1901; went to China, India and Turkey, 1902; Prof. 1905-28. Address: 10, Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Ito, Jirozaemon—Pres. Nagoya Pottery Co.; Dir. Alchi Watch, Clock & Elec. Machine Mfg. Co., Nihon Wireless Telegraph Co.; Adviser, Matsuzakaya Dept. Store; b. 1878, Nagoya; s. of Jirozaemon Ito. Career: succeeded father's business, 1924; went to U.S.A. for investigation. Address: 3, Chaya-machi 3-chome, Nagoya.

Ito, Kumezo—D.E.; Consulting Mechanical Engr.; Prop. Ito Industrial Office; Acting Partner, Tokyo Weighing Machine Mfg. Co.; b. Mar. 1873, Fukuoka-ken; s. of late Kanae Ito, samurai. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; entered Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co.; inspected shipbuilding and mechanical works in England, 1911-12; studied internal combustion engines in Europe, 1912-14; investigated start-turbines in Sweden and England, 1916; investigated submarine-boats and airplane engines in England and France, 1917-18; apptd. Vice-Pres. Kobe Works, of the firm, 1917; founded and became Pres. Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Works, Kobe (later Mitsubishi Aircraft Co. which was merged into present Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.), 1918; retired 1923; invented and patented Ito's Bridge Maneuvering Apparatus and Ito's Propeller-blade Milling Machine. Address: 6, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ito, Kyosuke—Chief, Hosokura Mine, Mitsubishi Mining Co.; b. January 1881; s. of Hanjiro Ito; m. Sono. Career: grad. Metallurgy Dept. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1910; immediately joined Mitsubishi Co. and served at its Ikuno, Akabono, Okuyama, Makimine and Osarigawa Mines; Chief Chosen Mining Office. Address: Uguisu-zawa-mura, Kuwabara-gun, Miyagi-ken.

Ito, Masanori—Writer; Councillor of Radio Corp. of Japan; b. Oct. 1892, Tokyo; s. of Hiroshi Ito. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1913; joined Tokyo Jiji Shimpo; Corr. in Europe & America; Dir. & Chief Editor of the paper; author of books on naval affairs. Address: 6223, Oi Kaneko-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ito, Masayoshi—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr. 3rd Div. since 1936; b. 1882, Oita-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1903; grad. Mil. Staff Coll.; Chief, Artillery Sec. War Office; Staff, Artil. Inspector's Dept.; Chief Instructor, Field Artil. Sch.; Artil. Inspector 1934-35. Address: c/o 2nd Div. Hdqrs., Nagoya.

Ito, Nobufumi—D.L.; Min. to Poland; b. Aug. 1885, Ehime-ken; s. of Michioki Ito. Career: grad. P.-G. Course, Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1909; apptd. Elève-Consul; Diplomatic Probationer; 1st Sec. of Legation and Embassy, Councillor of Embassy; resided in Italy, France, China and Switzerland; rec'd deg. 1932; attended 11th League of Nations Assembly, 1930, and Gen. Disarm. Conf. Geneva 1931. Address: Japanese Legation, Warsaw, Poland.

Ito, Nobukichi—Dir. Higher Educ. Bureau and Pub. Thoughts Educ. Bureau, Educ. Dept.; b. May 1891,

- Aichi-ken; s. of Yukichi Ito. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; Commr. Iwate-ken; Secr. to Educ. Minister; Secr., Educ. Dept.; Chief, Engrg. & Supplementary Educ. Sec., Tech. Educ. Bureau; Chief, Students' Dept. Address: 10, Miyamura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Ito, Takuma**—Chairman, Japan Leather Co., Shoes Mfg. Co.; b. Sept. 1896, Tokyo; s. of Haruo Ito. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; studied in England. Address: 6, Kudan 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Ito, Tatsuzo**—Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Jukogyo K. K.; b. Aug. 1879, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Ishisuke Ito. Career: grad. Shipbuilding Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, 1905; studied in England, 1905-09; Engr. Mitsubishi Nagasaki Dockyard; Chief, Business Dept. same; Mng.-Dir. same. Address: 126, Hara-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Ito, Yonejiro**—Dir. Kaibogikai; b. Dec. 1861, Ehime-ken; s. of Kijiro Ito. Career: joined Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Mgr. Branches at Yokohama, Shanghai and London; Mng.-Dir. later Pres. of same; Dir. Nisshin Steamship Co.; Special Mem. Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres. Japan Times & Mail. Address: 543, Kuzugayatsu, Komachi, Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.
- Ito, Yonaburo**—Mgr. Mitsui & Co. Ltd. London; b. Dec. 1887, Tokyo; m. Shiko Sasaki, cousin of Marquis Y. Sasaki. Career: Mgr. Deutsche Bussan A. G. Berlin; Mgr. Mitsui & Co. Ltd. Sydney; same, Otaru. Address: c/o Mitsui & Co. Ltd. Royal Mail House, 14/19 Leadenhall St., London, E. C. 3.; (home address) 63, Shotomachi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Itoh, Chubel**—Pres. C. Itoh & Co.; Pres. Kureha Spinning Co.; b. 1886, Shiga-ken; s. of late Chubel Itoh. Career: succeeded to family estate, 1903. Address: Sumiyoshi-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
- Itoh, Takenosuke**—Mng.-Dir. C. Itoh & Co.; b. 1883, 1883. Career: Chairman, Japan Cotton Merchants Union; Japan Cotton Goods Export Association; Mng.-Dir. Japanese Assn. for Export of Cotton Goods to India; Jap. Assn. for Export of Cotton Goods to Netherlands East Indies; went to Brazil as Mem. Jap. Econ. Mission to Brazil, 1935. Address: Sumiyoshi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
- Itohara, Butaro**—Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Matsue Bank; Dir. Izumo Elec. Co.; b. Nov. 1879, Shimane-ken. Career: completed middle sch.; inherited family estate, 1910; his statue was erected at his native place for the merit in exploiting natural resources in the locality 1934. Address: Yakawa-mura, Nita-gun, Shimane-ken.
- Iwai, Takahito**—Priv. Secr. to Education Minister since Mar. 1936; b. June 1892, Tambaichi, Nara-ken; 5th s. of Takayoshi Iwai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; served at its London Branch, 1919-25; travelled in Europe, 1927-28; returned to Home Office; 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 years and was recommended as Hon. Associate of Royal Soc. of Brit. Artists; author of "Outline of Tenrikyo," "Cherry Leaves" (London MacDonald, 1922), etc. Address: 188, Horinouchi 1-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.
- Iwakoshi, Tsunekazu**—Lieut.-Gen.; attached to Gen. Staff Office; b. Dec. 1878, Osaka; s. of Naemon Iwakoshi. Career: grad. Mil. Coll. 1901; Comdr. 2nd Telegraph Reg.; Sasebo Fortress; Dir. Mil. Communications Sch.; Mil. Engrg. Sch.; Artil. & Engrg. Sch.; Mil. Engineers Inspector 1933-35; Comdr. 3rd Division; Capital Guards; Marshal-law Comdr. Address: c/o Gen. Staff Office, Tokyo.
- Iwamatsu, Genju**—Dir. Prison Affairs Bureau since 1931; b. Feb. 1881, Saga-ken; bro. of Shigeyoshi Iwamatsu. Career: grad. Law Coll. 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. Address: 261, Juniso, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Iwanaga, Yukichi**—Journalist; Pres. Domei News Agency; b. Sept. 1883, Tokyo; adopted s. of late Seichi Iwanaga. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1909; served S. M. R. Co. and Govt. Ry. of Japan; became Mng.-Dir. Kokusai News Agency, later Shimbun Rengo-sha. Address: 232, Kami-Osaki 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Iwasaki, Chozo**—D. Sc.; Lecturer, Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. Apr. 1869, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Choku Iwasaki, physician. Career: grad. Geological Course, Science Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; apptd. Prof. Kumamoto Higher Tech. Sch.; Lecturer, Agri. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 113, Tauchitai, Sendai, Miyagi-ken.
- Iwasaki, Hikoyata**—Vice-Pres. Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; s. of Baron Hisaya Iwasaki, business man. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; went to England for study 1922; with present firm since 1926; visited South America for inspection, 1930. Address: 7, Tatsuka-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Iwasaki, Hisaya**—Baron; b. 1865, Kochi-ken; s. of late Yataro Iwasaki. Career: grad. Pennsylvania Univ. 1891; made inspection tour of economic conditions in Europe & America. Address: 1, Yushima Kikidoshizaka, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Iwasaki, Koyata**—Baron; Pres. Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Dir. Mitsubishi Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank, Mitsubishi Mining Co., Mitsubishi Trust Co., Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; b. Aug. 1879, Tokyo; s. of Yanosuke Iwasaki. Career: grad. 1st Higher Sch.; studied at Cambridge Univ.; made tour of inspection in Europe and America; succeeded to peerage, 1908. Address: 2, Torizaka-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Iwata, Chuzo**—D.L.; Mem. House of Peers (nominated 1931); b. June 1875, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Hikoshichi Hiyama, and adopted by Kinzo Iwata. Career: grad. Law College of Tokyo Imperial University 1898; journalistic work, 1899-1909; called to the bar 1909; Mem., Legislation Consideration Committee, Imp. Economic Conf., Tenancy System Inquiry Board, etc.; rec'd deg. 1916. Address: 12, Aoyama Takagi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Iwata, Yoshio**—Mng.-Dir. Sumatra Industrial Co. since 1925; b. 1889, Chiba-ken; s. of Kisuoke Iwata. Career:

- grad. Chiba Higher Horticultural Sch. 1912; served Nanyo Rubber Plantation Co. & Nanyo Development Co.; Dir. Nihon Rubber Co. 1920. Address: c/o Sumatra Industrial Co., Sumatra Is., Dutch East Indies.
- Iwate, Yoshio**—Minister to Columbia since 1934; b. Mar. 1888, Tokyo; s. of Atsuo Iwate. Career: grad. Consul Course, Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1913; Elève-Consul, Diplomatic Probationer, Consul, Sec. of Foreign Office, Chief of Corr. and Translation Sections; 1st Sec., Legation, Canada; Consul-General, Honolulu 1931; Councillor, Embassy, Italy, 1933-34. Address: c/o Japanese Legation, Bogota, Columbia.
- Izawa, Michio**—Mgr. Tokyo Branch, & Councillor, S. M. R. Co.; b. 1885, Tokyo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; joined S. M. R. 1927; Chief, Shogai Sec. Ry. Dept.; Vice-Gen. Director, & Chief, Transport Dept. Gen. Direction of Manchoukuo State Railway till 1936. Address: c/o S. M. R. Tokyo Branch, Toranomon, Tokyo.
- Izawa Takie**—Mem. House of Peers; b. Nov. 1869, Nagano-ken, bro. of late Shuji Izawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1895; entered official service; Governor, Wakayama-ken, Ehime-ken, Niigata-ken; Metropolitan Police Chief; Gov. Gen. of Taiwan, 1924; Mayor of Tokyo, 1926. Address: 2517, Nishiugamo 2-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.
- Izum, Akira**—D.L. Non-official Staff, S. M. R. Co. b. Oct. 1873, Hokkaido; s. of Rintaro Izumi, farmer; m. Hatsuyo. Career: studied at Sapporo Agri. Coll.; Lake Forest Coll. (B.A.), 1906; Univ. Wisconsin (M.A.), 1907; Columbia (Graduate Sch.), 1909-12; apptd. Prof. Keio Imp. Univ. etc. Address 566 Tenzan-cho, Dairen.
- Izum, Yachi**—Pres., Osaka Oxygen & Hydrogen Co.; Director of several firms; b. Apr. 1883, Osaka; adopted s. of Selsuke Izumi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908. Address: Kyobashi 3-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
- Izumiyama, Kokiichi**—M.D.; Dir. Izumiyama Hospital; b. Jan. 1895, Aomori-ken; s. of Matsusaburo Izumiyama, banker. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ.; apptd. Asst. of same, 1921; Lecturer, 1927; rec'd deg. 1927; Sub-Dir., Miyagi Hospital of Japan Red Cross; 1927; Head Surgeon, Hoshi Hospital, 1929. Address: 2, Odori Minami 4-chome, Toyohara-machi, Karafuto.
- (J)
- Jahn, Erwin**—Dr. phil. (Leipzig); Prof. First Higher Sch. and Lecturer Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1934; b. June 1890, Leipzig; m. Hertha Jahn. Career: Teacher at German High Schools until 1924; came to Japan 1924; taught at Yamaguchi Higher Sch. and Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch. 1924-29; at Shizuoka Higher Sch. 1930-34. Address: 87, Higashi-Ogri-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Ogikubo 3783.
- James, Ernest William**—Merchant; Chairman, A. Cameron & Co., Ltd.; b. 1889, Kobe; n. British (both parents and grandparents Welsh) s. of H. D. James, sea captain; m. Winifred Hannah Jones, 1911. Career: educated in Kobe and Liverpool; Chairman, Kobe & Osaka Foreign Chamber of Com. 8 yrs.; British Assn. of Japan Kobe Branch 3 yrs.; Mem. of Council Japan-British Soc. of Kansai; Pres. S. P. C. A. 5 yrs.; 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 Satsukai; 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. Address: 1 of 121 Azanishinota, Shioya, Akahigun, Hyogo-ken.
- Joko, Nobuhiro**—Permanent Mem. Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Broker, Yokohama Exchange; b. Jan. 1871, Ehime-ken; s. of Kenichiro Joko. Career: Pres. Federation, Yokohama Ind. Assn., Yokohama Silk Exporters' Assn.; Yokohama Liberal Trading Assn.; Federation, Japan Silk Exporters' Assn.; Japan Silk Industry Assn.; Mng.-Dir. Yokohama Traders' Assn. Address: 171 & 173 Bluff, Yokohama.
- Jonas, F. M.**—Merchant; b. Apr. 1878, Osaka. Career: Chairman, Nickel & Lyons Ltd.; Kobe Int'l Committee; Mem. of Committee, Kobe & Osaka Foreign Chamber of Commerce; Pres. Kobe Regatta & Athletic Club. Address: Shioya near Kobe.
- Joussett, Louis**—Consul de France, Yokohama; n. French. Address: French Consulate, 65, Yamate-cho, Yokohama.
- Jung Hou**—former Pres. Central Bank of Manchou. (See 1936 issue.)
- Jung Meng-mei**—Chief, Educ. Dept. Lungkiang Prov.; b. 1878, Aicheng-hsien, Kirin Prov. Career: grad. Hoshi Univ. Tokyo; Sec. Vice-Commander-in-Chief's Office, North-Eastern Frontier Defence Army; Chief, Educ. Dept. Kirin Prov. 1932-35; Chief, Civil Dept. Sankiang Prov. 1935-36. Address: c/o Lungkiang Prov. Office, Taitaihar, Manchoukuo.
- (K)
- Kabayama, Aisuke**—Count; Mem. House of Peers; Chief Dir. Society for Int'l Cultural Relations; Hon. Dr. of Law (Wesleyan Univ. Conn. and Amherst, Coll. Mass.) Chairman, Nippon Seikoshu; Auditor, Nippon Seitetsu K.K.; b. May 1865, Kagoshima; s. of late Count Suke-nori 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. America-Japan Society since 1924; attended World's Parl. Com. Conf. London as Japan's Delegate, 1926 and 1935; London Naval Conf. as Adviser to Japanese Delegates, 1929. Address: 215, Gotanda 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kabayama, Sukehide**—Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Int'l Telephone Co.; b. July 1868, Kagoshima-ken; s. of Sukeo Kabayama, samurai. 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 Education Minister; Pres. Toyo Fire Ins. Co.; Dir. S. Manchuria Ry. Co.; Chief Secr. of Yamamoto Cabinet. Address: 28, Oban-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kadono, Chokuro**—Pres. Toyo Rapid Transit Co., Toyo Muslin Co., Nisshin Oil Mfg. Co., Chin Fu Ry. Co.;

- Vice-Pres. Okura-gumi (Okura Partners); Chairman, Okura & Co. (Engineering & Contracting), Shantung Mining Co., To-a Industrial Co.; Dir. Japan Wireless Telegraph Co.; b. Sept. 1867, Miye-ken; s. of W. Kadono. Career: grad. Keio Univ. and Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1891; studied abroad, 1891-95; served Sanyo Ry. Co. as engineer, 1896-99; entered Okura & Co. 1897. Address: 1, Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Kadono, Ikunoshin**—Mem. House of Peers; Mem. Tourist Ind. Committee; Pres. Chiyoda Life Insurance Co., Chiyoda Fire Insurance Co.; Dir. Mitsui Trust Co.; b. Mar. 1856, Miye-ken; s. of Wataru Kadono. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1873; Teacher, same; entered business. Address: 9, Higashi-Torizaka, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Kaemmerer, E. A.**—Mgr. H. C. Macnaughton & Co., Kobe, since 1934; b. June 1903, Hamburg; s. of Dr. A. Kaemmerer, lawyer. Career: Representative in Japan for Carl Makel Export Co. of Hamburg, 1924-25; same for Carl Hender & Co. 1927-28. Address: 3, Kitano-cho 1-chome, Kobe.
- Kaga, Kakujiro**—Mng.-Dir. Hotel New Osaka; b. 1875; s. of Tadashichi Kaga. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1898; apptd. Asst. Business Mgr., Sumitomo Bank; Yokohama and Kobe Branches; Mng.-Dir. Head Office; Dir. 1932-34. Address: 655, Motoyamamura-Noyori, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
- Kagami, Kenkichi**—Mem. House of Peers; Chairman, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Meiji Fire Ins. Co.; Dir. Mitsubishi Trust Co., Nippon Aluminium Co., Nisshin Steamship Co.; b. December 1868, Tokyo; bro. of Koichiro Kagami. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1888; attended Gen. Meeting, Int'l Chamber of Com. 1931. Address: 2, Otsuka Kubo-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kageyama, Senzaburo**—Vice-Pres. Ujigawa Elec. Co. and Dir. of several other firms; b. Feb. 1876, Tochigi-ken; s. of late Shigenori Kato; later adopted by late Teitaro Kageyama; m. Yama, d. of the latter. 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; attended World Postal Congress in Swiss as Japanese Delegate; represented Japan at Intl. Elec. Communications Congress Preliminary Meeting, Washington 1920-21. Address: 258, Shimizutani-Nishino-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
- Kajima, Taiichi**—Pres. Kajima & Co. since 1919 and Kajima Coal Mining Co. since 1931; b. Nov. 1881, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tasuke Kajima, mine operator. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; went abroad to inspect coal-mining and com. affairs, 1905-09; Auditor, Wakamatsu Harbor Co. 1919; Dir. Central Fire & Accident Ins. Co., 1922; Aud. Kajima Chem. Ind. Co. 1931; Adviser, Shimonoseki Chamber of Com. & Ind. 1921; Counsellor, Japan Ind. Club and Chikuhō Mining Assn 1931. Address: 2793, Samurai-machi, Chofu, Yamaguchi-ken.
- Kainosho, Tadaka**—Pres. Takasago Perfumery Co.; b. May 1880, Kyoto; s. of Masahide Kainosho; m. Fumiko, d. of Shobei Saito. Career: grad. Sci. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1904; apptd. Lecturer of same; Prof.; resigned 1910; went to Europe and America to study perfumery; joined Mitsuwa Chem. Laboratory 1913; established present firm 1920. Address: 72, Goshoyama-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
- Kajima, Seiichi**—Pres. Kajima-gumi (Civil Engineers, Contractors and Builders); b. July 1875, Iwate-ken; s. of Seimei Kasai, adopted by Iwazo Kajima. Career: grad. Civil Engrg. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; apptd. Mem. Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Mng.-Dir. Toho Concrete Co. Address: 207, Sekiguchi-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kajima, Shinkeichi**—Mng.-Dir. Kajima-Gumi. Career grad. Keio Univ. and Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Languages. Address: 3, Makieho 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kajitsuka, Ryuji**—Surgeon Col.; M.D.; b. Sept. 1888, Miyagi-ken; s. of Ryuan Kajitsuka, physician. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Surgeon 1915; Chief, Sanitary Sec., War Office; visited Europe and America, 1928-29. Address: 319, Nishikubo, Musashino-machi, Tokyo-fu.
- Kajiwara, Nakaji**—Dir., Osaka Gas Co.; b. July 1871, Yamagata-ken; s. of Hyosaburo Kajiwara, merchant. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir. Investigation Bureau, Bank of Japan; Vice-Pres. later Pres. Yokohama Specie Bank; Pres. Nippon Kangyo Ginko; Tokyo Stock Exchange. Address: 57, 5-chome, Kotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kala, T. I.**—M., Comm. Sec., Secy.-Archivist, Finnish Legation, Tokyo since July 1933; b. Mar. 1909, Helsinki; s. of J. H. Kala, (M.A.) Dir., Statistical Dept., Board of Railways. Career: Official in the Nat. Bank, Helsinki, 1928-1930; entered Finnish Diplomatic Service, May 1923. Address: c/o Finnish Legation, 62, Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Kambayashi, Torao**—President of Kaitaku-sha; Dir. Dai Nippon Kokubo Gikai; b. August 1876, Niigata-ken; s. of late Dengo Kambayashi. Career: studied at Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., Chuo Univ. and Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; founded Imp. Colonization Sch. 1902; Dir. and Prof. of same till 1919. Address: 108, Fuka-sawa-cho 4-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kambe, Masao**—D.L.; Prof. Econ. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Dean, Economic Department of Ritsumeikan University; b. Apr. 1877, Aichi-ken; s. of Nishimasa Kambe. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900; Asst. Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1902; Prof. 1907; went to Europe twice, 1904-7, 1913-14; Mem., Imp. Academy, 1930. Address: 70, Jodoji Nishida-machi, Kyoto.
- Kambe, Torajiro**—D.L.; Prof. Keio Univ. since 1903; b. Dec. 1868, Shizuoka-ken; s. of Jujiro Kambe. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1892; went abroad for study, 1899-1903; rec'd deg. 1914. Address: 21, Kageoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kamei, Kanehiro**—M.P.; b. Nov. 1892; s. of Koreyuki Kamei, soldier. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; Secy., Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, Consul. Antung, Tientsin, New York; Secy. Information Bureau; joined Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha; Lecturer, Keio Univ.; Central Chief Executive, Shakai Minshuto (Social Democratic Party). Address: 2 Sannencho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kamio, Yoshiharu**—Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept. Lungkiang Prov. Manchoukuo; b. 1894. Career: grad. Law Coll.

- Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; entered Fukuoka-ken Pref. Office; Commr. Chosen Govt. 1927; Sec. Chief Educ. Dept. same; resigned 1933; Chief Secretary, General Affairs Board, State Council 1933-35; Dir. Educ. Bureau 1935-36. Address: Lungkiang Prov. Office, Taitaihar.
- Kandya, Tadao**—Pres. Tropical Development Co. Argentine Agri. & Pastoral Co., Davao Trading Co., Piso Coconut & Cattle Ranch Inc. of Philippine Islands, Dr. Toshin Fire Ins. Co., Toho Securities Holding Co., Takasago Trading Co., Kawazugawa Hydro-Elec. Co., Tokyo Movables Fire Ins. Co.; b. Dec. 1880, Aichi-ken; s. of late Ichiji Kamiya, samurai. Career: studied at Meiji Law Coll. (now Meiji Univ.) went to Europe and America for study; engaged in emigration and colonization enterprises in South Seas, South America, etc. Address: Kamakurayama, Kamakura-machi, Kanagawa-ken.
- Kamiyama, Mannoshin**—Privy Councillor since 1935; b. Sept. 1869, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Yozaemon Kamiyama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1895; apptd. Councillor, Aomori-ken, Yamaguchi-ken and Legislation Bureau; Judge, Court of Administrative Litigation; Dir. Forestry Bureau, Agr. & Com. Dept.; Gov. Kumamoto-ken; Vice-Minister of Agr. & Com.; nominated Peer, 1918; Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan, 1926-28. Address: 28, Takanawa Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Kano Masawo**—D. Eng.; Hon. M.A.S.M.E. (New York); M.I. Mech. Eng. (London); Prof. of Mech. Engrg. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1912; b. Aug. 1876, Ehime-ken; s. of Hiromasa, samurai; m. Roku, d. of Prof. Wataru Watanabe. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1898; further studied in Europe and America; 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. Address: 3 Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.
- Kanal, Ku**—D.L.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. Imp. Academy; b. 1856, Shizuoka-ken; s. of Umeko Kanal. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1885; studied Law & Economics in Germany, England and Austria, 1886-1890; rec'd deg. 1890; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dean, Econ. Coll. same. Address: 191, Totsuka-machi 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kanal, Shoji**—M.D.; Governor of Chientao Province; b. December 1886, Nagano-ken. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; Asst. Attached Hospital, same; Asst. Engr. Lister Institute, 1914; studied in Germany & France, 1920; attended Int'l Anthrax Committee Conf. London, 1922; Prof. Keio Univ. 1923; Supt. of Section and Dir. Hygienic Institute of S. M. R. Co.; Councillor, Physical Cultural Laboratory, Kwantung Govt. 1927; Mem. Dairen Mun. Assembly; Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept. Fengtien Prov. 1932-34; Lungkiang Prov. Address: Gov.'s residence, Yenki, Chientao Prov., Manchoukuo.
- Kanamori, Matachiro**—Pres. Osaka Elec. Tramway Co. since 1927; Sangu Kyuko Elec. Ry. Co. since 1927; Kansai Kyuko Elec. Ry. Co. since 1935; Dir. of several other firms; Mem. Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. Feb. 1873, Osaka; s. of late Matabei Kanamori; m. Nami, 1895. Career: founded above-mentioned firms, of which he is now president; elected Mem. (1929) and Vice-Pres. (1933) Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 76, Matsuzaka-cho 2-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.
- Kanasugi, Elgoro**—M.D.; Mem. House of Peers; b. Sept. 1865, Chiba-ken; s. of Yoemon Kanasugi. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1888; studied Otorhinolaryngology in Germany, 1889; Asst.-Prof. Wurzberg Univ.; established Kanasugi Hospital in Tokyo, 1892; rec'd deg. 1901; Hon. Pres. Japanese Otorhinological Soc. 1904; attended Int'l Otorhinological Conf. Vienna 1907. Address: 18, Kamiya-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Kanayama, Kitsu**—Chief Procurator, Tokyo Court of Appeal; b. Sept. 1872, Toyama-ken; s. of Naoshi Takebe; later adopted by Hikoichi Kanayama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; entered Justice Dept.; Public Procurator, Maebashi Local Court, Tokyo District Court, Tokyo Local Court; Chief Public Procurator, Yokohama Local Court; Public Procurator, Osaka Local Court, 1925; Public Procurator, Supreme Court; Vice-Minister of Justice, 1934. Address: 139, Kamiogikubo 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.
- Kaneda, Mideo**—M.P.; b. May 1880, Aomori-ken; s. of Yasuhiro Kaneda. Career: grad. Polit. & Econ. Dept. Waseda Univ. 1907; Corr. Chuo Shimbun, 1910; same, Asahi Shimbun; entered S. M. R. Co. 1923; Secy. to Pres. of same. Parl. Councillor of Ry. 1924-36. Address: 41, Otsuka Naka-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kaneko, Kenjiro**—Mng.-Dir. Mitsui Gomei Kaisha since 1936; b. Mar. 1887, Fukuoka-ken; apptd. s. of Katsujiro Kaneko. Career: grad. Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch.; entered Mitsui Bank; served at Kobe, Osaka and Wakamatsu Branches; Vice-Mgr. Osaka Branch; Mgr. Wakamatsu Branch; Chief, Home Sec. Head Office; Business Mgr. same 1928-36. Address: 415, Kami-Osaki Nakanomaru-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kaneko, Kentaro**—Count; Privy Councillor; b. Feb. 1853, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Seizo Kaneko, samurai. Career: studied Law at Harvard Univ. 8 years; Secy. to Premier; Secy. to Pres. of Privy Council; Chief Secy., House of Peers; Agr. & Com. Minister 1898; Justice Minister, 1900; nominated Peer 1923; rec'd Hon. LL. D. Harvard Univ. 1899; ennobled Jan. 1934. Address: 5, Sanban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kaneko, Kiyota**—Mng.-Dir. Asano Portland Cement Co., Nihon Cement Co.; Dir. Asano Slate Co., Fuji Steel Works, Asano Kokura Steel Works, Ome Elec. Ry. Co., Russo-Japanese Fishery Co., Asahi Concrete Ind. Co.; etc.; b. 1883, Kochi-ken; s. of Torataro Kaneko. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; entered Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; resigned and joined Asano Firm. Address: 387, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kanematsu, Hiroshi**—Pres. Toyoda-shiki Shokki K. K.; b. Dec. 1860, Gifu-ken; s. of Katsusuke Kanematsu; m. Kuwa Kojima. Career: started official service as village official; returned to Diet from Saga-ken and Gifu-ken 3 times; entered business. Address: 25, Minami-Kajiya-machi 3-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
- Kanemitsu, Tsuneco**—M.P.; Mem. Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. Mar. 1877, Oita-ken; s. of Yoshizo Kanemitsu. Career: Head, Taxa. Office, Nagasaki Customs and Kumamoto Revenue Office; joined Suzuki Shoten, Kobe, 1908; Mng.-Dir. Taiyo Life Ins. Co.; established Taiho Life Ins. Co.; returned to Diet 5 times. Address: 31, Sarugaku-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

- Kanltani, Jyo**—D. Sc.; Prof. Ryojun Engrg. Coll. since 1928; b. Dec. 1893, Toyama-ken; s. of Jiyo Kanltani, priest; m. Misae. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; apptd. Lecturer (1921), Asst. Prof. (1922) of same; sent to France and Italy to study mathematics 1926-28; rec'd deg. 1928. Address: 5, Nishin-cho 6-chome, Ryojun.
- Kanli, Shoichi**—Vice-Dir.-Gen. General Affairs Board, Manchou State Council; b. Jan. 1897; s. of Tsunekichi Kamiyoshi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; Secr., Embassy, London, 1923; Secr. Foreign Office, 1928; Dir. Polit. Affairs Bureau till 1936. Address: 9, Chidori-cho 1-chome, Hsinking.
- Kano, Jigoro**—Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Kodokan; b. Oct. 1860, Hyogo-ken; s. of late Jirosaku Kano. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1881; Philosophy Course of same, 1882; apptd. Lecturer, Peers' Sch. 1882; Head Prof. of same; often visited America, Europe and China; Dir. Common Educ. Bureau, Educ. Dept.; Dir. 5th and 1st Higher Schools; same, Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; nominated Peer 1922; founded Kobukan Sch., 1882, and Kodokan (Judo training sch.); organized Kobun Gakujin (aiming at education for Chinese), 1901, and Kodokan Cultural Soc. 1922. Address: Kodokan, Koishikawa-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kano, Naoki**—D. Litt.; Emeritus Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. Feb. 1868, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Gennai Kano. Career: grad. Chinese Litt. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1895; studied Chinese Litt. & Oriental Philosophy in China, 1899; Prof. Litt. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1906; rec'd deg. 1907. Address: 6, Tanaka Oseki-machi, Kyoto.
- Kanoh, Sozo**—Mng.-Dir. Onoda Cement Co.; Dir. Oita Cement Co.; b. July 1853, Tokyo; s. of 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; Engineer, Onoda Cement Co. 1907; Chief, Technical Dept. of same, 1909; Mgr. 1915; Technical Dir. 1918; Mng.-Dir. 1927. Address: Onoda, Yamaguchi-ken.
- Kanokogi, Takero**—Painter; b. 1874, Okayama; s. of Nagamori Uji. Career: studied paintings in France under J. Laurens, 1901; apptd. Lecturer, Nagoya & Kyoto Higher Tech. Schs. 1908; Examiner, Imp. Art Exhibition since 1908; painted a wall painting "Japanese Army's triumphal entry into Mukden" for the Art Museum at Meiji Shrine 1924. Address: 27, Shimokamo Nishibayashi, Sakyo-ku, Tokyo.
- Kanzaki, Issaku**—Shinto Bishop; b. July 1867, Kanagawa-ken; s. of Tomiy Kanzaki, Shinto Priest. Career: grad. Tokyo and Kokugakuin 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.
- Kaptzan, M. E.**—Fur Expert; b. 1911, Nikolaevsk on Amur, Siberia; s. of late Elias Kaptzan; m. Irene Lewinson. Career: Tientsin Grammar Sch. 1928. Address: c/o The China Fur Trading Co. Ltd., 3 Higashi Koen-cho, Dairen.
- Karas, Israel**—U.S.S.R. Consul at Dairen; b. 1901, Russia; s. of Solomon Karas, engineer. Address: U.S.S.R. Consulate, Dairen.
- Kardish, Matfey**—Merchant; b. Nov. 1890; s. of Alexei, merchant; m. Valentine Bankovich. Address: Bungalow 6, Hoshigaura, Dairen.
- Karrer, H. E.**—Lt. U. S. Navy; Japanese Language Student at Amer. Emb. Tokyo; b. Jan. 1906, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, U. S. A.; s. of E. M. Karrer. Career: grad. Iowa Wesleyan Univ.; U. S. Naval Academy; entered naval service. Address: c/o American Embassy, Tokyo.
- Kasahara, Toshiro**—D.E.; Dir. Manchoukuo Bldg. & Repairs Supply Bureau since Feb. 1936; b. June 1882, Niigata-ken; s. of Nagamasa Kasahara. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; Engr., War Office; Metropolitan Police Board; Home Dept.; Chief, 2nd Tech. Sec. City-Planning Bureau; Chief, Building Sec. Reconstruction Bureau; Prof. Nihon Univ. Address: c/o Building & Repairs Bureau, Hsinking.
- Kasai, Toyotaro**—Pres. Fuji Minobu Ry. Co., Toden Securities Co., Kanto Gas Co.; Mng.-Dir. Daido Cement Co.; Dir. Toyo Muslin Co., Daini Toyo Muslin Co., Tokyo Elec. Light Co.; b. Jan. 1874, Yamanashi-ken; s. of Hyoichiro Kasai. Career: grad. Seiki Sch. and entered business. Address: 287, Nishitokubo 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kasama, Akio**—D.L.; Minister to Portugal; b. May 1885, Ishikawa-ken; s. of Takeo Nonaka, scholar. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; went to America and France for study; apptd. Councillor, Foreign Office, 1907; Technical Delegate to Peace Conf. 1918-22; Chief, Information Bureau, 1923-24; Diplomatic Rep. at Constantinople, 1925; Chargé d'Affaires, Bokarest, 1926; Councillor, Emb., Paris, 1929; Dir. Japanese Bureau to Int'l Lab. Org. 1927-30; Min. to Teheran, 1929-32; Jap. Delegate to Japan-Egypt Com. Conf. 1935. Address: Japanese Legation, Lisbon, Portugal.
- Kashii, Kohel**—Lieut.-General on the Reserve List; retired as Comdr., Capital Guard and Marshal Law Comdr. (See 1936 issue.)
- Kashima, Tsurunosuke**—Pres. High Court at Ryojun since 1935; b. 1881, Osaka; adopted s. of Tashitaro Kashima. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; apptd. Public Prosecutor 1910; Judge, Fukuoka, Nawa, Miyazaki, Saga District Courts; Judge, Miyagi Court of Appeal; Chief Judge, Okayama District Court 1928; Chief Judge, Hiroshima Court of Appeal 1931-35. Address: High Court, Ryojun, Kwantung Province.
- Kashiwagi, Hideshige**—Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank since 1933; b. 1881, Kameyama; s. of Takeshi Kashiwagi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; entered present bank and served at New York and London branches; Mgr. New York Branch; Mgr. Head Office. Address: 6, Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Kasuya, Renji**—Consul at Chungking, China; b. Feb. 1883, Aichi-ken; s. of late Saueimon Kasuya. Career: grad. Toa Dobun Shoin, Shanghai. Address: c/o Japanese Consulate, Chungking, Szechwan Province, China.
- Katano, Shigenaga**—Chairman, Akitaken Agrl. Assn.; b. Jan. 1891, Akita-ken; s. of late Shigeru Katano, high taxpayer in Akita-ken. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ.;

