

Flags	1938	1939	1940	Jan.-June	
	Total Tonnage	Total Tonnage	Total Tonnage	1940 Total Tonnage	1941 Total Tonnage
Danish	628,088	698,621	164,715	—	—
French	1,005,939	803,497	521,359	343,331	240,336
German	1,448,011	1,186,819	—	—	—
Italian	725,851	586,537	198,951	198,951	—
Japanese	6,484,020	11,993,733	13,736,469	—	—
Netherlands	1,013,095	1,025,957	1,067,924	531,804	422,937
Norwegian	1,833,774	1,549,652	1,272,595	693,302	148,695
Portuguese	953,564	61,337	74,907	28,440	66,320
Swedish	103,878	206,906	110,354	40,666	33,416
Others	309,848	419,535	204,881	—	—
Total	29,429,838	29,827,908	25,073,458	13,301,656	10,981,562

Foreign Trade of China

With 1931 as the peak, the volume of China's foreign trade steadily tended downward and hit the bottom in 1935. However, it started to regain ground since 1936, and has kept on increasing ever since with the exception of 1938 when a marginal drop was recorded. Specially, the advance in the recent two years, 1939 and 1940, was unprecedented. As table 1 shows, foreign trade of China in 1940 totalled 2,027,000,000 yuan in imports and 1,970,000,000 yuan in exports with the resultant import excess at 57,000,000 yuan. Those figures were an increase of 694,000,000 yuan or 51.8 per cent in exports and 943,000,000 yuan or 91.7 per cent in imports and a drop of 249,000,000 yuan or 81.3 per cent in import excess as compared with the corresponding figures for 1939. The combined total of exports and imports in 1940 was about three times as much as in bad years. Thus, apparently China's trade in 1940 was noted in a very favorable tone. However, this was just a superficial phenomenon. In substance, the trade in 1940 was little different from 1939, the situation having been attributable to the fall of the currency value due to the decline of credit in the yuan, China's national currency. This fact can be seen from the following table showing trade figures in sterling:

CHINA'S TRADE IN 1939 AND 1940

(In million pounds sterling)

Year	Imports	Exports
1939	80.7	24.4
1940	90.9	32.0
Increase rate	12.4%	31.2%

Thus, it can be found that the increasing rate of the trade as expressed in pounds sterling was not so remarkable as in yuan. China's trade depends

largely upon Japan and the United States. In China's imports, these two countries account for more than one-half of the total amount. Other principal sources of imports of China are Hongkong, British India, French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies. Imports from these six sources amount to about 74 per cent of the total imports of China. In exports of China, the United States dominates with 28.6 per cent of the total export volume. Hongkong follows with 18.6 per cent and Britain with 9.96 per cent. The situation is that those countries enjoy special rights and interests in China, acquired in olden times, and have a monopolistic hold on the domestic products of China. It is for that reason that China's exports to Japan remain extremely small as compared with its imports from Japan. Because of the extension of coastal blockade operations by the Japanese Navy to Central China, however, the foreign trade of Shanghai, which accounts for 70 per cent of the total exports and 30 per cent of the total imports of China, has been severely hit, resulting in a heavy blow to the trade of China in general. Tientsin ranks next in importance to Shanghai as a trade port of China through which the major part of the transactions with Japan are conducted. Swatow, although excelled by Shanghai and Tientsin, was one of the principal trade bases of China, its exports and imports averaging 35,000,000 yuan each annually. Under Japanese blockade operations, however, trade transactions through Swatow last year dropped to about one-hundredth as much as in ordinary years.

Cereals and flour were the most important items in China's imports in 1940, those articles accounting for

355,000,000 yuan or 17.7 per cent of total imports. Cotton yarns and other cotton manufactures followed last year with 320,000,000 yuan or 15.8 per cent of the total imports while oils and fats and wax manufactures came third with 152,000,000 yuan or 7.5 per cent. In exports, cotton goods and fibers amount-

ing to 341,000,000 yuan (17.3 per cent of the total exports) and animals and animal products amounting to 322,000,000 (15.8 per cent) lead all export items in 1940. Other major export items are textiles, ores and minerals, metal goods, tea, vegetable waxes, etc.

TABLE 1. FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA—1931-1940

(In million of yuan)

Year	Exports	Imports	Import Excess
1931	1,417.0	2,233.4	816.4
1932	767.5	1,634.7	867.2
1933	611.8	1,345.7	733.7
1934	535.2	1,029.7	494.5
1935	575.8	919.2	343.4
1936	705.7	941.5	235.8
1937	838.3	953.4	115.1
1938	762.6	886.2	123.6
1939	1,333.7	1,333.7	306.4
1940	2,027.1	2,027.1	57.0

Note: Re-exports and re-imports excluded; Manchoukuo's trade excluded from 1933.

TABLE 2. CHINA'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY

(Value in 1,000 yuan)

Country	1939		1940		Percentage in Total	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
*Japan	362,874	79,100	511,352	168,800	25.01%	9.05%
Kwantung	98,958	48,552	75,928	105,082	3.71%	5.32%
Philippines	4,148	15,582	5,999	32,257	0.29%	1.63%
Hongkong	35,416	222,099	146,972	367,502	7.12%	18.60%
British North Borneo	724	16	628	104	0.03%	—
St. Settlements	12,032	33,786	22,876	64,865	1.12%	3.28%
Burma	6,466	5,629	13,267	19,125	0.65%	0.97%
British India	119,439	30,700	175,275	89,903	8.57%	4.55%
Dutch Indies	58,350	17,688	107,275	48,521	5.26%	2.46%
French Indo-China	28,508	71,046	138,126	45,222	6.76%	2.29%
Thailand	20,966	11,583	47,868	43,170	2.34%	2.18%
England	77,860	90,563	81,609	196,798	3.99%	9.96%
France	11,307	32,641	7,815	31,819	0.38%	1.61%
Holland	3,953	10,742	3,558	2,609	0.18%	0.13%
Belgium	21,044	3,193	14,998	745	0.73%	0.04%
Germany	87,167	45,097	55,033	4,009	2.69%	0.21%
Italy	11,108	2,293	6,766	6,634	0.33%	0.34%
U.S.A.	214,100	225,873	435,486	595,669	21.30%	28.63%
Canada	10,530	10,213	11,272	24,557	0.55%	1.24%
Australia	68,680	6,363	85,762	14,704	4.20%	0.74%
Other	89,388	67,260	96,361	133,826	4.72%	6.77%
Total	1,343,018	1,030,359	2,044,365	1,976,071	100.00%	100.00%

Note: * Total of Japan proper, Chosen and Taiwan.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Vegetables	260.51	295.54	366.05	413.57	394.21	518.21	325.41	361.28	331.26	321.63	355.16	346.35
Meats	229.26	248.30	384.42	233.74	276.12	323.31	369.03	304.14	395.41	415.63	435.23	498.69
Flavors	191.07	236.43	274.50	273.11	285.93	282.44	276.40	272.18	280.60	281.43	274.35	277.57
Fuel	230.24	253.41	252.47	276.48	290.86	292.08	259.37	288.71	233.13	233.82	235.09	316.30
Cotton goods	257.05	297.19	304.76	347.11	437.79	402.25	369.76	398.19	332.55	337.12	405.16	435.81
Miscellaneous	211.53	265.59	299.88	303.35	317.13	324.02	316.52	310.04	307.56	304.63	307.56	303.00

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN TIENTSIN

(Base: 1926=100)

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Total index	91.78	95.42	110.62	129.98	168.21	250.76	440.19
Foodstuffs	79.52	94.49	115.50	127.85	156.56	224.67	423.28
Clothing and materials	90.73	86.96	99.07	117.97	134.98	218.38	442.80
Metals	105.60	99.05	116.42	178.58	241.07	418.60	774.62
Building materials	106.22	102.69	110.74	120.07	176.52	225.47	373.27
Fuel	110.99	104.04	111.40	118.07	191.24	252.62	323.36
Miscellaneous	97.66	89.80	93.63	129.13	165.27	228.32	391.15
Purchasing value of the yuan	+8.9	+4.8	-9.6	-25.0	-40.5	-60.1	-77.3

Conditions in North China

The outstanding characteristic of North China is that its geographical position constitutes a zone of vital importance to the mutual economic relations among Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Communist Armies. From the direction of the Red district in north Shensi Province, the Chinese Communist armies with three divisions of regulars encroached upon Wutaishan, a Buddhist sanctuary in northeastern Shansi. As early as the spring of 1938 they acquired bases in North China and established a government, to which they gave the high-sounding name of the Government of the District of Shansi, Chahar and Hopei. But in fact it is neither a government nor a regime, being nothing more than a den of bandits surreptitiously organized for fear of being suppressed by Japanese forces.