- often elected Mem. Akita-ken Pref. Assembly. Address: Yokote-machi, Akita-ken.
- Kataoka, Naokata**—Pres. Sakai Gas Co.; Chairman, Osaka Gas Co.; Dir. Osaka Elec. Ry. Co., Hanshin Elec. Ry. Co.; b. Sept. 1882, Hyogo-ken; s. of Naoteru Kataoka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1910; entered Hanshin Elec. Ry. Co.; Dir. Gen. Affairs Bureau, same 1917, joined Osaka Gas Co.; Sub-Business Mgr. same; Vice-Pres. same. Address: 25, Ishida, Nakayamadera, Nagao-mura, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo-ken.
- Kataoka, Otogo**—Pres. Nomura Securities Co.; Dir. Osaka Trust Co., Nomura Gomei Kaisha, Nomura Bank, Nomura Life Ins. Co., Nomura Forestry Co.; b. Feb. 1851, Okayama; s. of Tokutaro Kataoka. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com. 1904; joined Ind. Bank of Japan. Address: Kotobuki-dori 1-chome, Oka-machi, Osaka-fu.
- Kataoka, Yasushi**—D.E.; Vice-Pres. Osaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry; President Federation of Osaka Credit Unions; Pres. Nippon Archit. Assn.; Pres. Nippon Elevator Mfg. Co.; Dir. Miyako Hotel and Nippon Life Ins. Co.; Prop. Kataoka Archt. Office; b. June 1876, Kanazawa; s. of Tadashige Hosono, adopted by Naoharu Kataoka. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; Mem. City Planning Committee, Tokyo and Osaka. Address: 1, Matsudaira Chikuzen, 30, Momoyama-machi, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto.
- Katase, Susumu**—Chief, Operating & Mech. Engrg. Dept. Tetsubaru Direction, Manchoukuo State Ry. since 1934; b. Nov. 1898, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Kenzo Katase, doctor. Career: grad. Engrg. Dept. Ryojun Engrg. Coll. 1919; entered S. M. R.; Chief, Hsinking, Mukden and Wafangtien Engrg. Districts, Address: 10-4 Keikagai, Tsitahar.
- Katayama, Kusuyori**—D.M.; Surgeon; b. July 1880, Kochi-ken; m. Taka Katayama. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; Head Surgeon, Kumamoto Pref. Hospital 1910; Hiroshima Pref. Hospital 1912; Juzen Hospital at Yokohama 1918; Dir. of same 1923-33. Address: 6, Bluff, Yokohama.
- Katayama, Masao**—D. Sc.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1877, Okayama-ken; s. of Seigo Katayama; m. Chika. Address: 126, Hara-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kato, Genchi**—D. Litt.; Prof. Kokugakuin Univ. Tokyo; Authority on Shintoism; b. June 1783, Tokyo; s. of Gencho Kato; m. Setsu, 1901. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; Instructor, Mil. Academy; Asst. Prof. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 11, Maruyama-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kato, Genichi**—M.D.; Prof. Keio Univ.; b. Feb. 1890, Okayama-ken; s. of Torao Kato. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1916; apptd. Asst. to same Univ.; Lecturer, Keio Univ.; Prof. 1919; rec'd deg. 1920; was in Europe and America; attended World Biological Congress, America. Address: 625, Sendagaya 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kato, Hiyoshi**—Manchoukuo Financial Commr. to Germany since 1926; b. 1892, Saga-ken, Japan. Career: grad. Tung Wen Coll. 1913; served Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Vice-Consul, Peiping 1922; Com. Commr. Shanghai; joined Manchoukuo Foreign Dept. 1932; Chief, Com. Affairs Sec., Com. Bureau Foreign Dept. 1935. Address: c/o Manchoukuo Financial Commr.'s Office, Berlin, Germany.
- Kato, Kanji**—Admiral (retired). (See 1936 issue).
- Kato, Kanju**—M.P.; Chief Executive, Board of Federation of Nippon Labour Union; b. Feb. 1892, Aichi-ken; s. of late Kamejiro Kato. Career: started life as Detchi at 11 years old; joined editorial staff of several newspapers and magazines; labour movement since 1919; Chief Secretary, Nippon Miners Assn. and Japan Labour Union. Address: 28, Ookayama, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.
- Kato, Katsutaro**—Pres. Kato Shokai, Ltd.; Hon. Siamese Consul, Nagoya; Permanent Mem. Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. Aug. 1885, Nagoya; s. of Shuzaburo Kato. Career: grad. Nagoya Com. Coll.; was long in Hongkong to study commerce and languages; Mem. Rice Problem Inquiry Committee; with several public organizations and commercial firms; high taxpayer in Aichi-ken. Address: Minami Kuwana-machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
- Kato, Keizaburo**—Pres. Bank of Chosen; b. Apr. 1873, Aichi-ken; s. of Hiroshi Kawamura, later adopted by late Atsuhiko Kato, ex-Mayor of Toyama. Career: grad. Nippon Univ. 1897; entered Communications Dept., Dir. Com. Bureau and Com. Supt. Bureau; Dir. Nippon Kangyo Ginko 1913 and Hokkaido Colonization Bank, 1924. Address: 110, Nandalmon-dori, Kello, Chosen.
- Kato, Kumeshiro**—M.P.; b. Oct. 1864, Miya-ken. Career: grad. Nippon Univ.; apptd. Dir. same Univ.; Secr. to Home Minister; Councillor, Meiji Shrine Construction Bureau; Parl. Councillor, Home Dept. in Tanaka Cabinet; Parl. Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs 1921-22. Address: 33, Shirokane Saru-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Kato, Kyohel**—Pres. Taiwan Takushoku Kaisha since 1936; b. Jan. 1863, Tokyo; s. of Soichi Kato, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; went abroad several times. Address: 350, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kato, Masaharu**—D.L.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. Legislative Deliberation Committee; b. Mar. 1871, Nagano-ken; adopted by Masayoshi Kato, Ex-Vice-Pres. Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; studied in Germany and France; rec'd deg. 1904. Address: 12, Kojimachi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kato, Masanosuke**—Mem. House of Peers; b. July 1854, Saitama-ken; s. of Tadaemon Kato. Career: grad. Keio Univ.; Editor, Hokkaido Shinbun; Corr. Jiji Shimpo; Pres. Dewa Oil Co., Pres. Hakodate Tramway Co. and Tojo Ry. Co.; Chairman, Saitama-ken Pref. Assembly, 1880-89; elected Representative 12 times; visited Europe and U. S. A.; nominated Peer 1927. Address: Netima Toshida-machi 1-chome, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kato, Masao**—Mng.-Dir. Oriental Linoleum Co., Nihon Paper Mfg. Co.; b. Mar. 1884; s. of late Masaroku Nakano, later adopted by Chojiro Kato. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. Keio Univ. 1908; entered business. Address: 19, Takarazuka, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Kato, Ryogoro—Doctor; b. Mar. 1883, Aichi-ken; s. of Kyuzo Kato, pottery manufacturer. Career: grad. Aichi Med. Coll. Address: 367, Shimo-Ochiai 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kato, Sotomatsu—Minister to Canada; b. 1890, Toyama-ken. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch.; Elève-Consul, Mukden & New York, 1914; Attaché, Emb. Brazil, 1915; Italy, 1916; France, 1918; Mem. Peace Delegation, 1919; Mem. Committee, Paris Peace Treaty, 1920; 2nd Legation Sec., Roumania, 1921; Mem. 3rd League of Nation Assembly, 1922; Chief, 2nd Section, Europe & America Bureau, 1923; 1st Leg. Sec., China 1926; Consul-Gen., Tientsin, 1927; 1st Emb. Sec., Washington, 1929; Mem. Naval Conf., London, 1929; Emb. Councillor, Wash., 1930-35. Address: Japanese Legation, Ottawa, Canada.

Kato, Takayoshi—Viscount; Vice-Admiral; Comdr.-in-Chief, 2nd Squadron; b. 1883, Tokyo; s. of Tomosaburo Kato. Career: grad. Naval Staff Coll.; Delegate, Permanent Advisory Commission on Naval, Military, and Air Questions, League of Nations; Delegate to Int'l Aviation Committee, same; Aide-de-Camp to H. I. M. the Emperor; Staff, Naval Gen. Staff; Pres. Naval Staff Coll.; Dir. Naval Aeronautics Dept.; Vice-Chief, Naval Gen. Staff, 1934. Address: 6, Aoyama Minamitcho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Kato, Takeo—Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Bank since 1919; b. June 1877, Tsuchi-ken; s. of Shoichiro Kato. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1901; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Asst. Mgr. Mitsubishi Bank, Kobe and Kyoto Branches, later Mgr. Osaka; was abroad 2 years. Address: 9, Kawada-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Katsu, Masanori—M.P.; b. May 1879, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Heihachiro Katsu. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; entered Finance Dept.; Dir. Sendai Revenue Supt. Bureau; Councillor, Finance Dept.; Dir. Tokyo Revenue Supt. Bureau; Financial Commr. Abroad; Asst. Mayor of Tokyo, 1926; Parl. Councillor of Finance; Parl. Vice-Minister of Finance; of Com. & Ind., 1934-36. Address: 3129, Oi Kashima-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Katsuda, Eikichi—M.P.; b. Nov. 1888, Osaka-fu; s. of Teizaburo Katsuda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; entered the law; Dir. Japan Physical Educ. Soc., Japan Lawn Tennis Assn., Osaka Physical Educ. Soc.; Dir. Toyama Spinning Co., Naigai Provision Co., Taiwan Pineapple Co.; Vice-Pres. Osaka Bar Assn.; Mem. Tourist Ind. Committee; Parl. Councillor, Home Dept. in Saito Cabinet, 1932-34. Address: 48, Shimo-Takanawa, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Katsuda, Ginjiro—Mayor of Kobe; b. Oct. 1873, Matauyama, Ehime-ken; s. of Rinjiro Katsuda. Career: grad. Aoyama Gakuin; started marine transportation business in Kobe, 1900; converted it into Katsuda Steamship Co. and assumed its presidency; Pres. Kobe Shipowners' Assn.; Mem. Kobe Mun. Assembly. Address: 277, Ueno-dori 7-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

Katsunuma, Seizo—Hospital Dir.; Univ. Prof.; b. Aug. 1886, Kobe; s. of Goro Katsunuma, captain. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied under Dr. Kinoshige Miura, Dr. Katsusaburo Yamagiwa and Dr. Mataro Nagayo; went to France as Mem. Prince Salonji's Suites, 1919; apptd. Prof. Nagoya Medical

Coll.; Pres. Hospital attached to same; Pres. Japan Society of Int'l Medicine, 1932. Address: 4, Nakano-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.

Kauffman, V. E.—Secretary of Portuguese Consulate, Harbin. Address: 43, Kirinskaya Street, Harbin.

Kawachi, Shiro—Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept. Sankiang Prov. Manchoukuo since 1936; b. 1886, Tokyo. Career: grad. Mil. Academy; Mil. Engrg. & Artil. Sch.; Comdr. Tokyo, Yokohama, Yokosuka and Himeji Gendarmerie Detachments; Chief, Police Dept. of Hellungkiang Prov., 1932; of Kirin Prov., 1934-35. Address: c/o Sankiang Prov. Office, Chiamussu.

Kawachi, Yoshizo—Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept. Heiho Prov. Manchoukuo since 1936; b. 1889, Niigata-ken. Career: grad. Nihon Univ. Tokyo; entered S. M. R.; Chief, Tashihchiao & Wafangtien Local Adm. Offices; Chief, Int'l Affairs Bureau, S. M. R., Dalren; Sec. Chief, Civil Dept. Fengtien Prov., 1932; Commr. Chinchow Prov., 1934-36. Address: Heiho Prov. Office, Heiho.

Kawada, Isao—Mem. House of Peers; b. Sept. 1883, Tokyo; s. of Yoshi Kawada. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; entered Finance Office; Inspector, Revenue Supt. Bureau; Sec. to Finance Minister; Assistant Financial Commissioner in France and England, 1914-16; Chief, Budget Settlement Section; Dir. Accountant Bureau; Vice-Minister of Finance 1929; Overseas Vice-Minister, 1932-34; Chief Secretary of Okada Cabinet, 1934. Address: 28, Higashi Shinanomachi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kawada, Jun—b. Jan. 1882, Tokyo; bro. of Yo Kawada. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; entered Sumitomo Firm; Dir. & Mgr. Sumitomo Steel Works; Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha. Address: 1178, Kakeda, Mikage-machi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Kawagoe, Shigeru—Ambassador to China; b. Jan. 1881, Miyazaki-ken; s. of Susumu Kawagoe, ex-M.P. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; Consul at Hankow; Sec. Foreign Office; 1st Sec. Embassy, Consul-General, Honolulu and Kirin; Taingtao, 1929-32; Chief Suite, Special Envoy to Manchoukuo, 1933; Councillor, Embassy, Manchoukuo, 1933-34; Consul-Gen., Canton, China, 1934; Tientsin till 1936. Address: c/o Japanese Emb., Peking, China.

Kawagoe, Takeo—Vice-Finance Minister since Mar. 1936; b. Nov. 1884, Kagoshima-ken; s. of Huzuke Kawagoe. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; entered Finance Dept.; Vice-Councillor, Monopoly Bureau; Chief, Accountant Sec. Finance Bureau; Chief, Budget Settlement Sec. same 1924; Dir. Bank Bureau, 1934; Vice-Pres. Manchurian Affairs Board. Address: 2, Kamijama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kawahara, Shunsaku—Vice-Minister of Education since 1936; b. 1890, Tokyo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; Commr. Shizuoka-ken; Sec., Educ. Dept.; Chief, 2nd Sec. Higher Educ. Bureau; Chief, Agri. Sec. Tech. Educ. Bureau; Chief, Accounts Sec. Minister's Secretariat; Dir. Social Educ. Bureau 1934; Dir. Common Educ. Bureau 1935. Address: 371, To-tsuka 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kawahashi, Toyojiro—M.P.; Dir. Tozai Elec. Lamp Co., Teikoku Elec. Co.; b. Dec. 1883, Nara-ken. Career: grad. Law Dept. Waseda Univ. 1904; Mem. and Vice-

Pres. Kyoto Mun. Assembly 1921-33; returned to Diet 1932 and 1936. Address: 463, Shimo-kawaramachi, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto.

Kawai, Eijiro—D. Econ.; Dean, Econ. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1936; b. Feb. 1891, Tokyo; bro. of Zembel Kawai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; Factory Inspector, Agr. & Com. Dept.; Commr. Special Industries Research Bureau; Councillor, Agr. & Com. Dept.; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; studied in Europe & America; on return home, promoted to Prof. Address: 4948, Oi Kinnozuka-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kawai, Gempachi—Chairman, Mitsubishi Elec. Engrg. Co.; Dir. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.; b. Jan. 1874, Wakamatsu. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1894; entered Mitsubishi Bank 1895; transferred to Mitsubishi Warehouse Co. 1899; Vice-Mgr. Kobe Branch; Mgr. Osaka Branch, Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Elec. Engrg. Co. 1921. Address: 10, Hatagaya Hon-machi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kawai, Misao—Privy Councillor since 1927; b. Sept. 1864, Oita-ken; s. of Morimasa Kawai. Career: grad. Military Academy and Mil. Staff Coll.; Sub-Lieut., 1886; Staff, Taiwan Govt.; Instructor and Dir. Mil. Staff Coll.; Staff, 3rd Army in Manchurian field during Russo-Japanese War; Comdr. 7th Brigade; Kwantung Army; Supreme War Councillor; Chief of General Staff 1921. Address: 47, Horiochi 1-chome, Sugiyama-ku, Tokyo.

Kawai, Tetsumi—Mng.-Dir. Kawasaki One Hundredth Bank; b. 1894, Toyama-ken; s. of Tokichi Kawai; m. d. of Haichiroemon Kawasaki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; entered business. Address: 1, Roppongi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Kawakami, Katschi—B. S. E.; Pres. Japan Musical Instruments Mfg. Co.; b. Mar. 1885, Shizuoka-ken; s. of Joaburo Kawakami; m. Kyoko, d. of Keijiro Oguri. Career: grad. Applied Chemistry Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; joined Tokyo Gas Co.; later Sumitomo Telegraphic Wire Mfg. Co.; studied in Europe and America 1914-16; Mgr. later Mng.-Dir. of Sumitomo; travelled on business to South Seas, Australia, Java and China; present post since 1927. Address: 244, Hirozawa-cho, Hamamatsu.

Kawakami, Tetsuta—M.P.; b. Oct. 1881, Ehime-ken; s. of late Setsutaro Kawakami. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com. 1905; joined Kokumin Shimbu; Councillor, Dept. of Educ.; Mem. Religious System & Social Work Research Committee; went to Europe and America for study; visited China and Manchuria for inspection. Address: 26, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Hiroshi—Consul-Gen. at Chientao since 1936; b. May 1893, Miyagi-ken; s. of Shinroku Kawamura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; served at Consulate-Gen., Shanghai; Consul, Seattle; Chief, 3rd Sec. Intelligence Bureau, Foreign Office; 1st Sec., Embassy, Bruxelles; same, Legation, Canada; 1st Sec. Emb., Hsinking. Address: c/o Japanese Consulate-Gen., Chientao, Manchoukuo.

Kawamura, Kyosuke—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr. 1st Division since 1936; b. 1884, Yamaguchi-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1904; Mil. Staff Coll.; sent to Germany; Staff, Gen. Staff Office; Sec. Chief, same; Comdr. Field Artil. 22nd Reg.; Comdr. Field Heavy Artil. 4th Brig.; Dir.

Heavy Artil. Sch. 1934-36. Address: c/o 1st Division Hdqrs., Tokyo.

Kawamura, Ryujiro—former Dir. of S. M. R. Co.; b. Apr. 1869, Nagano-ken; s. of Kiyoto Kawamura, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1894; entered Finance Dept.; Asst. Mgr. Nippon Churitsu Bank, 1895; Asst. Mayor of Kyoto, 1905. Address: 11, Komagome 4-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Takeji—Mem. House of Peers; Trustee, Kawamura Jogakui; b. July 1871, Akita-ken; s. of Toshiharu Kawamura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; Gov. Wakayama-ken; Chief, Police Bureau and Colonization Bureau; attended 6th Int'l Post Congress in Rome; Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in Hara Cabinet; Pres. S. M. R. Co.; Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan 1928-29; Justice Minister, Mar. 1932. Address: 1643, Mejiro 2-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Takeshi—D.E.; Councillor, Mitsubishi Mining Co.; Dir. Tokyo Steel Works, Nippon Accumulator Co., Lead Powder Paint Co.; b. Nov. 1878, Okayama; s. of late Joichi Kawamura. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Mitsubishi Co. as Engineer of Osaruzawa Mine; promoted to Asst. Mgr. same mine; shifted to Hdqrs. of Mitsubishi Co. to investigate Iron and Steel Works at Kenjiho, Chosen, 1913; promoted to Chief Engr. Designing & Erecting Section of Iron Works Preparatory Dept. 1915; Mgr. Iron & Steel Mfg. Dept. same works; transferred to Head Office of Mitsubishi Iron & Steel Co., 1919; Dir. 1923-25; Lecturer, Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1921-22; Pres. Iron & Steel Institute of Japan, 1924 & 1932; despatched abroad to investigate mining, metallurgical engrg., iron & steel technology, chemical industry. Address: 1576, Yayoi Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Toru—Pres. Taiwan Nichi-Nichi Shinpo-sha; b. Nov. 1884; s. of Masato Kawamura, Tokyo. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; Police Supt. Taiwan Govt.; Dir. Taiwan Camphor Mfg. Co.; joined present firm 1927; went to Europe and America for inspection, 1921. Address: 25, Motozono-cho, Taihoku City.

Kawanishi, Ryozo—Pres. Kawanishi Warehouse Co., Kawanishi Aeronautics Co., Kawanishi Machinery Works, Asahi Transportation Co.; b. May 1892, Kobe; s. of Eisai Kawanishi. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. Keio Univ. 1916. Address: 22, Takakura-machi 1-chome, Suma-ku, Kobe.

Kawanishi, Seibei—Pres. Nippon Woollen Fabric Co., Showa Yarn Spinning Co., Chairman, Kobe Raw Silk Co.; Adviser, Kobe Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. July 1865, Osaka; s. of Saburoku Takikushi. Career: elected Mem. and Councillor, Kobe Mun. Assembly; Pres. Kobe Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 15, Higashi Hozozawa-cho, Suma-ku, Kobe.

Kawano, Tannosuke—Pres. Kaneman Shoken K.K.; Auditor, Nippon Senshoku K.K., Dainippon Kinka Kogyo K.K.; Broker, Tokyo Stock Exchange; b. Oct. 4, 1880, Nagano-ken; s. of Michinori Kawano, educator. Career: became Mng.-Dir. Taingtao Bussan Kaisha; Dir. Chuo Reizo Seihyo Kaisha; Mng.-Dir. Tokyo Tokuda Ginko. Address: 59 Kawamatsucho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Kawarada, Kakichi—Chief Dir. Kyocho-kai; b. Jan. 1886, Tokyo; adopted s. of Moriyoshi Kawarada. Career:

grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; entered Home Dept.; apptd. Sec. and Councillor; Chief, Labour Dept., Social Bureau, 1922; attended Int'l Labour Conf. as Govt. Delegate, 1924 & 1928; Sec.-Gen. Taiwan Govt. 1928-29; Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in Inukai Cabinet 1931. Address: 33, Shoto-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, Hajime—Pres. Kawasaki Trust Co., Nippon Fire Ins. Co.; Dir. Kawasaki-Daihyaku Bank; b. 1884, Ibaraki-ken; s. of Tosaku Kawasaki. Career: studied at Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; grad. Pennsylvania Univ. Address: 1, Dai-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, Katsu—M.P.; b. Dec. 1880, Miye-ken; s. of Kijuro Kawasaki. Career: grad. Law Dept. Nippon Univ. 1901; studied French at Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Languages; entered Tokyo Muni. Office; Corr. Nippon Shimbun; Publisher and Editor, Genzan Shimpo; Councillor, War Dept.; same, Communications Dept.; Parl. Vice-Minister of Justice in Salto Cabinet 1932-34. Address: 94, Shirokane Saru-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, Suketaro—Pres. Shinko Woolen Weaving Co., Shinko Rayon Co., Nippon Woolen Thread Spinning Co., Asahi Woolen Thread Spinning Co., Kyoto Woolen Spinning Co., Toyo Woolen Thread Spinning Co., Kyoto Real Estate & Building Co.; Mem. Osaka Chamber of Com.; b. 1873, Gifu-ken; s. of Kikuo Kawasaki. Career: studied at Kobe Muni. English Sch.; entered business. Address: 44, Bingo-machi 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Kawashima, Yoshiyuki—General on the Reserve list. (See 1936 issue).

Kawata, Shiro—D.L.; Pres. Osaka Univ. of Com.; b. April 1883, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Masasuke Kawata. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1907; Asst. Prof. and Prof. same; rec'd deg. 1919. Address: 433, Tsukunomura, Izukita-gun, Osaka-fu.

Kawate, Suteji—Chairman, Mitsubishi Mining Co.; Pres. Yubetsu Colliery & Ry. Co.; Dir. Sanyo Chuo Hydro-Elec. Co., Santo Mining Co., Nippon Coal Tar Chem. Co., North Saghalien Oil Co., North Saghalien Mining Co., Bibai Ry. Co., South Saghalien Colliery & Ry. Co., Showa Coal Co. etc.; b. Oct. 1877, Tokyo; s. of Chohel Kawate. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1899; entered Mitsubishi Trading Co.; Mgr. Moji Branch; Coal Dept. Head Office. Address: 52 Nagayato-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kayaba, Gunzo—Dir. Police Bureau, Home Dept. since 1936; b. Sept. 1893, Miyagi-ken; s. of 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 Dept. Police Affairs Bureau, Home Dept.; Gov. Tochigi-ken, 1934-36. Address: c/o Home Dept., Tokyo.

Kayashima, Takashi—Colonel; Captain, Japanese Inf. Force at Tientsin since 1935; b. 1889, Miyazaki-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1911; Mil. Staff Coll.; Instructor, Mil. Engrg. Sch.; Attached to Inf. 7th Reg. Address: c/o Japanese Garrison, Tientsin, China.

Kazami, Akira—Pres. Taitung Jipao (Taito Nippo) since 1935; b. Feb. 1886, Ibaragi-ken; s. of Rikisaburo Kazami. Career: grad. Polit. Dept., Waseda Univ. 1908; entered Osaka Mainichi Shimbun; Chief Editor, Kokusai Tsushin; Dir. & Editor, Shinano Mainichi Shimbun; elected

Representative twice. Address: 248 Higashi-Osaki 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kazan, L.—Mgr. of Dairen Branch The Trade Representation of USSR in Japan. Address: 17 Yamagata-dori, Dairen.

Kazuki, Kiyoshi—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr. Imp. Guards Division; b. Oct. 1881, Saga-ken; s. of Yuji Kazuki. Career: grad. Mil. Coll. 1903; Adjutant, War Office; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; Comdr. Inf. 8th Reg.; Comdr. Inf. 10th Brig; Dir. Infantry Sch. 1933-35; studied in France, 1916-21; Comdr. 12th Div. Address: c/o Imp. Guards Division Hdqrs., Tokyo.

Kern, J.—O. M., Imp. Red Cross Soc. Japan; Pres., A Kern & Co.; Chairman, Yokohama & Tokyo Foreign Board of Trade; b. Dec. 1854, Paris; N. Swias; s. of Gottlieb Kern, Merchant. Career: came to Japan, 1905; connected with several Raw Silk Export Firms; founded present firm 1928. Address: 77, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Kestner, Albert Theodor—Dipl. Eng.; Mgr. Hamag-Meguin A.G. and Int'l Cement Gun Co. Tokyo; 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 erecting engr. Address: 17, Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Khan, Abdul Rauf—1st Secretary, Afghan Legation, Tokyo since Sept. 1933. Address: Afghan Legation, 25, Mikawadai-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Khonji, A.—Mgr. of M. Tayeb Khonji & Sons Kobe; b. Nov. 1901, Bahrain, Iranian Gulf; s. of M. Tayeb Khonji. Career: Amer. Mission Sch. Bahrain. Address: 12 Isobedori 3-chome, Fukui-ku, Kobe.

Kibe, Yohel—Dir. Postal Adm. Bureau, Harbin since 1932; b. 1895, Oita-ken. Career: Chief, Finance Sec. Dairen Civil Adm. Office; Master, Post Office Hsinking & Mukden. Address: c/o Postal Adm. Bureau, Harbin.

Kido, Kokei—Marquis; Mem. House of Peers; Dr. Peerage & Heraldry Bureau; Chief Sec. Keeper of Privy Seal; b. Aug. 1899, Tokyo; s. of late Marquis Takamasa Kido. Career: succeeded peerage, 1920; grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1915; Chief, Engrg. Section, Engrg. Bureau; Sec. 1926; Chief, Accountant Sec. Address: 62, Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Kie Hsing—General; Comdr.-in-Chief, 2nd District Garrison Army (Kirin Prov.); b. 1880, Shnyanghsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Artillery Course, Mil. Academy in Japan; apptd. Chief Staff, 27th Division, 1918; Fengtien Prov. Army, 1919; Kirin Prov. Army and Adviser, Kirin Prov. Govt. 1921; Comdr. 13th Mixed Brigade 1924; Comdr. Yenchi Guards Army. Address: 2nd Dist. Garrison Army Hdqrs., Kirin, Manchoukuo.

Kihara, Kiyoshi—Adviser, S. M. R. Co.; b. April 1871, Tokyo; s. of Shirateru Kihara. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1896; Mil. Staff Coll., 1903; apptd. Instructor, Mil. Coll.; Comdr. 12th Division; served in World War; Comdr. Capital Guards. Address: 21, Ichigaya Koramachi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Kihira, Tadayoshi—D. Litt.; Prof. Peers' Sch. and Mem. Nat. Spiritual Culture Investigation Institute; b. Apr. 1874, Mie-ken; s. of Masajiro Kihira. Address: 57, Komagome Sendagi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, Kan—Writer; b. Oct. 1889, Takamatsu. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1916; joined Jiji Shimpo; established 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, Kyozo—D.E.; Mem. House of Peers; Councillor, Social Bureau, Home Dept.; Pres. Dai Nihon Cotton Spinning Co., Nihon Rayon Co., Chairman, Kyodo Trust Co.; b. Dec. 1859, Ehime-ken. Career: grad. Kobu Daigaku (now defunct Govt. Engrg. Coll.) 1885; engaged in Spinning Enterprise; nominated Peer, 1926; rec'd deg. 1915. Address: 1, Uehon-machi 9-chome, Tennōji-ku, Osaka.

Kikuchi, Toyosaburo—Dir. Common Educ. Bureau, Edu. Dept. since 1936; b. Oct. 1892, Aichi-ken; adopted s. of Sankuro Kikuchi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; Commr., Educ. Dept. 1919; sent to Europe & America 1920; Sec. Educ. Dept. 1924; Chief, Documents Sec. Minister's Secretariat; Dir. Tech. Educ. Bureau 1932-36. Address: 14 Shin-Ogawa-machi 1-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Kikumoto, Naofiro—Dir. Showa Bank; Mitsui Trust Co.; b. Sept. 1876, Miye-ken; s. of Yasuaki Kikumoto, banker. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. Keio Univ. 1892; Mgr. Fukagawa and Osaka Branches, and Head Office, Mitsui Bank; Chairman, same. Address: 113, Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Kimase, Sakuzo—Company Director; b. Sept. 1876, Chiba-ken; s. of Juzo Kimase. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900. Address: 34, Komiya-cho, Tennōji-ku, Osaka.

Kimotsuki Kanefusa—Baron; Mem. House of Peers; Parl. Councillor, Home Dept. since 1936; b. July 1893, Tokyo; s. of late Vice-Admiral Kaneyuki Kimotsuki. Career: grad. Engrg. Dept. Waseda Univ.; served Com. & Ind. Dept.; Engr. Resources Bureau 1927-29. Address: 1001, Horinouchi 1-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Kimura, Hyotaro—Major-General; Dir. Ordnance Bureau, War Office since 1926; b. 1883, Tokyo. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1909; Mil. Staff Coll.; Staff, Artill. Inspectorate; Instructor, Field Artill. Sch.; Chief, Ordnance Control Sec. War Office, 1935. Address: c/o War Office, Tokyo.

Kimura, Kozemon—M.P.; b. Feb. 1888, Shimane-ken; s. of late Gisaburo Kimura. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; Dir., Shimane Savings Bank and Sanindo Ind. Co.; Mng.-Dir., Hikami Ry. Co.; Pres. Mitsuba Motorcar Co.; Sec. to Home Minister and Finance Minister; Parl. Councillor, Overseas Dept. in Salto Cabinet 1932-34. Address: 73, Komagome Kamifujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Kimura, Masutaro—Prof. Hosei Univ.; Dir. Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1908; Non-Official Staff, Taiwan Govt.; Prof. Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch.; Chief, Com. Museum of Japanese Products, Singapore; Chief, Econ. Dept. Hosei Univ. Address: 13, Uenohara, Nagano-ku, Tokyo.

Kimura, Shotatsu—Vice-Chief Procurator, Supreme Court; b. Dec. 1879, Tokyo; s. of Hidenori Kimura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1906; Public Procurator, 1908; Public Procurator, Chiba Local Court; studied at Tubingen & Munchen Univs. in Germany, 1911; Judge Tokyo Local Court; Chief Judge, same; Public Procurator, Supreme Court; Dir. Criminal Bureau, Justice Dept. Address: 35, Nakarokuban-cho, Kojinmachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kimura, Yuji—Pres. Tokyo Life Ins. Co.; Chairman, Fuji Industrial Co.; Dir. Kongosan Elec. Ry. Co., Chiyoda Security Investment Co., Joto Elec. Co., Tokyo Canal & Real Estate Co.; b. June 1874, Miye-ken; s. of late Ippo Kimura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; entered Daiichi Ginko; apptd. Dir. and Business Mgr. Kanokoku Ginko, 1909; Dir. Bank of Chosen. Address: 600, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kinney, Henry Walsworth—Writer; b. in Hawaii; s. of Henry A. Kinney; n. American. Career: grad. Univ. of Copenhagen, 1897 (M.A.); P.-G. Course, in Pedagogy & English, Univ. of Calif. 1897-98; City Editor, Evening Bulletin of Honolulu; Editor, Hilo Tribune, Hawaii, 1909-14; Trans-Pacific, Tokyo, 1919; Corr. Philadelphia Public Ledger, Peiping, 1925; with S.M.R. Co. Dairen, 1925-35; Asst. to Amb. Yoshida, Japanese Assessor with Lytton Commission; with Mr. Matsuoka, Japanese Delegate, at League of Nations Session, Geneva, 1933-34; Publications: Broken Butterflies (1924), Earthquake (1928), Manchuria Today (1931). Address: c/o American Consulate, Papeete, Tahiti.

Kirby, Edward Stuart—B. Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.); Prof. of Com., Fukushima Higher Com. Sch.; b. Dec. 25, 1909. Career: educ. High Dycombe; Neuchatel, Switzerland; London Univ.; Economist and Interpreter Govt. USSR, Moscow 1932; Research Asst. U.S. Delegation, Intl. Inst. of Agriculture, Rome 1934; returned Japan 1935. Address: Fukushima Koto Shogyo Gakko, Fukushima City.