Moving stealthily between intervals of Japanese punitive expeditions, the Communist armies in North China resorted to partisan tactics, appearing and vanishing with superb elusiveness. In this manner they have gradually extended their influence into various parts of North China. Having infiltrated into the northern parts of Hopei and Shansi, south Hopei and western Shantung, they have carried on their

nefarious propaganda and agitation among the ignorant masses in the interior districts, while simultaneously engaging in special political activities. And in their attempts to win over the people and organize them in communist fashion, the Communist armies have shown a remarkable doggedness of purpose.

As regards the fighting power of the Communist armies, even the Communist regulars who are reputed to be the flower of their forces can in no way be compared with the invincibility of the Japanese army. The Japanese forces, while struggling against heavy odds arising from topographical conditions, climate, food supplies and transportation, have indefatigably carried on their punitive campaigns against the Red armies. As a result the strength of the Communist forces has greatly diminished. But there is no doubt that the most effective weapon which the Communists can wield is their political and ideological agitation as well as economic cajolery among the masses, of whose ignorance and destination they skilfully take advantage, rather than sheer force of arms. That they have achieved a certain measure of success by these tactics must be frankly admitted.

In this respect the Communist armies are far superior to the old Kuomintang armies which are fast disintegrating. As a matter of fact, the power of the two anti-Japanese forces, namely, the Communist and the old Kuomintang Parties, is on the whole fast crumbling before the onslaught of the Japanese armies. But when these two anti-Japanese armies are compared with each other, the Communist armies are far more vigorous in morale, so much so that the baneful influence exerted by them as the central motive force of anti-Japanism is one that cannot be underestimated.

The Communist Party and the Communist Army are two aspects of a dual organization under a single unified control. It is this peculiar organization that engenders the powerful virus of present-day anti-Japanism. It was these Communists who started the current hostilities between China and Japan; they are the ones who, under instructions from the Comintern, are causing the China Affair to drag on and are still resorting to every means in their power to obstruct the movement for peace and the national salvation of China.

Because of this the Japanese forces regard the Communist armies as their arch-enemy, for whose extermination they have endured much sacrifice in blood and labor. In this campaign of suppressing the Communist forces and restoring order the Japanese have achieved brilliant successes. That all the Chinese regimes friendly to Japan, from the Provisional Government at Peking to the Central Government at Nanking have taken up the anti-Comintern standard as the guiding principle of national reconstruction is also due to such machinations on the part of the Communists. Furthermore, the fact that North China constitutes the most important zone for combatting and extinguishing the power and influence of the Comintern for the safety of East Asia is recognized not only in North China itself, but also in Tokyo and Nanking, proves the stark reality of the Communist menace. Through the establishment of the Hsinmin Hwei as the largest people's organization in North China, the character of which is a civilian counterpart of the Northern China Political Council, and its amalgamation with Pacification Service of the Japanese army, and through the unifi-

cation of ideological activities, the authorities concerned have been striving to bring about stability and security to the people of North China.

In view of the shrewdness of the Communist Party in winning over the people, the mission of the Hsinmin Hwei, which was founded to counteract the menacing activities of the Red elements, must be regarded as very important. When all these circumstances are considered, it will be clear why North China has discarded the Three Principles of the People, including anti-Japanism, pro-Communism and the democratic ideas of the Kuomintang, though these have recently been replaced by the Hsinmin Chui and Hsinmin Hwei which embody the principles of Wang Tao, or the Kingly Way.

Economic Conditions. Another important feature of North China, besides that of defense, is the economic tie that firmly binds this region to Japan and Manchoukuo. The economic relations which Japan and Manchoukuo maintain with North China are closer and hence stronger than that which exist with China as a whole. The two countries are not only strongly entrenched in the defense of North China, but they are vitally interested in the development of the resources as well as the trade and commerce of North China. It is imperative to establish as soon as possible a comprehensive national defense system and economy common to Japan, Manchoukuo and North China through their close co-ordination, and to substantiate the avowed purpose of national salvation through the exclusion of Communist influence. It is also necessary to establish peace by rehabilitation, and promote the prosperity of the economic life of North China itself by meeting the needs of the people through such organic combination of the three countries and thereby enable the inhabitants of North China to reap the fruits of peace.

In pursuance of this policy Japan established a national-policy corporation, the North China Development Company, having many subsidiary concerns with joint Japanese-Chinese capital investment and has been developing important natural resources such as coal, iron and salt. As an organ of economic control in North China the Japan-China Economic Council was

established as a permanent organization, while the North China Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board, with the support and cooperation of the Japanese Army, is now offering positive guidance in the economic affairs of this region.

When economic relations between Japan, Manchoukuo and North China are viewed in terms of trade, it is found that, whereas in the exports from North China the proportion held by Japan and Manchoukuo in 1936, the year before the outbreak of the China Affair, was 36 per cent, it increased to 41 per cent in 1939, and in imports the proportion was 48 per cent in 1936, but there was an upswing to 62 per cent in 1939.

The most remarkable feature of North China's recent foreign trade is that it struck a balance between exports and imports maintained with countries other than Japan and Manchoukuo. As regards North China's trade with Japan, although it was formerly a special market for goods produced in Japan, it has now come to occupy an important place as an exporter to Japan of large quantities of such production materials as coal.

Major Problems There is still another important factor which attests to the close economic relationship between Japan, Manchoukuo and North China. It is the equalization of the par value of the Federal Reserve Bank notes, the only currency in circulation in North China, to the notes of the Bank of Japan. This system has equalized the Yuan and the Yen, a fact which demonstrates the interdependence of the two countries in the realm of economic affairs.

There are, however, various difficulties confronting the economic progress of North China, such as the development of resources, interchange of materials and goods as well as general trade and the circulation of currency. Strenuous efforts are being made to overcome these obstacles and achieve the desired result.

Powers such as Great Britain, the United States and France, who formerly played important rôles in the development of the resources and foreign trade of North China, now either overtly or covertly oppose or refuse to extend cooperation to North China in its transition. Besides, the fact cannot be ignor-

ed that various anti-Japanese elements, manoeuvring with the Communist armies as their pivotal force, are obstructing the economic construction of North China whenever opportunity offers. The various difficulties which more or less impede the economic development of North China, viz., the development of natural resources, completion of the system of communications and transportation, the supply of provisions and other goods, the adjustment of commodity prices and the stabilization of currency, are each partly due to special circumstances in its field, but as a whole they must be considered as inherent difficulties or inevitable concomitants during the period of transition.

As regards commodity prices in North China, the prices at Peking recently increased to as much as 380 per cent compared with the index number of average wholesale prices in 1936. Various organizations on the spot are taking every possible step to ameliorate the situation by increasing the import of foodstuffs and other goods not only from Japan but from other countries as well. As a result, conditions have greatly improved, with the prices of food and other articles under proper control and the arrival of commodities in the markets becoming more abundant.

Similar measures have been taken in connection with goods other than food. But the most noteworthy measure, of which much is expected, is the rational establishment of organs for the exchange of goods, for which the Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board is now speedily formulating a plan. It is planned to organize separate associations for the importation of different kinds of important articles and thus rationalize the importation of goods from Japan, where low prices prevail, into North China, where prices are comparatively high.

In order to strengthen the Federal Reserve Bank notes and to lower commodity prices to a fixed level, the number of travellers to North China from Japan and Manchoukuo has been drastically cut, the indiscriminate issuance of Federal Reserve Bank notes controlled and new enterprises which are not urgently required restricted, thereby hastening the withdrawal of these notes from circulation. These

measures, reinforced by others dealing with the old legal tender, or the fapi, are expected to bring about the desired results in the near future.

Activities of Central Companies The North China Development Company, established in November 1938 with a capital of ¥350,000,000, has now 20 affiliated companies under its roof. The money invested by the Company in the establishment and enterprises of these 20 companies reached ¥554,000,000 at the end of 1940. Of the total, as much as ¥380,000,000 is invested in transportation enterprises. The old railways in North China have been reconstructed for a length of 4,400 kilometers and new railways constructed during 1940 extend 1,600 kilometers. Motor-roads, which had a length of 4,900 kilometers, now cover over 10,000 kilometers. Electric communications, iron, coal and gold mining, salt and cotton industries are also pushed forward by affiliated companies under the direction of the mother company.

The Central China Promotion Com-

pany, established in November 1938 with a capital of ¥100,000,000, has 13 affiliated companies with an aggregated capital of ¥203,000,000. These companies are jointly capitalized by Japanese and Chinese capitalists, the Japanese investment reaching ¥125,000,000, of which ¥74,770,000 is borne by the Central China Promotion Company. The enterprises carried by these companies under the direction of the mother company are mining, electricity, sea and river transportation, tramcar, fisheries, gas, raw silk, railways, salt, etc.