Kirishima, Zofei—Dir. Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, Meiji Life Ins. Co., Kirin Brewery Co., Nippon Nitrogen Fertilizer Co.; b. Oct. 1868, Kochi-ken; s. of Masachika Kirishima. Career: studied at Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; made inspection tour of Europe and America 1923; Mem. and Chairman, Tokyo Muni. Assembly. Address: 122, Komagome Kamifujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Kise, Wakichi—Dir. Mitsui Mining Co., Showa Coal Co.; b. Aug. 1876, Kyoto; s. of Sasaiichi Toyama; later adopted by Yasukichi Kise. Career: Mng.-Dir. Ramajishi Mining Co. Address: 110, Hara-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kishi, Kuramatsu—Priv. Sec. to Prime Minister; b. 1878, Akita-ken. Career: Foreign Office Clerk, Hankow 1900; Singapore, 1906; England 1910; Vice-Consul, Shanghai 1916; Consul, Liverpool 1919; Consul, Los Angeles 1923; Consul-Gen. London 1929; 1st Emb. Sec., England; transferred to France; Sec. to Foreign Min. Address: Premier's residence, Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

Kishi, Ryochi—Dir. Forestry Bureau, Manchoukuo Ind. Dept. since 1934; b. May 1890, Tokyo; s. of late Saburo Kishi. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; entered Dept. of Agr. & Com. 1917; sent to Europe and America 1918; apptd. Expert of same Dept. 1921; Expert, Dept. of Agr. & Forestry 1923; arrived in Manchoukuo 1932. Address: c/o Industry Dept., Hsinking-

- Kishida, Sachio**—Mng.-Dir. Nippon Elec. Power Co.; Nichiden Shoken K. K.; b. Feb. 1893, Kyoto; s. of Ujlyoshi Kishida. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1916; went to Europe & America 1920. Address: 19, Matsuzaki-cho 2-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.
- Kishimoto, Ayao**—Gen. on the waiting list. (See 1936 issue).
- Kishimoto, Gohel**—Dir. Kishimoto Steamship Co., Konoike Trust Co., Manshu Pulp Ind. Co.; b. Dec. 1891, Osaka; s. of late Gohel Kishimoto. Career: grad. Meisei Com. Coll. 1910. Address: 10, Nishi-Nagahori 4-chome, Minami-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
- Kita, Reikichi**—M.P.; b. July 1885, Niigata-ken; s. of Keitaro Kita. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; apptd. Lecturer, Waseda Univ. 1913-18; studied Philosophy in Harvard, Berlin and Heidelberg Univs. 1918-22; Prof. Daito Bunka Gakuin; Editorial Staff, Nihon Shimbun; made tour of Europe & America 1933. Address: 1, Iogi 3-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.
- Kita, Seichi**—Major-Gen.; Mil. Attaché, Embassy, China since 1936; b. 1886, Shiga-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1908; Mil. Staff Coll.; resided in China; Staff, Gen. Staff Office & Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; Comdr. Inf. 37th Reg.; Staff, Kwantung Army; Sec. Chief, Gen. Staff. Address: c/o Japanese Emb. Peking, China.
- Kita, Seichiro**—M.A.; B.A.; Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. in Ishikawa-ken; s. of Junichi Kita, lawyer. Career: grad. Waseda Univ., Princeton Univ. Address: 350, Totsumakimachi 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kitada, Masamoto**—Minister to Afghanistan since 1934; b. Feb. 1888, Tokyo; s. of Seito Kitada; m. Teiko. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; Counsellor, Foreign Office; sent to China and Manchuria 1922; 1st Sec. Embassy, Switzerland, 1924; Consul-Gen. Alexandria. Address: c/o Japanese Legation, Kaboul, Afghanistan.
- Kitajima, Kenjiro**—Gov. South Sea Mandate Islands since Sept. 1936; b. Oct. 1893, Saga-ken; s. of Kenji Kitajima. Career: grad. Polit. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Govt. service; Chief, 1st Sec. Adm. Bureau of Overseas Affairs; Dir. Industrial Bureau of same. Address: Gov.'s residence, Koror, Palao.
- Kitamura, Selbo**—Sculptor; Mem. Imp. Academy of Arts; Prof. Tokyo Fine Arts Sch.; b. Dec. 1884, Nagasaki-ken; s. of Nobutsura Kitamura. Career: grad. Sculpture Dept. Kyoto Applied Fine Arts Sch.; Tokyo Fine Arts Sch. 1912; won special chaise in Educ. Dept. Fine Arts Exhibition. Address: 71, Nishigahara-machi, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kitashima, Taichi**—M.D.; Chief, Medical Dept. Kelo Univ.; Pres. Kitazato Laboratory; Japan Med. Assn.; b. 1870, Tokyo; s. of Nobutsu Kitajima. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; rec'd deg. 1902. Address: 429, Nishiokubo 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kiyasu, Kenjiro**—Vice-Minister of Ry. since 1934; b. Nov. 1885, Ehime-ken; s. of Kiichi Kiyasu. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered Ry. Dept.; Sec. to Ry. Minister; Counsellor; Ry. Inspector; Dir. Ry. Adm. Bureau. Address: 3051, Oikashima-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kiyosawa, Retsu**—Author; Journalist; b. Feb. 1890, Nagano-ken; s. of Ichiya Kiyosawa. Career: studied in America; apptd. Editor, New World, San Francisco; Foreign Editor, Chugai Shogyo Shimpō and Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; Special Corr. at Naval Conf. London, 1930, for Chuo-Koron and Chugai Shogyo Shimpō; represented Hoichi Shimbun in America 1931-32. Address: 921, Chofuminé-machi, Omori-ku, Tokyo.
- Kiyoura, Kelgo**—Count; Ex-Premier; Pres. Japan Press Assn.; b. Feb. 1850, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Ryoin Okubo, adopted by Hidesato Kiyoura, samurai. Career: apptd. Public Procurator; Chief Sec. Home Dept.; Dir. Police Bureau; Vice-Minister of Justice; Minister of Justice, 3 times; Mem. House of Peers; Privy Counsellor; Pres. Privy Council; Premier 1924; ennobled Viscount 1902; Count 1928; accorded honor of Ex-Premier. Address: 2211, Arajuku, Omori-ku, Tokyo.
- Kleiman, Maxwell**—B.C.S. (New York Univ.); Income Tax Consultant; Far Eastern Representative of Kamenman & Witkin, N. Y. City; b. Sept. 1904, New York; s. of Paul Kleiman, businessman. Career: joined law firm of Kamenman & Witkin; travelled in West Indies and Central America, 1923; Europe 1924; Europe, Near East, North Africa 1929; Round the World, 1932 and 1934; latest visit to Japan, July 1935. Clubs: Japan Society, National Geographical Society, Gohan Club, New York, Japan-America Society, Taskmor, Tokyo. Address: 1501, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., 508, Toyo Bldg., Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Ko Gen Ko**—Management of Plantation; Dir. of Local Self-Government League of Taiwan; b. Aug. 1881, Taichu-shu, Taiwan; s. of Ko Gyoku Rin; m. 1903. Career: grad. Public Sch. 1903; took part in late Count Itagaki's Dokakai with Rin Yu Do and started his political life 1934; exerted to petition application of parliamentarism in Taiwan since 1920; organized Taiwan Cultural Assn., 1921; Taiwan Minkuto Party 1928; Toa-Co-prosperity Assn. aiming at union of races of East Asia, 1933, and Local Self-Government League, 1934. Address: 245, Tokoso, Solonsho, Noto-gun, Taichu-shu, Taiwan.
- Koba, Sadatake**—D.L.; Dr. phil. rer. polit. (Germany); Mem. House of Peers; b. Sept. 1860, Kagoshima-ken; s. of Kiyonari Koba. Career: grad. Polit. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied 3 years at Univ. in Germany; apptd. Sec. and Counsellor Educ. Dept.; Sec. Hyogo-ken; Counsellor, Legislative Bureau; Bureau Dir. & Vice-Minister of Education; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; Mem. Meiji Restoration History Editing Office; same, Educ. Adm. Inquiry Committee; nominated Peer 1906. Address: 4, Sakuragaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kobayashi, Ichizo**—Pres. Tokyo Elec. Light Co., Tokyo Takarazuka Theater; b. Jan. 1873, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Jimpachi Kobayashi; m. Kou, d. of Ichizo Niwa. Career: grad. Kelo Univ. 1892; joined Mitsui Bank; established Hanshin Kyuko Elec. Ry. Co., and became its Mng.-Dir. 1907; Pres. same 1927; Vice-Pres. Tokyo Elec. Light Co. 1928; Pres. same 1933; travelled Europe and America 1915-36. Address: 1967, Ikeda-machi, Toyono-gun, Osaka-fu.
- Kobayashi, Kinuji**—A.B.; J.D.; M.P.; Parl. Counsellor, Agr. & Forestry Dept. since 1936; b. 1888, Hyogo-ken; s. of Hyotaro Kobayashi. Career: grad. Polit. Dept., Univ. of Calif. and Sch. of Jurisprudence, U.C.; Chief Editor, Chuo Shimbun; entered S. M. R. Co. Address: 35 Yamamoto-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

- Kobayashi, Masanao**—Chairman, Formosa Elec. Chem. Co.; Pres. Elec. Chem. Ind. Co., Oyodogawa Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; Vice-Pres. Kyushu Elec. Power Co.; b. Apr. 1873, Kyoto-fu; s. of Yoshinoo Kobayashi. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ. 1893; entered Mitsui & Co.; Mgr. Nagasaki, Hongkong, Moji, New York Branches. Address: 75, Owada, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kobayashi, Seizaburo**—Vice-Admiral on the Waiting List. (See 1936 issue).
- Kobayashi, Seizo**—Admiral on the Reserve List; Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan; b. 1887, Hiroshima-ken; adopted s. of Tokinosuke Kobayashi. Career: grad. Naval Staff Coll. 1909; Naval Attaché, Japanese Emb. London & Washington; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll.; attended Geneva Naval Conf. 1927; Chief, Tech. Dept. of Navy 1929; Vice-Minister of Navy 1930; Commander-in-Chief, Combined Fleet and 1st Squadron 1931-32; Supreme War Counsellor. Address: Gov.-Gen. Residence, Taihoku.
- Kobayashi, Sumie**—Prof. Pedagogy, Kelo Univ.; b. June 1885, Nagano-ken; s. of late Yoriharu Kobayashi. Career: grad. Kelo Univ.; studied in Europe and America 1914-16; visited Europe 1927. Address: 1462, Yoyogi Tomiyaya-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kobayashi, Tetataro**—Dr. Juris.; Vice-Pres. Ry. Inst. Mukden since 1934; b. Nov. 1886, Tsuruoka City, Yamagata-ken; Career: grad. Polit. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; Jurisprudence Course, same 1916; entered Ry. Board, Chief, Laws & Regulations Dept. Kyushu Ry. Supt. Bureau; Counsellor Documents Sec. of Hdqrs.; Commr. Active Services Research Sec.; Counsellor Kyochokai 1920; travelled abroad 1920; Sec. to Gov. of Kwantung 1929; Chief, Secretariat, Taiwan Govt. 1931; retained Traffic & Economic Policies at Rikkyo, Chuo and Senshu Univs. 1919-29. Address: Tetsudo Gakulin-cho Kokan, Hokuryoku, Mukden.
- Kobayashi, Wazuke**—Pres. Dairen Exchange Ltd.; b. Dec. 1873, Tokyo; s. of Yoshinoo Kobayashi, samurai. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1895; joined Yokohama Specie Bank; served its Branches at Tientsin and Dairen; Mng.-Dir. Exchange Bank of China; Supt. Dairen Exchange. Address: 131, Kaye-cho, Dairen.
- Kobayashi, Yaokichi**—Mng.-Dir. Matauzakaya Dept. store; b. Sept. 1886, Mie-ken; s. of Shozo Kobayashi. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. 1910. Address: c/o Matauzakaya, Ginza, Tokyo.
- Kodaira, Shozo**—Dir. & Business Mgr. The First Bank; b. Feb. 1889, Nagano-ken; s. of Eitaro Kodaira; m. Tsuyako. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1911; joined present bank; went to Europe and America 1919; Mgr. Marunouchi Branch 1922; Business Mgr. at Head Office 1930; Dir. 1935. Address: 449, Kami-Okaid Naka-guru, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kodama, Hideo**—Count; Mem. House of Peers; Dir. Teikoku Gunjin Koen-kai; b. July 1876; s. of late Viscount Gentarō Kodama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; Sec. Finance Dept.; Sec.-Gen. of Chosen; Chief Sec. of Cabinet; Grand Chancellor, Imp. Orders; Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung; Civil Adm. Chief Chosen Govt.; Min. of Overseas Affairs 1934-36. Address: 37, Ichigaya Yakuoji-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Kodama, Kenji**—Former Pres. Yokohama Specie Bank. (See 1936 issue).
- Kodama, Tomoo**—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr. 16th Division; b. Oct. 1881, Chiba-ken; s. of late Viscount Gentarō Kodama. Career: grad. Mil. Academy; Mil. Staff Coll.; served in Russo-Japanese War; Staff; Imp. Guards Division; Sec. Chief, Gen. Staff; Comdr., Inf. 2nd Bri. Chief Staff, Chosen Army; Comdr. Shimonoeki Fortress; 1933-34. Address: c/o 16th Division Hdqrs., Fushimi-ku, Kyoto.
- Kodama, Taunoo**—Vice-Pres. Manchuria Aeronautical Co.; b. 1883, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of late Viscount Gentarō Kodama; m. Yao Katsura. Career: Air Colonel; Chief, Tech. Sec. Aviation Bureau, Communications Dept. Address: c/o Manchuria Aeronautical Co., 3, Kurio, Gokairo, Shofuchi, Mukden.
- Kodera, Shin-ichi**—Mng.-Dir. Dai Nippon Celluloid K. K.; b. May 1883; s. of Tautomu Kodera, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr. Nagasaki Branch. Address: 62, Naka 3-chome, Tezukayama, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.
- Koganei, Ryosei**—M.D.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Jan. 1858, Tokyo; s. of Gi Koganei. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1880; studied at Berlin Univ.; apptd. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dean, Medical Coll. same. Address: 3, Akebono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Koh, Seichi**—Dir. Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha; b. Sept., 1880, Okayama-ken; s. of Daikichi Koh. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; entered Sumitomo Bank; went to Europe & America for study 1912-14; Mgr. San Francisco Branch 1918-22; Tokyo Branch 1922-23. Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Life Ins. Co. Address: 1875, Kwanonbayashi, Sumiyoshi-ku, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
- Koiso, Kuniki**—Lieut.-Gen. Comdr. Chosen Army; b. Mar. 1880, Utsunomiya; s. of Susumu Koiso. Career: apptd. Sub-Lieut. 1901; Staff, Gen. Staff Office; Comdr. Inf. 51st Reg.; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; Chief, Gen. Affairs Sec. Army Air Service Dept.; Dir. Resources Mobilization Bureau; Dir. Mil. Affairs Bureau; Chief Sec. to Supreme War Council; Judge, Gen. Court-Martial; Counsellor, Nat. Resources Bureau; Vice-Minister for War 1932; Chief Staff, Kwantung Army 1932-34; Comdr. 5th Division 1934. Address: Chosen Army Hdqrs., Keijo, Chosen.
- Koizumi, Saburo**—Chief, Supply Dept. Building and Repair Supply Bureau, Manchoukuo since 1926; Reserve Intendant-Lieut.-Colonel; b. 1889, Ibaragi-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Intendance Sch. 1910; apptd. Intendant-Lieut. 1915; Staff, Tokyo Factory, Mil. Arsenal 1920; Staff, Kokura Mil. Arsenal; reserve service 1933; Dir. Supply Bureau, Gen. Affairs Board, Manchoukuo State Council 1933-35. Address: c/o Building and Repair Supply Bureau, Heikang.
- Koizumi, Shinzo**—D. Econ.; Pres. Kelo Univ.; b. May 1888, Tokyo; s. of late Nobukichi Koizumi, bank director. Career: grad. Kelo Univ.; studied Economics in London, Cambridge, Berlin and Paris. Address: 323, Kitashinagawa 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kolb, Hans**—D. L.; Counsellor, German Embassy, Tokyo since 1929; b. Dec. 1891, Darmstadt; s. German; s. of Heinrich Kolb, Official. Career: Muenchen and Berlin Univs., Oriental Seminary, Berlin; diplomatic and consular posts, Tokyo (1913), New York, Washington, Prague, Stockholm, Kobe, Tokyo, Berlin, Teheran. Address: German Embassy, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Komai Tokuzo—Ex-Privy Councillor of Manchoukuo; b. June 1885, Shiga-ken. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; sent to Manchuria for study by Hokkaido Times; joined S. M. R. Co.; assisted Oriental Development Co. in expanding its business in Manchuria and Mongolia 1917; returned to Tokyo and became Non-Official Staff, Asia Bureau, Foreign Office 5 years; after Manchurian Incident, again went to Manchuria and took part in founding of Manchoukuo; Privy Councillor, Manchoukuo, Oct. 1922-23. Address: Takarazuka Minamiguchi, Hyogo-ken.

Komatsu, Helgoro—Composer; Prof. Imp. Music Sch.; Conductor, National Symphony Orchestra; b. Apr. 1897; s. of Heizo Komatsu. Career: studied at Kelo Univ.; founded above-mentioned Orchestra, 1929. Address 654, Kamiogikubo, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Kosuke—Prof. Peers' Sch.; Lecturer, Nippon Univ.; Chief, Japan Composers' Assn.; Pres. National Music Assn.; Non-commissioned Staff, J O A K; b. Dec. 1884, Akita-ken; s. of Heizo Komatsu. Career: grad. Tokyo Academy of Music 1907; studied Composition under C. M. Widor and Harmony under E. Fochet, of Conservatoire de Paris for 3 years. Address: 485, Asagaya 3-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Midori—LL. D.; Writer; b. 1865, Fukuoka-ken; adopted s. of Mitsuaki Komatsu. Career: grad. Kelo Univ. 1887; studied Polit. Sc. in Yale Univ. and Princeton Univ.; Sec. Legation, U. S. A.; Acting Minister to Siam; attached Residency-Gen. Korea 1906; Chief Sec. Privy Council; resigned 1916; attended Int'l. Labour Conf. Geneva as Employees Delegate 1929. Address: 1856, Sanno, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Takashi—A.B.; A.M.; Mng.-Dir. Asano Shipbuilding Co.; Dir. Oriental Paper Bag Co.; b. Mar. 1886, Shizuoka-ken; s. of Mikisaburo Komatsu. Career: grad. Monmouth Coll.; Harvard Univ. U. S. A.; Sec. to Pres. Toyo Kisen Kaisha, 1914-22; Mgr. San Francisco Branch, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, 1922-1926; Sec. to Admiral Kanji Kato at Washington Conf. 1921; Mem. Japanese Delegation, 1 Power Naval Conf. Geneva 1927. Address: 2370, Arajuku 1-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Teruhisa—Marquis; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll.; Mem. House of Peers; b. Aug. 1888, Tokyo; 4th s. of late Prince Yoshihisa Kitashirakawa. Career: grad. Naval Staff Coll.; went to England to study naval affairs; apptd. Captain, Torpedo-Destroyer, "Hokaze;" Staff, Naval General Staff; Comdr. "Isuzu" and "Nagato;" Captain, "Itsukushima" and "Jingel," "Nachl," etc. Address: 102, Tokiwamatsu, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Komoda, Koichi—Colonel; Mil. Attache, Embassy, France since 1932; b. 1888, Shizuoka-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1910; Mil. Staff Coll.; resided in France; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; Mil. Field Artil. Sch.; Comdr. Mountain Artil. 11th Reg. Address: c/o Japanese Embassy, Paris.

Komori, Shichiro—Dir.-Gen. Radio Corp. of Japan; b. Oct. 1873, Tochigi-ken; s. of Hanzo Komori. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; entered Communications Dept.; studied abroad 1916; attended Int'l. Postal Union Conf. Stockholm 1924; apptd. Chief, Sapporo, Osaka and Tokyo Communications Bureaus; Mng.-Dir. Radio Corp. of Japan 1928. Address: 2, Hikawa-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Kondo, Kenji—Pres. Toyo Ramie Spinning Co., Nihon Carbon Co., Kirin Brewery Co.; b. Jan. 1874, Hyogo-ken; s. of Masao Kondo, adopted by Mine Kondo. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ. 1894; Translator Taiwan Govt.-Gen.; entered Rising Sun Petroleum Co. Address: 53, Takanawa Minami-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kondo, Kotaro—Dir. Sumitomo Colliery Co., Toi Gold Mines Ltd.; b. Feb. 1880, Niigata-ken; s. of late Shinzaburo Kondo; m. Taneko, d. of Sojiro Tomura. Career: grad. Metallurgy Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; joined Yusenji Copper Mines in Ishikawa-ken; later entered Sumitomo Firm. Address: 1497, Sakurazuka, Toyonaka-cho, Toyono-gun, Osaka-fu.

Kondo, Renji—Pres. Nippon Parker-Rising Co.; Dir. Sanken Kogyo Co.; b. Sept. 1891, Tokyo; s. of late Baron Renji Kondo, Pres. N. Y. K. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch.; apptd. Dir. Komatsu Selsakujō; Auditor, Tokyo Adding-Machine Mfg. Co. Address: 1, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kondo, Shojiro—Dir. Uraga Dock Co. Ltd.; b. Oct. 1882, Nagoya; s. of late Gompel Kondo; went to Europe & America for inspection 1923. Address: 285, Hyakuninmachi 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kondo, Shunsuke—Gov. Nagano-ken since 1936; b. Dec. 1890, Nagasaki-ken; s. of Kyuzemon Kondo. Career: grad. Polit. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; Commr. Kochi-ken; Chief, Education Dept., Tokyo-fu; Police Chief, Yamaguchi-ken; Chief Sanitation Dept., Metropolitan Police Board; Chief, Home Dept. Aomori-ken; Gov. Fukuji-ken, 1934-35. Address: Governor's Residence, Nagano.

Kondo, Tsugishige—M. D.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir. Rotary Club, Tokyo; b. Dec. 1856, Matsumoto, Nagano-ken; s. of Tsugitaka Tsurumi, samurai. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1891; studied at Univ. of Strassburg, Heidelberg Berlin and Vienna; apptd. Prof. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1898; established Surugadai Hospital 1924; rec'd deg. 1899. Address: 6, Surugadai 1-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Kondo, Yasuhichi—Engr.; Chief Gen. Affairs Dept. Capital Construction Bureau, Manchoukuo; b. 1897, Kochi; s. of Katsunosuke Kondo. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1916; entered S. M. R. Co.; Chief, 1st Branch, Reconstruction Bureau; Engr. Home Dept. Address: 12, Hiraku-cho 2-chome, Hainking.

Konoe, Fumimaro—Prince; Pres. House of Peers; Pres. Society for Int'l Cultural Relations; Radio Corp. of Japan; b. Oct. 1891, Kyoto; s. of Prince Atsumaro Konoe. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; attended Peace Conf. as Mem. Prince Salerni's suite 1918; visited U. S. A. 1934. Address: 26, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Konoe, Hidemaro—Viscount; Mem. House of Peers since 1932; b. Nov. 1898, Tokyo; s. of Prince Atsumaro Konoe. Career: grad. Coll. Course, Peers' Sch.; studied at Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; in Germany, 1922-23; made musical tour of Europe 1930; founded New Symphony Orchestra. Address: 988, Kami-Ikegami, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Konolke, Zenyemon—Baron; Pres. Konolke Trust Co.; Dir. Sanwa Bank; b. 1883, Osaka; s. of late Zenyemon Konolke. Career: succeeded father's business; Pres. 13th Bank and Konolke Bank; ennobled Baron 1911. Address: 17, Imabashi 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Koriba, Kwan—D. Sc.; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. since 1920; b. Sept. 1882, Aomori City; s. of Naoyo Koriba, classman of Tsugaru. Career: grad. Science Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; rec'd deg. 1913; apptd. Prof. Agri. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1915; sent to U.S.A., England, Italy, Switz. to study Botany 1918-20; to Java 1923; Europe and South America 1931. Address: Kuramaguchi Teramachi-Nishi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Koriyama, Satoru—Dir. S. M. R. Co.; b. Feb. 1886, Miyagi-ken; s. of Masanobu Koriyama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; Commr. Chosen Govt.; Customs Chief, same; Sec. Decoration Bureau, Cabinet; Sec. Colonization Bureau; Inspector, Oriental Development Co.; Commr. Kwantung Govt.; Chief, 2nd Sec. Colonization Bureau; Dir. Colonization Bureau, Overseas Dept. Address: 1199, Setagaya 2-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Kosuge, Kinzo—Resident Dir. Osaka & Kobe Branches, Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; Dir. Tatsuma Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; b. Nov. 1880, Tokyo; s. of late Elgoro Kosuge. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1903. Address: 602, Aotani-cho 3-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

Kouga, Ukichi—Chairman Hayashi Steamship Co., Diamond Polishing Co.; b. July 1860, Hyogo-ken; s. of Masanosuke Kouga, samurai, m. Senko. Career: apptd. Telegraph Operator of Industry Dept. 1873; joined Osaka Iron Works, Ltd. 1884; served as General Manager, later Auditor, Recreations; Golf, Gardening. Address: 201, Tanaka, Motoyama-mura, Moko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Kovner, George E.—Elec. Engr.; b. 1900, Petrograd; s. of E. L. Kovner, exporter. Career: educated in Tientain Grammar Sch.; grad. Elec. Engrg. Univ. of London 1929; joined Gen. Elec. Co. and served at its Shanghai, Hong Kong, Dairen and Chefoo Offices; apptd. Mgr. Dairen Office 1936. Address: 77, Yanagi-machi, Dairen.

Koyama, Matsukichi—Pres. Hosei Univ.; Mem. House of Peers; b. Sept. 1869, Mito; s. of Gihachi Takahashi; adopted by Takamitsu Koyama. Career: grad. Daito Kyokai Gakko 1892; Public Prosecutor, Local Courts, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Tokyo; Judge, Nagasaki Local Court and Appeal Court 1901; Public prosecutor, Tokyo Appeal Court and Tokyo Local Court 1906; same, Supreme Court; Public Prosecutor-Gen. 1924; Justice Minister 1932-34. Address: 20, Aoyama Takagi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Koyama, Shoju—M.P.; Pres. Nagoya Shimbun; b. Jan. 1786, Nagano-ken; s. of Yozemon Koyama. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; joined Osaka Asahi Shimbun; went to China for inspection; apptd. Mgr. Nagoya Branch, 1902; founded Nagoya Shimbun 1906; sent to Diet 7 times since 1907; Parl. Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry 1925; Vice-Speaker of House of Rep. 1930. Address: 170, Harajuku 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kozu, Shukusuke—D. Sc.; Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. 1880, Nagano-ken; s. of Seizaburo Kozu. Career: grad. Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; apptd. Engr., Agr. & Com. Dept. 1907; studied Mineralogy and Petrology in Europe & America 1912; Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1916. Address: 8, Komegafukuro Shita-cho, Sendai City.

Krentz, Kenneth C.—Consul of U.S.A.; b. Dec. 1899, Denver, Colorado; s. of William J. Krentz, architect. Career: Univ. of Colorado 1915; Navy 1917-18; Engr.

Bell Telephone System 1919-26; Vice-Consul, Hongkong 1926-32; Vice-Consul, Kobe 1931-34; Nagasaki June-July 1933; Consul Kobe 1934-36. Address: American Consulate, Kobe.

Ku Tsing—Dir. Patents Bureau, Manchoukuo Ind. Dept. since 1935; b. 1877, Wanping-hsien, Hopei Prov. Career: grad. Politt. & Econ. Dept. Waseda Univ. 1909; Legal Advisor, Peking-Mukden Ry. Bureau; Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept. Taingtao-Tainan Ry. Admin. Bureau; Adviser, Ind. Dept. Kirin Prov.; Chief, Secretariat, Gen. Affairs Bureau, Ind. Dept. 1932-35. Address: Ind. Dept., Hainking.

Kubodera, Tsutomu—Dir. Oriental Development Co.; b. Aug. 1885, Yamanashi-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; apptd. Taxation Officer 1914; Chief, Taxation Office at Urawa, Nagasaki & Kobe; Chief, Gen. Affairs Section, Kobe Customs 1918; sent to Canada & U. S. A. 1921; Sec. Finance Dept. & Chief, Savings Bank Section 1923; Supt. Nagasaki Customs 1929; Chief, Kumamoto Revenue Supt. Office 1931. Address: 8, Takane-cho Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Kuboi, Yoshimichi—M.P.; b. Jan. 1892, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Otsaku Kuboi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; entered Okura-gumi; studied Law in Germany 1922-24; called to the Bar; Parl. Councillor of Navy 1934-36. Address: 718, Kitashinagawa 4-chome Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kubota, Isamu—Acting Partner, Kubota-gumi; b. May 1907, Tokyo; s. of late Yukichi Kubota, contractor for civil engrg. & building. Career: studied at Waseda Univ.; succeeded father's business. Address: 154, Yamagata-dori, Dairen.

Kubota, Kellei—Baron (succeeded 1936); D.E.; b. Apr. 1881, Tokyo; s. of late Baron Yuzuru Kubota. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; studied Ry. & Bridge Construction in America 4 yrs.; entered Ry. Dept.; Engr., same; Chief, Tokyo Construction Office, same; Dir. Nagoya and Tokyo Ry. Bureaus; Dir. Traffic Bureau 1929; Vice-Minister of Ry. in Saito Cabinet 1932-34. Address: 17, Ichigaya, Naka-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Kubota, Saitaro—D.L.; Privy Councillor since 1932; b. Sept. 1865, Okayama; s. of Zenshi Kubota, teacher. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1891; entered Home Dept.; Councillor, Home Dept.; Sec. Agr. & Com. Dept.; Dir. Sanitary Bureau, Home Dept.; Judge, Court of Administrative Litigation; Pres. same. Address: 169, Denyen-Chofu 4-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Kubota, Shiro—Pres. Russo-Japanese Fishery Co., South Saghalien Fishery Co., Taiheiyō Fishery Co.; b. May 1873, Ibaraki-ken; s. of Hiroshi Uchida. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1896; joined Mitau Russian Kaisha; served Kobe, Hongkong and Hankow Branches; Mng.-Dir. Sakai Celluloid Co. 1907; Dir. Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co. 1910; Mng.-Dir. Hazami Mining Co. 1913; established Kubota Trading Office; Pres. Fuji Paper Mfg. Co. 1918; Pres. Hayakawa Elec. Power Co. Address: 3, Kasumi-cho 3-chome, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Kubota, Tetsujiro—D.E.; Dir. of Nippon Mining Co.; b. September 1885, Ehime-ken; Manager of Saganoseki Smelter of same; s. of Satoshi Shinozaki, later adopted by Yasukazu Kubota; m. Yasuko, d. of Chikashi Daito. Career: grad. Metallurgy Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911;

- became Engr. Hitachi Mines; same Saganoseki Smelter 1916; rec'd deg. 1932. Address: Saganoseki Seirenjo, Kita Amabe-gun, Oita-ken.
- Kubota, Tokujiro**—Mng.-Dir. Nissan Jidosha Kaisha; Aud. Kubota Iron Works; b. 1891, Osaka-fu; s. of Gonshiro Kubota, Pres. Kubota Works. Career: grad. Osaka Tech. Coll. 1912; Mng.-Dir. Jitsuyo Jidosha K. K. 1921-26; Mng.-Dir. Dai Jidosha K. K. 1926-31; Dir. Tobatta Foundry Co. 1931-33; Mng.-Dir. Jidosha Seizo K. K. 1933-34. Address: 75, Denei-chofu 3-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.
- Kuel Hung-chih**—Attached to Polit. Affairs Bureau, Manchoukuo Foreign Office. Career: Vice-Consul, Vladivostok, 1917; Consul, Blagoveshensk. Address: c/o Foreign Office, Hsinking.
- Kuenburg, Max J. von**—Ph. D.; S. J.; Prof. Jochi Daigaku; b. Mar. 1886, Hollabrun, Austria; n. Austrian; s. of Count Leo Kuenburg, Councillor of Govt. Career: studied Law at Vienna Univ., Theology at Innsbruck Univ. Philosophy at Munich and Freiburg Univs. 1904-21; apptd. Prof. of Philosophy, Innsbruck 1922; came to Tokyo 1925. Address: c/o Jochi Daigaku, Kiot-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kung Shih-pai**—Vice-Dir. Manchoukuo State Highways Bureau since 1937; b. 1885, Chufu, Shantung Prov. Career: grad. Peers' Coll. 1903; Chief, Seupingkal-Taonan Ry. Police Dept. 1916; Dir. Peking Highways Bureau. Address: c/o State Highways Bureau, Hsinking.
- Kuo I-Min**—B.A.; Chinese Consul-General at Taihoku; b. Mar. 1893, Tientsin; n. Chinese; s. of Y. F. Kuo. Career: grad. Econ. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Sec. Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1929-31; Consul-Gen. Yokohama 1932-33. Address: Chinese Consulate-Gen., Taihoku.
- Kuji, Naotaro**—M.D.; Dir. Maternity Hospital Japan Red Cross Soc. since 1927; b. Dec. 1881, Morioka; s. of Gen-ichiro Kuji. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; went to America for study 1907; Head, Obstetrics and Gynecology Dept. Iwate Hospital 1903-13; Medical Officer, Chosen Govt. Hospital 1913; Prof. Keijo Medical Coll. 1916; sent to Europe 1919-21; Prof. Kanazawa Medical Coll. 1923. Address: 11, Ebisu-dori 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kumabe, Taneki**—Acting Minister to Portugal since 1932; b. Aug. 1893, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Yasujiro Kumabe, samurai; m. Matsuko, d. of late Eikichi Asawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; started diplomatic career as elevé-consul 1919; Consul, Marseilles; Sec. Legation, Mexico & Embassy, Turkey; attended Gen. Assembly of League of Nations 1923; Mem. Turkish Straits Adm. Commission 1931-32. Address: c/o Japanese Legation, Lisbon, Portugal.
- Kumamoto, Shigekichi**—Dir. 5th Higher Sch.; b. 1873, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Kijuro Kumamoto, farmer; m. Sumeko. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; sent to Europe and America for study of educ. 1918. Address: 371, Kunitomi-cho, Okayama.
- Kuro En-lin**—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr. 4th District Army of Manchoukuo; b. in Liaoyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Mil. Academy Tokyo, 1911; Chief Staff, Kirin Mil. Training Academy; Chief, Defence Army,
- Kirin Prov.; Chief Staff, Defence Dept. 1932-34; Vice-Minister of Defence & Dir. Horse Adm. Bureau 1934-35. Address: 4th Army Hdqrs., Harbin.
- Kurachi, Tetsukichi**—Mem. House of Peers; Company Director; b. Jan. 1871, Kanazawa City; s. of Yukinori Kurachi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1894; entered Home Office; and later, Foreign Office; apptd. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Address: 179, Harajuku 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kurahashi, Taji-ro**—Dir. Gen. Kogyo Chosa Kyokai; b. Nov. 1887, Shiga-ken; s. of Toshiro Kurahashi. Career: grad. Osaka Higher Technical Sch. 1909; studied in U. S. A. 1916-19; attended Int'l Econ. Conf. 1927, 11th Assembly of League of Nations, 1930 and 16th Int'l Labor Conf. 1932; Lecturer, Meiji Univ.; Dir., Nippon Power Assn., Japanese Federation of Exporters Assn. etc. Address: 70, Shimo-Nibancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kurasono, Sanshiro**—M.P.; b. Jan. 1869, Kagoshima-ken; adopted s. of Jiro Kurasono. Career: grad. Nihon Univ.; elected M.P. 5 times since 1924, Parl. Vice-Min. of Ry. 1925-36. Address: 3, Ichigaya Kaga-cho 1-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Kurihara, Minoru**—Chief, Documents & Personnel Sec. Gen. Affairs Bureau, Manchoukuo Civil Affairs Dept.; b. July 1902, Nagano-ken; s. of Shigeo Kurihara, officer; m. Mitsuko. Career: grad. 1st Higher Sch. 1922; Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1925; joined Social Bureau, Home Dept. same yr.; apptd. Commr. and attached Osaka Branch Office, Health Ins. Dept. 1926; Inspector, Factory Inspection Sec. Labour Dept. 1929; attended 15th Intl. Labour Conf. and made tour of Europe and America 1931; came to Manchoukuo 1934. Address: 55 of Official residence, 792, Giwa-kodo, Hsinking.
- Kurihara, Tadashi**—Dir. Research Bureau, Foreign Office; b. Mar. 1896, Ibaraki-ken; s. of Shuntaro Kurihara. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; Elevé-Consul, Mukden, Lyons; Diplomatic Probationer, Spain; Manchoukuo; attended Peace Conf., Paris; Consul, Fochow, Hsinking; Sec. Foreign Office; Chief, Corr. and Translation Sections 1929; Consul-Gen. Hsinking 1932-33; Consul-Gen. Tientsin 1934. Address: 12, Miyazono-dori 1-chome, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.
- Kurimoto, Yunosuke**—Pres. Kurimoto Iron Works; Mem. Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. 1875, Wakayama; s. of Hanjiro Kurimoto. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1898; attended Int'l Labor Conf. as Capitalist Delegate 1930. Address: 25, Uyenomiya-cho, Tennoji-ku, Osaka.
- Kurino, Shintechiro**—Viscount (1912); Privy Councillor; b. Nov. 1861, Tokyo-fu; s. of Koemon Kurino. Career: entered Foreign Office, 1881; Dir. Research Bureau; Political Bureau; Minister to U. S. A., Italy, France, Russia; Ambassador to France 1906; ennobled Baron 1907. Address: 4, Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Kuriyama, Shigeji**—Vice-Chief, High Procurator's Office, Chinchow, Manchoukuo since 1936; b. 1898, Ishikawa-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir. Judicial Affairs Bureau, Manchoukuo Justice Dept. 1932-33; Judge, North Manchuria Special District High Court, 1934-35. Address: c/o High Procurator's Office, Chinchow, Manchoukuo.