Japanese Residents Increase The Japanese residents in China during these 4 years increased from 86,923 in 1937 to 506,230 on April 1, 1941. In the one year, April 1940-April 1941, the Japanese population in China increased by 113,000. Of the total 506,230 on April 1, 1941, 342,112 or 67.5 per cent lived in North China, Peking alone comprising 82,000 which almost corresponds to the total number of Japanese residents in the whole China 4 years ago.

JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN CHINA

(Compiled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Outstanding on	North China	Central China	South China	Total
July 1, 1937	43,108	29,470	14,336	86,923
April 1, 1939	147,126	54,335	13,003	214,524
April 1, 1940	269,011	99,290	25,328	393,629
July 1, 1940	309,335	113,088	28,833	452,156
October 1, 1940	314,930	119,130	24,475	458,535
January 1, 1941	323,370	127,270	28,309	478,949
April 1, 1941	342,112	133,291	30,827	506,230

Sino-Japanese Hostilities in 1940-41

The events and operations during July 1937-July 1940 have been mentioned on pp. 1051-1059, the Japan Year Book, 1940-41. The war conditions in China since then, as reported by the authorities of the Imperial Army and Navy, are as follows:

The large-scale clean-up campaign launched by the Japanese expeditionary forces since April 1940 has dealt a heavy blow to the Chinese armies, upsetting reorganization plans launched by the Chinese armies early in July in an attempt to regain their fighting power.

Fearing that the Japanese forces

might start a big offensive along the entire front in September or October, the Chinese armies attempted to obstruct Japanese troop movements and preparations for such an offensive by mobilizing guerilla activity in the rear of the Japanese positions. Sporadic engagements took place in various parts of China, including a Communist sortie in North China in the middle of August and activities by Chungking troops in southern Shansi Province. Otherwise, the China front has been relatively quiet. The Chinese fighting spirit has declined seriously, although offers of heavy prizes and threats of severe

punishment seem to serve somewhat to maintain it and some Chinese staff officers are still inflamed with vigorous anti-Japanese sentiments. But even the latter are limited to those who have never engaged Japanese troops, for Chinese officers and men usually lose the will to fight once they have borne the brunt of a Japanese attack.

The supply of munitions is an important factor in the enemy's capacity for resistance, and the major foreign supply routes to the Chungking regime have been almost completely blocked by the Japanese armed forces. It is true that a small quantity of munitions still trickles into the Chungking area over such routes as remain intact, but in general they are wholly inadequate for the needs of the Chinese armies. The Burma road, which Great Britain reopened after October 18, is said to be capable of accommodating only 1,500 tons of goods a month.

Chinese arsenals in the unoccupied areas apparently are capable of manufacturing ammunition in such quantity as to permit uninterrupted guerilla warfare on a small scale, but ordnance production is so poor that only small-caliber guns can be repaired.

In short, the fighting power of the Chinese armies has deteriorated remarkably, so that they are incapable of undertaking any offensive of the proportions of the battle of Hankow. It may be, however, that they will be capable of waging guerilla warfare for some time to come.

Chinese Communist Troops in North China About 12,000 Chinese troops, comprising the 120th and 129th Divisions of the Eighth Route (Communist) Army and anti-Japanese university students, who established a base in the hinterlands of Shansi Province, attempted a sortie against the Tatung-Pukow Railway in northern Shansi Province, the railway between Shihkiachwang and Taiyuan, in Hopeh and Shansi Provinces, and the coal mines in Shansi Province on August 21. But the Japanese launched a counter-attack and they were completely repulsed with heavy losses by August 25. The Japanese forces also undertook a mopping-up campaign on October 11 against Chinese Communist troops which had been active in eastern Shansi Province and along the border of Hopeh Province.

The Central Front In Central China, a punitive expedition was carried out against the newly organized Chinese 15th and 39th Divisions near Wuning, in Kiangsi Province, in August, while successful mopping-up campaigns were undertaken against the Chinese 76th Division near Hsiangan, in Anhwei Province, and also against Chinese troops which had been molesting the Hwaiwan Railway north of Luchow (Hofei), in central Anhwei Province. The biggest engagement during September took place in the lake region north of the Yangtze River, around Lake Kaoyu and Lake Hungtze, where the Japanese forces dealt the new Communist Fourth Army a severe blow after encircling them on September 5. In the lake region southeast of Tsenklang, central Hupeh Province, mopping-up operations were started on October 13. Meanwhile a crushing attack was made against 20 Chinese divisions in an area extending from Wuhu to Hangchow and also south of Hangchow.

The South China Front A portion of Chinese troops began activity in southwestern Kwangsi Province, bordering on French Indo-China, as a demonstration during August for both domestic and foreign effect. The Japanese forces in South China started operations on August 17 and dispersed Chinese troops near Shangze, southwestern Kwangsi, after inflicting heavy losses. Also on August 17, combined army and naval air forces swooped down upon Paoki, a strategic point on the northwestern or Red route on the western border of Shensi Province and effectively bombed military targets there. On August 19, military and naval air forces began joint attacks on Chungking for two consecutive days, scoring direct hits on military targets.

In September, Japanese army and navy forces, in conjunction with the Chinese constabulary, undertook a successful clean-up campaign against about 1,000 Chinese, remnants of hostile forces, on Hainan Island. This campaign is being continued in the interior of the island.

Japanese operations have been facilitated greatly by an accord concluded on September 22 between Japan and France, permitting Japanese armed forces to enter French Indo-China and to establish military and aviation bases there. This has made it possible for

Japanese troops to withdraw from Nanning, former capital of Kwangsi Province, which had been occupied primarily to cut off supplies to the Chungking regime by way of French Indo-China through Yunnan and Kwangsi Provinces. Crack units of the Japanese army and navy air forces entered the air field at Hanoi on October 5, thus establishing a position from which to bomb effectively the Burma-Yunnan road, which was reopened to traffic on October 18.

Activities of the Imperial Naval Air Force Before expiration of the three-month agreement between Japan and Great Britain, dating from July 17 and providing for the suspension of traffic in war materials along the Burma-Yunnan Road, Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador, called on Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka on the morning of October 8 and informed him that the British Government could not see its way clear for a renewal of the agreement. The British communication appears to have been a manifest reaction to the conclusion of the Three-Power Agreement between Japan, Germany and Italy which was reached on September 27. It also may have been closely related to the 25,000,000 dollar loan granted to the Chiang Kai-shek regime by the United States Government on the eve of the conclusion of the Japan-Germany-Italy pact. These Anglo-American measures evidently had a common motive for assisting the Chungking regime and thwarting Japan's military operations in China. Be that as it may, Japan made a tacit reply to the reopening of the Burma Road by bombing and disrupting it.

The so-called Burma Road covers a distance of 1,146 kilometers from Rangoon, capital of Burma, to Kunming (Yunnan-fu), capital of Yunnan Province in China. About 85 per cent of the entire route lies within Yunnan Province and a one-way trip over the distance takes eight days. Construction of the road was started in 1937 and was completed eighteen months later, in 1938, at a cost of 200,000,000 yuan by 200,000 laborers.

That portion of the Burma Road lying within Yunnan Province is divided into two sections for administrative purposes, one extending from Kunming to Shengpei and the western section extending from Shengpei to Yenting. These two sections are subdivided into

seven smaller sections. West of Siakwan, the road is generally impassable during the rainy season because of frequent landslides. In addition, there are more than 370 bridges along the entire route, of which only 10 are of modern type. East of Siakwan there are two big bridges, both old ones, and west of Siakwan there are six modern bridges. The most noted are those at Nuktung (Hweitung), Yungping and Shengpei.

The Hweitung Bridge spans the rapids of the Nuktung (Nu River), near the town of Lukiang, consisting of some 300 houses. The bridge has been rebuilt and re-enforced so that it can uphold trucks carrying up to three tons. The Yungping span is a suspension bridge over a rapid tributary of the Mekong River. Broader than the Hweitung Bridge and rebuilt on a modern foundation, it can support trucks carrying a load of five and a half tons. The Chinese Communications Ministry spent an enormous sum of money in constructing a suspension draw-bridge of the most modern type and it is guarded by scores of soldiers and anti-aircraft batteries even in peacetime. The Shengpei Bridge is not a suspension bridge and is surfaced with wood.

The Burma Road has two large bridges east of Siakwan, one in the western suburb of Hsiangyun and the other outside the eastern gate of Tsuyung. There is a relatively large bridge halfway between Hsiangyun and Tsuyung, in addition to about 90 medium-sized bridges and 288 smaller ones. All important bridges are well guarded and armed with anti-aircraft guns. There are repair facilities at important points along the road.

Until September 1940, less than 200 trucks plied the Burma Road. Wireless service between Kunming and Rangoon was inaugurated on August 15, 1940, and the Burma Road offices in Kunming are connected with sectional offices by wireless and telephone.

There is a large repair garage in Kunming and smaller ones at Tall and Yenting.