- Kuriyama, Shigeru**—Dir. Treaty Bureau, Foreign Dept.; b. 1886, Fuku-ken; s. of Shunichi Kuriyama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; Diplomatic Probationer, Emb. France; Sec. Foreign Dept.; Chief, 1st Section, Treaty Bureau; Chief, 3rd Section; 1st Class Sec., later Councillor, Emb. France 1927. Address: 66, Shoto, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kuroda, Akira**—M.P.; b. May 1855, Matsumoto. Career: studied at Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; travelled China, 1912; Sec. to Justice Minister 1914; Officer of Ceremonies for the Enthronement of H. M. the Emperor 1915; went to Europe and America to inspect polit. and econ. conditions 1922. Address: 6, Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Kuroda, Nagashige**—Marquis; Privy Councillor since 1924; Mem. House of Peers; former feudal lord of Fukuoka Clan; b. May 1867, Fukuoka; s. of Nagatomo Kuroda. Career: grad. Cambridge Univ. (M.A.) 1887; ennobled 1884; Master of Ceremonies 1889; Vice-Pres. House of Peers 1894. Address: 1, Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Kuroda, Shigenori**—Colonel; Japanese Resident-Mil. Officer, India since 1925; b. 1887, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Acad. 1910; Mil. Staff Coll.; Staff, Mil. Training Dept.; Comdr. Inf. 59th Reg.; Sec. Chief, War Office. Address: c/o War Office, Tokyo.
- Kuroita, Katsumi**—D. Litt.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. Old Temples & Shrines Preservation Committee; Mem. Text-Book Research Committee, Educ. Dept.; b. 1874, Nagasaki-ken; s. of Yohei Kuroita. Career: grad. Japanese History Dept. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; published "Outline of Japanese History," "Civilization of Europe & America," "Yoshitsune"; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; rec'd deg. 1908; went to Europe & America, 1908; Dir. Historical Material Compiling Office, 1919; Prof.; went to Europe & America, India & Persia 1927. Address: 13, Sakuragaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kurokawa, Shinjiro**—Pres. Kokosai Steamship Co. since 1927; b. July 1875, Yamagata-ken; s. of Masachika Kanai, samurai; adopted by Yotaro Kurokawa. Career: grad. Aoyama Gakuin 1894; joined Nippon Yusen Kaisha 1894; Asst. Mgr. Shanghai Branch, 1911; Mgr. Foreign Service Dept. Head Office 1918; Mgr. Kobe Branch 1920; Vice-Pres. 1923; resigned 1924; Delegate on Shipping Affairs, Peace Conf., Paris 1919. Address: 14, Shoto, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kurosaki, Teizo**—Mem. House of Peers; b. Feb. 1886, Kyoto; s. of Buemon Kurosaki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; entered Legislation Bureau; promoted to Councillor, and Chief, 2nd Sec. same; Dir. Legislation Bureau in Saito Cabinet 1923-24. Address: 1, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Kurosawa, Tejiro**—Prop. Kurosawa Shoten; b. Jan. 1875, Tokyo; s. of Keisuke Kurosawa. Career: succeeded family estate 1902; engaged in import business of typewriters; went to America to study typewriter business. Address: 2, Ginza 6-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kurusu, Saburo**—Ambassador to Belgium since Apr. 1936; b. Mar. 1886, Kanagawa-ken; s. of Sobel Kurusu. Career: grad. Consular Course, Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; Consul at Chicago; Consul-General at Manila; 1st Sec. Legations in Chile and Greece; Embassy in Italy; Consul-General at Hamburg; Minister to Peru;
- Dir. Com. Bureau. Address: c/o Emb. of Japan, Brussels, Belgium.
- Kusama, Hideo**—Pres. Manchuria Gold Mining Co. since 1935; b. May 1882, Fuku-ken; s. of Tokio Kusama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; entered Finance Dept.; Commr. Revenue Supt. Bureau; Financial Commr. Russia; Sec. Finance Dept.; Chief, Nat. Tax Sec.; Director of Finance Bureau Chosen Govt.-Gen.; Inspector, Bank of Chosen & Oriental Development Co.; Mayor of Nagasaki 1931-32. Address: c/o Manchuria Gold Mining Co., Hsinking.
- Kushida, Manzo**—Dir. Gen. Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Dir. Society for Int'l Cultural Relations; Mem. Special Industry Deliberation Committee; Dir. Mitsubishi Bank; Dir. Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; Meiji Life Ins. Co.; Mitsubishi Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; Mitsubishi Trust Co.; Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Nihon Wireless Telegraph Co.; b. Feb. 1867, Tokyo; s. of Magosaburo Kushida. Career: studied at Daigaku Yobimon & Pennsylvania Univ. 1890; joined Mitsubishi Bank 1894. Address: 17, Nagata-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kusumoto, Chosaburo**—M.D.; Pres. Osaka Imp. Univ.; b. Jan. 1871, Nagasaki-ken; s. of Kunitaro Kusumoto, physician. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Teacher, Osaka Higher Medical Sch. 1905; sent to Germany for study 1906; Prof. Osaka Medical Coll. 1919; Dean of same 1924. Address: 20, Dojima Kami 3-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka.
- Kuwaki, Ayao**—D. Sc.; Prof. Kyushu Imp. Univ. since 1913; b. 1878, Tokyo; s. of Aishin Kuwaki. Career: grad. Sci. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; apptd. Asst. and later Lecturer of same; studied Physics at Berlin Univ. Address: 10, Jigyo Nishi-machi, Fukuoka.
- Kuwaki, Genyoku**—D. Litt.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. June 1874, Tokyo; s. of 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 Europe and America for study 1907-09; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914, Mem. Imp. Academy 1923; travelled abroad, 1926 and 1930; Lecturer, Waseda Univ. Address: 34, Kita-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Kuwaki, Takaakira**—Lt.-Gen.; Chief, 1st Dept. Gen. Staff Office since 1936; b. Oct. 1885, Hiroshima; s. of late Takada Kuwaki. Career: grad. Mil. Staff Coll. 1914; sent to Russia 1917; to Europe 1920; to Greece as Mil. Attaché 1921; apptd. Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll. 1922; Comdr. Field Artillery 2nd Reg. 1928; 3rd Brig. 1932; Staff Taiwan Army 1934. Address: 31, Kitamachi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Kuwana, Tateo**—Dir. Gen. Affairs Bureau, Manchoukuo Civil Affairs Dept. since 1935; b. 1895, Kochi-ken. Career: grad. Kainan Middle Sch., Kochi-ken 1915; entered S. M. R.; Commr. Capital Construction Bureau 1922; Commr. Information Bureau State Council. Address: c/o Civil Affairs Dept., Hsinking.
- Kuwashima, Kazuo**—Dir. East Asia Bureau, Foreign Office; b. Mar. 1884, Kagawa-ken; s. of Yasuzo Kuwashima. Career: grad. Polit. Dept. Waseda Univ. 1906; Sec. Foreign Office and Tokyo Reconstruction Bureau; 1st Sec., Embassy; attached to Consulates at Mukden, Hankow, Bombay, Chicago and Embassy at Washington; Councillor, Embassy; Consul-Gen. Honolulu; Tientsin 1930. Address: 170, Harajuku 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kwan En-fu—Prof. Osaka Sch. of Foreign Languages for 15 yrs.; b. Feb. 1872, Peiping, China; s. of Kwan Chang-shan, official. Career: Teacher at Japanese Legation & Garrison in Peiping for 11 yrs.; at Yokohama Specie Bank, Div. Hdqrs. and S. M. R. Local Office in Liaoyang for 5 yrs.; Prof. Otaru Higher Com. Sch. for 8 yrs. Address: 1368 Himematsu, Sumiyoshi-cho, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Kyuno, Teizo—Councillor, and Member of Board of Engineers, Mitsubishi Jukogyo K. K.; b. Dec. 1888, Kanazawa; 3rd s. of Tetsusaburo Kyuno; m. Ayako, d. of Hidemi Matsunami-1915. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; immediately joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Diesel Engine Designer at Kobe Works, Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co. till 1916; Aero-Engine Designer at Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Co. up to 1920; Chief Engr. and Vice-Pres. of Mitsubishi Aircraft Co. 1920-34; pioneer maker of Japanese Diesel engine and aero-engine; made great contribution towards completion of building Japanese Navy and Army airplanes. Address: 275, Asagaya 3-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

(L)

Langdon, William R.—American Consul at Keijo; b. 1891 of American Parents in Turkey. Career: U. S. Foreign Service since 1911. Address: American Consulate-Gen., Keijo, Chosen.

Landsborough, David—M. A. (Glasgow); M. D. (Edinburgh); Medical Missionary; b. Aug. 1870, Kilmarnock, Scotland; s. of David Landsborough, Minister of the Gospel; m. Marjorie Ellen Learner. Career: grad. Kilmarnock Academy 1887; Glasgow Univ. 1890; Edinburgh Univ. 1895; arrived in Formosa as Medical Missionary under Presbyterian Church of England 1895. Address: Shokwa, Taiwan.

Larkins, Geoffrey I.—Hon. Consul for Norway at Dairen; Merchant; b. Feb. 1898; s. of F. Larkins; m. Dulcie Howell. Address: c/o W. H. Winning & Co., P. O. Box 124, Dairen.

Lassalle, Hugo—Teacher at Jochi Daigaku; b. Nov. 1898, Nieheim i/Westf. Germany; s. of Georg Lassalle, Judge. Career: engaged in relief work at Mikawashima, Tokyo. Address: c/o Jochi Daigaku, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Lembcke, Jorge Bailey—Diplomatist; Chargé d'Affaires of Peru in Japan and China; b. Oct. 1892, Lima, Peru; n. Peruvian. Career: studied in England and Peru; diplomatic service of Peru in U. S. A., Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia and Japan; also in Foreign Office in Lima. Address: Peruvian Legation, 13 Shinsakamachi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Levedag, Werner—Merchant; Tokyo Mfg. Shoeller-Bleckmann Phoenix Seiko G. K.; b. May 1903, Yokohama; s. of Eduard Levedag; m. F. Mary Crossley. Career: German Sch. Yokohama; St. Joseph's Coll. Yokohama; St. Joseph's Coll. Yokohama; Oberrealschule Muenster & Bonn Germany; University 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. Address: 55, Nichinoya, Kitagata, Yokohama.

Li Ming-shu—Gov. Kirin Prov.; b. 1878, Heilhan-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: Secy., Mil. Gov.'s Office, Heilungkiang Prov.; Dir. Forestry Bureau and Chief, Gold Mining Bureau, Kirin; Dir. Adm. Bureau, Kirin-Hailung Ry. 1926; Chief Secy. Kirin Prov. Office 1932-33; Chief, Civil Dept., Kirin Prov. 1933-34. Address: Kirin Prov. Office, Kirin.

Li Pan—Pres. Supreme Procurator's Office, Manchoukuo; b. 1877, Honan Prov. Career: grad. Hosei Univ. Tokyo; Judge, Fengtien Supreme Court. Address: Supreme Procurator's Office, Hsinking.

Li Shao-keng—Manchoukuo Communications Minister; b. 1895, Shenyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov.; s. of Li Yung-woo. Career: grad. Russian Com. Sch. 1920; Sino-Russian Law & Polit. Univ. Harbin; Chief Secy. Harbin Municipal Administration Bureau; Vice-Director, same; Advisor to North Manchuria Railway Administration Office, Fengtien Prov.; Sino-Soviet Conf. Office; Consul-Gen. Vladivostok; Dir. Educ. Adm. Bureau, Harbin 1927; Dir. N. M. R. Adm. Bureau; Supt. same; Chief Dir. N. M. R. 1932-35. Address: c/o Communication Dept., Hsinking.

Li Sheng-tang—Lieut.-Gen.; Vice-Minister of Manchoukuo Defence Dept. b. 1884, Shenyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Mil. Academy Tokyo; apptd. Major-Gen. 1920; Chief Staff, Mongolia Frontier Controlling Gen.'s Office 1931; Gen. Staff, Taollao Guards Army 1932; Dir. Gen. Staff Bureau, Defence Dept. 1933-35. Address: c/o Defence Dept., Hsinking.

Lin Chi—Pres. Manchoukuo Supreme Court since 1922; b. 1884, Minhou-hsien, Fukien Prov. China. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. Tokyo; Dir. Bureau of Special Sch. Affairs, Education Dept., China, 1912; Pres. High Court, Peiping. Address: Supreme Court, Hsinking.

Lindstrom, Bernhard D.—District Mgr. Manchou & Korea Nipponophone Co. Ltd.; b. May 1893, Kobe; s. of H. Lindstrom, missionary; m. Earnestine Gardiner. Address: c/o Nipponophone Co. Ltd., 212, Yamagata-dori, Dairen.

Liu En-ko—Chief Secy. Legislative Council, Manchoukuo; b. in Liaoyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Mukden Law Coll.; studied law in Japan; Chief, Hsingho-tao, Taitshar 1921. Address: Legislative Council, Hsinking.

Lo Chen-yu—Pres. Supervisory Council, Manchoukuo; b. 1879, Chekiang Prov.; s. of Lo Shu Haun. Career: Inspector, Agri. Coll. and Pres. Agri. Bureau, Hapel Prov. 1900; sent to Japan for educ. research, 1901; Advisor of Education, Canton & Kwangai Provs. 1902; same Kiangsu Prov. 1903; Councillor, Educ. Dept. 1908; sent to Japan for Agri. Research 1909; Privy Councillor 1932. Address: c/o Home Dept., Hsinking.

Lohmus, Alexander—Acting Consul of Esthonia at Harbin; b. Dec. 10, 1897, Tartu, Esthonia. Address: 11, 4th Line, Harbin.

Lu Ching-yuan—Major-Gen.; Chief Staff, Manchoukuo 5th District Army since 1934; b. Apr. 1885, Hankow, Hupei Prov. China; s. of Lu Hu. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, Japan 1901; studied Mil. Artillery & Engrg. Sch. Japan 1904; Art. Col. 1906; Major-Gen. and Chief, 1st Sec. Gen. Staff Office 1909; Lieut.-Gen. & Vice-Chief Staff 1911; attached to Kirin Prov. Guards Army 1932-34.

Address: c/o 5th Army Hdqrs., Chengteh, Jehol Prov., Manchoukuo.

Lu Jong-huan—Minister of Civil Affairs of Manchoukuo; b. 1890, Fushun, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Kiangsu Law Coll.; Vice-Pres. Mukden Assembly; sent to Washington Conf. as Rep. Three Eastern Provs. 1923; went to Russia, 1923; Chairman, Soviet-Chinese Conf. & Mukden-Soviet Conf.; Pres. Chinese Eastern Ry. 1934; Gov. Chinese Eastern Ry. 1927; resigned 1929; Mayor of Harbin & Gov. North Manchuria Special District 1932-34; Pinkiang Prov. Dec. 1934-May 1935. Address: Civil Affairs Dept., Hsinking.

Lu Suan-wen—Secy. to Prime Minister of Manchoukuo. Career: Editor, Taitung Daily, Dairen; Dir. Com. Affairs Bureau, Foreign Dept. 1932-35. Address: Premier's Residence, Hsinking.

Luthy, S. Raymond—A.B.; S.T.B.; S.T.M.; Missionary; b. in Clarrington, Ohio, U. S. A.; s. of Simon P. Luthy; m. Kittle V. Fishel. Career: Pastor the Plymouth M. E. Church, Mass. 1922-23; came to Japan 1923; stationed at Hirosaki for 1 year. Address: 3, Higashi Samban-cho, Sendai.

(M)

Machida, Chuji—Pres. Minseito; M.P.; b. 1861, Akita-ken; s. of Nagahide Machida. Career: grad. Daigaku Yobimon (now Tokyo Imp. Univ.); published magazine "Toyo Keizai Zasshi"; went to Europe; joined Bank of Japan; Yamaguchi Bank; became Dir. of same; sent to Diet 8 times from Akita-ken; Councillor, Agr. & Com. Dept.; Agr. & Forestry Minister; Min. of Com. & Ind. 1934-36. Pres. Hochi Shimbun. Address: 73, Minami Enoki-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

MacNaughton, Hamish Collin—Hon. Consul for Greece at Kobe; Merchant; b. Nov. 1885, Glasgow, Scotland; n. British; s. of late James John MacNaughton, civil engr. Career: grad. Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow; arrived in Japan, 1909; Asst. Findlay Richardson & Co. Yokohama & Kobe; served in World War, 1917-19; returned to Japan 1919; Hon. Vice-Consul for Greece 1921; Consul 1921; commenced business on his account 1924. Address: 26-B, Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

Maeda, Fusanosuke—M.P.; Parl. Vice-Minister of Communications since 1936; b. Sept. 1884, Hyogo-ken; s. of Shirobei Maeda. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch. 1907; Mem. County Assembly; elected M. P. since 1924; Councillor, Finance Dept. 1931. Address: 3, Shijumachi 2-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Maeda, Joh—Dir. Ry. Adm. Bureau, Ry. Dept. since 1934; b. Oct. 1887, Mie-ken; adopted s. of Ryu Maeda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; Councillor; sent to Europe & America for inspection 1924; Dir. Osaka Region; Dir. Traffic Bureau. Address: 4212, Of Yamanaka-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Maeda, Matsunae—M.D.; Dir. Branch Hospital, Japan Red Cross, Osaka; b. 1877, Fukui-ken; s. of Shohaku Maeda, samurai. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1904; served, Red Cross Hospital; rec'd deg. 1910. Address: 29, Nishino-cho 1-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Maeda, Matsuoto—D.E. (1930); Prof. of Architecture, Tokyo Univ. of Engrg. since 1931; b. Dec. 1880, Kyoto;

s. of Shokaku Maeda, doctor. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; served Kwantung Prov. Civil Adm. Office; Engr. Kwantung Govt. 1905; Prof. Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. 1907; despatched to England as Commr. British-Japanese Exhibition, and later Student of Educ. Dept. 1909. Address: 1040, Nippori 2-chome, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo.

Maeda, Naozo—Dir. Manchuria Telephone & Telegraph Co.; b. 1883, Mie-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; Chief, Telephone Section, Communications Bureau, Com. Dept.; Dir. Sendai Com. Bureau, 1927; Dir. Tokyo Com. Bureau. Address: 286, Harajuku 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Maeda, Tamon—Editorial Writer, Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; Dir. Pacific Problems Research Committee; Dir. Tokyo City Adm. Research Committee; b. 1884, Tokyo. Career: grad. German Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; Private Secy. to Home Minister; Asst. Mayor of Tokyo 1921-23; Govt. Delegate to Int'l Labor Conf. Geneva 1923-26. Address: 18, Hikawa-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Maeda, Toshinari—Marquis; Major-Gen.; Dir. Mil. Staff Coll. since 1926; Mem. House of Peers; b. June 1885; s. of Toshiaki Maeda and later adopted by Toshitsugu Maeda. Career: grad. Military Academy; Mil. Staff Coll.; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; studied in Germany; served British Army in World War; went to England again as Mil. Attaché; Comdr. Inf. 2nd Reg. Imp. Guard Div. 1930; Comdr. Inf. 2nd Brig. 1933; Chief, 4th Sec. Gen. Staff Office 1935. Address: 461, Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Maeda, Toshio—Prop. of Watch, Jewelry, & Spectacles Store; b. Apr. 1899, Nagasaki; s. of Tsurumatsu Maeda. Career: served Army Adm. Office at Yingkow during Russo-Japanese War, 1904; grad. Chinese Language Sch. 1908, and Russian Lang. Sch. 1910; engaged in business at Vladivostok, 1912-13; opened shop at Harbin, 1917; Mem. Harbin Chamber of Com. & Ind. since 1932. Address: 47, Mostoway St., Harbin.

Maeda, Yonozo—Railway Minister; b. Feb. 1882, Wakayama-ken; bro. of Shoichi Maeda. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.); French Dept. Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Languages; German Dept. Doitsu Kyokai Sch.; practised at the bar; sent to Diet 4 times since 1917; Dir.-Gen. Selyukai; Dir. Chuo Shimbun, East-India Ind. Co., Hayakawa Elec. Power Co., Keijo Elec. Ry. Co.; Pres. Legislation Bureau in Tanaka Cabinet 1927; Com. & Ind. Minister in Inukai Cabinet 1931-32. Address: 28, Mikawadal-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Maetzawa, Orle—Mng.-Dir. Oriental Can Mfg. Co.; b. May 1885, Nagano-ken; s. of Enji Maetzawa. Career: grad. Fisheries Institute and entered business. Address: 199, Higashi-Osaki 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Maffei, Arturo—Dr. of Law and Political Science; Consul for Italy at Harbin; b. June 1883, Pinerolo, Italy; s. of Giulio Maffei, lawyer; m. Marinette Poncet-Zbindene. Career: Consul for Italy in Cordoba, Hankow, Bratislava, Daqer. Address: Italian Consulate, 93, Sungarisky Pr., Harbin.

Maida, Minoru—D.L.; Advisor Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; Prof. Meiji Univ.; Lecturer, Tokyo Univ. of Com.; b. Dec. 1878, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Oregon, Calif. and Iowa State Univs.; Chief Editor, Tokyo Asahi Shimbun. Address: 915, Zoshigaya 6-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

- Majima, Toshiyuki**—D. Sc.; Dean, Sc. Coll. Osaka Imp. Univ.; Emeritus Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ.; Prof. Tokyo Engrg. Coll.; Mem. Chem. Phy. Research Inst.; b. 1874. Kyoto; s. of Toshiaki Majima. Career: grad. Chem. Course, Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; studied Chemistry in England & Germany; rec'd deg. 1909; Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1910; Dean, Sc. Coll. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 1920; won Imp. Academy Prize for study of Lacquer. Address: Jurakuso, Takarazuka-kogai, Hyogo-ken.
- Makino, Ryozo**—M.P.; Lawyer; b. May 1885, Gifu-ken; s. of Ihei Makino. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; Sec. Communications Supt. Bureau; Sec. to Educ. Minister; joined the bar; sent to Diet 6 times; Councillor, Com. & Ind. Dept.; Parl. Vice-Min. of Com. in Saito Cabinet, 1922-24. Address: 5, Surugadai 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
- Makino, Shinken**—Count; Ex-Lord Keeper of Privy Seal. (See 1936 issue.)
- Makino, Terutoshi**—Dr. of Econ.; Prof. of Sci. of Finance, Waseda Univ.; Adviser, Tokyo Asahi Shimbun-sha; b. Jan. 1879, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Teiso 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 Corr.; Chief, Polit. Econ. and Editorial Depts.; rec'd deg. (Tokyo Imp. Univ.) 1928; author of many books on econ. subjects. Address: 562, Sendagaya-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Makita, Seinosuke**—Dir. La Fédération Equestre Impériale du Japon, Int'l Equestrian Assn., Tokyo Riding Club; b. Mar. 1887, Tokyo; s. of Kiyomari Makita. Career: studied English Litt. at Waseda Univ.; became Pres. Makita Orimono G. K.; Com. Councillor, Toyokuni Bank; with Count Matsudaira, founded La Fédération Equestre Impériale du Japon and Int'l Equestrian Assn. Address: 10, Horie-cho 2-chome, Nishinomiya-ku, Tokyo.
- Makita, Tamaki**—D.E.; Dir. Nihon Seitetsu K. K.; b. Sept. 1871, Osaka; s. of Toranjo Makita. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1895; entered Mitsui Mining Co.; went to Europe & America for observation 1898; Mng.-Dir. Mitsui Mining Co. 1913; Dir. Mitsui Gomei Kaisha 1922. Address: 42, Kita-Higakubo-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Makiyama, Kozo**—M.P.; Pres. Nagasaki Nichi-Nichi Shimbun; b. Jan. 1882, Nagasaki-ken; s. of Ishichi Makiyama, samurai. Career: grad. Polit. & Econ. Dept. Waseda Univ. 1906; elected M.P. 7 times since 1917; Parl. Vice-Minister of Navy 1917. Address: 9, Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Mandal, Junshiro**—Mng.-Dir. Mitsui Bank; b. July 1882, Teuyama, Okayama-ken. Career: grad. Aoyama Gakuin; entered Mitsui Bank; studied abroad; Chief, Nagoya Branch. Address: 176, Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Mano, Bunji**—D.E. (1891); Mem. House of Peers (nominated 1927); Pres. Nihon Kogaku-Kai; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo & Kyushu Imp. Univs.; b. Nov. 1861, Tokyo; s. of Hajime Mano, samurai. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo 1881; Asst. Professor of Alma Mater, 1882; studied at Glasgow Univ. 1882-89; on return home became Prof.; Judge, Patents Bureau; Dir. Tech. Educ. Bureau, Educ. Dept. & Prof. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1897; Pres. Kyushu Imp. Univ. 1913. Address: 814, Yoyogi Hon-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Marcuse, Jacques-E.**—Journalist; b. Aug. 1911, Brussels, Belgium; s. of Sibyl Strum Elie Marcuse, Journalist. Career: former sailor; entered Shanghai Office of Havas News Agency as asst.-editor 1932; now Tokyo Corr. of Havas, and several other French publications. Address: c/o The Domei Teishinsha, Dentso Bldg., Ginza, Tokyo.
- Martin, James Victor**—B.A.; M.A.; Fed. D.; Lecturer, Osaka Univ. of Com. since 1931; b. Apr. 1875, Farmington, Ill., U. S. A.; s. of 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 School, 1906-08; Asst. Prof. Dakota Wesleyan Univ. 1908-13; Prof. Coll. of the Pacific, Calif. 1913-14; Aoyama Gakuin 1914-39; Yenching Univ. 1930-31. Address: 66/9, Aotani-machi 2-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.
- Maruyama, Eiichi**—Principal Dairen 2nd Middle Sch.; b. Oct. 1885, Yonezawa City; s. of Tokujiro Maruyama; m. Nobu. Career: grad. Hiroshima Normal Coll. 1908; Asst. Prof. of same 1909; Teacher Dairen Middle School 1917-23; went to Europe and America for study and inspection 1926-27. Address: 42, Suisen-cho, Dairen.
- Maruyama, Hideya**—Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Bank; b. 1880, Yamagata-ken; s. of Jemon Ito; later adopted by Toki Maruyama. Career: grad. Law Dept. Keio Univ. 1906. Address: 10, Takane-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.
- Maruyama Masao**—Colonel; Sec. Chief, Gen. Staff Office since 1926; b. 1883, Nagano-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1912; Mil. Staff Coll.; resided in England; Resident-Mil. Officer, India; Staff, Gen. Staff Office, Mil. Attaché, Embassy, England 1934-36. Address: c/o Gen. Staff Office, Tokyo.
- Maruyama, Tsurukichi**—Mem. House of Peers; b. Sept. 1883, Hiroshima-ken; Bro. of Mokichi Maruyama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; entered Metropolitan Police Board; Dir. of Public Peace Dept.; sent to Europe & America to study police affairs. 1917; Dir. Police Affairs Bureau, Chosen Govt.; Asst.-Mayor of Tokyo 1926; Met. Police Chief 1929-31; nominated Peer, 1934. Address: 26, Owada-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Mase, Tokuzo**—Councillor, and Member of Board of Engineers, Mitsubishi Jukogyo K. K.; b. Nov. 1886, Aichi-ken; 2nd s. of Murajiro Mase; m. Fusa, d. of Hitokichi Shimmi. 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 diesel engine; did distinguished services in course of introduction of building of L Type Submarine and its development. Address: 66, Asagaya 5-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo. Tel.: Ogikubo 2187.
- Mason, Joseph Warren Teets**—Journalist & Author; b. Jan. 1879, Newburgh, N.Y., U.S.A.; s. of John A. Mason, newspaper proprietor; m. Edith Hannah Halbert. Career: grad. Barnard Sch. N. Y., and Coll. of New York City; London Editor & later European Mgr. United Press 1899-1905; 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, 1923 (English language edition, "The Meaning of Shinto," 1945); Soso no Nihon, 1934. Address: Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.
- Mast, Charles Emmanuel**—Lieut.-Col.; Military Attaché, Embassy of France in Japan; b. Jan. 1889, Paris. Address: 503, Kamimeguro 8-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.
- Masuda, Gihchi**—M.P.; Pres. Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha; b. Oct. 1869, Niigata-ken; s. of Selshiro Masuda. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; joined Yomiuri Shimbun; Editor, Economic & Financial Sec., same; established present firm 1900; Vice-Speaker, House of Rep. 1931; elected Representative 6 times. Address: 125, Hara-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Masuda, Jiro**—Pres. Daido Elec. Power Co., Showa Electric Power Co., Tateyama Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Daido Fertilizer Co.; Dir. Kamioka Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; b. Feb. 1869; s. of late Glemon Masuda, Shizuoka-ken. Career: Sec. to Count Shimpel Goto; once elected Representative. Address: 48, Jocho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Masuda, Takashi**—Adviser, Mitsui Gomei Kaisha; b. Nov. 1847, s. of Takayoshi Masuda, samurai. Career: apptd. Kibeiokami (CAY. Inspector) and Zohel-Gonnokami (ordnance Inspector) of Shogunate; Vice-Pres. Sushu Kaisha; participated in establishment of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and apptd. Pres.; Mng.-Dir. Mitsui Gomei Kaisha; created Baron for merit of his contributions to commerce. Address: 731, Itabashi, Odawara, Kanagawa-ken.
- Masuda, Taro**—Baron; Pres. Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co.; b. Sept. 1875, Tokyo-fu; s. of Takashi Masuda. Career: grad. Com. Inst. of Antwerp, Belgium; Dir. Imp. Theater, Morinaga Confectionery Co., Chiyoda Fire Ins. Co., Nippon Brick Co., etc. Address: 15, Hirakawa-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsubara, Jun-ichi**—Vice-Pres. Bank of Chosen; Dir. Chosen Grain Warehouse Co.; b. Mar. 1884; s. of Tokunori Matsubara, Okayama-ken. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch.; joined Bank of Chosen. Address: 66, Asahi-machi 2-chome, Kojie.
- Matsubara, Kazuo**—D.L.; Lecturer, Tohoku Imp. Univ., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Chuo Univ., Senshu Univ.; b. Oct. 1877, Fukui-ken; s. of Kazuhiro Matsubara. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; Consul at Chicago and Hanking; Sec. Foreign Office, 1912; 2nd Sec. Legation; 1st Sec. same; Chief, Translation Section, Foreign Office; Councillor of Embassy, Germany. Address: 531, Sendagaya 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsubara, Koichi**—D. Sc.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Vice-Pres. Int'l Union of Chemistry; b. May 1872, Nagoya; s. of Yasochi Matsubara. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; studied at Univa. of Manchester and Berlin 1903-06; apptd. Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; Prof. 1909; Dean, Sc. Fac. 1929; attended as Govt. Delegate 2nd Int'l Convention of Int'l Catalogue of Sc. Litt. London 1905, and 5th Int'l Congress of Applied Chemistry, Rome 1906; Delegate, National Research Council of Japan; sent to General Assembly of Int'l Research Council, Brussels 1926;
- to General Assemblies of Int'l Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Washington 1926, and Madrid 1934. Address: 10, Komagome Akebono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsubara, Umetaro**—Dir. Tumen Customs; b. 1884, Kanazawa, Japan. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; served at Customs, Tientsin, Dairen, Shanghai and Tsingtao; present post since 1932. Address: c/o Tumen Customs, Tumen, Manchoukuo.
- Matsuda, Masayuki**—Baron; Mem. House of Peers; b. Nov. 1892, Saga-ken; s. of late Baron Masahisa Matsuda. Career: grad. Law College Kyoto Imperial Univ. 1918; apptd. Judge, Marine Court of Inquiry; Sec. Colonization Bureau of Cabinet 1924; Sec. Taiwan Govt. 1931; sent to Europe, America and Africa 1930; Gov. South Sea Govt. 1932; Dir. Monopoly Bureau, Chosen 1933-34. Address: Yuiyama, Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.
- Matsuda, Reisuke**—Dir. Planning Bureau, Gen. Affairs Board, State Council, Manchoukuo; b. 1900. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1921; entered Finance Dept.; Commr. same; Dir. Accounts Bureau 1932-36. Address: State Council, Hanking.
- Matsudaira, Tsuneo**—LL. D. Lafayette Coll.; Rutgers Coll. and Univ. of Missouri (U.S.A.); Imp. Household Minister since Mar. 1936; b. Apr. 1877, Tokyo; s. of late Katamori Matsudaira, Lord of Aizu Clan. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imperial University 1902; attaché, Embassy, London 1902; Staff, Treaty Revision 1911; 2nd Secretary Legation, Peking 1912-14; Consul-General Tientsin 1914; Chief, Diplomatic Mission to Siberia 1918; Mem. Inter-Allied Ry. Committee, Siberia 1919; Dir. Europe & America Bureau, Foreign Office 1920; Sec.-Gen. Japanese Delegation, Disarm. Conf. Washington 1921; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs 1923; Ambassador to U.S.A. 1925-28; Delegate to Gen. Assembly League of Nations 1929 and 1930; same to London Naval Conf. 1930; same to Gen. Disarm. Conf. Geneva 1932; Amb. to England 1929-36. Address: 16, Shoto, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsudaira, Yorinaga**—Count; Vice-Pres. House of Peers; Chairman, Japan Central Sericultural Assn. since Jan. 1936; Pres. Teikoku Horae Improvement Assn.; Vice-Pres. Teikoku Horse-Race Society, Saisei-kai (The Imperial gift foundation); Dir. Daito Bunka Kyokai; b. Dec. 1874, Tokyo; s. of Yoritoshi Matsudaira. Career: grad. Peers' Sch.; Law Dept. Waseda Univ. 1897. Address: 15, Komagome 4-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsudaira, Yoshitami**—Viscount; Grand Master of Ceremonies; b. Mar. 1882, Tokyo; s. of late Yoshinaga Matsudaira. Career: grad. Oxford Univ. (Balliol Coll.), England; Master of Ceremonies; K.C.V.O., C.B.E., and other foreign decorations. Address: 8, Fujimi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsue, Haruji**—Pres. South Seas Development Co.; b. Jan. 1876, Fukushima-ken; s. of Kyuhei Matsue. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. 1899; studied in Louisiana Univ.; entered Japan Sugar Mfg. Co.; Chief, Osaka Factory; established Toroku Sugar Mfg. Co. 1910; Mng.-Dir. same; Mng.-Dir. Niitaka Sugar Mfg. Co. 1916; Mng.-Dir. present firm; despatched to Europe by Agr. & Com. Dept. for study 1903-6. Address: 111, Fujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsui, Haruo**—Dir. Tohoku Rehabilitation Affairs Bureau since 1936; b. May 1891, Miye-ken; s. of Bunshi

Matsui, Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; Commr. Chiba-ken; Councillor, Legislation Bureau; Mem. Cabinet Research Bureau; Dir. Resource Bureau 1935-36. Address: 176, Kogal-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Matsui, Keishiro—Baron; Mem. House of Peers; Dir. Maison Franco-Japonaise; b. Mar. 1865; s. of Yasuzo Matsui, Osaka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1889; 3rd Sec. Legation; 2nd Sec. same; 1st Sec. same; Councillor, Foreign Office; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Foreign Minister 1924; Ambassador to England; Delegate, Paris Peace Conf. 1916. Address: 52, Shimorokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Matsui, Kenkichi—Dr. Agr.; Dir. Chiba Higher Horticultural Sch.; b. Dec. 1883; s. of Tsunesaburo Matsui. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; taught at Higher Agr. & Forestry Schools, Morioka and Utsunomiya 1909-23; apptd. Sch. Inspector, Dept. of Educ. 1928; present post since 1931. Address: Matsudomachi, Chiba-ken.

Matsui, Motooki—Pres. Kyoto Imp. Univ. since 1933; b. 1873, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tsukuda Matsui. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1898; studied chemistry at Glessen Univ. Germany & Liverpool Univ. England; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. Address: 19, Kitasono-cho, Shimokamo, Kyoto.

Matsui, Shigeru—D.L.; Mem. House of Peers; Vice-Pres. Police Assn. and Fire-Prevention Assn.; Dir. Japan Red Cross Society, Civil Educ. Soc. and Central Social Welfare Assn.; Adviser of Central Inst. of Police Training; b. Sept. 1866, Hiroshima-shi; s. of Yurin Matsui, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1893; apptd. Police Supt.; Chief, Yotsuya Police Station; Chief, 1st, 2nd Dept. and Fire Dept. Metropolitan Police Board; Procurator, Chosen Govt.; Gov. Shizuoka-ken and Aichi-ken; sent to Europe and America for inspection of police and fire protection services; rec'd deg. 1916. Address: 3141, Oi Kashima-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Matsui, Tairo—Counsellor, Manchoukuo Embassy, Tokyo since 1936; b. 1903, Nagoya. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1927; entered S. M. R. Co.; Chief, 3rd Sec., Ry. Bureau, Manchoukuo Communications Dept. 1932; Sec. Privy Council, 1932-36. Address: c/o Manchoukuo Embassy, Tokyo.

Matsukata, Kojiro—M.P.; Pres. Taiwan Steamship Co., Japan-Soviet Oil Co.; Rep. Mgr. Matsui Shokai; b. Dec. 1865; s. of late Prince Masayoshi Matsukata. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied at Oxford, Yale and Paris Univ.; Sec. to Prime Minister; Pres. Kawasaki Dockyard Co.; Special Mem. Kobe Chamber of Com. & Ind.; visited U.S.S.R. on business 1932; established Matsukata Japan-Soviet Oil Co. 1932. Address: 20, Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.

Matsuki, Kanichiro—Pres. Taiwan Electric Power Co. since 1929; b. Feb. 1872, Ehime-ken; s. of Sohei Matsuki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1898; entered Communications Dept.; Councillor, same; Dir. Railway Dept.; Councillor Tokyo City; Dir. Electric Bureau; Chief Dir. Yamashita Gomei Kaisha 1918; Vice-Pres. Yamashita Steamship Co.; Dir. Uruga Dock Co.; Vice-Pres. Capital Reconstruction Board. Address: 4, Shoin-cho 2-chome, Taihoku.

Matsuki, Tamotsu—Chief, Secretariat, General Affairs Board, State Council of Manchoukuo; b. Mar. 1894, Yamagata-ken; s. of Kiyonos Matsuki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1922; joined S. M. R. Co.; apptd. Legal Adviser to Kwantung Army, 1931; Dir. Legislation Bureau, Manchoukuo 1932; Councillor, same 1933-35. Address: 8, Keiminro, Goshikigai, Hsinking.

Matsukuma, Masataka—Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept., Manchuria Development Co. since 1936; b. July 1890, Tokyo; s. of Tokutaro Matsukuma. Career: grad. Chuo Univ. 1913; entered Monopoly Bureau; Vice-Councillor, same; transferred to Cultural Works Dept. Foreign Office; Mem., Japanese Delegation to Naval Disarm. Conf. Geneva 1927; despatched to Europe & America; 1st Sec. Japanese Embassy, Manchoukuo 1934-35; Counsellor, same 1936. Address: c/o Manchuria Development Co., Dalren.

Matsumoto, Joji—D.L.; Mem. House of Peers; Prof. Chuo Univ.; Lawyer; b. Oct. 1877, Tokyo; s. of Seichiro Matsumoto, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; Councillor, Agr. & Com. Dept.; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; went to Europe to study com. law; rec'd deg. 1910; Councillor, Legislation Bureau; Vice-Pres. S. M. R. Co.; Pres. Legislation Bureau; Pres. Kansai Univ.; joined the bar; Com. & Ind. Minister in Saito Cabinet 1934. Address: 1 of 2, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Kazuo—Pres. Yingkow Waterworks and Electric Co.; Pres. Yingkow Chamber of Com.; Dir. Shinkei Bank; b. Nov. 1869, Tokyo. Career: grad. Tokyo Law Coll.; established Yingkow Waterworks & Electric Co. Address: 3, Yoshino-cho, Yingkow, Manchoukuo.

Matsumoto, Kenjiro—Chairman, Rumoye Ry. Co., Wakamatsu Harbor Co.; Pres. Kurosaki Pottery Ind. Co., Kyushu Hydro-Electric Co.; Director Nihon Seitetsu K. K., Mitsui Trust Co.; Auditor Yasukawa Electric Works; President of Showa Coal Co.; Rep. Director Meiji Spinning Co.; b. Oct. 1876, Fukuoka; s. of late Baron Keiichiro Yasukawa, and later adopted by Sen Matsumoto. Career: succeeded family estate 1923. Address: 1971, Nakahara Tobata City, Fukuoka-ken.