On October 18, 1940, the very day on which Great Britain reopened the Burma Route, crack units of the Japanese naval air force swooped down on the road near the border of Yunnan Province and scored direct hits on a bridge spanning a gorge, seriously

damaging it. The same day another powerful detachment of planes visited Kokiu, about 10 kilometers west of Meangze, and effectively bombed a tin refinery there. Dense clouds hovering over the border area that day offered difficulty to the Japanese raiders, obscuring their targets, but a second bombing of the Burma Road was carried out on October 20 with satisfactory results against important bridges. Kokiu was raided again the same day, when Japanese naval planes attacked a munitions factory there. All Japanese planes returned safely to their bases on both raids. A third bombing was conducted on October 21, destroying many important bridges one after another. On October 25, a fourth raid was carried out, Japanese naval air units scoring direct hits on the important Kungkuo Bridge across the upper reaches of the Mekong River between Shanyang and Paoshan, completely destroying it. The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters sent a message of congratulation to the commander of the naval air force on this splendid achievement.

On October 26, large Japanese naval air formations extended their flight to Lowing, in the western extremity of Yunnan Province near the Burma border, and attacked an airplane factory there, scoring direct hits which resulted in the complete destruction of the plant. Fires were started in several places within the factory compound and all Japanese planes returned safely to their bases. The raid was significant in that it was conducted by the naval air force over a long distance and over mountainous territory and also because the factory was one of the largest of its kind in China. Its loss must have been a severe blow to the Chungking regime.

Again on October 28 a naval air detachment visited the Salween River (Nukiang) and effectively bombed the important bridge spanning it. Other crack units of the Japanese naval air force raided Kunming, bombing military targets there, including a powder magazine on the northeastern outskirts of the town. The next day another bombing expedition was carried out against the Burma Road. The Hweitung Bridge across the Salween River was bombed and completely destroyed, thus interrupting the Burma Route not only at the Mekong River but also on the

Salween River. The same day another naval air unit made a surprise attack on Chanyi, key point on the highway between Kuomintang and Kwelyang, capital of Kweichow Province, about 60 miles northeast of Kunming. In the ensuing air battle, the Japanese shot down one Chinese plane and destroyed another on the ground.

Important Operations in 1941. Following surprise landings at key points on the coast of Central and South China in February, March and April 1941 in organized efforts to destroy the supply routes for Chungking, the Japanese forces started vigorous operations in North, Central and South China in May, striking terror into the Chungking armies. Thus, operations in the Chuki sector, which were started on April 14 by Japanese detachments, from Hangchow, capital of Chekiang Province, were successfully continued into May; and a counter-offensive launched, on May 11, against enemy troops which had attempted the recapture of the Hongkong-Shaokwan route frustrated their attempts, dealing them heavy losses. On the other hand, Japanese forces in North China started, on May 7, an encirclement movement against the enemy forces, some 200,000 strong, in Southern Shansi Province and Northern Honan Province. The battle in that sector lasted till after the middle of May. Summer had already come to China, with the sun blazing in the daytime but with the thermometer dropping sharply after nightfall. Marching through clouds of yellow dust, peculiar to China, and fighting against epidemics as well as against the enemy, Japanese forces went through hardships and privations which simply defy description.

The terrain in Southern Shansi and Northern Honan Provinces, where one of the severest battles since the outbreak of the hostilities was fought, is a very difficult one. In Southern Shansi Province, the Chungtiao mountain range, whose peaks are all more than 1,000 meters above sea-level, runs parallel to the Yellow River from west to east. Big fissures open everywhere, and there are no modern roads. The river-beds are mostly used as roads, so that movements of troops are seriously hampered; all Japanese troops, from divisional commanders downward, marched on foot. During the dry season, the rivers particularly in Southern Shansi

Province have little or no water running, but once a heavy rain falls, swirling waters rage in them. In Northern Honan Province, namely in the plain southwest of Chinghwachen, the western terminus of the Taokow-Chinghwa Railway, there are pretty good communication facilities; however this region is extremely impoverished with repeated ravages of war. Besides, it is a hotbed of epidemics, against which the Japanese expeditionary forces have to take ample precautions.

The Chungking troops, which crossed the Yellow River to the north are estimated at more than 20 divisions, some 200,000 strong, belonging to the 5th, the 14th and the 9th Group Armies under Wei Li-hwang, Commander-in-Chief of the so-called first war-zone. They built strong positions, semi-circular in form, along the Chungtiao mountain range. The Chinese troops in that part of the country were mopped up by our forces several times since the beginning of the present conflict. Especially heavy was the blow dealt them by us in the spring of last year, when a large-scale campaign was undertaken by Japanese forces in Southern Shansi Province. And yet they attempted to get hold of Southern Shansi Province under strict orders of Chiang Kai-shek, who attached great importance to the Province as his base of operations for disturbing North China.

The Japanese forces, which had taken up their positions for encircling the Chungking troops, started their operations simultaneously from various directions at sunset on May 7.

Taking advantage of enemy forces which were fighting with their back to the Yellow River, the Japanese high command worked out a plan to cut off their retreat to the south across the River and then to encircle them in order to wipe them out. The right column at nightfall on May 7 launched attacks upon the positions of the enemy 5th Group Army, some 10 divisions strong, simultaneously from Anni, Wenhsi and Chinghsien. By daybreak, the following morning, the major enemy resistance was broken, and toward the same evening the enemy retreat southward was cut off, all the ferry-points near Yuanku and Pallang having been taken. The Chinese 5th Group Army was completely encircled north of the Yellow River by noon, May 9, when other units surrounded the enemy from the

outside.

The enemy in this sector offered stubborn resistance to the Japanese furious onslaught, but the wedge, driven by Japanese "drilling operations," resulted in cutting off their retreat as well as in disrupting the unity of their command, so that they were forced to wander about aimlessly within the steel ring flung round it. On the other hand, the left wing met with obstinate resistance from the enemy 14th Group Army, but the outflanking movement, successfully executed by Japanese units from Tsinyang and Yuanku, eventually trapped the enemy in the steel ring.

In the Tsinyang plain, the Japanese forces broke through enemy positions near Tsiyuan. Pursuing the retreating enemy, part of Japanese forces at noon, May 11, advanced to Kwangkow and another ferry-point east of it. The steel ring, flung round the enemy, was completed about noon, May 11, when one of the detachments advancing on Shaoyuanchen effected a junction with another detachment advancing from the west.

General Wei Li-hwang, Chinese Commander-in-Chief of the first war zone, ordered another group army under General Tang En-po to dash north from Southern Honan Province to provide against a possible Japanese advance south across the Yellow River. Chinese reinforcements were belated, however, because their troops, some 200,000 strong, had been trapped in the Japanese steel ring in Southern Shansi and Northern Honan Provinces north of the Yellow River.

Enemy troops, completely encircled, were entirely disrupted, many being killed, some fleeing deep into the mountains and some surrendering to Japanese forces.

Within ten days after the beginning of their operations in Southern Shansi Province and Northern Honan Province, the Japanese forces have encircled and dealt enemy troops, some 200,000 strong, a crushing blow north of the Yellow River, thus shattering Chiang Kai-shek's attempts to launch a big spring offensive, with Southern Shansi and Northern Honan Provinces as the base of operations. The results of the campaign, ascertained up to May 18 from May 7 are as follows:

The enemy have left 33,449 dead, including a divisional commander. The death of an army commander and of a chief staff officer are confirmed, while

many staff or commanding officers are apparently included among the dead found on the field. The Chinese officers and soldiers, taken prisoner, number 10,497, including 2 divisional commanders, 2 deputy divisional commanders, 1 surgeon major-general, and 1 chief staff-officer who is a major-general. The Japanese booty include 29 field and mountain guns, 79 trench-mortars, 21,000 rounds of heavy ammunition, 92 heavy machine-guns, 257 light machine-guns, 9,488 rifles, 2,100,000 rounds of light ammunition and 30,450 hand-grenades.

The sweeping victory, achieved by Japanese forces in these operations, is due not only to their high morale but also to a carefully laid plan and to every possible means taken so as to enhance mobility.

In concert with the campaign launched in Southern Shansi and Northern Honan Provinces, the Japanese forces which had been standing ready near Szechuan, northwest of Hankow, took action on May 6 to start attacks on enemy positions along the line connecting Sinyang, Anlu and Ichang. By defeating the Chinese 59th Army everywhere, Japanese forces steadily pushed their way, advancing to Hwantan, 40 kilometers southeast of Tsaoyang on May 10, and entering Tsaoyang itself on May 15. Mopping-up operations against the remnants of the enemy are going on at this writing.