Matsumoto, Koza—Mng.-Dir. Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Oji Securities Co.; Dir. Karafuto Ry. Co.; b. Aug. 1882, Osaka-fu; s. of Toyohiro Matsumoto. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; entered Finance Dept.; joined Industrial Bank of Japan 1915; Dir. of same bank 1920-30; was in America and China for 4 years. Address: 27, Kitataul, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Manabu—Mem. House of Peers; b. Dec. 1886, Okayama-ken; s. of Yoshio Kawakita. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; Councillor and Sec. Home Dept. Kagoshima-ken; Gov. Fukuoka-ken; Dir. Police Bureau, Home Dept. 1932-34. Address: 1032, Nakanobu-cho, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Matataro—D. Litt. (1899); Ph. D. (1900, Yale Univ.); Prof. Nippon Women's Univ.; Chief, Litt. Dept. same; b. Sept. 1868, Gunma-ken; s. of Tasuku Iino; later adopted by Kanjuro Matsumoto. Career: grad. Philosophical 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 Europe & America 1918 & 1924. Address: 15, Kobinatadai-machi 2-chome, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Shimpel—Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Nitto Flour Mill Co., Japan-Manchoukuo Flour Mill Co., Matsumoto Cereals & Fertilizer Co., Taiwan Paper Manufacturing Co.; Japan-Manchoukuo Pulp Co.; Vice-President of Eastern Manchurian Rayon Pulp Mfg. Co.; Dir. Kokubo Rayon Co.; b. May 1878, Saitama-ken; s. of Heizo Matsumoto, businessman. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1900. Address: 87, Kobinata-Suido-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Tadao—M.P.; b. Sept. 1887, Nagano-ken; s. of Yaesaku Matsumoto. Career: grad. Toa Dobun Shoin 1909; Corr. Yamato Shimbun; Private Sec. to late Count Komel Kato; Asst. Mayor of Tokyo; Parl. Councillor, Foreign Office 1933-36. Address: 3, Naka 3-gokan, Marunouchi 3-chome, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Tomekichi—Pres. Fujikura Elec. Cable Works and Fujikura Kogyo Co.; b. Nov. 1865, Tochigi-ken; s. of Kumakichi Fujikura, landlord. Career: went to America to inspect elec. wire mfg. industry; established Fujikura Cable Works with his brother; Vice-Pres. Nippon Elec. Assn.; Head, Kanto Branch of same. Address: 47, Tenma-cho 1-chome, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Giichi—Mem. House of Peers; b. Sept. 1883, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Reizo Matsumura, farmer. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; Commr., Kanagawa-ken, Saga-ken, Tottori-ken; Governor, Oita-ken 1923; Dir. Police Bureau, Home Dept. 1924; nominated Peer 1926; Vice-Minister of Com. & Ind. 1931. Address: 448, Nishiokubo 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Kenzo—M.P.; b. Jan. 1885, Toyama-ken; s. of Waichiro Matsumura. Career: grad. Polit. Econ. Dept. Waseda Univ. 1906; Corr. Hoehi Shimbun; sent to Diet from Toyama-ken; Secretary to Agr. & Forestry Minister; Parl. Councillor, Agr. & Forestry Dept. 1922-34. Address: 91, Sakashita-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Kikuo—Pres. Ishikawajima Shipbuilding & Engine. Co.; Dir. Ishikawajima Aircraft Co.; Vice-Admiral (reserve); b. Oct. 1874, Tokyo; s. of Yasutane Matsumura. Career: grad. Naval Academy 1896; sent to England & America; Staff, Standing Fleet 1903; grad. Naval Staff Coll. 1907; resided in France 1908; Comdr. "Kasuga" 1911; during World War Staff, Despatched Squadron to Pacific 1914; Naval Attaché, Embassy, Paris; Captain "Tokawa" & "Hiei"; Chief Staff, 2nd Sqn.; Chief, 1st Sec. Naval Training Dept.; Comdr. 6th Sqn.; Chinkai Naval Port; retired active service 1926. Address: 9, Mita Koyama-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Koza—M.P.; b. Dec. 1882, Tochigi-ken; s. of late Koza Matsumura. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1909; joined Furukawa Gomei Kaisha; apptd. Chief, Purchasing Section, Furukawa Mining Co.; Dir. Ibai Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co.; Asahi Elec. Industry Co.; Parl. Councillor of Com. & Ind. 1932-34. Address: 29, Hachiyama-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Noboru—Pres. Yonel Shoten Ltd. since 1919; Acting Partner, Meiji Gomu Seisoshu; b. May 1881, Tokyo. Career: grad. Law College Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; joined Yonel Shoten 1909; founded Meiji Gomu Seisoshu 1919. Address: 30, Shimo-Rokubancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Shinichiro—Member of House of Peers; Chairman Ocean Fishery Promotion Society; b. Jan. 1880, Osaka; s. of Shimpel Matsumura; m. Eml, d. of Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto. Career: Dept. Chief,

Legislation Bureau; Dir. Stock-Farming Bureau, Dept. of Agr. & Com.; Dir. Commerce Bureau; Dir. Fisheries Bureau; Dir. Agr. Bureau; Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry 1931; nominated Peer, 1932. Address: 39, Kami-Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Shonen—D. Sc.; D. Agr.; Emeritus Prof. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; b. Mar. 1872, Akashi City; s. of Jihei Matsumura; m. Moto. Career: grad. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 1896; studied in Berlin, Germany; Prof. of Entomology, Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 1902-22; Emeritus Prof. since 1933. Address: 12, Ohyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Yuza—Acting Vice-Consul, Hangchow, China; b. May 1894, Kobe. Address: Japanese Consulate, Hangchow, China.

Matsunaga, Suokichi—Minister on the Waiting List; b. Apr. 1883, Saga-ken; s. of Seichi Matsunaga. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; Diplomatic Probationer at Peking; Elève-Consul at Seattle and Ottawa; Dir. Treaty Bureau; Minister to Netherlands 1930; to Austria & Hungary 1933-36. Address: c/o Gaimusho, Tokyo.

Matsunaga, Yasuzemon—Pres. Toho Elec. Power Co., Niigata Elec. Power Co., Oigawa Elec. Power Co.; Dir. Daido Elec. Power Co., Tokyo Elec. Light Co., Oji Elec. Ry. Co.; b. Dec. 1875, Nagasaki-ken; s. of Yasuzemon Matsunaga, brewer. Career: grad. Law Dept. Kelo Univ. 1896; apptd. Mgr. Hirosaki Hydro-Elec. Co. 1906; founded Toho Electric Power Co. 1910; established new firms of electric, gas, brick, oil, vehicles, etc. in Kyushu; President of Hakata Chamber of Com. & Ind. 1917; elected to Diet from Fukuoka 1917; went to Europe and America to inspect industrial, political and econ. conditions after the War 1919; Pres. Elec. Assn. 1924. Address: 367, Shimo-Ochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Matsunami, Niihoro—D.L. Mem. Imp. Academy; Prof. and Chief, Com. Dept. Nihon Univ.; Vice-Pres. Harbor Assn. and Naval Assn.; Pres. Japan Univ. Profs.' League; b. Jan. 1868, Osaka-fu; s. of Niemon Matsunami. Career: studied at Doshisha, Kyoto; grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1893; apptd. Code Investigation Comm.; Advisor to Navy Office on Int'l Law of War; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll. 1896; Prof. Tokyo Imp. University 1906; rec'd deg. 1901; Vice-Chairman, Int'l Maritime Conf. London 1899, Paris 1900 & Göttingen 1924. Address: 17, Naka-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuno, Tsuruhel—M.P.; Leader of Seiyukai; b. Dec. 1883, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Chohachi Matsuno. Career: sent to Diet 5 times since 1920; Dir. Kikuchi Elec. Ry. Co., Nippon Dempo News Agency and Ryubunkan Publishing Co.; Parl. Vice-Minister, Home Dept. in Inukai Cabinet 1931. Address: 2 Mita Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, Junkichi—Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Matsuoka Steamship Co., Owada Spinning Co.; Prop. Matsuoka Farm, Hokkaido; Dir., Kureha Spinning Co., Ayaha Spinning Co., Kajima Trust Co., Tokyo Takarazuka Theater Co., Toyo Steel Sheet Mfg. Co.; b. Sept. 1888, Hyogo-ken; s. of Shuzo Matsuoka. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. Kelo Univ. Address: 1611, Daiso, Ashiya, Hyogo-ken.

Matsuoka, Kimpel—Baron; D.L.; Mem. House of Peers; Adviser, Temporary Industry Rationalization Bureau; Dir. Toyo Kyokai Univ. and Kyocho-Kai; etc.; b. Nov.

1876, Tokyo; s. of Baron Yasuki Matsuoka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; apptd. Prof. same; Govt. Delegate, Int'l Labour Conf.; Mem. City Planning Committee and Econ. Finance Inquiry Committee; Dir. Indo-China Assn.; Dean, Toyo Kyokai Univ.; attended World Peace Conf. Switzerland 1914. Address: 24, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, Masao—M.A. (Wisc. Univ., U.S.A.); Editor-in-Chief, Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi Nichi; b. 1880, Aomori-ken; s. of Totaro Matsuoka, Lawyer. Career: grad. Polit. Sc. Dept. Keio Univ.; Wisc. Univ.; Lecturer, Tokyo and Kobe Univs. of Com., Keio Univ., Kagoshima Higher Agrl. & Forestry Sch.; Commr., Taiwan Govt.; Head, Financial Dept. Osaka Mainichi Shimbun; Pres. Keijo Nippo. Address: Hibarigaoka, Kawanishi-machi, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Matsuoka, Terno (Elkyu)—Painter of Japanese style; Prof. Tokyo Fine Arts Sch.; Mem. Imp. Academy of Arts; b. Sept. 1881, Hyogo-ken; s. of Misao Matsuoka. Career: grad. Japanese Painting Dept. Tokyo Fine Arts Sch. 1894; Asst. Prof. same 1907; Prof. same; Examiner, Imp. Academy of Arts Exhibition since 1919; won Special Honor 3 times in Educ. Dept. Fine Arts Exhibitions; won Imp. Academy of Arts Prize at 10th Exhibition 1929. Address: 122, Zoshigaya, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, Yosuke—Pres. S. M. R. Co. since 1935; b. Mar. 1880, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Sanjuro Matsuoka. Career: went to America, 1892; grad. Oregon Law Coll., Oregon, U. S. A., 1900; 6th Vice Consul, Shanghai; Commr. Kwantung Govt., 1906; 1st Sec. Legation Brussels 1907, China 1908; Consul at Shanghai 1908-09; 2nd Sec., Embassy, Washington 1913; 1st Sec. same 1916; Commr. Foreign Office 1917; Sec. to Foreign Minister 1917-18; sent to Europe & America 1918; Mem. of Suite Japanese Delegation to Peace Conf. 1919; despatched to Foo-chow, China 1919; Consul-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 Delegate to League of Nations Assembly; resigned M.P. 1933. Address: c/o S. M. R. Co., Dairen.

Matsushima, Junkichi—Mng.-Dir. Nomura Bank; Dir. Nomura Gomei Kaisha, Nomura Securities Co.; b. 1882, Miye-ken, bro. of Torakichi Matsumura. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1904; joined Sumitomo Bank; Mgr. Hankow, Shanghai & London Branches. Address: 1930, Shinotsubo, Mikage-machi, Hyogo-ken.

Matsushima, Kagami—Dir. Agr. Bureau, Manchoukuo Dept. of Ind.; b. 1886, Nagano-ken. Career: grad. Agrl. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1913; served Kungchuling Agrl. Laboratory; studied in Europe & America 1922; Chief, Agrl. Sec., S. M. R. Co. 1927; present post since 1932. Address: c/o Dept. of Ind., Hsinking.

Matsushima, Shikao—Dir. Com. Bureau, Foreign Office since 1936; b. Jan. 1888, Hyogo-ken; s. of Sadayori Matsushima. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com. 1912; entered Foreign Office; Sec. Embassy, France 1926; Sec. Legation, Greece 1930; Mem. of Suite, Japanese Delegation to 2nd League of Nations Assembly 1921; Econ. Conf. Genoa 1922; 1st Sec. Embassy, Manchoukuo 1932; Chief, 1st Sec., Com. Bureau, Foreign Office 1935. Address: 854 Koenji, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Matsushita, Gen—Vice-Admiral; Comdr. Sasebo Naval Station since 1936; b. 1884, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Jokichi Matsushita. Career: grad. Naval Academy 1903; Captain, "Kongo"; Director Personnel Bureau of Navy; Pres. Naval Academy; Comdr. Training Squadron 1934; Maizuru Naval Port 1935; attached to Naval Gen. Staff 1935. Address: c/o Sasebo Naval Station, Sasebo.

Matsushita, Yoshisaburo—Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept. Chinchow Prov.; b. 1890, Tottori-ken; s. of Sawajiro Matsushita. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1915; Commr., Monopoly Bureau, Taiwan Govt.; Chief, Police Dept. Zenra-Nando & Kankyo-Nando, Chosen; Chief, Home Dept. Kankyo-Nando, Zenra-Hokudo & Kelsu-Nando, Chosen 1931-34; Chief Gen. Affairs Dept. Chenchow Prov. Address: Chinchow, Prov. Office, Chinchow, Manchoukuo.

Matsuura, Chinjiro—Mem. House of Peers; b. Jan. 1875, Ehime-ken; s. of Moto Matsuura, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Sec. to Educ. Minister; Councillor, Educ. Dept.; Dir. Higher Educ. Bureau; Chief, Exam. Committee of Civil Service; Pres. Kyushu Imp. Univ. Address: 49, Myogadani-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuura, Junrokuro—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr. 10th Division; b. Aug. 1884, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Torasaku Matsuura. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1904; served in Russo-Japanese War; Comdr. Inf. 13th Reg.; Chief, Gen. Affairs Sec. Mil. Training Dept.; Aide-de-Camp, War Office; Comdr. Inf. 12th Brig.; Dir. Personnel Bureau, War Office; Dir. Mil. Inf. Sch. Address: c/o 10th Division Hdqrs., Himeji City.

Matsuyama, Motonori—D. Sc.; Prof. and Dean Faculty of Sci., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. Oct. 1884, Oita-ken; s. of Tengai Sumie, priest; m. Matsuo Matsuyama. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1911; apptd. Lecturer 1913; Asst.-Prof. 1916; Prof. 1922; ordered to Europe and America 1919-21; Dean Faculty of Sci. 1935. Address: 2 of 33 Tanaka Sekidencho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Matsuyama, Shinjiro—Consul-Gen. at London since 1927; Com. Councillor, Embassy at London; b. June 1885, Nagano-ken; s. of Hokuro Nakamura. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1903; joined Nozawa-Gummi, later Chugai Trading Co.; attended 4th and 5th Gen. Assemblies of Int'l Trade Conf. Stockholm 1927. Address: Embassy of Japan, London.

Matsuyama, Tsunejiro—M.P.; Reserve Engrg. Sub-Lieut.; Parl. Councillor, Foreign Office since 1936; b. Mar. 1884, Wakayama-ken; s. of Tsuneji Matsuyama. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; studied in America; served at Tokyo Pref. Office 1910; Chief Engrg. Kawasa Farm & Taisho Water Utilization Assn. Chosen 1915; elected M.P. 5 times. Address: 335 Sendagaya 5-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuzawa, Dentaro—Pres. Japan Mining Assn. since 1926; Standing Mem. Fuel Assn.; Mechanics Research Inst.; b. 1887, Nagano-ken; s. of Tatsuzaburo Karaki; adopted by Kaneya Matsuzawa. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; joined Nippon Oil Co.; Chief Mining Sec. 1917; Foreign Affairs Sec. 1921; resided in America 1922; went to America and Dutch East Indies on inspection tour of petroleum industry. Address: 41 Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuzawa, Masato—Prop. of Matsuzawa Shokai; b. 1889, Nagano-ken. Career: engaged in business of chemicals

construction materials and of plumbery work. Address: 20, Kanbudori, Dairen.

Mayhen, John Francis Nicholas—B.A. (Oxford); Business-man; b. Dec. 1909, Madras, India; s. of Arthur Mayhen. Address: c/o Butterfield & Swire, Dairen.

Mazaki, Jinzaburo—General on the Reserve List. (See 1935 issue).

McLane, Paul Vernon—Asst. Canadian Govt. Trade Commr. at Kobe; b. June 1901, Union Bay, B.C., Canada; n. British; s. of 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, 1925. Address: P. O. Box 230, Kobe.

McSparran, Joseph LeRoy—M.D.; b. Apr. 1884, North Carolina, U.S.A.; n. American; s. of James Erasmus McSparran, Clergyman. Career: grad. Virginia Public Sch.; Randolph-Macon Academy; Randolph-Macon Coll.; Medical Univ. Richmond, Va.; Medical Sch. Vienna Univ.; hospital and private practice in Virginia 2 years; 19 years practice in Japan. Address: 7, Nihon Odori, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Melnhold, Alberto—Consul for Chile at Kobe; b. July 1895, m. Carlota D'Addario. Career: Consul for Chile in Panama; Director General of Statistics; contracted for Govt. of Panama; Consul-Gen. for Salvador in China. Address: 12/6, Yamamoto-ori 2-chome, Kobe.

Melchior, Henri Georges Paul—Mng.-Dir. Teikoku Sanso K.K.; Agent for "L-Air Liquide" in Japan, China and Manchoukuo; Hon. Consul for Belgium; b. Feb. 1892, Paris; n. French; s. of Jules Melchior, Vice-Admiral; married. Career: Capitaine de Corvette de reserve. Address: 23, Nakayama-ori 5-chome, Kobe.

Meissner, Kurt—Pres. German East Asiatic Society, Tokyo; Pres. K.K.L. Leybold Shokwan, Tokyo & Osaka; b. Mar. 1885, Hamburg; n. German. Career: arrived in Japan, 1906, since then actively concerned in trade business between Germany and Japan; Partner in the following firms: G. K. Kenzai-sha, Tokyo & Osaka; P. Schmitz & Co. Tokyo; Chien Hsin Eng. Co. Ltd. Shanghai, Hongkong; Simon, Evers & Co. G.m.b.H. Hamburg; author of several books regarding Japanese grammar and things Japanese, "Der Kriek der alten Dache," etc. Address: 6304 Oi-Kaneko-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Metzger, Ferdinand Joseph—Journalist and Foreign Trade Delegate; b. Sept. 1894, Budapest; n. Hungarian; s. of late Ferdinand Joseph Metzger. Career: studied Catholic Theology and Oriental languages at Pázmány Univ. Budapest 1914; Lecturer on Japanese Language and Literature at Royal Hungarian Oriental Academy, Budapest 1916; Foreign service, Foreign Office of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; Examiner of "Dolmetsch School" (Military Interpreter Service) of Imp. & Roy. Austro-Hungarian Army Hdqrs. 1918; Sworn English Interpreter, Royal Courts of Justice, Budapest 1921; Sec. and Interpreter of Imp. Japanese Consulate in Budapest 1922; Sec. "Commission de la Delimitation de la Frontiere" Japanese Delegation 1923; came to Japan as Corr. for Hungarian newspapers 1929; apptd. Corr. for Hungarian Official Press Agency, Agence Telegraphique Hongroise S.A. 1931; Delegate of Royal Hungarian Foreign Bureau. Address: 393, Moto-machi, Hommoku, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Mikami, Sanji—D. Litt.; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres. Special Imp. Household Editorial Bureau; Mem. House of Peers; Mem. Compiling Bureau of Historical Materials of Meiji Restoration; b. 1865, Himeji; s. of Tetsuko Koda; later adopted by Katsuki Mikami. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; apptd. Lecturer Tokyo Women's Higher Normal Sch. 1892; Prof. same; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dean, Litt. Coll. same; rec'd deg. 1899; resigned 1926; Address: 169, Komagome Hayashi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Mike, Kazuo—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr. 7th Division since 1936; b. 1884, Tokyo. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1906; grad. Mil. Staff Coll.; resided in Russia; Mil. Attaché, Embassy, Russia; Sec. Chief, Gen. Staff Office; Comdr. Inf. 9th Brig.; attached to 11th Div.; despatched to Manchoukuo 1934-35; attached to Gen. Staff 1935. Address: c/o 7th Div. Hdqrs. Asahikawa, Hokkaido.

Mikimoto, Kokichi—Prop. Mikimoto Pearl Store; b. Jan. 1853, Miyo-ken; s. of Otokichi Mikimoto. Career: invented artificial pearl cultivation and engaged in its export throughout world; awarded Supreme Hon. Grand Medal at St. Louis Exhibition Paris; elected Peer 1924; made inspection tour through Europe and America. Address: 3, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Miller, Lewis S. G.—A.B.; Doctor of Divinity; Missionary; b. Aug. 1881, Salem, Virginia, U.S.A.; s. of Lewis G. M. Miller; m. Martha Meta Harder. Career: came to Japan 1907; since 1920 Dean of Kyushu Gakuin. Address: Kyushu Gakuin, Kumamoto.

Millot, Jean—I.E.G. (1923); E.S.E. (1925); Representative the Compagnie Generale de Telegraphie Sans Fil and Associated Companies; b. Apr. 1902, Athis-Mons near Paris; s. of Armand Millot; m. Emma Gabriel. Career: grad. Higher Elec. Sch. of Paris; entered present firm July 1925; present post since 1926. Address: 25, Jingu-ori 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Mills, James A.—Journalist; Chief Tokyo Bureau, Associated Press of Amer.; b. June 20, 1883, New York. Address: 1, Ginza Nishi 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Milward, Reginald S.—Teacher at 8th Higher Sch.; b. Apr. 1911, Cardiff, England; s. of W. Courtney Milward, doctor. Address: 13 Nakayama-cho 5-chome, Nakaku, Nagoya.

Minakawa, Haruhiro—Pres. Tokyo Court of Appeal; b. Mar. 1875, Hiroshima-ken; s. of Hiroo Minakawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; entered Justice Dept.; attached to 4th Army Hdqrs. during Russo-Jap. War; Judge, Osaka, Kokura, Tokyo Local Courts; attended Int'l Criminal Law Conf. Brussels 1910; studied in France, Germany, and Switzerland 1910-13; Sec. Justice Dept.; Public Prosecutor, Supreme Court; Dir. Personnel Bureau, Justice Dept.; Chief Public Prosecutor, Hiroshima and Nagoya Appeal Courts; Vice-Minister of Justice in Saito Cabinet 1932-34. Address: 42, Miyamura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Minakawa, Tominojo—Chief, Gen. Affairs Sec. Lungkiang Prov. since 1935; b. Sept. 1902, Yamagata-ken; s. of Moemon Minakawa. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. 1928; joined Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, 1920-32; studied at Tatung Coll. 1932; attached to Tallai-hsien; Councillor, Tallai-hsien 1933-35. Address: 5, Kanko-gai, Tsitsihar.

Minakawa, Toyoji—Chief, Gen. Affairs Bureau, Dept. of Educ., Manchoukuo; b. 1896, Yamagata-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920; entered Justice Dept.; Public Procurator, Sendai Local Court, Tokyo Public Procurator's Office; Chief Sec. and Dir. Personnel & Decoration Bureaus, State Council 1933-34; Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept. Chinchow Prov. Address: Dept. of Educ., Hsinking.

Minami, Hiroshi—Mem. House of Peers; b. Oct. 1869, Toyama-ken; s. of Kakuhei Iwama, and later adopted by Heikichi Minami. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Sec. of Cabinet; Gov. Fukuoka-ken; Vice-Minister of Education; Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan 1932; Communications Minister in Saito Cabinet 1932-34. Address: 6, Sakaedori 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Minami, Jiro—Gen. (reserve); Gov.-Gen. of Chosen; b. Aug. 1874, Oita-ken; s. of Kihel Minami. Career: grad. Military Academy 1895; Mil. Coll. 1903; Instructor, Mil. Coll.; same, Naval Staff Coll.; same, Mil. Cavalry Sch.; Comdr. Cavalry 13th Reg.; Pres. Mil. Cav. Sch.; same, Mil. Acad.; Comdr. 16th Division; Vice-Chief, General Staff; War Minister in Wakatsuki Cabinet 1931; Supreme War Councillor; Ambassador to Manchoukuo 1934-36. Address: Gov.-Gen.'s Residence, Keijo, Chosen.

Minami, Kanji—Pres. Taihei Fire Ins. Co., Toyo Fire Ins. Co.; Tokyo Fire Ins. Co.; Dir. Daiichi Fire Ins. Co., Yasuda Building; b. Jan. 1881, Oita-ken; s. of Takaji Minami. Career: grad. Law Dept. Kwansai Univ. 1901; entered Chiyoda Life Ins. Co.; promoted to Chief, Kyoto Branch & 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. Address: 555, Koenji 4-chome, Sugiyama-ku, Tokyo.

Minami, Kunzo—Oil Painter; Mem. Imp. Academy of Arts; Prof. Tokyo Fine Arts Sch.; b. Sept. 1883, Hiroshima-ken; s. of Keizo Minami. Career: grad. Western Painting Dept. Tokyo Fine Arts Sch. 1907; studied in England 2 yrs.; in France 2 yrs.; visited Italy; won 2nd and 3rd Prizes in Educ. Dept. Fine Art Exhibitions. Address: 3, Hyakunin-machi, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Minegishi, Yonezo—Prof. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; Lecturer, Tokyo Univ. of Litt. & Sc.; b. Jan. 1870, Gumma-ken; s. of Kurazo Minegishi. Career: Teacher, Tokyo Prof. Normal Sch. 1894; Maebashi Middle Sch. 1897; Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. 1898. Address: 1345 Ikebukuro 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Mineta, Kyuzo—Dir. Finance Bureau, Taiwan Govt.-Gen. since Feb. 1936; b. 1887, Aichi-ken; s. of Kyugoro Mineta. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered Finance Dept.; Commr. Revenue Supt. Bureau; Commr. Custom House; Dir. Nagasaki Customs; Dir. Kumamoto Revenue Supt. Bureau; Dir. Nagoya Revenue Supt. Bureau 1934-36; went to Europe & China for investigation. Address: c/o Taiwan Govt.-Gen., Taihoku.

Minobe, Shunkichi—Pres. Dai Nippon Automobile Ins. Co., Hokkai Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Hakodate Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; Dir. Tenryu Elec. Power Co.; b. Dec. 1869; s. of Hideyoshi Minobe. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1893; served Agr. & Com. Dept.; Councillor of same; Sec. to Finance Minister; Pres. Bank of Chosen. Address: 5, Shiba Park, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Minobe, Tatsukichi—former Mem. House of Peers; (See 1926 issue).

Minoike, Tatsuo—Gov. Kwantung Prov. since 1936; b. Feb. 1892, Ishikawa-ken; s. of Tomokuni Minoike. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imperial Univ. 1917; entered Govt. service; Sec. & Chief, Education Dept. Hiroshima-ken; Chief, Civil Administrative Office, Dairen 1929-35; Chief, Police Sec. Kwantung Bureau 1935. Address: c/o Kwantung Prov. Office, Ryolun.

Mishima, Meiharu (Shodo)—Viscount; Mem. House of Peers; Dir. Boy Scouts of Japan; b. Jan. 1897, Tokyo; s. of late Yataro Mishima, Peer. Career: grad. Peers' Sch.; Sec. Count Makino, Envoy at Peace Conf.; Japanese Delegate of Boy Scouts to 2nd Jamboree, Copenhagen, Denmark; elected Peer 1929 and 1932, Comdr. Despatched Boy Scouts to Manchoukuo 3 times in 1921, 1932 and 1933; same, Despatched Boy Scouts to Shanghai 1932. Address: 110, Hommura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Mita, Sadanori—M.D.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. b. Jan. 1876, Morioka; s. of Shunjiro Mita, physician. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; apptd. Asst. Prof. of same; sent to Germany and France for study; rec'd deg. 1914. Address: 40, Mita, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Mitani, Ichiji—Mem. President Chamber of Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Dir. Mitsubishi Mining Co.; Pres. Yubetsu Colliery & Ry. Co., Izuka Mining Co., Minamikarafuto Colliery & Ry. Co., Hibai Ry. Co.; Dir. Nippon Coal Chemicals Co.; Furukawa Elec. Co., Chosen Anthracite Co.; Japan Aluminium Co.; b. Oct. 1871, Hiroshima-ken; s. of Keichiro Mitani. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com.; entered Mitsubishi Co. 1896; Mgr. Shanghai, Nagasaki and Karatsu Branches; Mgr. Coal Dept. Tokyo Head Office; when Mitsubishi Mining Co. was established in 1918, was elected Mng.-Dir.; Vice-Chairman, Japan Power Assn. etc. Address: 255, Kago-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Mitani, Kiyoshi—Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept. Kirin Prov. Manchoukuo since 1936; b. 1887, Tokyo. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1909; Gendarmier captain 1920; Comdr. Mukden Detachment, Japanese Gendarmier 1921; Commr. Fengtien Prov. 1932; Chief, Police Dept., Fengtien Prov. 1934-36. Address: Kirin Prov. Office, Kirin.

Mitsuchi, Chuzo—M.P.; b. June 1871, Kagawa-ken; s. of Seikichi Miyawaki, and later adopted by Tsunetaro Mitsuchi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. 1897; went to Europe to study pedagogy and history; Prof. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; Editor, Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun; Councillor of Educ. System, Chosen Govt.; Councillor, Finance Dept.; Chief Sec., Cabinet. Vice-Minister of Agr. & Com.; same, Agr. & Forestry; Educ. Minister in Tanaka Cabinet; Communications Minister in Inukai Cabinet; Ry. Minister in Saito Cabinet 1932-34. Address: 16, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsuda, Ryotaro—D.E.; Dir., Electro-technical Laboratory, Communication Dept.; Engr. Imp. Household Dept.; same, Construction Bureau, Finance Dept.; Prof. Waseda Univ.; Vice-Pres. Denki-Gakukai; b. Mar. 1895, Toyama; s. of Seizo Mitsuda. Career: grad. Engr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; apptd. Engr. Com. Dept. 1913; went to America and England to study electricity. Address: 1289, Higashiterao, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama.

Mitsuhashi, Shinzo—Special Mem. Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Chairman, Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Ryoka Warehouse Co.; Kyodo Express Co.; Pres. Japan Warehouse Co.; Kyodo Express Co.; Pres. Japan Warehouse

Assn.; b. Apr. 1876; s. of Takejiro Mitushashi, Tokyo. Career: Pres. Hiroshima Mercantile Marine Sch.; Engr. Hiroshima-ken; served in Russo-Japanese War. Address: 50, Gotanda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsui, Morinosuke—Dir. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mitsui Mines Ltd.; b. Jan. 1875, Kyoto; bro. of Motonosuke Mitsui and later adopted by Tokujiro Mitsui. Career: grad. Yokohama Com. Coll.; entered Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; served at London Branch; Pres. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Address: 1, Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsukuri, Shinroku—D. Sc.; Prof. of Chemistry, Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. Sept. 1892, Tokyo; s. of Prof. Kakichi Mitsukuri. Career: grad. Chemical Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 46, Nakasugiyama-dori, Sendai.

Mitsukuri, Shukichi—Chemist; Composer; b. Oct. 1895, Tokyo; s. of Prof. Gempachi Mitsukuri. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1921; studied in Europe 1921-25; Physical Chemistry at Kaiser Wilhelm Research Institute Berlin; educated Musical Composition by George Schumann; served Naval Tech. Research Inst.; founded New Musical Composers' Assn. 1930; Jap. Sec. of Intl. Soc. for contemporary music. Address: Naval Club, Hiratsuka, Kanagawa-ken.

Mitsumaki, Toshio—Mng.-Dir. Taiwan Warehouse Co.; Dir. Taiwan Stone Co., Tokai Motor-car Transportation Co.; b. Sept. 1879, Himeji; s. of late Major-General Hiroyoshi Mitsumaki. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1904; joined Bank of Taiwan. Address: 8, Tsukiji-cho 1-chome, Taihoku.

Mitsunaga, Hoshio—Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha; b. Sept. 1866, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Yuki Mitsunaga. Career: Corr. Osaka Mainichi Shimbun; established Nippon Kokoku K. K.; changed the name of firm to Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha; Mng.-Dir. same; went to America & Europe for investigation 1921. Address: 19, Kaami-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Miura, Itachiro—Dr. of Forestry; Prof. Forest Chemistry, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Apr. 1865, Wakayama-ken; s. of Yasujiro Miura. Career: grad. Forestry Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; studied 2 years in Europe and America; apptd. Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1915; Prof. of same 1926. Address: 17, Sakuragaoka-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Miura, Kinnosuke—M.D.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. Imp. Academy; Commr. Imp. Household Dept.; Pres. Doai Memorial Hospital; b. Mar. 1864, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Dosei Miura. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1887; studied in Berlin, Marburg, Heidelberg and Paris Univs. 1890; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1895; Mem. Imp. Academy 1906; accompanied Prince Salonji to Europe 1918; attended the Crown Prince to Europe 1921. Address: 1, Surugadai 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Miura, Shinshichi—D.L.; Pres. Tokyo Univ. of Com.; Mem. House of Peers; b. June 1877, Yamagata; s. of Gonshiro Miura. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1901; Prof. same; Prof. Tokyo Univ. of Com.; Prof. Otaru Higher Com. Sch.; elected Peer, 1932. Address: Tokyo Univ. of Com., Kunitachi, Tokyo-shiga.

Miura, Un-ichi—M.D.; Sc. D.H.; Prof. Manchuria Medical Coll.; b. Mar. 1896, Kobe; s. of Koya Miura. Doctor. Address: 17, Inaba-cho, Mukden.

Miwa, Zembel—Pres. Marumiya; Dir. Chichibu Cement Co.; b. May 1871, Tokyo; s. of Zembel Miwa. Career: studied Chinese Classics in Hio Private Sch.; succeeded father's position; engaged in mfg. "Mitsuwa" Toilet Soap and other toilet goods. Address: 17, Nakarokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Miyagawa, Hyakutaro—Adviser, Mitsubishi Trading Co.; Auditor, Mitsubishi Jukogyo K. K.; b. June 1869, Aichi-ken; s. of Seizaburo Miyagawa. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1892; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Mgr. Branches at Hankow, Shanghai, Wakanatai and Moll; Chief Shipping Dept. and Oriental Dept.; Special Mem. Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 25, Showadori 2-chome, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Miyagawa, Yoneji—M.D.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir. Gov. Inst. for Infectious Diseases; b. Feb. 1885, Aichi-ken; s. of late Sukeemon Miyagawa; m. Yasuko. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; Prof. same 1927; Dir. Infectious Disease Inst. 1934. Address: 78, Kamifujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Miyagi, Otagoro—D.E.; Dean, Engrg. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. Aug. 1883, Saitama-ken; s. of Tajiro Miyagi. landowner; m. Chiyo. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1908; apptd. Prof. Sendai Higher Tech. Sch. 1909; studied Mechanical Engrg. in England and America 1919-20; again went to Europe and America for study 1930. Address: 28, Kitayoban-cho, Sendai.

Miyajima, Seijiro—Pres. Nishin Spinning Co.; Dir. Kawasaki Trust Co., Toa Hemp-Dressing Co.; Japan Industrial Club, Japan Trades Assn.; b. Jan. 1879; s. of Shotaro Kobayashi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; Mem. Tokyo Mun. Assembly. Address: 10, Isarago-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Miyake, Hildzu—M.D.; Mem. House of Peers; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Career: apptd. Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Acting Principal, Tokyo Medical Sch.; served Home Dept.; Dean, Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Chairman, Sch. Hygiene Advisory Assn.; Councillor, Japan Exhibition; sent to Philadelphia as Vice-Pres. of World Medical Congress; nominated Peer 1891. Address: 81, Takehaya-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Miyake, Koji—D. Agr. (1915) Prof. Agr. Coll. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. since 1918; b. Jan. 1882, Tokyo; s. of Yasumasa Miyake, official; m. Yuko Nishio. Career: grad. Sapporo Agr. Sch. 1905; Asst. Prof. Agr. Coll. Tohoku Imp. Univ. 1908; studied Agr. Chemistry in Europe 1914-17; despatched to Europe & America 1927-28; Dean, Agr. Coll. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 1934-36. Address: 2, Kita Sanjyo Nishi 18-chome, Sapporo City, Hokkaido.

Miyake, Mitsuharu—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr. 20th Division; b. May 1881, Miye-ken; adopted s. of Haru Miyake. Career: grad. Mil. Coll. 1902; Staff, 1st Division; Sec., War Minister; Comdr. Imperial Guards Inf. 4th Reg.; Chief Staff, 4th Div. Comdr. Inf. 5th Brig. Chief Staff, Kwantung Army; Chief, Mil. Transportation Dept. 1932-35; present post since 1934. Address: c/o 20th Division Hdqrs., Ryuzan, Chosen.

Miyake, Tetsuhiro—Minister to Chile; b. Sept. 1888, Wakayama-ken; s. of Shinichiro Miyake. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1912; apptd. Elève-Consul, Councillor, Foreign Office; Chief, 3rd Sec. Treaty

- Bureau; 1st Sec. of Legation; Consul-Gen. Batavia 1927; Calcutta 1933-36. Address: c/o Japanese Legation, Santiago, Chile.
- Miyake, Yujiro (Setsurei)**—Cultural Critic; D. Litt.; b. May 1860, Ishikawa-ken; s. of 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; went to Europe, America and South Sea Islands. Address: 554, Yoyogi Hataudai, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Miyama, Kisaburo**—D.E.; Engr. and Chief, Chemical Elec. Dept. Patent Bureau; b. June 1873, Chiba-ken; s. of Atsutoshi Miyama. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; went to England, Germany and America for study of Applied Chemistry; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir. Central Chemical Laboratory, Govt.-Gen. of Chosen; Pres. Keijo Higher Tech. Sch. Address: 37, Kita-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Miyamoto, Yuchiro**—M.P.; Tea Producer; b. Sept. 1877, Shizuoka; s. of Shohei Miyamoto, farmer. Career: Pres. Shizuoka-ken Pref. Assembly 1923 and 1927; Dir. Shizuoka-ken Tea Assn. since 1924; same, Japan Tea Promotion Committee since 1925; sent to Diet from Shizuoka-ken 1932 & 1936. Address: Asaina-mura, Ogasa-gun, Shizuoka-ken.
- Miyao, Shunji**—Mem. House of Peers; b. Jan. 1868, Niigata-ken; s. of Gonkuro Miyao. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896, Chief, Colonization Bureau, Taiwan Govt.; Civil Gov. Kwantung Leased Territory; Gov. Aichi-ken; same, Hokkaido; Vice-Pres. Capital Reconstruction Bureau; Pres. Oriental Development Co. Address: 451, Shinomeguro 3-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.
- Miyao, Tsunejiro**—Lawyer; b. Jan. 1866, Osaka. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1887; served in Foreign Office as Assistant in Law Bureau 1887-92; Sec. Legation at Washington 1892-94; Sec. and Charge d'Affaires at Berlin and Brussels 1894-99; Minister Resident in Diplomatic Service 1900-06; Counsellor, Embassy at Washington 1906-08; retired from diplomatic service to practise law 1909; in addition to law practice, Special Corr. Carnegie Endowment for Int'l Peace since 1910; Hon. Mem. American and Canadian Bar Assns. 1918; visited London and Paris as guest of Bars of England and France; Associate Mem. Bar Assn. City of New York 1918; apptd. by President Coolidge, American Non-national Mem. Permanent Int'l Commission provided for by Treaty of 1914 between U.S.A. and Uruguay for advancement of peace 1923; Hon. Mem. Mexican Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation 1935. Address: 22, Aoyama Minami-cho 4-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Miyawaki, Joji**—Dir. Information Bureau, Gen. Affairs Dept. Manchoukuo State Council since 1934; b. 1890, Shiga-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Staff College; retired as Commissariat Lt.-Col.; served 4th sec. Kwantung Army. Address: c/o Information Bureau, State Council, Hanking.
- Miyazaki, Mahci**—Company Director; b. Feb. 1895; s. of Kamejiro Miyazaki; m. Sadako Kizu 1919. Career: Dir. Takaoka Bank, Takaoka Com. Bank, Takaoka Elec. Light Co., Takaoka Whipped Cotton Co.; Hokuichi K.K.; Hokuriku Trust Co. and Takaoka Rice Exchange; Pres. Takaoka Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 26, Yamai Hon-machi, Takaoka, Toyama-ken.
- Miyazaki, Katsutaro**—Councillor, Embassy, Turkey; b. Apr. 1892, Ehime-ken; s. of Shinjiro Miyazaki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; entered Com. & Ind. Bureau, Agr. & Com. Dept.; Sec. Foreign Office; Sec. of Embassy; Chief, 1st Sec. Europe & America Bureau 1926; 1st Sec. Embassy, Paris 1932; 1st Sec. Emb. London 1934-36. Address: Japanese Embassy, Istanbul, Turkey.
- Miyoshi, Manabu**—D. Sc.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. Imp. Academy; b. Nov. 1861, Tokyo; s. of Tomoe Miyoshi. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1889; studied Botany in Germany; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1895; Pres. Attached Botanical Garden, 1922. Address: 10, Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Miyoshi, Shigemichi**—Dir. Mitsubishi Jukogyo K. K.; b. Feb. 1871; s. of late Taizo Miyoshi, Peer. Career: grad. Kelo Univ. 1895; served Kyushu Ry. Co.; toured Europe and America to study transportation business; joined Mitsubishi Firm 1908. Address: 57, Ichigaya Nakancho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Mizoguchi, Naosuke**—Count; Major-Gen. (Reserve); Mem. House of Peers; b. Apr. 1878; s. of Count Naomasa Mizoguchi. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1898; apptd. Artillery Sub-Lieut.; grad. Mil. Staff Coll.; Chief Art. Sec. War Office; Mem. Mil. Tech. Committee; attached to Divisions at Hiroshima, Zentsuji, Utsunomiya, and Nagoya; fought in Russo-Japanese War; elected Peer 1924; Councillor, War Office 1925; Parl. Vice-Minister of War 1929-30. Address: 164, Onden, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Mizuno, Hironori**—Retired Captain (Navy); Author; b. Oct. 1877, Matsuyama; s. of late Mitsuyuki Mizuno. Career: grad. Naval Academy; went to Europe and America for inspection during World War; to Germany after the War. Address: 143, Kamiuma, Komazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.
- Mizuno, Rentaro**—D.L.; Mem. House of Peers; b. Jan. 1868, Tokyo; s. of Ryuzaburo Mizuno, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1892; apptd. Councillor, Home Dept. 1894; Sec. to Home Minister; Dir. Shrine Bureau and Engrg. Bureau; Vice-Minister of Home Affairs; Home Minister 3 times; Educ. Minister 1927-28; accorded treatment of a minister. Address: 41, Shirokane Saru-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Mochizuki, Kelsuke**—M.P.; b. Feb. 1867, Hiroshima-ken; s. of Tonosuke Mochizuki; adoptd. 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. & Commerce Dept. in Hara Cabinet; Communications Minister in Tanaka Cabinet 1927; Home Minister 1929-30; Com. Minister 1935-36. Address: 307, Harajuku 3-chome Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Momotani, Motojiro**—Dr. of Pharmacology; Mng.-Dir. Momotani Juntendo; Dir. Momotani Shoji Co.; b. Sept. 1860, Wakayama-ken; s. of Masajiro Momotani. Career: grad. Pharm. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; established Momotani Toilet Article Laboratory 1913; went to France to inspect toilet article factories 1920; Mem. Pharm. Exam. Committee, Home Dept. 1927; Auditor, Osaka Pharm. Sch. 1932. Address: 12, Minami-machi Naka 1-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.
- Moniwa, Chujiro**—D.E.; Pres. Elsel Kogaku Kyokai; b. June 1880, Sendai; s. of Kosei Moniwa. Career: grad.

- Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; Chief Engr. Nagoya Municipal Water Works; Lecturer, Nagoya Higher Tech. Sch.; Engr. Home Dept.; Engr. Reconstruction Bureau 1924; rec'd deg. 1919; went to Europe & America 1919. Address: 323, Arai-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.
- Moore, L. W.**—M.A.; B.D.; Missionary; b. May 1893, Osaka; s. of Wallace Moore; m. Grace Eagleton. Career: Pastor at Caddo, Okla. U.S.A. 1922-24; Southern Presbyterian Church 1924. Address: 2, Bancho, Asahi-machi, Toyohashi.
- Mori, Genzou**—Mng.-Dir. Isorite Kogyo Co.; b. Sept. 1876, Kyoto; s. of Gembel Mori. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; apptd. Kobe Branch Mgr. Sumitomo Warehouse Co.; Business Mgr. Sumitomo Steel Works; Mgr. Sumitomo Wakamatsu Colliery Office; Mng.-Dir. Japan Sheet Glass Co. 1923-27; Auditor, Sumitomo Fertilizer Co. 1927-31. Address: 53, Takayama Naka 1-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.
- Mori, Hajime**—M.P.; b. 1873, Nagasaki-ken; grad. Polit. & Econ. Dept. Tokyo Senmon Gakko; started life as journalist; Corr. Nagasaki Shimpo, Nagasaki Nichi-Nichi Shimbun; Editor, Nagasaki Shimbun; elected M.P. 4 times; Parl. Councillor of Agr. & Forestry 1934-36. Address: 972, Tokunochi-cho Ikegami, Omori-ku, Tokyo.
- Mori, Heibel**—Mem. House of Peers; b. Apr. 1874, Osaka and later adopted by late Heibel Mori. Career: grad. Kyoritsu Medical Sch. Osaka; connected with several business firms and societies; Pres. Federation of Osaka Industrial Assns.; Hon. Consul for Turkey; High Taxpayer in Osaka-fu. Address: 20, Junkelmachi-dori 3-chome, Minami-ku, Osaka.
- Mori, Hirozo**—Pres. Tokyo Clearing House; Vice-Pres. Yasuda Bank; Dir. Mitsui Trust Co.; Yasuda Trust Co.; Auditor, S. M. R. Co., Nippon Wireless Telegraph & Telephone Co., Tokyo Credit Bureau; Dir. Yasuda Buzensha; b. Feb. 1873, Tottori-ken; s. of Jinjuro Mori. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1897; joined Yokohama Specie Bank and served at Head Office, Shanghai, London and Yungkow Branches; Mgr. Kobe Branch; Asst. Mgr. London; Dir. Bank of Taiwan; Pres. of same. Address: 47, Takayama Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Mori, Nebuteru**—Pres. Nippon Elec. Ind. Co., Showa Mining Co., Karafuto Coal Mining Co., Showa Fertilizer Co.; Mng.-Dir. Toshiba Elec. Co.; Dir. Saigawa Elec. Power Co.; b. Oct. 1884, Chiba-ken; s. of Tamekichi Mori; m. Asako, sister of Yisct. Tadaharu Okubo. Career: succeeded father's business. Address: 6, Kioi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Mori, Sho-Zaburo**—D.L.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Mar. 1857, Shiga-ken; s. of Shuku Mori, landowner. Career: grad. Peers' Sch. 1909; Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912, ordered to Europe to study Theory of Ins. 1914-17; apptd. Asst. Prof. of Ins. & Com. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; Prof. 1919; Councillor 1929-33; Dean, Econ. Coll. 1931-33; dispatched to Europe & America to inspect econ. conditions 1934; elected Hon. Mem. of American Assn. of Univ. Teachers of Insurance 1934. Address: 30, Ichigaya Naka-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Mori, Shunroku**—Mng.-Dir. 15th Bank; Chairman, Imp. Warehouse & Transportation Co.; b. Mar. 1877, Fuku-
- shima-ken; s. of Sozemon Mori, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; apptd. Sec. Finance Dept. 1903; went to Europe and America on official mission 1908-10; Dir. Bank Bureau & Finance Bureau, Finance Dept.; Vice-Pres. Bank of Taiwan 1920; Dir. S. M. R. Co. 1922. Address: 45, Shota, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Morimoto, Kokihei**—D.L.; Ph. D.; Chief Dir. Women's Econ. Coll. and Bunka Fukyukai Foundation; b. Mar. 1877, Kyoto; s. of Junichiro Masuyama, later adopted by Katsuzo Morimoto. Career: grad. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. and John Hopkins Univ. Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.; sent to America to study Economics and Finance 1914; went to Europe and America as student and lecturer; Professor of Tohoku Imperial Univ. 1918; same, Hokkaido Imp. Univ. until 1933; built first apartments in Japan, The Bunka Apts. Address: Bunka Apts, Ochanomizu, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Morimura, Ichizaemon**—Baron; Pres. Japan Trade Assn.; Morimura-Gumi; Chairman Fuji Elec. Power Co.; Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank, Fuji Gas Spinning Co., Tokyo Rubber Ind. Co., 1st Life Ins. Co.; b. Dec. 1873, Tokyo; s. of late Baron Ichizaemon Morimura. Career: grad. Kelo Univ. 1892; went to America 9 years for study; joined Morimura-Gumi; succeeded peerage 1920. Address: 33, Takanawa Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Morinaga, Taiseiro**—Adviser, Morinaga Confectionery Co.; Morinaga Condensed Milk Co.; b. June 1865, Saga-ken; s. of Tsunejiro Morinaga. Career: went to America 1882-99; opened Confectionery Shop, Tokyo 1899; established Morinaga Confectionery Co.; established Morinaga Condensed Milk Co. 1927. Address: 1067, Yoyogi Oyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Morioka, Jiro**—Secr.-Gen. of Taiwan; b. 1886, Nara-ken; s. of Mamppei Morioka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; entered Govt. service; Gov. Shimane-ken, Aomori-ken, Ibaragi-ken, Tochigi-ken; Dir. Police Bureau of Chosen; Dir. Pub. Peace Bureau Home Dept. 1931-32. Address: 4, Sendagaya-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Morioka, Shohel**—Consul-Gen. at Kirin; b. Mar. 1885, Okayama-ken; s. of late Risaburo Morioka. Career: grad. Toa Dobun Shoin; Vice-Consul, Canton 1919; sent to Peiping as Mem. Envoy to settle Shantung Question 1922; Vice-Consul, Tientsin; Consul, Ichang 1923, Nanking 1925, Chetoo 1927, Mukden 1929; Commr. Kwantung Govt.; Consul, Antung 1930; Kirin 1932. Address: Japanese Consulate-Gen. Kirin, Manchoukuo.
- Morishige, Tuteo**—Dir. Development Bureau, Manchoukuo Civil Dept. since 1936; b. Mar. 1902, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Nobuzo Morishige. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1925; Commr. Kwantung Govt.; Commr. Overseas Dept. 1935-36. Address: c/o Civil Affairs Dept., Hanking.
- Morishima, Goro**—Counsellor, Embassy, China; b. May 1891, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; apptd. Sec. Embassy, Germany and America; 1st Sec. Legation, China 1930; Chief, 1st Sec. East Asia Bureau. Address: c/o Japanese Embassy, Peiping, China.
- Morishima, Kurata**—M.D.; Emeritus Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. Apr. 1868, Kyoto; s. of Gensen Morishima. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1894;

studied Pharmacology in Germany; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1900; Dean, Medical Coll. same; Emeritus Prof. same 1928. Address: 36, Koyama Horike-cho, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Morishima, Morindo—1st Sec. Embassy, Berlin; b. Feb. 1896, Kanazawa City; s. of Hikoo Morishima. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Foreign Office; Consul at Mukden; Consul-Gen. Harbin. Address: Japanese Embassy, Berlin.

Morita, Mokichi—Chairman Dai Nihon Celluloid Co.; b. Aug. 1865, Hyogo-ken; s. of Seiichi Morita. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; Sec. Home Dept.; Dir. Sanitary Bureau, same; Dir. Com. & Ind. Bureau, Agr. & Com. Dept.; resigned and entered business. Address: 38, Dai-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Morita, Shigeyuki—Dir. Ry. Bureau, Manchoukuo Communications Dept.; b. 1896, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1924; served Mukden Office, S. M. R. Co.; present post since 1932; sent to Europe & America. Address: c/o Communications Dept., Hsinking.

Moritani, Masatoshi—Mng.-Dir. Moritani & Co.; b. May 1889, Okayama-ken; s. of Gohel Moritani, business man. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1913; Economic Dept. Columbia Univ. N. Y.; succeeded business of his father who founded present firm. Address: Gofukubashi 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Moriya, Eifu—M.P.; b. Nov. 1884, Miyagi-ken; s. of Tokuro Moriya. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Official, Home Dept.; Sec. Chiba-ken and Aichi-ken 1913; Inspector and Councillor, Home Dept. 1917; Chief Sec. and Chief, Gen.-Affairs Sec. Chosen Govt.; Chief, 2nd Sec., Social Bureau, Home Dept.; Govt. Delegate, Int'l Labour Conf. Geneva 1925; Chief, Social Sec. Bureau 1926; Parl. Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry. Address: 74, Nishigahara-machi, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo.

Moriya, Waro—Councillor, Japanese Embassy in Manchoukuo; b. Nov. 1893, Miyagi-ken; s. of Tokuro Moriya. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; Legal Sec. Kwantung Govt. 1920; Sec. Treaty Bureau, Foreign Office 1923; Mem. Delegation to Chinese Tariff Conf. Peking 1925-26; attached, Delegation to Extraterritorial Comm. Peking 1925-26; 2nd Sec. Embassy at London 1926; 1st Sec. of same 1929; 1st Sec. Legation in China 1930; Consul-Gen. Foochow China 1932-34; 1st Sec. Embassy in Manchoukuo, April 1934. Address: c/o Japanese Embassy, Hsinking.

Moriyama, Keizaburo—Vice-Admiral (Reserve); Pres. Japano-Mexican Society; Vice-Pres. Dai Nihon Kokusai Kai; b. June 1876, Saga-ken; s. of late Takemitsu Moriyama. Career: grad. Naval Academy 1892; served in Sino-Japanese War; resided in France 1899-1902; fought in Russo-Japanese War as Staff, 4th Squadron; Naval Attaché, Embassy, France 1907-10; attended 2nd Int'l Peace Conf. 1907; 100th Anniversary of Independence of Chile; served in World War as Comdr. Despatched Squadron to America; retired 1923. Address: 1430, Kamisuguro 6-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Morohashi, Tetsuji—D. Litt.; Prof. & Dir. of Library, Tokyo Univ. of Litt. & Sci.; b. June 1883, Niigata-ken; s. of Yasuhei Morohashi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. 1908; ordered to China for study 1919;

rec'd deg. 1929. Address: 24, Nishi-Ochiai-cho 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Motoda, Hajime—Privy Councillor; b. May 1858, s. of Eizo Inomata, and later adopted by Nao Motoda. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ.; sent to Diet from Oita-ken 16 times; Vice-Speaker and Speaker, House of Rep.; Communications Minister; Ry. Minister; Pres. Colonization Bureau; Committee, Ry. Council. Address: 7, Kojimachi 5-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Motono, Toru—D.E.; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. June 1879, Yokohama; s. of late Morinichi Motono; m. Yae Hattori. Career: grad. Elec. Dept. Engrg. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1902; sent to France for study 1903; went to America and Europe 1913; attended Int'l Illuminating Congress U.S.A. 1928; apptd. Dean, Engrg. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1932. Address: 21, Shogoin Entomicho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Motora, Shintaro—D.E.; Mng.-Dir. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.; b. Aug. 1882, Tokyo; s. of late Dr. Yujiro Motoyoshi. 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-Chairman Japanese Econ. Mission to Siam 1936. Address: 9, Momozono-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Mukai, Shikamatsu—D. Econ.; Prof. Econ. Dept. Keio Univ.; Mem. Trade Promotion Investigation Committee; b. March 1885, Ehime-ken; s. of Magoichi Mukai, landowner. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. Keio Univ. 1914; apptd. Asst. of Alma Mater 1914; sent to Europe and America to study economics 1919-22. Address: 342, Denyenchofu 3-chome, Onari-ku, Tokyo.

Mukai, Tadaharu—Mng.-Dir. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. Jan. 1855; s. of Tadashi Mukai. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; joined present firm and served as Mgr. Dairen and London Branches. Address: 412, Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Mukai, Toshio—Chief, Record Sec. Manchoukuo State Council; b. 1897, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1922; entered Hypothec Bank of Japan; served S. M. R. Co.; present post since 1932. Address: c/o State Council, Hsinking.

Mukaiho, Seichiro—Pres. Toa Kangyo K. K. since 1932; b. Aug. 1884, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Jibachi Mukaiho. Career: entered S. M. R. Co. 1908; Chief Treasurer. 1918; Chief, Finance Office 1920; Chief, Com. & Inf. Office 1922; Chief, Enterprising Office 1927; Vice-Gen. Mgr. Planning Dept. 1930-32. Address: 6, Kiso-machi, Mukden.

Mukoyama, Hitoshi—Baron, Diploma of Imp. Coll. London; Engr. Captain (Navy); Chief, Elec. Sec., Naval Tech. Research Dept.; b. Oct. 1891, Tokyo; s. of Shinichi Mukoyama, Vice-Admiral; m. Mitsuho. 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'Electricité (Section de Radio Telegraphie), Paris; succeeded to peerage 1911; apptd. Chief Naval Ordnance Officer 1914; sent to England and France 1918-21; Inspector, Naval Ordnance 1930; Chief, Elec. Dept. Kure Naval Arsenal 1930. Address: 72, Benten-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Munakata, Tameharu—Bachelor of Sc.; Consulting Mining Engr.; Pres. Mikuni Co.; Mng.-Dir. Munakata Trading Co.; Dir. Yamamoto Trading Co., Koun Steamship Co., Osaka Pharm. Co., The Sumoca K.K.; Nanyo Gomu Takushoku Co.; b. Aug. 1901, Osaka; s. of Masazo Munakata. Career: grad. Lafayette Coll. Easton; Bethlehem Preparatory Sch. Bethlehem, Pa. U.S.A.; entered business. Address: 740, Sumiyoshi-machi, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Murai, Kuramatsu—Consul-Gen. at Sydney since 1932; b. Jan. 1858, Aomori-ken. Career: grad. Special Consular Course, Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1911; diplomatic and consular service at Changchun, Harbin, Honolulu, New York, Peking, London, Calcutta and Shanghai. Address: Japanese Consulate-Gen., Sydney, Australia.

Murakami, Gilehi—Vice-Pres. Kokusai Kisen Kaisha since 1936; b. Nov. 1895, Shiga-ken; s. of Yotetsu Murakami. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; entered Ry. Dept.; Sec. Ry. Dept.; Chief, Documents Sec. Secretariat; Sec. to Ry. Minister; Councillor, Ry. Region; Dir. Kobe & Osaka Regions; Dir. S. M. R. Co. 1930-1934. Address: 100, Sakura-machi, Dairen.

Murakami, Kyolchi—Chief Sec. Privy Council; b. Aug. 1883, Tottori-ken; s. of Ken Murakami. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; entered Dept. of Com. 1907; served Privy Council 1916; Judge, Court of Adm. Litigation 1927-34; Lecturer, Chuo Univ.; Prof. of Civil Law, Senshu Univ. Address: 12, Aoyama Minato-cho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Murakami, Masusuke—Pres. Kokusai Kogyo K.K.; b. Sept. 1878, Hiroshima City; s. of Masaji Murakami. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1904; joined Kisha Seizo Kaisha; Mgr. same; joined Tobata Foundry Co. 1918; Dir. same 1929. Address: 33, Ichigaya Kagano 2-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Murakami, Yoshiharu—Minister to Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia; b. Apr. 1889, Iahikawa-ken; s. of Yoshinori Murakami. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch. 1910; apptd. Sec. Embassy at London; Consul and Commr. Kwantung Govt.; Sec. Tokyo Reconstruction Bureau; Consul-Gen. at Hongkong and Hamburg; Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy at Stamboul, Turkey 1931; present post since 1933. Address: Ambassade du Japon, Avenida Arequipa 610, Lima, Peru.

Murakoshi Nobuo—Chief, Manchoukuo Koshan Experimental Farm since 1934; b. Aug. 1896, Kanagawa-ken; s. of Tozaburo Murakoshi; m. Miyeko. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 1921; entered Kung-chung Experimental Farm of S. M. R. Co. and studied agr. physics at its Dept. of Agronomy; sent to England, America, Germany & France for study 1925-30; made special study at Dept. of Agr. Engrg. of Wisconsin Univ. Address: Koshan Experimental Farm, Koshan Lungkiang Prov.

Murakoshi, Shotaro—(pseudonym Gakudo) Musician; b. June 1881, Hakodate. Career: Orchestra Conductor of Yamato Hotel under management of S. M. R. Co.; went 3 times to Europe and America to study music; composed the National Song of Manchoukuo; performed music twice in the presence of Manchoukuo Emperor. Address: 2, Yamashiro-cho, Dairen.

Murase, Fumio—Lt.-Gen.; Pres. Mukden Arsenal Ltd. since 1934; b. Sept. 1887, Aichi-ken; s. of Genshu Hira-

iwa; m. Tetuko. Career: grad. Military Academy 1898. Address: 17, Hagi-machi, Mukden.

Murase, Naokai—Dir. Patent Bureau, Dept. of Com. & Ind.; b. Dec. 1890, Aichi-ken; s. of Shichisaburo Murase. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; Sec. of Cabinet; Councillor Legislation Bureau; Dir. Resources Bureau; Dir. Com. Affairs Bureau. Address: 196, Hayashi-cho, Komagome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Murata, Shigeta—Banker; b. 1886, Kagawa-ken; s. of 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—Pres. Osaka Showen Kaisha; Chairman, Settsu Marine & Fine Ins. Co.; Dir. Kokusai Tauun Kaisha, Osaka Building Co., Kitanhon Steamship Co., Nishin Steamship Co., Nikka Life Ins. Co.; Honorary Consul for Argentina at Osaka; b. Oct. 1878; s. of Shozo Murata, Tokyo. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1900; joined O. S. K.; Mgr. Taiwan Dept. and Ocean Dept. Head Office; Mng.-Dir. 1920; Vice-Pres. 1929; Pres. since 1934. Address: Shinotsubo, Mikage-cho, Hyogo-ken.

Murayama, Takeshi—Mng.-Dir. Nippon Shokuryo Kogyo K.K.; b. Jan. 1885, Tottori-ken; s. of 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. Kitaukawa Engrg. Works 1922; Mng.-Dir. Tobata Cold Storage Co. 1927; same, Godo Marine Products Industrial Co. at Osaka. Address: 4, Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Murayama, Tatsuzo—M.D.; Dir. Tokyo Municipal Honjo Hospital; Lecturer, Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Oct. 1883, Miyagi-ken; s. of Sadakazu Saito; later adopted by Gengo Murayama. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; became Vice-Dir. present hospital; studied in Europe and America; served Epidemic Hospital which was established temporarily just after the Earthquake disaster 1923 by Red Cross Society and Kyochokai. Address: 10, Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Musabhoj, Taher M.—Import & Export Merchant; Mng.-Dir. M. Musabhoj & Co. Ltd.; b. Feb. 1896; s. of M. Musabhoj, merchant. Career: grad. Bombay Univ.; Mng.-Dir. M. Musabhoj & Co. Kobe 1918-21; Dir. Swadeshi Match Mfg. Co. Bombay 1923-26; present post again since 1927. Address: 328, Sannomiya-cho 1-chome, Kobe.

Mushakoji, Kimotomo—Viscount; Ambassador to Germany; b. Aug. 1852, Tokyo; s. of Viscount Saheyo Mushakoji. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; apptd. Diplomatic Probationer; Consul at Shanghai; Sec. Embassy in Germany; Councillor, Embassy, Belgium; Minister to Denmark; Deputy Delegate to 11th Assembly, League of Nations, Geneva 1930; attended Disarm. Conf. 1931; Minister to Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark; Amb. to Turkey. Address: Japanese Embassy, Berlin.

Mutaguchi, Yasuya—Colonel; Captain, Japanese Inf. Forces, Peiping since 1926; b. 1884, Saga-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1911; Mil. Staff Coll.; Staff, Mil. Affairs Sec. War Office; Sec. Chief, Gen. Staff Office. Address: c/o Japanese Garrison Hdqrs., Peiping, China.

(N)

- Nabeshima, Naotada**—Viscount; Mem. House of Peers; Parl. Vice-Minister of Home Affairs since 1936; b. May 1889; Tokyo; bro. of Marquis Naomitsu Nabeshima. Peer; later adopted by late Naokira Nabeshima. Career: grad. German Dept., Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Languages 1911; studied at Tautant Univ. Saxony; made inspection tour through Europe & America; elected Peer 1925; Secr. to Justice Minister 1927; Parl. Councillor of Navy 1932. Address: 8 Shinsaka-machi, Aka-saka-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagal, Hisomu**—M.D.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Nov. 1876, Hiroshima-ken; s. of Kelsuke Nagal, scholar. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; sent to Germany to study physiology under Prof. Ver-worn of Göttingen Univ. 1903-06; apptd. Asst. Prof. of Alma Mater 1906; Prof. 1913; Dean of Med. Faculty 1934; rec'd deg. 1911; sent to Europe and America for inspection, and attended 13th World Conf. of Physiology as Japan's Delegate 1929; Mem. Nat. Research Council, Educ. Dept.; Mem. Ins. Sanitary Investigation Committee, Home Dept.; Temporary Mem. Sch. Sanitary Invest. Com.; Examiner, Med. & Dental Practitioner Exam. Address: 79, Yamamoto-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagal, Kiyoshi**—Ex-Consul-Gen. at Chientao; b. July 1883, Niigata-ken; s. of Yoshitomi Nagal. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: c/o Matsuya Hotel, 3 Kojimachi 4-chome, Tokyo.
- Nagal, Mitsuzo**—Ex-Ambassador; b. 1877, Nagoya; s. of Matsuemon Nagal. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; entered diplomatic service; 3rd Secr., Embassy, Washington 1907; Gen.-Consul at San Francisco 1909; Secr. Foreign Office and Chief, Telegraph Section 1914-17; Councillor, Embassy 1918; Dir. Com. Bureau, 1922; Minister to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland; Ambassador to Belgium 1928; Delegate to Gen. Assembly, League of Nations 1927-29; attended London Naval Conf. 1929; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1930; Ambassador to Germany 1933-34; Chief Delegate to London Naval Conf. 1935. Address: 28, Higashi Shinano-machi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagal, Ryutaro**—M.P.; Chief Director, Minseitō Party; b. Apr. 1881, Kanazawa; s. of Noboru Nagal, samurai. Career: grad. Polit. Econ. Dept. Waseda Univ. 1905; studied at Manchester Coll. Oxford; sent to Diet 5 times; Councillor, Foreign Office; Parl. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Prof. Waseda Univ.; Overseas Minister in Saitō Cabinet 1932-34. Address: 507, Sendagaya 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagal, Shiro**—Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept. Lungklang Prov. since 1933; b. 1892, Toyama-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Finance Dept.; Taxation Officer; Commr., Revenue Supt. Bureau; Bank Inspector; Secr. Overseas Dept.; went to South and North America; Commr. Kwantung Govt.; Chief, Dairen Civil Adm. Office; Dir. Monopoly Bureau, Kwantung Govt. Address: Lungklang Prov. Office Tsitsihar, Manchoukuo.
- Nagal, Shochiro**—D.E. (1933); Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1933; b. July 1894; s. of Noboru Nagal. Career: grad. Applied Chemistry Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1919; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1920-1933. Address: 10 Nishi-kata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagami, Toshinori**—Colonel; Chief Staff, Japanese Garrison, China since 1935; b. 1888, Tokyo. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1910; Mil. Staff Coll.; Instructor, Inf. Sch.; Comdr. Inf. 25th Reg.; attached to Kwantung Army Hdqrs. Address c/o Japanese Garrison Hdqrs., Tientsin, China.
- Nagamine, Shoju**—Dir. Teikoku Sanchi Soko K. K.; b. June 1877, Shizuoka-ken; s. of Yakichi Nagamine. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1901; Mgr. Shanghai Branch, Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Mgr. Ryoka Warehouse Co.; Mgr. Osaka Branch, Mitsubishi Trading Co. Address: 2155, Sanno 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagano, Osami**—Admiral; Navy Minister; b. June 1889, Kochi-ken; s. of Harukichi Nagano. Career: grad. Naval Staff Coll.; Pres. Naval Academy, Etajima; Vice-Chief, Naval Gen. Staff; Comdr.-in-Chief, Yokosuka Naval Station 1933-34; Admiral 1934; Delegate to London Naval Conf. 1935. Address: 229, Ishikawa-machi, Omori-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagao, Ryokichi**—Dir. Kobe Gas Co., Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Oriental Hotel, and Velvet Soap Co.; b. Oct. 1879, Hyogo-ken; s. of Hikobei Nagao. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1891; joined Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; promoted to Mng.-Dir., later Vice-Pres. of same; Pres. of same 1930. Address: 132, Okamoto Motoyama-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
- Nagaoka, Hantaro**—Mem. House of Peers; D. Sc. (Tokyo Imp. Univ.); Sc. D. Honorary (Cambridge Univ.); Ex-Pres. Osaka Imp. Univ.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1926; Mem. Imp. Academy; b. June 1865, Nagasaki-ken; s. of Jisaburo Nagaoka. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Berlin Univ.; occupied important position among Profs. of Imp. Univ. 1896-1926; Pres. Radio Committee; went abroad on official service 3 times. Address: 10, Komagome Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagaoka, Harukazu**—D. L.; Ex-Ambassador to France; Judge, Permanent Court of International Justice; b. Jan. 1878, Yamaguchi-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; apptd. Minister to Netherlands; Dir. Treaty Bureau, Foreign Office; Ambassador to Germany; Ambassador to France 1932-33; Chief Delegate to Japan-Dutch Conf. 1934. Address: 88, Hanazono-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagasaki, Eiizo**—Pres. Asahi Oil Co., Yakumo Mining Co.; Dir. Teikoku Paints Co., Nihon Cement Co., Nihon Gunpowder Co., Yamakano Shokai; b. Aug. 1881, Hiroshima-ken; s. of Shobei Nagasaki. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907. Address: 2, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagasaki, Selgo**—Court Councillor; Dir. Japan Red Cross Society, Tokyo Jikeikai and Tokyo Jogakuban; b. Nov. 1850, Kagoshima; s. of Sakuzemon Nagasaki, samurai. Career: studied at Zoshikan; grad. Michigan Univ.; apptd. Master of Ceremonies; Secr. to Imp. Household Minister; Chief, Imp. Supplies Dept.; Steward to Prince Kan-in. Address: 12, Shimorokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagase, Tellehi**—Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry; b. Mar. 1886, Kuwana, Miiye-ken; s. of Teizo Nagase, printer. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; entered Agr. & Com. Dept.; Secr. Forestry

- Bureau; Commr. Patent Bureau; Secr. Agr. & Forestry Dept.; Dir. Fisheries Bureau, 1927; Dir. Forestry Bureau, Chief, Rice Dept.; Dir. Agr. Bureau. Address: 90, Togoshi-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagase, Tomiro**—Pres. Nagase Kao Soap Co.; b. Feb. 1905, Tokyo; s. of late Tomiro Nagase. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ.; succeeded family estate 1911; visited Europe and America, South Seas and Australia 1926-28. Address: 2, Bakuro-cho, Nishimbashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagashima, Hatazu**—Vice-Minister of Justice; b. June 1880, Ogaki; s. of Shugo Nagashima. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1906; Judge 1913; Councillor, Justice Dept. 1916; Public Prosecutor, Supreme Court 1927; Dir. Civil Affairs Bureau; Pres. Sapporo Court of Appeal; Pres. Hiroshima Court of Appeal 1934-35. Address: 129, Hinode-cho 1-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagashima, Yoshiharu**—Mgr. Passenger Dept. Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. Apr. 1882, Nagano-ken; s. of Nami-nozuke Nagashima. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1906; joined N. Y. K. and served at Yokohama and London; Mgr. Supplies Dept. Head Office. Address: 6, Wakagi-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagata, Hidejiro**—Minister of Overseas Affairs; Pres. Boy Scouts, Japan; Takushoku Univ.; Imp. Educ. Assn.; b. July 1876, Hyogo-ken; s. of Jitsutaro Nagata, samurai. Career: grad. 3rd Higher Sch.; apptd. Dir. Kaito Middle Sch.; Commr. Oita-ken, Ishikawa-ken, Kumamoto-ken and Iwate-ken; Chief, Home Affairs Dept. Fukuoka-ken; Chief, Police Affairs Dept. Kyoto-fu; Gov. Miye-ken; Dir. Police Bureau, Home Dept.; nominated Peer 1918; Mayor of Tokyo. Address: 83, Zoshigaya-machi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagata, Zenzaburo**—M.P.; Parl. Councillor of Navy since 1936; Pres. Shizuoka Minyu Shinbun; b. June 1885, Shizuoka-ken; s. of Rokusaburo Nagata. Career: grad. Waseda Univ., 1908; entered Manshu Shinbun; Chief, Tientsin Branch, Dairen Steamship Co.; elected M.P. 3 times. Address: 397, Kashiwagi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagatsuma, Nobuatsu**—Dir. Executive Office, Furukawa Elec. Co.; Nippon Elec. Wire Co. and Nippon Submarine Cable Co.; b. Oct. 1885, Ehime-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Furukawa Gomei Kaisha, 1911 and transferred to Furukawa Elec. Co. 1920. Address: 225, Honmura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagawa, Gun-ichi**—M.P.; b. June 1883, Hiroshima-ken; s. of Jirohei Nagawa. Career: grad. Meiji Law Coll. 1903, and Hosei Univ. 1906; apptd. Judge 1904; Judge Tokyo, Chiba and Maebashi District Courts; practised at the bar 1917; sent to Diet 5 times from Hiroshima-ken; Parl. Vice-Minister of Ry. 1932-34. Address: 3915, 01, Kashima-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Nagayo, Matuo**—M. D.; President, Tokyo Imperial University; Pres., Cancer Investigation Society; b. Apr. 1878, Tokyo; s. of Sensai Nagayo. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; apptd. Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied Pathology in Germany 1907; rec'd 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 America by invitation of Rockefeller Foundation; Intl. Cancer Research Assn. London; Serum Conf.
- Copenhagen; Health Conf. League of Nations Geneva; Leper Conf. Paris. Address: 83, Ichibai-cho 3-chome, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Naito, Hisahiro**—Mem. House of Peers; b. July 1859, Niigata-ken; s. of Hisayuki Naito, farmer. Career: grad. Prof. Sch. at Kashiwazaki, and Takaishima Sch. Yokohama; founded Japan Oil Co. May 1888, over which presided until 1926, sent twice as Non-commissioned Staff, Agr. and Com. Dept. to Europe and America to study oil business; sent to Diet twice; Councillor, Tokyo Reconstruction Bureau; Mem. Imp. Econ. Conf.; nominated Peer 1925. Address: 26, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Naito, Kumaki**—Vice-Pres. Nippon Elec. Power Co., Dir., Hakone Tozan Ry. Co.; b. Apr. 1881, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Johel Naito. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. Toa Dobun Shoin 1904; entered Toho Elec. Power Co. 1922; Vice-Chief, Investigation Dept. same; Asst.-Business Mgr. same; Dir. & Chief, Nagoya Branch, same; Mng.-Dir. Nippon Elec. Power Co. 1928. Address: Ijiri, Ashiya, Seido-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
- Naito, Tachū**—D. Sc.; Prof. Archit. Dept. Waseda Univ.; b. June 1886, Yamanashi-ken; s. of Koshiro Naito, farmer. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; Consulting Engineer for construction of Kabukiza, Meiji Life Ins. Bldg., Tokyo Kaifu Bldg., Nippon Ginko Bldg., etc. Address: 76, Wakamatsukubo, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Nakagawa, Kojiro**—Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Ritsumeikan Univ.; b. Jan. 1806, Kyoto; s. of Rokuzaemon Nakagawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1893; Secr. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Secr. to Prime Minister; Secr. of Cabinet; Secr. to Educ. Minister; Commr. Karafuto Govt.; Dir. Kajima Bank; Vice-Pres. Dai Nippon Life Ins. Co.; Pres. Bank of Taiwan. Address: 19, Suwa-machi, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Nakagawa, Nozomu**—Vice-Pres. Japan Red Cross Soc.; b. Mar. 1875, Sendai; s. of late Seichi Nakagawa; m. Sada, sister of Baron Katoji Omori, 1903. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1901; entered Home Dept.; apptd. Councillor, Fukushima-ken, Hyogo-ken; Secr. and Chief, Home Affairs Dept. Saitama-ken and Kanagawa-ken; Gov. Osaka-fu; Dir. Sanitary Bureau, Home Dept.; Dir. Tokyo Reconstruction Bureau 1929-30. Address: 15, Mejiro-cho 4-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.
- Nakagawa, Seiso**—Dir. Tokyo-Yokohama Elec. Ry. Co., Meguro-Kamata Elec. Ry. Co.; b. 1881, Nara-ken; s. of Yukiyaon Nakagawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; entered Ry. Bureau, Communications Dept.; Councillor Ry. Dept.; Secr. to Ry. Minister; Dir. Traffic Bureau, Ry. Dept.; Vice-Minister of Railway; studied in Europe & America; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 33, Naka-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Nakagawa, Suekichi**—Pres. Yokohama Rubber Co., Furukawa Elec. Co.; Dir. Furukawa Gomei Kaisha, Vice-Pres. Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. Nov. 1874, Shiga-ken; s. of Matasaburo Akazaka; later adopted by Ishimatsu Nakagawa. Career: grad. Yale Univ. Address: 46, Takanawa Minami-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Nakahama, Teichiro**—M.D.; Committee of Sanitary Assn. Home Dept.; b. July 1857; s. of late Manjiro Nakahama, samurai. Career: grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1881; Pres. Fukushima Med. Coll.; Prof. Okayama Med. Coll.;

Pres. Kanazawa Med. Coll.; established Kamakura and Kaisei Hospitals. Address: 120, Denenchofu, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Nakahara, Ichigoro—Pres. Japan Dental Coll.; b. May 1876, Nagano-ken; s. of Nizaemon Nakahara. Career: passed Exam. for Dental Practitioners 1889; founded present College; studied in America; received Sc. D. degree (Maryland Univ. U. S. A.) 1916; decorated for merit of his service in dental education, 1924; attended Int'l Dental Congress 1931. Address: 2737, Kichijoji, Musashino-machi, Tokyo.