The Japanese forces massed at Chuki, launched an offensive on May 9 against the Chinese 86th Army, consisting of the 79th, 67th and 35th Divisions, which had taken up new positions along the line between Chentsaishih and Kwangshan, some 20 kilometers southeast of Chuki, and reinforced the old positions lying to the west, near Anhwaichih, with the 63rd and 148th Divisions brought from the rear. From those positions, the enemy attempted to start a counter-offensive, but Japanese forces forestalled the enemy move, by taking action on the evening of May 12. Although a long spell of rain seriously hampered the movements of troops, Japanese forces steadily advanced and by the evening of May 15 routed the enemy troops in a mountainous area north of Weishanchien.

Japanese military and naval forces made a joint attack on Walchow (Wal-yung) on the East River in Kwangtung Province, where Chungking troops had

been concentrating to recapture the Hongkong-Shaokwan route. On May 11, Japanese forces advanced from Sheklung, Tsengshing (Tsengcheng), and Shumchun and also from the sea. The enemy were enveloped near Walchow on May 14. Those attempted to break through the steel ring were bombed or machine-gunned by Japanese air-forces which had been cooperating with the ground forces and naval units.

Activities of the Imperial Naval Forces (from January to May 1941)
Activities of the Imperial naval forces in China during the period from January to May 1941, which were carried out in close cooperation with the military forces, covered the key points in the interior of the country as well as the entire coast, obtaining highly satisfactory results. The following is their summary.

Japanese naval forces in North China waters were patrolling the area assigned to it, braving high seas and fighting against the inclement weather; they kept a vigilant watch over Chinese junks suspected of smuggling. And in concert with the military forces, they had mopped up remnants of enemy troops and suppressed bandits.

The naval force on the Yangtze River were guarding the waterway, some 1,000 miles long, by mopping up remnants of enemy troops which infested both banks of the river from time to time and by landing bluejackets to attack their bases of operations. A vigilant watch was kept here also over junks engaged in smuggling, while mine-sweeping operations were successfully undertaken. Forced reconnaissance on the waterway was effected to reopen it in cooperation with military units. The landing of those units was covered creditably by the naval force.

Imperial naval force on the Pearl River fully secured the waterway in concert with the military forces; operations for the removal of obstructions and mine-sweeping as well as for surveying the region were kept up along the river; and the bluejackets landed at various points on its banks to mop up remnants of the enemy.

Other naval units charged with the task of blockading the coast of China, not only suspended Chinese shipping along the entire coast to cut off supplies to the Chungking regime, but also blockaded its major ports and harbors.

Remnants of enemy troops, which infested islands under Japanese occupation, were cleaned up.

The Hongkong-Shaokwan route, which the Chungking regime had been using for transportation of military supplies from abroad, was cut off by Imperial naval forces in South China, which took action for the purpose on February 4.

On the other hand, surprise landings were effected at dawn, March 3, in close cooperation with military units, at key points on a strip of the coast extending over 400 kilometers on the Luichow (Leichow) Peninsula in order to tighten the blockade.

On April 19 and 20, when the Japanese expeditionary forces in Central China launched a fresh campaign in Eastern Chekiang Province, the naval forces acted in concert by opening a new waterway and escorting transports. Landing parties also were landed at key points on the coast of Eastern Chekiang Province and near Foochow, capital of Fukien Province. Joint operations of the military and naval forces resulted in an easy victory over enemy troops as well as in disruption and destruction of the supply routes to the Chungking regime. Naval forces obtained a heavy booty in these operations, including several warships and enormous quantities of munitions.

Meanwhile, the Japanese naval air arm was active almost daily. It established an unchallenged command of the air in China, extending full measure of its cooperation to the land and naval forces. By surmounting the inclement weather and other obstacles, Japanese naval air units made sustained raids on the strategic points in the interior of China, including Chungking, Chengtu, capital of

Szechuan Province, Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province, and Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province; enemy air-fields, new and old, were also visited. Attempts of the Chungking regime to reconstruct its air force was shattered by the Imperial naval air arm which successfully located remnants of their force and destroyed them either in air duels or on the ground. Nor were other military works and communication facilities spared in Japanese aerial attacks.

When the Burma Route was reopened, the Imperial naval air arm lost no time in dealing with it. Thus, the route, to which the Chiang Kai-shek regime attached so much importance as its only supply route from abroad, was suspended again shortly after its reopening when Japanese naval air units scored direct hits on the Huitung (Salween) and Kungko Bridges over the deep gorges in the upper reaches of the Mekong River.

The number of mines discovered and disposed of and losses of planes inflicted upon the Chungking regime by Japanese naval air forces during the period under review are as follows:

(1) The number of mines discovered and disposed of:	
On the Yangtze River	392
On the Pearl River and elsewhere	141
Total	533
Total since July 1937 amounts to	6,151.
(2) Chinese losses in planes:	
Destroyed on the ground	84
Shot down	37
Total	121
Total since July 1937 reaches	2,949.

COMPREHENSIVE RESULTS OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN CHINA

During July 1937-June 1941

(Report of the Army Information Section, the Imperial Headquarters)

1. Estimated number of Chinese killed	2,015,000
The loss of Chinese forces, including death, the wounded, captives, etc.	3,800,000
The booty:	
Arms	482,257
Tanks, cars, motor-trucks	1,475
Trains, engines, carriages	2,449
Warships and vessels	410

2. Results of Air Forces' Activities, including Nomonhan Incident :	
Enemy warplanes brought down	1,744
Destroyed on the ground	233
Total loss of the enemy	1,977
3. Losses of the Imperial Army, including Nomonhan Incident :	
Killed	100,250
Lost warplanes	203

CHRONICLE OF THE SINO-JAPANESE HOSTILITIES.

July 1937-May 1941

1937:

July 7—North China Incident occurred at Marco Polo Bridge.
 July 15—The Japanese Government decided to despatch Japanese troops to North China.
 July 25—Hostilities began at Langfang.
 July 28—Commander Katsuki notified the Chinese authorities of the Imperial Army's decision to take free action.
 July 29—Japanese troops began operations against the Chinese 29th Army.
 August 8—Japanese troops entered Peking. Japanese residents in the cities on the Yangtze completed evacuation.
 August 9—The Oyama incident occurred in Shanghai.
 August 13—Hostilities began in Shanghai.
 August 14—Commander Hasegawa of the Third Fleet of the Imperial Navy, declared the intention of the Imperial Navy to attack the Chinese forces.
 The air force of the Imperial Navy made their first attacks on Chinese military centers in Central China, flying over the China Seas from Japan.
 August 15—The air force of the Imperial Navy carried out the first attacks on Nanking and other military centers and destroyed more than 40 Chinese planes.
 August 19—The Japanese Landing Party occupied a Chinese wharf at Shanghai.
 August 23—The Imperial Army effected a forced landing at Shanghai under cover of and in cooperation with the Navy and Naval Air Forces.
 August 25—The Imperial Navy in China waters declared the closing of a part of the China coast to the traffic of Chinese vessels.
 August 27—The Imperial Army entered Changchiakow (Kulgan).
 August 31—Woosung was occupied by the Imperial forces.
 The air forces of the Imperial Navy made their first attacks on Canton.
 September 1—The Navy air forces attacked Shanghai.

September 4—Japanese residents evacuated Tsingtao.
 September 5—The entire coast of China was blockaded by the Imperial Navy.
 September 8—The Imperial Army entered Inner Mongolia.
 September 13—Tatung occupied by the Imperial Army.
 September 24—The Imperial Army entered Paoting.
 The air forces of the Imperial Navy attacked Hankow and Nanchang.
 September 29—The Japanese Naval Landing Party made general advances from North Szechwan Road in Shanghai.
 September 30—Pallingmiao, Inner Mongolia, was occupied by the Imperial Army.
 October 14—Kalgan occupied by the Imperial Army.
 October 17—Paotow captured by the Imperial Army.
 October 18—The air forces of the Imperial Navy bombed Hankow and other places and destroyed more than 30 Chinese planes.
 October 26—The Shanghai Race Course and Tachangchen occupied by the Imperial Army.
 October 27—The North Station, the Chapel sector and Chenjuchen taken by the Japanese Naval Landing Party.
 October 30—The air forces of the Imperial Army bombed Taiyuan and destroyed 17 Chinese planes.
 November 3—Japanese forces advanced to the south of Soochow Creek.
 November 5—The Imperial Army accomplished a forced landing on the northern coast of Hangchow Gulf, under the protection and in cooperation with the Imperial Navy.
 November 8—Taiyuan occupied by the Imperial Army.
 November 11—Occupation of Nansiang.
 November 13—The air forces of the Imperial Army bombed Sian.
 The Japanese Naval Landing Party took Nanshih.

November 19—Soochow and Kashing (Chiahsing) taken.
 November 20—The removal of the Nanking Government to Chungking announced.
 November 25—Occupation of Wush.
 November 29—Changchow and Kwangteh captured.
 Kiyung occupied.
 December 9—The air forces of the Imperial Navy bombed Nanchang, Nanking and other places, and destroyed 25 Chinese planes.
 December 10—General attack on Nanking by the Japanese forces began.
 December 13—The Fall of Nanking.
 December 14—The air forces of the Imperial Navy bombed Nanchang and Anching, and destroyed 35 Chinese planes.
 December 22—The Naval air forces bombed Nanchang and Chowklakow, and destroyed 30 Chinese planes.
 December 24—Occupation of Hangchow.
 December 27—The Imperial Army entered Tsinan.

1938:

January 4—The air forces of the Imperial Navy attacked Suchow (Hsichou), Hankow and the Canton-Hankow railway line, and destroyed 21 Chinese planes.
 January 5—Occupation of Yenchow in Shantung.
 January 10—The Japanese forces landed at Tsingtao.
 January 6, 24, 27—The air forces of the Imperial Navy repeatedly attacked Hankow, Nanchang, Ichang-hsien and the Canton-Hankow railway, and destroyed over 45 Chinese planes.
 February 3—The Imperial Naval Landing Party landed at Chefoo.
 February 9—The Naval air forces made the first attack on Changsha.
 February 18, 21, 25—The Naval air forces attacked Chungking, Hankow, Hengyang, Ichang, Nanchang and railways in South China, and destroyed 90 Chinese planes.
 March 6—The Japanese Naval Landing Party landed at Weihaiwei.
 March 25—The Imperial Army air forces attacked Kwelteh (Kuelte) and destroyed 14 Chinese planes.
 April 3—Occupation of Taierchewang.
 April 13, 29—The Naval air forces bombed Canton and Hankow, and destroyed 66 Chinese planes.
 May 11—Occupation of Amoy by the Imperial Navy.
 May 18—General attack on Suchow by the Imperial Army began.
 May 19—Occupation of Suchow.
 May 24—Occupation of Lanfeng.
 May 28—Occupation of Kwelteh.
 The air forces of the Imperial Navy began attacks on Canton which were repeated for weeks following.
 May 31—The Naval air forces bombed Hankow and destroyed 26 Chinese planes.
 June 6—Occupation of Kaifeng.
 June 13—Occupation of Anching.
 June 17—Occupation of Chienshan.
 The Naval air forces bombed Hainan Island.
 June 25—The Naval air forces attacked Nanchang and destroyed 19 Chinese planes.
 July 4—Occupation of Hukow.
 The Naval air forces attacked Nanchang and destroyed 51 Chinese planes.
 July 16 and 19—Hankow bombed by the Naval planes.
 July 26—Occupation of Kiukiang on the Yangtze.
 August 3—Hankow attacked by the Naval Air Force and 32 Chinese planes were shot down, while 2 Japanese planes were lost.
 August 24—Occupation of Juichang in Kiangsi Province.
 September 6—Kushih in Honan Province occupied by a Japanese force.
 September 17—Occupation of Wusueh on the Yangtze by the Naval landing party.
 September 28—Naval air squadrons raided Yunnan, capital of Yunnan Province, and destroyed 20 Chinese planes.
 October 12—Surprise landing of Japanese forces at Bias Bay in South China.
 October 16—Occupation of Shihhweyao on the Yangtze.
 October 21—Occupation of Canton.
 October 24—General Chiang Kai-shek left Hankow.
 October 25—A part of Japanese forces drove into the northeastern part of Hankow.
 October 27—Fall of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang Cities.
 November 11—Occupation of Yochow.
 November 13—Destruction of Changsha set on fire by Chinese.
 December 3—Occupation of Kowloon.

1939:

- February 10—Japanese forces succeeded in landing on Hainan Island early in the morning.
- February 12—Japanese Army Air Forces attacked Lanchow in Kansu Province and shot down 38 Chinese planes.
- February 20—Lanchow attacked for the second time and 36 Chinese planes were shot down, while one Japanese plane was lost.
- March 4—Occupation of Haichow.
- March 27—Occupation of Nanchang.
- March 29—Occupation of Wuning.
- April 8—Naval Air Forces attacked Yunnan and destroyed 41 Chinese planes. On the following day the same air squadrons effected a heavy air raid on Nanning.
- May 3—Repeated raids on Chungking by the Naval Air Forces effected beginning with May 3.
- May 25—Kulangsü in Fukien blockaded by the Japanese Navy.
- June 14—Tientsin Foreign Concessions blockaded by the Japanese Army.
- June 21—Japanese army and naval forces landed on Swatow.
- June 27—Occupation of Chaochow to the north of Swatow.
- July 15—Anglo-Japanese conference opened in Tokyo.
- July 28—Anglo-Japanese Conference in Tokyo on the Tientsin issue struck snag over economic questions, including the surrender of Chinese silver held in the British Concession.
- August 9—Wang Ching-wei broadcast from Canton on "How to Bring About Peace in China."
- August 25—Blockade of French Concession at Hankow was lifted.
- August 31—Sixth Congress of the Kuomintang convened at Shanghai and appointed Wang Ching-wei chairman of the Central Executive Committee.
- September 1—Federal Mongolian Autonomous Government created with Prince Teh as head.
- September 3—Great Britain and France proclaimed a state of war with Germany.
- September 21—Wang Ching-wei declared determination to establish peace and a constitutional government for China in cooperation with Nanking and Peking Governments.

October 17—Agreement on the Külangsu (Amoy) Foreign Concession issue signed.

November 15—Japanese military and naval forces made surprise landing at Pakhoi in Kwangtung Province.

November 16—Japanese forces entered Pakhoi and occupied Fangcheng.

November 24—Japanese forces occupied Nanning in Kwangsi Province.

1940:

March 4—Haichow in Shantung Province occupied by Japanese troops.

March 30—The Central Government of the Chinese Republic established under Wang Ching-wei at Nanking.

April 4—The Yunnan Railway attacked by Japanese air units.

May 26—Japanese air units made the most extensive raid on Chungking since the beginning of the Affair.

June 19—Japanese Foreign Office made representation to French Ambassador at Tokyo regarding the ban on the transportation of war materials into China through French Indo-China.

June 20—Blockade of British and French Concessions in Tientsin lifted.

July 17—Agreement made between Japan and Great Britain regarding the ban on the transportation of war materials into China through Burma (for 3 months from July 18).

September 23—Japanese troops enter North French Indo-China.

September 27—Conclusion of the Triple Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy.

October 18—The Burma road reopened. Japanese naval air forces attack the road, successively beginning October 18.

November 30—Conclusion of the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and China.

1941:

February 5—Admiral Mineo Osumi died in an airplane accident at Canton.

April 13—Conclusion of the Neutrality Pact between Japan and the U.S.S.R.

May 12—Japanese forces defeated the 7th, 12th and 34th Chinese divisions in the area east of Sia-hsien, Shansi province.

APPENDIX

THE CONSTITUTION

CHAPTER I THE EMPEROR

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

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

ARTICLE III The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

ARTICLE IV The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them according to the provisions of the present Constitution.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VIII The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in the place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before the Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

ARTICLE IX The Emperor issues, or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

ARTICLE X The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same.

Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws shall be in accordance with the respective provisions bearing thereon.

ARTICLE XI The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

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

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

ARTICLE XIV The Emperor declares a state of siege.

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

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

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

ARTICLE XVII A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

CHAPTER II RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SUBJECTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XXVI Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

ARTICLE XXVII The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XXXII Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

CHAPTER III

THE IMPERIAL DIET

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

ARTICLE XXXIV The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of

the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XLI The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

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

ARTICLE XLIII When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

ARTICLE XLIV The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

ARTICLE XLV When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

ARTICLE XLVI No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

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

ARTICLE XLVIII The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

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

ARTICLE L Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

ARTICLE LI Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

ARTICLE LII No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses for any opinion uttered or for any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinions by public speech, by documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

ARTICLE LIII The Members of both Houses shall, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

ARTICLE LIV The Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take seats and speak in either House.

CHAPTER IV

THE MINISTERS OF STATE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL

ARTICLE LV The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the State,

require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

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

CHAPTER V

THE JUDICATURE

ARTICLE LVII The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE LVIII The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE LIX Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear, that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

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

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

CHAPTER VI

FINANCE

ARTICLE LXII The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates of an existing one shall be determined by law.

However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

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

ARTICLE LXIV The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures overpassing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

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

ARTICLE LXVI The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

ARTICLE LXVII Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

ARTICLE LXVIII In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

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

ARTICLE LXX When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take all necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceding

clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

ARTICLE LXXI When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

ARTICLE LXXII The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

CHAPTER VII

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

ARTICLE LXXIII When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

ARTICLE LXXIV No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

No provision of the present Constitution can be modified by the Imperial House Law.