Nakai, Reisaku—Pres. Nippon Seitetsu K.K.; b. Jan. 1879, Kumamoto-ken; bro. of Torakuro Nakai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; Chief, Documents Sec. Agr. & Com. Dept.; Chief, Accounts Sec.; Dir. Patent Bureau; Forestry Bureau; Vice-Minister of Agr. & Com.; Pres. Imp. Steel Works. Address: 108, Kitami Seijo, Kinuta-mura, Tokyo-fu.

Nakai, Shiro—D.E.; Chairman, Hokkai Soda Co.; Toyo High Pressure Ind. Co.; b. Oct. 1870, Shimane-ken; s. of Sadaki Matsui; later adopted by Ichima Nakai. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1895; Engr. Osaka Cement Co.; entered Mitsui Mining Co. 1902; Dir. same 1922; rec'd deg. 1915. Address: 28, Konno-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nakajima, Chikuhel—M.P.; High-Taxpayer; Pres. Nakajima Trading Co.; b. Jan. 1884, Gunma-ken; s. of Kumekichi Nakajima. Career: grad. Naval Engrg. Coll. and Naval Staff Coll.; established Nakajima Aircraft Co. Address: 2, Ichigaya Kaga-cho 1-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Nakajima, Kesugo—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr. Gendarmerie since 1936; b. 1883, Oita-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1904; Mil. Staff Coll.; resided in France; attached to Mil. Arsenal; Comdr. Field Artillery 7th Regiment; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; Comdr. Maizuru Fortress; Dir. Narashino Mil. Sch. 1923-26. Address: c/o Gendarmerie Hdqrs., Tokyo.

Nakajima, Kiyoteki—Pres. Nakajima Aircraft Co.; b. Mar. 1890, Gunma-ken; bro. of Chikuhel Nakajima, M.P. Career: grad. Mercantile Marine Sch. 1916; joined Nakajima Aircraft Co.; Vice-Pres. same; went to Europe & America 3 times. Address: 1435, Kamigasa-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Nakajima, Yudanji—M.P.; Parl. Vice-Minister of Finance since 1934; b. June 1886, Kochi-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered Finance Dept.; Councillor, Monopoly Bureau; Secr. to Finance Minister; Secr. to late Premier Yuko Hamaguchi, Parl. Councillor, Ry. Dept. in Wakatsuki Cabinet 1931; elected M.P. 4 times. Address: 3, Mukogaoka Yayoi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamigawa, Saburoji—Dir. Chiyoda Life Ins. Co.; South America Development Co.; b. Aug. 1886, Tokyo; s. of Hikokuro Nakamigawa; m. d. of late Sanji Muto. Career: grad. Kelo Univ. Address: 52, Isarago-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Fusaichi—Wholesale Dealer in Toilet Articles, Soaps and Groceries; b. Feb. 1888, Nagasaki-ken; s. of Ryuzo Nakamura; m. Kimiyo Ejima. Career: after Russo-Japanese War, came to Harbin to engage in commerce. Address: 83, Mostowaya Street, Harbin.

Nakamura, Hozo—Mgr. Mukden Branch, Far East Civil Engrg. Co. since 1933; b. Mar. 1902, Hiroshima-ken; s. of Masazo Nakamura, farmer. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1925; entered Sakakiya-Gumi, Dairen; joined present firm 1929. Address: 11, Inaba-cho, Mukden.

Nakamura, Junichi—Dir. Communications Bureau, Kwantung Govt.; b. Oct. 1901, Uwajima, Ehime-ken; s. of Sohachi Nakamura; m. Ineko, d. of Yohei Hagiwara. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1925; entered Communications Dept. Address: 262, Togendai, Dairen.

Nakamura, Kamesaburo—Vice-Admiral; Dir. Naval Staff Coll. since 1935; b. 1884, Kochi-ken. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1905; Naval Staff Coll.; Captain "Naka"; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll.; Staff, Naval Gen. Staff Office; Tech. Commr. Naval Disarm. Conf. London; Capt. "Nagato"; Chief Staff, 2nd Squadron; Dir. Naval Educ. Bureau; Comdr. Training Squadron; Chief, 1st Dept. Naval Gen. Staff Office. Address: 1077, Wada Hon-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Kenlehi—Baron; Mem. House of Peers; b. Feb. 1882, Tokyo; s. of late Baron Satoru Nakamura. Career: grad. Civil Engrg. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; entered Ry. Dept.; apptd. Engr. 1907; sent to America for study, 1913; Chief, Construction Offices of Shinshu, Akita and Atami lines; Chief, Planning Section, Const. Bureau; Dir. Const. Bureau, 1926-29. Address: 30, Uenohara, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Kotaro—Lieut.-Gen.; Chief Staff, Mil. Training Dept.; b. Aug. 1881, Ishikawa-ken; s. of Yoshitasa Nakamura, samurai. Career: grad. Mil. Academy; Adjutant, War Office; Comdr. Inf. 39th Brig.; Chief Staff, Chosen Army; Dir. Personnel Bureau, War Office; Comdr. Garrison in China 1932-34; Comdr. 8th Division 1934; Acting Inspector-Gen. of Mil. Educ. 1926. Address: c/o War Office, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Mitsugi—Pres. Komatsu Selsakusho, Ltd.; b. Aug. 1876, Shizuoka-ken. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1902; entered Nihon Yusen Kaisha; served Kobe Branch 1903, served Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Power Co. 1912-23; toured Europe & America; joined Komatsu Selsakusho 1924. Address: 374, Hyakunin-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Moto—Dir. Antung Customs; b. 1887, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; served Customs at Dairen, Chefoo, Antung, Hanchun and Shanghai; Vice-Dir. Dairen Customs. Address: Antung, Customs, Antung, Manchoukuo.

Nakamura, Rikitaro—Mem. Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Chairman, Mitsukoshi Ltd., Nijo Dept. Store; b. Mar. 1872, Tokyo. Career: grad. Kelo Univ. 1889. Address: 41, Kotaki-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Seiji—D. Sc.; Mem. Imp. Academy; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Sept. 1869, Fukui-ken; s. of Masanori Nakamura, teacher. Career: grad. Sch. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1892; Prof. 1st Higher Sch. 1895; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; studied Crystallography & Optics in Germany 1903-06; rec'd deg. 1909; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911 went to Europe & America during Great War; Mem. Imp. Academy 1925; Dean, Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1926-30. Address: 59, Sasugaya-cho, Kolshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Tetschi—Mng.-Dir. Nippon Flour Mill Co.; b. Sept. 1876, Nagasaki-ken; s. of Tofuro Nakamura.

Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1899; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr. Osaka & Kobe Branches; Dir. Nippon Flour Mill Co. Address: 16, Hiroo-cho, Azaabu-ku, Tokyo.

Nakane, Sadahiko—Pres. Sanwa Bank since 1922; b. Feb. 1878, Oita-ken; bro. of Hyotaro Katagiri, samurai; adopted by Sachitane Nakane 1892. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; joined Bank of Japan, and served at Business Bureau and Agency in London; Chief, National Treasury Bureau; Mgr. Osaka Branch; Dir. 1928-33. Address: 9, Natsugi-machi, Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken.

Nakanishi, Shiro—Mng.-Dir. Japan Power Society; Dir. Godo Elec. Co.; b. May 1879, Miye-ken; s. of late Yosuke Nakanishi; m. Fumiko, d. of Dr. Tameyuki Amano. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; entered Communications Dept.; Dir. Nagoya Com. Bureau 1919; attended 7th World Postal Conf. at Madrid as Japan's Chief Delegate and on the way home made inspection tour of Europe and America 1920-21; Dir. Elec. Bureau 1923; retired 1927. Address: 145, Tsunohazu 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nakano, Kinjiro—Pres. Kokusai Transportation Co., Godo Transportation Co., Daihoku Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; Vice-Pres. Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Mng.-Dir. Japan-Manchoukuo Ind. Assn.; b. May 1882, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Yoshichi Nakano. Career: succeeded father's business, 1915; Mng.-Dir. Nankoku Transportation Co. 1923; Pres. 1924. Address: 1 Nakarokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Nakano, Selgo—M.P.; b. Feb. 1886, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Taijiro Nakano. Career: grad. Polit. Econ. Dept. Waseda Univ.; Editorial Writer, Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbum; Tokyo Asahi Shimbum; Editor, Toho Jiron; Pres. Kyushu Nippo; Councillor, Finance Dept.; Vice-Minister of Communications; Leader Kokumin Domei 1933-35. Address: 805, Yoyogi Hon-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nakano, Teppel—Mng.-Dir. Nippon Oil Co.; b. Jan. 1869, Niigata-ken; s. of Teikichi Nakano, farmer. Career: grad. Law Dept. Waseda Univ. 1891; joined present firm 1893. Address: 416, Nishikubo 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nakanishi, Kiyoshi—Gov. Kanagawa-ken since 1936; b. Mar. 1885, Okayama-ken; s. of Saburo Fukui, M.P. Career: grad. German Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; Chief, Educ. Sec., Chosen Govt.-Gen.; Police Chief, Shiga-ken; Chief, Home Affairs Dept. Fukushima-ken, Tochigi-ken & Osaka-fu; Gov. Saga-ken, Miyazaki-ken, Tochigi-ken & Miyagi-ken; Dir. Social Bureau 1935. Address: Governor's Residence, Yokohama.

Nakase, Setsuo—Mng.-Dir. Japan Sugar Producers' Assn. since 1936; b. 1884, Nagasaki-ken; bro. of Seichi Nakase. Career: grad. German Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; served Taiwan Govt.-Gen.; Chief, Com. & Ind. Sec.; Chief, Taichu Com. Museum; Chief, Staple Products Sec.; Dir. Monopoly Bureau, Taiwan; Gov. Taihoku-shu; Dir. Industrial Bureau, Taiwan; despatched to French Indo-China by the Foreign Office 1925. Address: c/o Japan Sugar Producers' Assn., 2, Marunouchi 1-chome, Tokyo.

Nakashima, Tokutaro—Pres. Nakashima & Co., Kanazawa Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. Jan. 1881, Kanazawa; s. of late Tokutaro Nakashima. Career: Pres. Kana-

zawa Cultural Assn.; Kaga Paper Mfg. Co., Ishikawa-ken Agr. Co.; Dir. Kano Godo Bank, Kanazawa Elec. Railway Co., Third Trust Co., Showa Trading Co. Address: 8, Jikken-cho, Kanazawa City.

Nakashima, Toshio—Dir. Mukden Post Adm. Supt. Bureau since 1932; b. 1898, Kanazawa; s. of Otokichi Nakashima. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Commr. Communication Dept. Address: Niho, Sankairo, Mukden.

Nakayama, Issel—Councillor, Shengyang-haien, Fengtien Prov. since 1932; b. Feb. 1898; s. of Shinzuke Nakayama, farmer. Career: grad. Tungwen Coll. Shanghai 1920; joined Mitsui & Co. 1920; Dairen Fire & Marine Ins. Co. 1922. Address: c/o Shengyang-haien Office, Fengtien Prov. Manchoukuo.

Nakayama, Katsumi—Mng.-Dir. Oriental Can Mfg. Co.; b. 1884, Kochi-ken; s. of Masami Nakayama; m. Mika, d. of Masamichi Horiochi. Career: grad. Tokyo Fishery Institute 1906; joined Monopoly Bureau; Toyo Canning Co., Toyo Aquatic Products Co.; in 1917 joined present firm, then known as Tobata Can Mfg. Co. Address: 1097, Tomino, Kokura City.

Nakayama, Ryuji—Dir. Radio Corp. of Japan; b. Jan. 1874, Niigata-ken; s. of Seikichi Nakayama. Career: grad. Tokyo Post and Telegraph Coll.; entered Communications Dept. 1892; went to Europe and America to investigate telephone business 1896; apptd. Elec.-Engr. Communications Dept.; representing Govt. attended 3rd Int'l Wireless Telegraph Convention, London 1912; became Adviser, Ministry of Communications, Chinese Govt. 1913; Mng.-Dir. Tokyo Branch, Radio Corp. of Japan 1928-34; went abroad to inspect radio 1930. Address: 514-2, Koyama-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Nakayama, Tetschi—Pres. Platon Co.; Prop. Nakayama Taiyodo, Nakayama Chem. Research Institute, Nakayama Culture Institute; Mem. Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Vice-Pres. Osaka Joint Businessmen's Society; Pres. Osaka Trade Assn. of Toilet Articles, Federation of Osaka Sanitary Union; b. Nov. 1881, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Kosaburo Nakayama. Career: founded Nakayama Taiyodo in Kobe 1903; removed Office to Osaka; engaged in Mfg. & Sale of Toilet Articles, Soap, and Chemical Products; founded Nakayama Chemical Research Institute 1915, Nakayama Culture Institute 1923. Address: 40, Mizusaki-cho, Nanjwa-ku, Osaka.

Namba, Reikichi—Dir. Tokyo Stock Exchange; Pres. Sagami Ry. Co.; Dir. Uruga Dock Co.; b. May 1873, Nagoya; s. of Denmei Namba, samurai. Career: grad. Kelo Univ. 1893. Address: 48, Aoyama Minami-cho 2-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Nango, Saburo—Pres. Kobe Pier Co., Amagasaki Real Estate Co., Nikka Oil Mfg. Co., Nihon Raw Cotton Co.; Mng.-Dir. Taisho Hemp Mfg. Co.; Dir. Sanyo Chuo Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; b. Nov. 1878; s. of Shigemitsu Nango, Peer. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1900; inherited family estate 1912. Address: 3, Hamagishi, Mikage-machi, Hyogo-ken.

Nanjo, Kaneo—Chief Mng.-Dir. Mitsui Gomei Kaisha; Dir. Taisho Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Toyo Babcock Co., Toyo Rayon Co., Oriental Steel Products Co.; b. July 1873, Gunma-ken; s. of Shinroku Nanjo, samurai. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1892; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr. London and Osaka Branches. Address: 14, Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Naoki, Rintaro—D.E.; Pres. Continental Institute of Science; Dir. State Highway Bureau, Manchoukuo since 1933; b. Dec. 1876, Kobe; s. of Masanosuke Naoki. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; served as Engr. Tokyo Muni. Office, Special Construction Dept. Finance Dept., Home Dept.; Chief, Osaka Harbor Dept.; Chief, Osaka City Planning Dept.; Dir.-Gen. Tokyo Reconstruction Bureau, 1923; Chief, Reconstruction Bureau, Home Dept., 1924; resigned 1925; Dir. and Chief Engr. Obayashi-Gumi. Address: c/o State Highway Bureau, Hsinking.

Naruse, Tatsuo—Pres. Nippon Life Assurance Co. Ltd.; b. June 1885; s. of Takazo Naruse. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; entered Govt. service 1910; Chief Secy. House of Peers; Commr. of Enthronement Ceremony 1927; Mng.-Dir. of present firm 1932. Address: 125, Aoyama-Minami-cho 6-chome, Tokyo.

Nasu, Shiroshi—D. Agr.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. Rural Reconstruction Committee, North Eastern District Development Committee, Japanese Council, I.P.R., Imp. Agr. Assn.; Manchoukuo Immigration Assn.; Japan-Germany Culture Inst.; b. June 1888, Tokyo; s. of Hatsumi Nasu. Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; apptd. Asst. Prof. same 1917; rec'd deg. 1923; Prof. 1923; sent to Europe & America. Address: 415, Setagaya 4-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Negoro, Shotaro—Councillor, Chinghsing-hsien, Lungkiang Prov. since 1934; b. Jan. 1902; s. of Hyakusuke Negoro. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1927; made tour of inspection to China; joined political movement in Hsinkingkiang Prov., 1932; Commr. Hsinkingkiang Prov. Address: Chinghsing-hsien Office, Lungkiang Prov., Manchoukuo.

Neumann, Willy—Engineer; b. Mar. 1886, Jena, Germany; m. Shizue. Address: 60, Tsuji, Ashiya, Hyogo-ken.

Neville, Edwin L.—A.B. (Univ. of Mich.); Councillor, American Embassy, Tokyo; b. Nov. 1884, Cleveland, Ohio; s. of Richard Neville. Career: grad. Univ. of Mich.; entered foreign service 1907; present post since 1928. Address: American Embassy, Tokyo.

Newel, J. F.—Journalist; b. 1882, Graach, Germany. Career: Clerk, Provincial Bank, Germany; came to China 1902; Prop. & Editor, "Hankow Daily News" 1908-17; Editor "North China Standard," Peiping 1920-26; returned to Germany 1926; Editorial Staff, "Uebersee-Post," Leipzig 1927-28; English Editor "Transocean" Wireless News Service 1929; Editor, English Edition, "Berliner Tageblatt" 1930-31, returned to Far East 1932, representing "Deutsches Nachrichtenbuero," "Erdienst fuer Aussenhandel & Auslandswirtschaft," correspondent "Ostasiatische Rundschau" and other German newspapers. Publications: "A Diary of the Chinese Revolution," "Industrial Follies of China." Address: Liu Ching Lou, Mukden.

Nezu, Katsuhiko—Adviser, Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Mem. House of Peers; Acting Partner, Nezu Gomei Kaisha; Pres. South Chosen Ry. Co., Taihei Life Ins. Co., Tobu Ry. Co., Tokyo Subway Co., Showa Fire Ins. Co., Fukoku Conspiration Ins. Co.; Chairman, Nankai Ry. Co.; Dir. Nihon Chemical Ind. Co., Alkoku Life Ins. Co., Yokohama Warehouse Co., Japan Air Transport Co., Chichibu Ry. Co., Chinfoo Ry. Co., Ashikaga Spinning Co., Iwaki Cement Co., Seibu Ry. Co.; b. June 1860, Yamanashi-ken; s. of Toemon Nezu. Career: elected M.P. 3 times; established Musashi

Higher Sch.; nominated Peer 1926. Address: 115, Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Niida, Masutaro—D.L.; Lawyer; Mem. House of Peers; b. Oct. 1868, Fukushima-ken; s. of 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; rec'd deg. 1901; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined the bar; nominated Peer 1934. Address: 215, Kago-machi, Kolshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nigemann, W.—Merchant; b. May 1883, Mark, Germany. Career: arrived China 1913. Address: Kokosheki-cho, Dairen.

Ninomiya, Arata—Mng.-Dir. Asano Bussan Kaisha; Dir. Nihon Hodo (Pavement) Co., Showa Iron Works, Okano Valves Mfg. Co.; b. Mar. 1884, Hiroshima-ken; s. of Seichi Ninomiya. Career: grad. Meiji Law Coll., 1904; stayed in America 14 yrs.; Mgr. Oriental Trading Co. and Mem. Seattle Chamber of Com.; returned 1915; became Acting Partner, Daikoku Shokai; joined Asano Co., 1919. Address: 422, Shimochiai 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nishi, Haruhiko—Councillor, Embassy, Moscow since 1935; b. Apr. 1892, Kagoshima-ken; s. of Tachizemon Nishi; m. Fukiko. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1915; diplomatic service at Embassy in Russia and Consulates in New York and Hsinking; Chief, 1st Sec. Com. Affairs Bureau, Foreign Office; same, Europe & America Bureau 1932-34; same, Europe & Asia Bureau 1934-36; Consul-General, Tientsin. Address: Japanese Embassy, Moscow.

Nishi, Kazuo—Mgr. Dairen Branch Yokohama Specie Bank; b. Nov. 1886; s. of Masaaki Nishi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1908; joined present bank; served at its Dairen, Shanghai, New York, Buenos Aires, Hankow and Soerabaya Branches. Address: c/o Yokohama Specie Bank, Dairen.

Nishi, Seiho—M.D. (1917); Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1922; b. Jan. 1885, Tokyo; s. of late Seichi Nishi. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908, studied in Germany 1911-15; Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1915-22. Address: 1642, Shimo-Ochiai 4-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nishida, Kitaro—D. Litt.; Mem. Imp. Academy, Emeritus Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. Aug. 1870, Ishikawa-ken; s. of Yasunori Nishida. Career: grad. Phil. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1894; Teacher, Ishikawa-ken Middle Sch.; Prof. Yamaguchi Higher Sch.; 4th Higher Sch. Peers' Sch.; Kyoto Imp. Univ. Address: 32, Tanaka Asukai-machi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Nishikawa, Nobuyuki—Dir. Matsumoto Higher Sch.; b. Feb. 1873, Tochigi-ken; s. of Maganobu Nishikawa. Career: m. Sel. d. of Kwanpo Araki, court artist. Career: grad. Science Dept. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch., 1898; Teacher & Secretary, of same; Sch. Inspector of Educ. Dept.; Dir. Kochi Higher Sch., 1927-32. Address: Asama, Matsumoto-shigai, Nagano-ken.

Nishimura, Katsutaro—Mng.-Dir. Nomura Life Ins. Co.; Dir. Nomura Bank; b. 1885, Osaka; s. of Isaburo Nomura. Career: grad. Kansai Com. & Tech. Sch.; entered Sumitomo Bank; went abroad 1926; entered Nomura Bank 1927; Mgr. Tokyo Branch. Address: 73, Gotanda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nishimura, Makoto—M.A. & Ph. D. (Columbia Univ.); D. Sc. (Tokyo Imp. Univ.); Adviser, Osaka Mainichi Pub. Co.; Mng.-Dir. Social Welfare Corps of same; Mem. Japan Writers' Assn.; Writer; b. Mar. 1883; s. of Gen-itsu Nishimura, farmer. Career: grad. Hiroshima Higher Normal Sch.; Columbia Univ. N. Y., U. S. A.; apptd. Prof. Hokkaido Imp. University; joined Osaka Mainichi Shimbun 1928; stayed in Manchuria & China 7 yrs.; Europe & America 7 yrs. for investigation. Address: Minamitoshima-mura, Toyono-gun, Osaka-fu.

Nishio, Toshizo—Lieut.-Gen.; Vice-Chief, Gen. Staff Office since 1936; b. 1881, Tottori-ken; s. of Shigetake Nishio. Career: grad. Mil. Academy; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; Comdr. Inf. 40th Reg.; Chief, 1st Sec. Mil. Training Dept.; Comdr. Inf. 39th Brig.; attached to Mil. Arsenal 1930; Chief, 4th Dept. Gen. Staff Office; Chief Staff, Kwantung Army 1934-36. Address: Gen. Staff Office, Tokyo.

Nishiyama, Sanai—Auditor, Manchou Telephone & Telegraph Co. since 1935; b. Mar. 1882, Gunma-ken; s. of Shogo Nishiyama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Finance Office; Dir. Finance Bureau, Kwantung Govt. Address: 6, Takasaki-machi, Ryofun.

Noda, Kiyoshi—Rear-Admiral; Chief, Naval Affairs Promotion Dept. since 1935; b. 1888, Hokkaido. Career: grad. Naval Academy 1907; Naval Staff Coll.; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll.; despatched to Europe & America; Tech. Commr. Gen. Disarm. Conf. Geneva; Chief, Extra Research Sec. Mil. Affairs Bureau of Navy. Address: c/o Navy Office, Tokyo.

Noda, Shunsaku—M.P.; Parl. Vice-Minister of Justice since 1936; b. May 1888, Tokyo; s. of late Utao Noda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1913; entered S. M. R.; Chief, Changehun (Hsinking) Station; Chief, Gen. Affairs Sec. Tokyo Branch, S. M. R.; Councillor, Ry. Dept.; elected M.P. 5 times. Address: 29, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Noel, Willy—D.L.; Counsellor, German Embassy, Tokyo; b. Sept. 1887, Zittau, Germany. Career: since 1920 in the diplomatic service; Counsellor, Legation, Sofia; Chief, Polish Sec. Foreign Office, Berlin 1927-33; arrived in Japan Sept. 1933. Address: German Embassy, Tokyo.

Noel, Percy—Journalist; Corr. for the Far East; L'Intransigeant (Paris), The Morning Post (London); b. Aug. 1882; s. of Henry Martyn Noel. Address: 1191, Horuchi, Hayama-machi, Kanagawa-ken.

Nogi, Sadakichi—Shokutaku, Kokusai Unyu K. K.; b. May 1881; s. of Kiyemon Nogi, merchant; m. Yoshie Aida. Career: served Railway Dept. for 30 years; retired as Chief of its Nagoya Traffic Office 1926; joined present firm as Councillor; Dir. 1930-35. Address: 26, Suizen-cho, Dairen.

Noguchi, Jun—Pres. Nippon Nitrogen Fertilizer Co., Asahi Bemberg Rayon Co., Nihon Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Chosen Nitrogen Fertilizer Co., Nippon Magnesium Co., Nihon Nitrogen Gunpowder Co.; Dir. Sanyo Central Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Ujigawa Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Izumo-Elec. Co. Taling Smokeless Coal Mine Co.; b. July 1878, Ishikawa-ken; s. of Koreyuki Noguchi. Career: grad. Elec. Course, Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; established Soki Hydro-Elec. Co. 1904. Address: 54, Kami Ryusen-cho, Hiroshima.

Noma, Seiji—Publisher; Pres. Dai Nippon Yuben-kaï Kodan-sha; Hoichi Shimbun-sha; Dir. Nippon Paper Mfg. Co.; Auditor, Chugai Printing Co.; b. Dec. 1878, Gunma-ken; s. of Yoshio Noma. Career: grad. Gunma-ken Normal Sch.; Special Training Sch. of Teachers, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; served as Teacher of Primary Sch. and Middle Sch.; Sch.-Inspector, Okinawa-ken; Secy. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Publisher of magazines "Yuben," "Kodan Club," "Fuji," "Shonen Club," "Fuji Club," "King," "Gendai," "Shojo Club" and "Yonen Club." Address: 19, Otowa-cho 3-chome, Kolshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nomura, Kichisaburo—Admiral; Supreme War Councillor since 1932; b. Dec. 1877, Wakayama; s. of Kisaburo Masuda, samurai; adopted by Masatake Nomura; m. Hideko. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1898; despatched to Austria and Germany; Staff, Naval Affairs Bureau, Navy Dept.; Secy. to Navy Minister; Attaché, Embassy in U.S.A.; Captain "Yakumo"; attended Peace Conf. and Washington Conf.; Staff, Naval Gen. Staff; Dir. Naval Instruction Bureau; Vice-Chief, Naval Gen. Staff; Comdr. Training Sqn.; Comdr.-in-Chief, Kure and Yokosuka Naval Stations; Comdr. 3rd Sqn., 1932; Comdr.-in-Chief, Yokosuka Naval Station 1932-33. Address: 40, Nanpeldai, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nomura, Motogoro—Pres. Nomura Bank; Vice-Pres. Nomura Gomei Kaisha, Nomura East Indies Development Co.; Dir. Nomura Securities Co., Osaka Trust Co., Nomura Life Ins. Co.; b. 1887, Osaka; s. of Joku Nomura. Career: grad. Osaka Higher Com. Sch.; Birmingham Univ. England; joined Nomura Firm. Address: 1875, Kannonjibayashi, Sumiyoshi-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Nomura, Naokuni—Rear-Admiral; Chief Staff, Combined Fleet since 1935; b. 1886, Kagoshima-ken. Career: grad. Naval Academy 1907; Naval Staff Coll.; Staff, Naval Construction Dept.; Captain "Chogei"; Naval Attaché, Embassy, Germany; Capt. "Haguro" and "Kaga"; Dir. Naval Submarine Sch.; Comdr. 2nd Submarine Battle Squadron; despatched to London Disarm. Conf.; resided in Germany. Address: c/o Navy Office, Tokyo.

Nomura, Ryutaro—D.E.; Pres. Ominato Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; Dir. Tokyo Underground Ry. Co., Nambu Ry. Co., Shonan Elec. Ry. Co.; b. Jan. 1859, Gifu-ken; s. of Akira Nomura. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1881; rec'd deg. 1888; Chief Engr. Ry. Dept.; Pres. Civil Engrg. Society; Imp. Ry. Assn.; S. M. R. Co.; made inspection tour of Europe & America twice. Address: 35, Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Nomura, Tokushichi—Mem. House of Peers; High Taxpayer in Osaka; Acting Partner, Nomura Gomei Kaisha; Dir. Osaka Gas Co., Fukushima Spinning Co.; Adviser, Nomura Securities Co., Nomura Bank, Sugimura Warehouse Co., Nikka Spinning & Weaving Co.; b. Aug. 1878 in Osaka; s. of Joku Nomura. Career: grad. Osaka Higher Com. Sch., 1897; entered business; received decoration from French Govt. 1928. Address: 21, Bingo-cho 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Noyori, Tatsuji—Chairman Mitsui Life Ins. Co.; b. Jan. 1880, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Hanji Noyori. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; entered Mitsui & Co.; Business Mgr. same; Chief, Osaka Branch. Address: 469, Kamiosaki 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nozawa, Kozaburo—Prop. Nozawa Shoten; Rep.-Dir. Nippon Asbestos-Slate Mfg. Co., Showa Cement Co.;

Chairman, Talkyu Spinning Co.; Dir. Higo Filature Co.; b. June 1871, Shiga-ken; s. of Tazaeon Tonolke, brewer. Career: served at Raw Silk Dept. Mogi Shoten, Yokohama; went to Brazil 1896; started import of Indigo into Japan 1897, and Asbestos-Slate 1906, at Kobe; established Nippon Asbestos-Slate Mfg. Co. 1913; elected Mem. Kobe Chamber of Com. & Ind. 1921; Rep. Dir. Asbestos-Slate Co.; Dir. Kobe Raw Silk Co. and Higo Filature Co. Address: 2 of 11, Kitanagasa-dori 3-chome, Kobe.

Nutter, Horace—Merchant (Nutter & Co.); Vice-Consul for Portugal; b. May 1870, Grieford, Middlesex, England; s. of Elliot Smith Nutter, merchant; m. Tome Sakamoto who became a British Subject. Career: educated at University College School, Gower Street, London. Address: Dairi, Moji City.

(O)

Oana, Hideochi—Pres. Oana Elec. & Mfg. Co.; Mng.-Dir. Nippon Wireless Telegraph & Telephone Co.; Dir. Nippon Carbonic Acid Gas Co.; Nippon Bean-Mash Co.; b. Apr. 1881, Nagano-ken; s. of late Yasaburo Oana. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; studied at Technische Hochschule, Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany 1910-15; Engr. Tokyo Elec. Power Co. 1905-07; Chief Elec. Engr. Asano Cement Co. 1907-09; Chief Engr. and Mgr. Fukubaku Elec. Ry. Co. (now Toho Elec. Power Co.) 1909-10; established Oana Selsakusho 1914; Lecturer, Waseda Univ. Address: 5, Hashiba 2-chome, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.

Obama, Hachiya—Investigator, Cabinet Investigation Bureau; b. Dec. 1891, Saga-ken; s. of Shoroku Inatomi; later adopted by Matakichi Obama. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; entered Agr. & Com. Dept.; Sec. Chief, Agr. Bureau; Chief, Fishery Sec. Fisheries Bureau 1928; Chief Sec. to Minister of Agr. & Forestry; Dir. Agr. Bureau 1934. Address: 44, Sumiyoshi-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Obama, Toshie—Mng.-Editor and Financial Editor of Chugai Shogyo Shimpō; b. Dec. 1889, Shimane-ken; s. of Ichiro Obama. Career: grad. Polit. Dept. Waseda Univ.; became Sec. to Speaker, House of Rep. 1915; joined Masuda Trading Co. 1917; Editorial Staff, Chugai Shogyo Shimpō 1921. Address: 388, Unoki-machi, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Obuchi, Mitsuki—Dir. South Manchuria Ry. Co.; b. Aug. 1885, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; joined present firm; sent to Germany and America for study 2 yrs.; Chief, General Affairs Sec. Tokyo Branch of the firm 1919; Head, Finance Sec. 1925; Auditor 1927; toured Europe and America 8 months; Head, Shanghai Office 1929; became Mng.-Dir. Hanshin Harbour Co.; Dir. Japan-Manchou Warehouse Co., Shantung Mining Co., Shoko Glass Co., Toyo Nitrogen Industry Co. Address: 18, Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ochiai, Keishiro—former Dep.-Mayor of Tokyo (1933-36); b. Apr. 1886, Shimane-ken; s. of Kameshiro Ochiai. Career: grad. Law Dept., Nippon Univ. 1910; apptd. Commr. Tokushima-ken; Yamabashi-ken; Chief, Police Affairs Dept., Oita-ken, Miye-ken, Nagano-ken; Chief, Home Dept., Gunma-ken, Ishikawa-ken, Akita-ken, Aichi-ken, Kanagawa-ken; Gov. Tokushima-ken. Address: 293, Taira-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Oda, Nobutsune—Viscount; Mem. House of Peers; b. 1889, Tokyo-fu; adopted s. of Nobutohshi Oda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1915; entered Bank of Japan; toured China & Europe; joined Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, Sec. to Ry. Minister 1926; Foreign Councillor 1929; Parl. Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry in Saito Cabinet 1933-34. Address: 52, Ichigaya Yakuoji-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Oda, Yorozu—D.L.; Mem. House of Peers; Mem. Imp. Academy; Emeritus Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. since 1931. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1892; studied in England, France & Germany; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Dean, Law Coll. same; attended Int'l Academy Assembly 1920; Judge of Permanent Court of Int'l Justice, Hague. Address: 18, Matsunoki-cho, Shimogamo, Kyoto.