ARTICLE LXXV No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

ARTICLE LXXVI Existing legal enactments such as laws, regulations, Ordinances, or by whatever names they may be called, shall, so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government, and that are connected with expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

CHAPTER I

SUCCESSION TO THE IMPERIAL THRONE

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

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

ARTICLE III When there is no Imperial eldest son, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest grandson. When there is neither Imperial eldest son nor any male descendant of his, it shall be succeeded to by the Imperial son next in age, and so on in every successive case.

ARTICLE IV For succession to the Imperial Throne by an Imperial descendant, the one of full blood shall have precedence over descendants of half blood. The succession to the Imperial Throne by the latter shall be limited to those cases only, when there is no Imperial descendant of full blood.

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER II

ASCENSION AND CORONATION

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

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

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

CHAPTER III

MAJORITY, INSTITUTION OF EMPRESS AND OF HEIR-APPARENT

ARTICLE XIII The Emperor, the Kotoishi and the Kotoison shall attain their majority at eighteen full years of age.

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

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

ARTICLE XVI The institution of Empress and that of Kotoishi or of Kotoison shall be proclaimed by an Imperial Rescript.

CHAPTER IV

STYLES OF ADDRESS

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

ARTICLE XVIII The Kotoishi and his consort, the Kotoison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, the Imperial Princesses, the

Princes and their consorts, and the Princesses shall be styled His, Her, Their, or Your Highness or Highnesses.

CHAPTER V REGENCY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VI THE IMPERIAL GOVERNOR

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VII THE IMPERIAL FAMILY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XLIII When a member of the Imperial Family wishes to travel beyond the boundaries of the Empire, he shall first obtain the sanction of the Emperor.

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

CHAPTER VIII IMPERIAL HEREDITARY ESTATES

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

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

CHAPTER IX EXPENDITURES OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE

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

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

CHAPTER X LITIGATIONS, DISCIPLINARY RULES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY

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

ARTICLE L Civil actions brought by private individuals against members of the Imperial Family, shall be decided in the Court of Appeal in Tokyo. Members of the Imperial Family shall, however, be represented by attorneys, and no personal attendance in the Court shall be done in agreement with the Court.

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

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

Family, or shall be suspended therefrom.

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

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

CHAPTER XI

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY COUNCIL

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

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

CHAPTER XII

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

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

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

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

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

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

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

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

(February 11, 1907)

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

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

ARTICLE III The wife and direct descendants of a Prince, who has, in accordance with the two preceding Articles, become a subject, and the wives of such descendants, enter such subject's family. This rule does not apply, however, to females married to other members of the Imperial Family and the direct descendants of such females.

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

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

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

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

The regulations referred to in the preceding clause apply when a member of the Imperial Family and a private

individual are parties to a matter, concerning which different rules are provided to apply to such parties respectively.

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

may be issued in conformity with the present Law.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

(November 28, 1918)

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

LIST OF EMPERORS

No. of Emperor Reign	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis) (B. C.)	Duration of Reign	No. of Emperor Reign	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis) (A. D.)	Duration of Reign
1	JIMMU	660-581	40	TEMMU	672-686
2	SUIZEI	581-548		Hakuhō (672-686), Suchō (686-)	
3	ANNEI	548-519	41	JITŌ (Empress)	686-697
4	ITOKU	510-475		Suchō (686-697)	
5	KŌSHŌ	475-392	42	MOMMU	697-707
6	KŌAN	392-290		Taihō (701-704), Keiun (704-707)	
7	KŌREI	290-211	43	GEMMEI (Empress)	707-715
8	KŌGEN	214-157		Keiun (707-708), Wadō (708-715)	
9	KAIKA	157-97	44	GENSHŌ (Empress)	715-724
10	SUJIN	97-29		Reiki (715-717), Yōrō (717-724)	
11	SUININ	29-71	45	SHŌMU	724-749
12	KEIKŌ	71-131		Jinki (724-729), Tempyo (729-749), Tempyokanhō (749)	
13	SEIMU	131-192	46	KŌKEN (Empress)	749-758
14	CHŪAI	192-201		Tempyōshōhō (749-757) Tempyōhōji (757-758)	
15	ŌJIN (Jingo, Regent)	201-270	47	JUNNIN	758-764
16	NINTOKU	313-400		Tempyōhōji (758-764)	
17	RICHU	400-406	48	ShŌTOKU (Empress)	764-770
18	HANZEI	406-412		Tempyōhōji (764-765), Tempyōjingo (765-767), Jingokeiun (767-770)	
19	INGYŌ	412-453	49	KŌNIN	770-781
20	ANKŌ	453-456		Jingokeiun (770), Hōki (770-781), Ten-ō (781)	
21	YŌRYAKU	456-480	50	KAMMU	781-806
22	SEINEI	480-485		Ten-ō (781-782), Enryaku (782-806)	
23	KENZO	485-488	51	HEIZEI	806-809
24	NINKEN	488-499		Enryaku (806), Daidō (806-809)	
25	BURETSU	499-507	52	SAGA	809-823
26	KEITAI	507-531		Daidō (809-810), Kōnin (810-823)	
27	ANKAN	531-535	53	JUNNA	823-833
28	SENKA	535-539		Kōnin (823-824), Tenchō (824-833)	
29	KIMMEI	539-572			
30	BIDATSU	572-585			
31	YŌMEI	585-587			
32	SUSHUN	587-592			
33	SUIKO (Empress)	592-629			
34	JOMEI	629-642			
35	KŌGYOKU (Empress)	642-645			
36	KŌTOKU Taika (645-650), Hakuchi (650-654)	645-654			
37	SAIMEI (Empress)	655-661			
38	TENJI	661-671			
39	KŌBUN	671-672			

No. of Emperor Reign	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Emperor Reign	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
54	NIMMYŌ Tenchō (833-834), Jōwa (834-848), Kashō (848- 850)	833-850		nin (1017-1021), Chlan (1021-1024), Manju (1024- 1028), Chōgen (1028- 1036)	
55	MONTOKU Kashō (850-851), Ninju (851-854), Saikō (854- 857), Tennan (857-858)	850-858	69	GOSUZAKU Chōgen (1036-1037), Chō- ryaku (1037-1040), Chō- kyū (1040-1044), Kantoku (1044-1045)	1036-1045
56	SEIWA Tennan (858-859), Jō- gwan (859-876)	858-876	70	GOREIZEI Kantoku (1045-1046), Eijō (1046-1053), Tenki (1053-1058), Kōhei (1058- 1065), Chiryaku (1065- 1068)	1045-1068
57	YŌZEI Jōgwan (876-877), Gwan- gyō (877-884)	876-884	71	GOSANJŌ Chiryaku (1068-1069), Enkyū (1069-1072)	1068-1072
58	KŌKŌ Kwangyō (884-885), Nin- na (885-887)	884-887	72	SHIRAKAWA Enkyū (1072-1074), Jōho (1074-1077), Jōryaku (1077-1081), Eiho (1081- 1084), Ōtoku (1084-1086)	1072-1086
59	UDA Ninna (887-889), Kwanpyō (889-897)	887-897	73	HORIKAWA Ōtoku (1086-1087), Kanji (1087-1094), Kaho (1094- 1096), Eichō (1096-1097), Jōtoku (1097-1099), Kōwa (1099-1104), Chōji (1104- 1106), Kajō (1106-1107)	1036-1107
60	DAIGO Kwampyō (897-898), Shōtai (898-901), Engi (901-923), Enchō (923- 930)	897-930	74	TOBA Kajō (1107-1108), Tennin (1108-1110), Ten-ei (1110- 1113), Eikyū (1113-1118), Gen-ei (1118-1120), Hōan (1120-1123)	1107-1123
61	SUZAKU Enchō (930-931), Jōhei (931-938), Tengyō (938- 946)	930-946	75	SUTOKU Hōan (1123-1124), Tenji- (1124-1126), Daiji (1126- 1131), Tenjō (1131- 1132), Chōjō (1132-1135), Hōen (1135-1141), Eiji (1141)	1123-1141
62	MURAKAMI Tengyō (946-947), Ten- ryaku (947-957), Tentoku (957-961), Ōwa (961-964), Kōhō (964-967)	946-967	76	KONOYE Eiji (1141-1142), Kōji (1142-1144), Ten-yō (1144- 1145), Kyūan (1145-1151), Nimpei (1151-1154), Kyū- ju (1154-1155)	1141-1155
63	REIZEI Kōhō (967-968), Anna (968-969)	967-969	77	GOSHIRAKAWA Kyūju (1155-1156), Hogen (1156-1158)	1155-1158
64	ENYŪ Anna (969-970), Tenroku (970-973), Ten-en (973- 976), Jōgen (976-978), Tengen (978-983), Eikan (983-984)	969-984	78	NIJŌ Hogen (1158-1159), Heiji (1159-1160), Eiryaku (1160-1161), Ōho (1161- 1163), Chōkan (1163- 1165), Eiman (1165)	1158-1165
65	KAZAN Eikan (984-985), Kanna (985-986)	984-986			
66	ICHIJŌ Kanna (986-987), Eien (987-989), Eiso (989-990), Shōryaku (990-995), Chō- toku (995-999), Chōho (999-1004), Kankō (1004- 1011)	986-1011			
67	SANJŌ Kankō (1011-1012), Chō- wa (1012-1016)	1011-1016			
68	GOICHIJŌ Chōwa (1016-1017), Kan-	1016-1036			