Odachi, Shigeo—Dir.-Gen. Gen. Affairs Board, State Council of Manchoukuo; b. Jan. 1892, Shimane-ken; s. of Shinsaku Odachi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; Commr. Home Dept. 1921; Sec. Reconstruction Bureau, 1927; Sec. Home Dept.; Gov. Fukui-ken 1932-34; Dir. Legislation Bureau of Manchoukuo 1934-35. Address: c/o State Council, Hsinking.

Ogata, Tuketora—Chief Editor, Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; Mng.-Dir. Osaka Asahi Shimbun; b. 1888, Fukuoka-ken; s. of Michihel Ogata. Career: grad. Waseda Univ. 1911; joined Asahi Shimbun; Dir. Osaka Asahi Shimbun, 1928; studied in Europe & America 1920. Address: 331, Iiyakouin-cho 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Ogata, Tomosaburo—M.D.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Jan. 1883; s. of Korooyoshi Ogata, physician. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1908; went to Germany for study 1910-13; apptd. Asst. Prof. of Alma Mater 1913; Prof. Pathological Anatomy. Address: 435, Komagome 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Ogawa, Gotaro—Minister of Com. & Ind.; b. June 1876, Okayama-ken; s. of 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 to Diet from Okayama-ken 5 times; Dir. Ministry; Vice-Minister of Finance in Hamaguchi Cabinet. Address: 32, Sakurayama-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Ogawa, Junnosuke—Ex-Mayor of Dairen; b. Nov. 1882, Tokyo; s. of Yajiro Ogawa. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1911; entered Home Dept.; served Home Dept. Nagano-ken 1912; Public Procurator, Osaka-fu; Councillor, Kwantung Govt.; Chief, Ind. Sec. Home Dept. Address: 9, Sotsu-machi, Dairen.

Ogawa, Seiji—D. E.; Prof. Ryojun Engrg. Coll. since 1934; b. Sept. 1895, Tokyo; s. of Prof. Umesaburo Ogawa. Career: grad. Mech. Engrg. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Chief, Engine Designing Sec. Nagoya Works, Mitsubishi Aircraft Co. Address: 7 Akaba-cho, Ryojun.

Ogawa, Takuji—D. Sc.; Emeritus Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. May 1870, Kyoto; s. of Atsushi Asahi, later adopted by Komakitsu Ogawa. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1896; Engr. Agr. & Com. Dept. 1897; went to France 1900; to Manchuria 3 times during Russo-Japanese War; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1908; Dean, Sc. Coll.; resigned 1920. Address: 467, Tonodan, Bishamon-cho, Kyoto.

Oguchi, Chuta—M.D.; Prof. Nagoya Medical Univ. since 1931; b. Jan. 1875, Nagano-ken; s. of Sadahel Oguchi, merchant. Career: grad. Saisei Gakusha; served in Sino-Japanese War as Surgeon-Sub.-Lieut. 1895; Surgeon Captain during Russo-Japanese War 1904-05; Surgeon-Major 1910; Instructor, Army Medical Sch. 1911; Prof. South Manchuria Medical Coll. 1912; sent to Europe for study 2 yrs.; rec'd deg. 1916; Dir. and Prof. Aichi Medical Coll. 1926. Address: 22, Hazama-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya.

Ogura, Masatsune—Mem. House of Peers; Dir.-Gen. Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha; Chairman, Sumitomo Besahi Mine, Sumitomo Collieries Co., Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd., Sumitomo Elec. Wire & Cable Works; b. Mar. 1875, Kabazawa; s. of Masamichi Ogura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Supt. Commr. of Civil Engrg. of Home Dept. 1897; Councillor, Yamaguchi-ken; resigned 1899 to join Sumitomo Firm; went to Europe and America for com. inspection 1900; returned 1902. Address: 24, Aoidori 1-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Oguri, Hamei—Mng. Dir. Manshu Paint Co. since 1919; b. Sept. 1882, Aichi-ken; s. of Yakichi Oguri. Career: grad. Com. Dept. Waseda Univ. 1907; served Nishin Oil Mfg. Co. for many years. Address: Komatsudai, Hoshigaura, Dairen.

Ohara, Magosaburo—Pres. Chugoku Bank, Kurashiki Silk Fabric Co., Kurashiki Spinning Co.; Kurashiki Chuo Hospital; Ohara Art Museum; Dir. Chugoku Trust Co.; Gode Savings Bank; b. July 1880, Okayama-ken; s. of Koshiro Ohara, company dir. Career: established Ohara Agr. Research Inst. 1914; Ohara Social Problems Research Inst. 1919; Kurashiki Labour Science Research Inst. 1921. Address: Shinkawa-machi, Kurashiki, Okayama-ken.

Ohara, Naoshi—Mem. House of Peers; b. Jan. 1877, Niigata-ken; s. of Keijiro Tanaka; adopted by Tomotada Ohara. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1902; apptd. Judicial Probationer; Judge, Tokyo District Court, 1904; Public Procurator, Chiba Local Court; Tokyo District Court 1908; Councillor, Dept. of Justice 1919; Chief Public Procurator, Yokohama Local Court 1920; made official tour through U.S.A. and Europe 1921-22; Chief Public Procurator, Tokyo District Court 1921; Nagasaki Court of Appeal 1923; Public Procurator, Supreme Court 1924; Vice-Minister of Justice 1927; Pres. Tokyo Court of Appeal 1931-34; Justice Minister 1934-36. Address: 23, Naka-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Ohashi, Chulchi—Manchoukuo Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; b. 1895, Gifu-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1918; apptd. Diplomatic Probationer; 1st Sec. of Legation; Consul-Gen. at Harbin 1931. Address: Foreign Office, Hsinking.

Ohashi, Hachiro—Mem. House of Peers; b. Dec. 1885, Toyama-ken; s. of Hachiburo Ohashi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; entered Communications Dept.; Sec. to Communication Minister; Dir. Postal Affairs Bureau 1925; Dir. Finance Bureau 1928. Address: 67, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ohashi, Shintaro—Mem. House of Peers; Adviser, Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Mgr. Society for Int'l Cultural Relations; Pres. Chosen Kogyo Co., Ohashi Hon-ten, Keijo Elec. Co.; Chairman, Dai Nippon Brewery Co.; Manahu Pulp Ind. Co.; Dir. S. Chosen Ry. Co., Dalichi

Mutual Life Ins. Co., Oji Paper Mfg. Co.; Nihon Yusen Kaisha, Japan Air Transport Co., Japan Dyestuff Mfg. Co., Tokyo Fire Ins. Co.; b. July, 1863, Niigata-ken; s. of Sahel Ohashi. Career: studied at Doinsha; published Hokuetsu Shimpō; established Hakubunkan; founded Ohashi Library; elected to Diet from Tokyo 1902; nominated Peer 1926. Address: 22, Sanban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ohkawa, Helzaburo—Pres. Nippon Steel Tube Co., Nihon Art Paper Mfg. Co., Yalu River Paper Mfg. Co., Chosen Ry. Co., Karafuto Steamship Co., Oshima Steel Works, Hokkaido Elec. Light Co., Ohkawa Tanaka Office; Acting Partner, Ohkawa Gomei Kaisha; Dir. Keihin Canal Co., Toyo Steamship Co., Tokyo Underground Ry. Co., Chin-Foo Ry. Co., Japan Air Transport Co., Asano Cement Co., Teikoku Artificial Fertilizer Co., Jinju Life Ins. Co.; b. Oct. 1869, Saltama-ken; s. of Shuzo Ohkawa, samurai. Address: 367, Nakazato-cho, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ohi, Louis—Corr. "Petit Parisien" and "Le Jour," Japan. Address: 181 Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Ohnishi, Ichiro—Ex-Mayor of Yokohama; b. July 1887, Kagawa-ken; s. of Michiji Ohnishi. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Chief, Police Affairs Dept. Kagawa-ken; Spec. and Councillor, Chosen Govt.; Chief Home Affairs Dept. Keiho-Hokudo, Chosen; made inspection tour of Europe 1923; Sec. Reconstruction Bureau 1924; Asst. Mayor of Tokyo 1926; same of Yokohama 1929; Mayor 1931-35. Address: 71 Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Ohno, Masakichi—Mng.-Dir. Asahi Glass Co.; b. Apr. 1884, Tokyo; s. of 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 Senton Gakko; Engrg. Coll. of Kyushu Imp. Univ.; Mem. Tobata Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 1336, Higashi 1-chome, Magome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Ohno, Ryokuchiro—Civil Adm. Chief of Chosen; b. Oct. 1887, Saltama-ken; bro. of Elzo Ohno. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered Home Dept.; Sec. Social Bureau; went to Europe & America, 1923; Gov. Tokushima-ken & Gifu-ken; Dir. Local Affairs Bureau, Home Dept.; Metropolitan Police Chief, 1932; Japanese Delegate to 15th Int'l Labour Conf. 1916; Econ. Adviser to Manchoukuo 1935; Dir.-Gen. Kwantung Bureau, 1935-36. Address: c/o Chosen Govt.-Gen., Keijo, Chosen.

Ohokuchi, Kiroku—M.P.; Pharmacist; Leader, Seiyukai; b. May 1870, Aichi-ken; s. of late Kiroku Ohokuchi, druggist. Career: grad. Tokyo Pharmacy Sch.; Medical Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Mayor of Toyohashi; Mem. Aichi Pref. Assembly; returned to Diet 8 times; Dir. Toyohashi Elec. Co.; Pres. Toyohashi Shimbun; Mem. Toyohashi Chamber of Com.; Parl. Vice-Minister of Finance. Address: 16 of 2, Kohnatadai-machi, Koshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ohsa, Miyogo—B.S.; M.A. (Columbia Univ., New York) Librarian; b. 1898, Kyoto; s. of Sanjiro Ohsa, businessman; m. Kazuko, d. of Sadaji Otagawa of Kyoto. Career: studied at Coll. of English Literature, Doshisha Univ. 1918-21; School 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 Lib. 1936. Address: Dairen Library, Dairen.

Ohta, Heishiro—Vice-Pres. Osaka Shosen Kaisha; Dir. Osaka Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; Chairman, Marine Affairs Assn.; b. 1876, Ibaragi-ken; s. of Iyonosuke Oda, later adopted by Mizuho Ohta. Career: Mercantile Marine Sch. 1896; studied in Europe and America; joined present firm 1906; made inspection tour of Europe and America 1913; attended 1st Int'l Labour Conf. at Washington 1919. Address: 522, Aoki, Honjuma, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Ohta, Masao—L.L.B.; Councillor, S. M. R. Co.; 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. Address: c/o Tientsin Office, S. M. R. Co., Tientsin.

Ohta, Osamu—Pres. Yamachi Securities & Finance Co.; b. Jan. 1890, Okayama-ken; s. of Daishiro Ohta. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1916; joined present firm 1917; Dir. 1921; Mng.-Dir. 1926-1936. Address: 1 Toyowake-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ohtani, Noboru—Pres. Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Dir. Nishin Steamship Co.; Overseas Development Co.; Mem. National Resources Investigations Committee; National Park Committee; Overseas Trade Committee; Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Japan-America Trade Council; Mng.-Trustee, Japan Tourist Bureau; Councillor, Imp. Marine Affairs Assn.; Navy Assn.; South Seas Assn.; b. Mar. 1874, Fukui-ken; s. of 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, Siam, Philippines, South Africa, etc.; Attended Int'l Maritime Conf. in London, Paris, Gothenburg, etc. as Japanese Delegate 1920-23; Mng.-Dir. N.Y.K. 1923; Vice-Pres. 1929-35. Address: 275, Chojamaru, Kami-Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ohuchi, Hyoe—Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Aug. 1888, Hyogo-ken; s. of Mamppei Ohuchi; m. Sasayo Takeda. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1913; Secr. Finance Dept.; Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1919. Address: 285 Hyakunin-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Ohya, Atsushi—Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Chem. Ind. Co.; Dir. Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Kyushu Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Victor Talking Machine Co. of Tokyo; etc.; b. Sept. 1884, Tokyo; s. of Gannojo Nagai. Career: grad. Elec. Engrg. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Engr. Elec. Bureau, Communications Dept. 1911; Lecturer, Engrg. & Tech. Dept. Waseda Univ. 1911; joined Sumitomo Firm 1913; apptd. Mgr. Executive & Adm. Dept. 1925; Mgr. Gen. Affairs Dept. 1930. Address: 1447, Shironuma, Mikage-machi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Oi, Shigemoto—Baron; Mem. House of Peers; Retired Gen.; b. Sept. 1863, Yamaguchi; s. of Matahei Oi. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1883 and Mil. Staff Coll. 1888; Staff, Gen. Staff Office; Staff, 2nd Division; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; Secr. to War Minister; Attaché, Embassy, Berlin; Comdr. Inf. 18th Brig.; Comdr.

12th Div.; 8th Div.; Vladivostok Expeditionary Force; Supreme War Councillor. Address: 74, Izumi-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Oikawa, Koshiro—Vice-Admiral; Comdr.-in-Chief, 3rd Squadron; b. 1883, Niigata-ken; s. of Ryogo Oikawa. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1905; Aide-de-Camp, Crown Prince; Captain "Tama," Chief, 1st Sec. Naval Gen. Staff; Head Prof. Naval Academy; Staff, Naval Gen. Staff; Comdr.-in-Chief, 1st Naval Air Corps 1932; Dir. Naval Academy 1933. Address: 91, Nishi-Okubo 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Oiwa, Isao—Mayor of Nagoya; Adviser, Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. May 1867; s. of Tazo Oiwa, Aichi-ken. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin 1891; elected to Diet from Aichi-ken 1915. Address: 74, Minami Isomachi 3-chome, Nakaku, Nagoya.

Oka, Asajiro—D. Sc.; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; Mem. Iypp. Academy; Pres. Japan Zoology Society; b. Nov. 1868, Tokyo; bro. of Tsunetaro Oka. Career: grad. Zool. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1889; studied Zoology, Botany and Geology in Freiburg & Leipzig Univs. Germany; rec'd deg. 1895; Prof. Yamaguchi Higher Sch.; Prof. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. 1897. Address: 17, Ichigaya Kawada-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Oka, Joji—Pres. Dairen Suburban Real Estate Co.; Dir. Manchuria Cultural Assn.; b. Mar. 1858, Miye-ken; s. of Kabei Oka, fish wholesaler. Career: apptd. Pres. 165th Bank, Tsu City, 1879; President of Miye Chamber of Commerce 1881; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 1887; Mgr. Tokyo Elec. Light Co. 1894; went to China, 1901, and engaged in shipping business between Japan and China; served in World War 1924; Pres. Dairen Credit Bank 1924; joined S. M. R. Co. Address: 2, Yamashiro-cho, Dairen.

Oka, Kishichiro—Mem. House of Peers; b. Apr. 1888, Okayama-ken; s. of Kieaburo Itami, and later adopted by Yasutaka Oka, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1891; Gov. Akita-ken and Tottori-ken; Dir. Police Bureau; Metropolitan Police Chief, nominated Peer 1914. Address: 53, Aoyama Minami-cho 5-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Oka, Minoru—D.L.; Journalist; Chairman, Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi-Nichi; b. Sept., 1873, Osaka; s. of Yoshiaue Oka. Career: grad. Polit. Dept. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1898; apptd. Councillor, Legislation Bureau; same, Dept. of Agr. & Com.; Chief, Ind. & Com. Section of same, 1913; Dir. Ind. & Com. Bureau, Dept. of Agr. & Com.; apptd. Japanese Govt. Rep. to Paris Peace Conf., and became Mem. of Committee for Codification of Labor Charter of Versailles Treaty in Paris 1918; Mem. of Committee for the Revision of Treaty of Commerce; represented Government at 1st International 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, Europe and America 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, Tokyo Nichi-Nichi. Address: 276, Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Oka, Ohji—Dir. South Manchuria Tech. Coll. since 1930; Pres. Manchuria Archt. Assn.; b. Nov. 1889, Sendai; s.

of Arau Oka. Career: grad. Archt. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; entered S.M.R. Co.; despatched to Europe and America for inspection 1921-2; Prof. South Manchuria Tech. Coll. 1925-30. Address: 180, Togendai, Dairen.

Okabe, Nagakage—Viscount; Mem. House of Peers; b. Aug. 1884, Tokyo; s. of late Viscount Nagamoto Okabe. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; joined Diplomatic service; Attaché, Emb. England and America; Chief 2nd Sec. Asia Bureau, Foreign Office; Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies; Parl. Vice-Minister for War. Address: 10, Tango-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Okada, Dairoku—Councillor, Lansai-hsien, Pinkiang Prov.; b. June 1904, Matsuyama; s. of late Okutaro Okada, soldier. Career: Chief Documents Sec. Civil Dept. Heilungkiang Prov.; Chief, Accounts Sec. Civil Dept. Pinkiang Prov. Address: Councillor's Residence, Lansai-hsien, Pinkiang Prov., Manchoukuo.

Okada, Eitaro—Pres. Yingchengtzu Colliery Co. & Selseki Mining Co.; Dir. Manshu Kogyo K.K.; b. Mar. 1887, Okayama-ken; s. of Isaburo Okada, farmer. Career: grad. Chuo Univ. 1918; Dir. Gado Tobacco Co., 1926; Mng.-Dir. Peipiao Colliery Co. 1933-35. Address: 18 Tokiwa-cho 1-chome, Hsinking.

Okada, Fumio—Dir. Chengteh Customs, Jehol Prov. since 1935; b. 1898, Yamagata-ken. Career: studied at Keio Univ.; entered Chinese Customs; Non-Commissioned Staff, Dairen Custom 1932; Sec. Chief, same 1932-35. Address: Chengteh Customs, Jehol Prov., Manchoukuo.

Okada, Kanekazu—Dir. Cultural Works Bureau, Foreign Office; b. Apr. 1882, Yamagata-ken; s. of Kanenobu Okada, official. Career: studied at Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Languages and Waseda Univ.; Commr. Foreign Office; 3rd Sec. Embassy, London; 2nd Sec. Legation, Sweden; Consul at Antung; Consul-Gen. Chientao; Consul-Gen. Honolulu 1932-34. Address: 150, Shukunachi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Okada, Kelsuke—Ex-Prime Minister; Retired Admiral; b. Jan. 1868, Fukui-ken; s. of Kitoda Okada. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1889; Naval Staff Coll.; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll.; Comdr. "Yacuyama" & "Asahi," Dir. Naval Torpedo Sch.; Captain "Kasuga" & "Kashima," Chief, Ordnance Dept., Sasebo Naval Arsenal; Comdr., 1st Torpedo-Flotilla, 2nd Squad.; same, 3rd Torpedo-Flotilla; Chief, 2nd Sec. Naval Tech. Dept.; Dir. Personnel Bureau of Navy; Dir. Sasebo Naval Arsenal; Chief, Naval Tech. Dept.; Vice-Minister of Navy; Supreme War Councillor; Comdr.-in-Chief, Combined Fleet & 1st Squad.; Comdr.-in-Chief, Yokosuka Naval Station; Navy Minister 1927; resigned 1929; Prime Minister 1934-35. Address: Tsunohazu, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Okada, Saburosuke—Painter of Western Style; Court Artist; Prof. Tokyo Fine Arts Sch.; Mem. Imp. Academy of Arts; b. 1869, Tokyo; s. of Motoaki Ishio; later adopted by Masazo Okada. Career: grad. Toyo Eiwa Gakko; studied Oil Painting under Kiyotaru Kuroda; Asst. Prof. Tokyo Fine Arts Sch. 1896; studied in France 1897; Prof. Tokyo Fine Arts Sch. 1902; went to Europe 1930. Address: 96, Date-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Okada, Shuzo—Gov. Hyogo-ken since 1936; b. Nov. 1886, Tokyo; s. of Ryuzo Keml. Career: grad. English Law

Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1914; Commr. Shizuoka-ken & Aichi-ken; Secr. Reconstruction Bureau; Gov. Chiba-ken, Yamaguchi-ken & Nagano-ken; Dir. Local Affairs Bureau, Home Dept. 1935. Address: Governor's Residence, Kobe.

Okada, Tadahiko—M.P.; Vice-speaker, House of Rep.; b. Nov. 1878 in Okayama-ken; s. of Kimpel Okada, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; Gov. Nagasaki-ken, Saltama-ken, Nagano-ken and Kumamoto-ken; Dir. Police Bureau, Home Dept.; elected to Diet from Okayama-ken; Dep.-Mayor of Tokyo. Address: 31, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Okada, Takematsu—D. Sc.; Dir. Central Meteorol. Observatory & Imp. Marine Obs.; b. Aug. 1874, Chiba-ken; bro. of Kintaro Okada. Career: grad. Physic. Course, Se. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1889; Expert Central Meteorol. Obs. 1894; Dir. Kobe Marine Meteorol. Obs. 1920; Dir. Central Meteorol. Obs. 1920. Address: 2, Takehira-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Okahashi, Hayashi—Mng.-Dir. Sumitomo Bank; Dir. Buzen Bank; b. Dec. 1883, Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1906; joined Sumitomo Bank and served as Mgr. Shimonoseki, Nagoya and Tokyo Branches. Address: 102, Nango-cho, Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken.

Okamoto, Eitaro—Vice-Chairman Nippon Central Sericultural Assn. since Jan. 1936; Pres. Weights and Measures Assn. of Japan; Dir. Trade Assn. of Tokyo; b. Sept. 1871, Osaka-fu; s. of Jotaro Okamoto. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1898; apptd. official, Agr. & Com. Dept.; Dir. Forestry, Com. Affairs, Com. & Ind. and Agr. Bureaus; Vice-Minister of Agr. & Com.; Dir. Patent Bureau; attended 3rd Labor Conf. as Govt. Delegate. Address: 1613, Araiuku 2-chome, Umori-ku, Tokyo.

Okamoto, Ichiro—Dir. Yamaguchi Com. Coll.; b. Jan. 1881, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Jiroemon Okamoto. Career: grad. Law Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1907; Dir. Mito Com. Sch. 1912; Chief Sec. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1915-1922; Dir. Wakayama Com. Coll. 1922-1923. Address: 2303 Shim-michi, Yamaguchi City.

Okamoto, Ippel—Cartoonist; Guest Mem. Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; b. June 1886, Hakodate; s. of Takejiro Okamoto. Career: grad. Western Painting Dept. Tokyo Fine Arts Sch. 1910; went to Europe 1929. Address: 3, Aoyama Takagi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Okamoto, Suemasa—Dir. America Bureau, Foreign Office since June 1936; b. Aug. 1892, Kyoto-fu; s. of Buzemon Okamoto. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1917; service in Embassy, London; Staff, 1st Sec. Europe & America Bureau; 2nd Sec. Embassy, Wash.; Consul at Seattle; Chief 2nd Sec. Europe & America Bureau 1931-34; Dir. Finance Bureau 1934-36. Address: 1, Tamachi 5-chome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Okamoto, Takezo—Minister to Iran; b. Dec. 1883, Kyoto-fu; s. of Buzemon Okamoto. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; Elevé-consul, Shanghai, 1910; Consul; 2nd Sec.; 1st Sec. Embassy, England; Councillor, Embassy, Italy 1927. Address: Japanese Legation, Teheran, Iran.

Okamura, Yasuji—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr. 2nd Div.; b. 1884, Tokyo. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1905; Mil. Staff

- Coll.; Adviser to Sun Chuan-fang; Chief, Mil. History Compiling Sec. Gen. Staff Office; Chief Mil. Research Dept.; Chief, 2nd Dept. Gen. Staff Office; Vice-Chief Staff, Kwantung Army. Address: 2nd Div. Hdqrs., Sendai.
- Okano, Teiji**—Company Director; b. Sept. 1870, Shiga-ken; s. of Shiga Okano; m. Tsuya, d. of Vice-Admiral N. Ogura. Career: grad. Osaka Higher Com. Sch.; joined Mitsui & Co.; Dir. Nagoya Weaving Mills Co., Toyoda Weaving Machinery Co., Dai-Nippon Colliery Co.; Pres. Yashu Mining Co., Koshiji Mining Co., Japan-China Spinning & Weaving Co., Int'l Wireless Telephone Co., Nichiran Trading Co. Address: 1, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Okaya, Sosuke**—Pres. Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Ind. since 1933; Rep. Partner, Okaya & Co.; Pres. Nippon Savings Bank; Dir. Aichi Ginko; b. Aug. 1857, Nagoya; s. of Sosuke Okaya, Peer. Career: grad. Nagoya Com. Coll. 1906; inherited family estate 1926. Address: 50, Ebisu-machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
- Okazaki, Tadao**—Pres. Kobe Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres. Okazaki Steamship Co., Kobe Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Asahi Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Shinei Silk Co.; b. May 1854, Saga-ken; s. of Tadahide Ishimaru, later adopted by Tokichi Okazaki. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. Keio Univ. 1906. Address: 5, Mizuno-machi, Suma-ku, Kobe.
- Okochi, Masatoshi**—Viscount; D. Sc.; Pres. Chemical & Physical Research Institute; b. 1878, Tokyo; adopted s. of Nobuyoshi Okochi. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; rec'd deg. 1914; often elected Peer since 1915. Address: 1, Yanaka Shimizu-cho, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.
- Okubo, Toshikata**—Vice-Pres. Yokohama Specie Bank; b. Oct. 1878, Tokyo; s. of late Toshimichi Okubo, statesman. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1903; entered Yokohama Specie Bank 1903; Mgr., London Branch; Dir. 1926. Address: 11, Mukoyama-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Okubo, Toshitake**—Marquis; Mem. House of Peers; Pres. Japan-German Cultural Society; Mem. Compiling Bureau of Historical Materials of Meiji Restoration; Dir. Japan Red Cross Society; b. Apr. 1866; s. of late Toshimichi Okubo, statesman. Career: grad. Yale Univ.; studied at Halle, Heidelberg and Berlin Univs.; Sec. to Home Minister 1896; Gov. Oita-ken, Tottori-ken and Osaka-fu. Address: 5, Minami-Iga-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Okuma, Nobutsune**—Marquis; Mem. House of Peers; Hon. Pres. Waseda Univ.; Advisor, Hochi Shimbun; Pres. Japan Civilization Society; Japan-Indian Assn.; b. Aug. 1871, Tokyo; adopted s. of late 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 Minister; M.P. 1915. Address: 115, Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Okumura, Masao**—Pres. Daido Match Co.; Nippon Carb. Ind. Co.; Dir. Kyushu Elec.-Transmission Co., Toyo Nitrogen Ind. Co., Manchou-Chemical Ind. Co., Japan Gasoline Co.; b. Nov. 1879, Kumamoto-ken; s. of Hampei Okumura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; went to Europe & America 1922. Address: 81, Sakuragaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Okumura, Shizaji**—Dir. Kochu Koshi since Dec. 1935; b. May 1894, Kanagawa-ken; s. of Toshichi Okumura. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1910; entered Research Dept. S. M. R.; Chief, Kirin & Peiping Offices, Research Sec. Tokyo Branch, Enterprising Sec. Address: c/o Kochu Koshi, Dairen.
- Okuno, Kei**—Mgr. Calcutta Branch, Mitsubishi Trading Co.; b. 1892. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1915; joined present firm; went to Brazil as Mem. Japanese Economic Mission to Brazil 1925. Address: c/o Mitsubishi Trading Co., Calcutta, India.
- Okura, Kimmochi**—Baron; Mem. House of Peers; Adviser, S. M. R. Co.; President of Manshu Immigration Association; b. July 1882, Tokyo; s. of Baron Heizo Okura, Lieut.-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. Address: 1504, Yoyogi Tomigaya-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Okura, Kishichiro**—Baron; Pres. Okura-gumi; Chairman, Imperial Hotel; Dir. Locomotive & Car Mfg. Co., Nippon Elec. Battery Co., Imp. Theatre, Akita Timber Co.; b. June 1882; s. of late Kihachiro Okura, businessman. Address: 20, Shimonban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Omori, Kaichi**—Baron; Mem. House of Peers since 1931; b. Aug. 1883, Tokyo; s. of late Baron Shoichi Omori. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; official, Chiba-ken, Gunma-ken, Shiga-ken; apptd. Chief, Police Dept. Shiga-ken, Tochigi-ken; Chief, Home Affairs Dept. Iwate-ken, Yamagata-ken, Ibaraki-ken, Gunma-ken, successively; Gov. Gunma-ken and Shikano-ken; sent to Europe and America for study 1923; Parl. Vice-Minister of Home Affairs. Address: 235, Suku-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.
- Omori, Kenta**—Dir. Civil Affairs Bureau, Justice Dept. since 1933; b. June 1887, Miya-ken; s. of late Yotaro Omori. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Judge, Tokyo District Court; Councillor, Justice Dept.; Repr. and Judge of Mixed Arbitral Tribunal; stationed at London 1922-26; Judge, Supreme Court; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 10, Nishikata-machi, Hongoku-ku, Tokyo.
- Omura, Takuechi**—Vice-Pres. S. M. R. Co.; Chief, Supervisory Dept. Kwantung Bureau; Chief, Mil. Communications Supervisory Dept. Kwantung Army; b. Feb. 1872, Fukui-ken; s. of Seno Omura. Career: grad. Sapporo Agr. Sch. 1895; Engr. Hokkaido Colliery Co.; dispatched to Europe & Siberia to investigate railways; Engr. Govt. Railways; Dir. Ry. Bureau, Chosen Govt.-Gen. 1925; dispatched to Siberia as Mem. Int'l Ry. Supervisory Comm. and to Peiping as Adviser of Chinese Govt. Address: S. M. R. Official Residence, Hoshigaura, Dairen.
- Omori, Kiyoshi**—M.D.; Prof. Psychiatry, Manchuria Medical Coll. since 1917; b. June 1885, Hiroshima-ken. Career: grad. Medical Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Psychiatric specialist. Address: c/o Manchuria Medical Coll., Mukden.
- Ono, Jitsuo**—Lawyer; Co. Dir.; b. Nov. 1897, Okayama-ken; s. of Rikuta Ono, farmer; m. 1925. Career: grad.

- Law Coll. Chuo Univ. 1918; practised law 1920; edited law paper; came to Manchoukuo 1922; Mem. Dairen Mun. Assembly since 1924; Pres. Dairen Stock & Trust Co.; Dir. Nichiman Kogyo Co.; Dairen Girls' Senahu School; Manshu Hosi Gakun; Antung Exchange; Aud. of Dairen Merchandise Exchange. Address: 12, Tajima-cho, Dairen.
- Ono, Renzo**—Mng.-Dir. Fuji Minobu Ry. Co.; Pres. Toyo Recreation-Ground Co.; Dir. Hokkaido Godo Elec. Co. Teikoku Mishin Co.; b. Jan. 1879, Yamanashi-ken; s. of Hachizemon Ono, landowner. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1905. Address: 46, Nanpeldai-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Ono, Tetsuro**—Hon. Consul-Gen. for Bolivia and Hon. Consul for Guatemala at Yokohama; Pres. Ono Shoten, Ltd.; Dir. Teikoku Sericulture Warehouse Co., Yokohama Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Daichi Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; b. Jan. 1890, Yokohama; s. of Mitsukage Ono. Career: grad. Keio Univ. 1915; went to America and Canada to inspect com. and ind. Address: 4481, Oyado, Honmoku-machi, Naka-ku, Yokoyama.
- Ono, Yoshio**—Mng.-Dir. Toyo Fertilizer Co.; President of Rasa Industrial Co.; Dir. Nippon Smelting Co., Showa Gosei Kagaku Co.; b. Oct. 1880, Oita-ken; s. of Doun Ono, physician. Career: grad. Law Dept. Waseda Univ.; joined Furukawa Gosei Kaisha. Address: 625, Kitasenju-cho, Omori-ku, Tokyo.
- Onodera, Hiromu**—Vice-Admiral; Attached to Naval Gen. Staff; b. 1883, Iwate-ken; s. of Tadashi Awano; adopted later by Shichi Onodera. Career: grad. Naval Engrg. Coll. 1904; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll.; Chief 2nd Sec., Engrg. Bureau, Navy Office; Chief, Machine Mfg. Dept. Kure Naval Arsenal; Shipbuilding Inspector, Naval Tech. Office; Chief, Machine Mfg. Dept., Kure Naval Arsenal; went to England 1907 and 1922; Pres. Naval Engrg. Coll.; Dir. Stores Bureau of Navy 1934. Address: 26, Otsuka-machi, Kohshikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Onoe, Kikugoro**—(See Terashima, Kozo).
- Onozuka, Kihelji**—D.L.; Mem. House of Peers; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. Imp. Academy; b. Dec. 1870, Niigata-ken; s. of Heidechi Onozuka. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1895; went to Europe and America for study; apptd. Dean, Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres. of same, 1928-34; rec'd deg. 1902. Address: 36, Kobinatadai-machi 2-chome, Kohshikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Oseko, Yukio**—Chief, Gen. Affairs Sec. Manchoukuo State Highways Bureau since 1933; b. 1901, Kagoshima-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined S. M. R. 1925; apptd. Commr. Gen. Affairs Board, Manchoukuo State Council 1932; Councillor Manchoukuo Legation Tokyo. Address: c/o State Highways Bureau, Hsinking.
- Oshima, Hiroshi**—Major-Gen.; Mil. Attaché, Embassy, Germany since 1934; b. Apr. 1886, Nagoya; s. of late Lt.-Gen. Ken-ichi Oshima; m. Toyoko, d. of late Inejiro Tajiri. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1897; Mil. Staff Coll.; Assiat. Mil. Attaché, Emb. Germany; Staff, Artil. Inspectorate; Sec. Chief, Gen. Staff Office. Address: c/o Japanese Emb., Berlin.
- Oshima, Kenzo**—Mng.-Dir. Samitomo Bank since 1932; b. Jan. 1887, Gunma-ken; s. of Naosaku Oshima. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1909; entered present Bank; Vice-Chief, New York Branch; Chief, Foreign Dept. Head Office 1922; Mgr. 1925. Address: 1454, Shironomae, Mikage-machi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
- Oshima, Masanori**—Chief Dir. Imp. Educ. Assn.; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Tokyo Univ. of Litt. & Sci.; b. Nov. 1880, Kanagawa-ken; s. of Masayoshi Oshima, landlord. Career: grad. Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1904; Dir. Tokyo City Educ. Bureau; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. Thought Problem Investigation Committee. Address: 52, Komagome Sendagi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Oshima, Rikutarō**—Viscount; Major-Gen. (reserve); Dir. Police Bureau, Manchoukuo Civil Dept. since 1936; b. 1854, Tokyo; s. of late Gen. Yoshimasa Oshima. Career: grad. Mil. Academy 1905; Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of Japan; Comdr., Inf. 16th Reg.; Chief Staff, 4th Div.; Comdr. Imp. Guards 2nd Brig. 1934-35. Address: Civil Dept., Hsinking.
- Oshima, Yoshikyo**—D.E.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Sept. 1882, Hyogo-ken; s. of Shoji Kurosawa, and later adopted by Rokuro Oshima. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1907; went to America to study Applied Chemistry 1915; went to Europe and America 1922; attended World Coal Conf. Address: 121, Yoyogi Sanya-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Osumi, Mitsu**—Admiral; War Councillor; b. May 1876, Aichi-ken; s. of Tohei Osumi. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1897; Sec. to Navy Minister; Captain "Asahi"; Embassy Attaché in France; Comdr.-in-Chief, 3rd Squadron; Vice-Minister of Navy; Comdr.-in-Chief, 2nd Sqn.; Navy Minister; Supreme War Councillor; again Navy Min. 1933-36. Address: 57, Shimotakanawa-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Osugi, Shigeru**—D. Agr.; Prof. Agr. Dept. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1885, Shizuoka-ken; s. of Muraji Osugi. Career: grad. Agr. Chem. Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1909; studied in America 1916; rec'd deg. 1920; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1923. Address: 52, Jodoji Nishida-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.
- Ota, Hanroku**—Pres. Hokkaido Gas Co., Ota Gosei Kaisha, Teikoku Gunpowder Ind. Co.; Mng.-Dir. Tokyo Gas Co., Tokyo Gas By-Products Co., Toyo Fire-Brick Co.; b. Sept. 1874, Chiba-ken; s. of Mitsunao Ota. Career: grad. Tokyo Tech. Sch. 1894; entered Finance Dept.; resigned 1899; joined Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co. Address: 496, Sendagaya 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Ota, Masataka**—D. Econ.; M.P.; b. Nov. 1886, Shizuoka-ken; s. of Mankichi Ota. Career: grad. Econ. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1912; joined Hochi Shimbun, 1919; apptd. Vice-Pres. of same; resigned 1928; sent to Diet, 1930, '32, '36; Parl. Councillor of Finance. Address: 2616, Sanno 1-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.
- Ota, Mitsuhiro**—President of Higashi Osaka Electric Railway Co., Godo Electric Co.; Dir. Kokuto Ry. Co., Hanwa Elec. Ry. Co., Toyo Elec. Engrg. Works, Daido Elec. Power Co.; b. Oct. 1874, Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Kageaki Ota. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1898; entered Ry. Dept.; resigned and entered business. Address: 3, Kori Tomoroki-mura, Kitakawachi-gun, Osaka-fu.
- Otaguro, Jugoro**—Pres. Kyushu Elec. Ry. Co., Kyushu Real Estate Co., Shinto Elec. Ind. Co., Nobeoka Elec.