No. of Emperor Reign	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Emperor Reign	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
79	ROKUJŌ Eiman (1165-1166), Nin- nan (1166-1168)	1165-1168	92	FUSHIMI Kōan (1287-1288), Shō-ō (1288-1293), Einin (1293- 1298)	1287-1298
80	TAKAKURA Ninnan (1168-1169), Kaō (1169-1171), Jōan (1171- 1175), Angen (1175-1177), Jishō (1177-1180)	1168-1180	93	GOFUSHIMI Einin (1298-1299), Shōan (1299-1301)	1298-1301
81	ANTOKU Jishō (1180-1181), Yōwa (1181-1182), Juēi (1182- 1184), Genryaku (1184- 1185)	1180-1185	94	GONJŌ Shōan (1301-1302), Ken- gen (1302-1303), Kagen (1303-1306), Tokuji (1306- 1308)	1301-1308
82	GOTŌBA Bunji (1185-1190), Ken- kyū (1190-1198)	1185-1198	95	HANAZONO Tokuji (1308), Enkyō (1308-1311), Ōchō (1311- 1312), Shōwa (1312-1317), Bumpo (1317-1318)	1308-1318
83	TSUCHIMIKADO Kenkyū (1198-1199), Sho- ji (1199-1201), Kennin (1201-1204), Genkyū (1204-1206), Ken-ēi (1206- 1207), Jōgen (1207-1210)	1198-1210	96	GODAIGO * Bumpo (1318-1319), Gennō (1319-1321), Genkyō (1321-1324), Shōchū (1324- 1326), Karyaku (1326- 1329), Gentoku (1329- 1331), Genkō (1331-1334), Kemmu (1334-1336), En- gen (1336-1339)	1318-1339
84	JUNTOKU Jōgen (1210-1211), Ken- ryaku (1211-1213), Kenho (1213-1219), Jōkyū (1219- 1221)	1210-1221	97	GOMURAKAMI Engen (1339-1340), Kōko- ku (1340-1346), Shōhei (1346-1368)	1339-1368
85	CHŌKYŌ Jōkyū (1221)	1221	98	CHŌKEI Shōhei (1368-1370), Ken- toku (1370-1372), Bunchū (1372-1375), Tenju (1375- 1381), Kōwa (1381-1383)	1368-1383
86	GOHORIKAWA Jōkyū (1221-1222), Jō-ō (1222-1224), Gennin (1224-1225), Karoku (1225-1227), Antei (1227- 1229), Kanki (1229-1232), Jōei (1232)	1221-1232	99	GOKAMEYAMA Kōwa (1383-1384), Gen- chū (1384-1392)	1383-1392
87	SHIJŌ Jōei (1232-1233), Tempū- ku (1233-1234), Bunryaku (1234-1235), Katei (1235- 1238), Ryakuin (1238- 1239), Ennō (1239-1240), Ninji (1240-1242)	1232-1242	100	GOKOMATSU Genchū (1392), Meitoku (1393-1394), Ōei (1394- 1412)	1392-1412
88	GOSAGA Ninji (1242-1243), Kangen (1243-1246)	1242-1246	101	ShŌKŌ Ōei (1412-1428), Shōchō (1428)	1412-1428
89	GOFUKAKUSA Kangen (1246-1247), Hōji (1247-1249), Kenchō (1249-1256), Kogen (1256- 1257), Shōka (1257-1259) Shōgen (1259)	1246-1259	102	GOHANAZONO Shōchō (1428-1429), Eikyō (1429-1441), Kakitsu (1441-1444), Bunnan (1444-1449), Hōtoku (1449-1452), Kyōtoku (1452-1455), Kōshō (1455- 1457), Chōroku (1457- 1460), Kanshō (1460-1464)	1428-1464
90	KAMEYAMA Shōgen (1259-1260), Bun- nō (1260-1261), Kōchō (1261-1264), Bunēi (1264- 1274)	1259-1274	103	GOTSUCHIMIKADO	1464-1500
91	GOUDA	1274-1287			

No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
		Kanshō (1464-1466), Bunshō (1466-1467), Ōnin (1467-1469), Bummel (1469-1487), Chōkyō (1487-1489), Entoku (1489-1492), Meiō (1492-1500)				ku (1688-1704), Hōei (1704-1709)	
104	GOKASHIWABARA	Meiō (1500-1501), Bunki (1501-1504), Eishō (1504-1521), Daiō (1521-1526)	1500-1526	114	NAKAMIKADO	Hōei (1709-1711), Shōtoku (1711-1716), Kyōho (1716-1735)	1709-1735
105	GONARA	Daiō (1526-1528), Kyōroku (1528-1532), Temmon (1532-1555), Kōji (1555-1557)	1526-1557	115	SAKURAMACHI	Kyōho (1735-1736), Gem-bun (1736-1741), Kampō (1741-1744), Enkyō (1744-1747)	1735-1747
106	ŌGIMACHI	Kōji (1557-1558), Eiroku (1558-1570), Genki (1570-1573), Tenshō (1573-1586)	1557-1586	116	MOMOZONO	Enkyō (1747-1748), Kan-ēn (1748-1751), Hōryaku (1751-1762)	1747-1762
107	GOYŌZEI	Tenshō (1586-1592), Bunroku (1592-1596), Keichō (1596-1611)	1586-1611	117	GOSAKURAMACHI	(Empress) Hōryaku (1762-1764), Meiwa (1764-1770)	1762-1770
108	GOMIZUNO-O	Keichō (1611-1615), Genna (1615-1624), Kan'ei (1624-1629)	1611-1629	118	GOMOMOZONO	Meiwa (1770-1772), An-ēi (1772-1779)	1770-1779
109	MEISHŌ (Empress)	Kan'ei (1629-1643)	1629-1643	119	KŌKAKU	An-ēi (1779-1781), Temmei (1781-1789), Kansai (1789-1801), Kyōwa (1801-1804), Bunka (1804-1817)	1779-1817
110	GOKŌMYŌ	Kan'ei (1643-1644), Shōho (1644-1648), Keian (1648-1652), Jō-ō (1652-1654)	1643-1654	120	NINKŌ	Bunka (1817-1818), Bunsai (1818-1830), Tempō (1830-1844), Kōka (1844-1846)	1817-1846
111	GOSAI	Jō-ō (1654-1655), Meiryaku (1655-1658), Manji (1658-1661), Kanbun (1661-1663)	1654-1663	121	KŌMEI	Kōka (1846-1848), Ka'ei (1848-1854), Ansei (1854-1860), Man-ēn (1860-1861), Bunkyū (1861-1864), Genji (1864-1865), Keiō (1865-1866)	1846-1866
112	REIGEN	Kanbun (1663-1673), Empō (1673-1681), Tenna (1681-1684), Jōkyō (1684-1687)	1663-1687	122	MEIJI	Keiō (1867-1868), Meiji (1868-1912)	1867-1912
113	HIGASHIYAMA	Jōkyō (1687-1688), Genro	1687-1709	123	TAISHŌ	Taishō (1912-1926)	1912-1926
				124	PRESENT TENNŌ	Shōwa (1926-)	1926-

LIST OF CLUBS, SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY

DAI ASIA KYOKAI (The Great Asia Association). Established in 1933; General Iwané Matsui, president. Works for the unification of Asiatic countries. Issues "Dai Asia Shugi" (Great Asianism). Address: The Osaka Building, Uchisaiwalcho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

DAI NIPPON BOKU KYOKAI (Aerial Defence Association of Japan) Fumio Goto, president. Address: Home Ministry, Kasumigaseki, Tokyo.

KAIBOGIKAI (The Coastal Defence Volunteers' Association). Established in 1922; Otojiro Ito, president; membership 9,304. Studies matters in connection with the coastal defense of Japan. Issues "Kaibo" (Coastal Defence). Address: Shisei Kalkan, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

KAIGUN KYOKAI (The Navy League of Japan). Established in 1917; Chuichi Ariyoshi, M.H.P. president; membership 218,957. Promotes knowledge of the navy of Japan. Issues "Umi no Nippon" (Japan in the Seas). Address: Yusen Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KAIKOSHA (Army Officers' Club). Established in 1877. War Minister, president. Address: Iidamachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

RYOYU KAI (Provision Society). Established in 1926. Makes studies on military foods and the improvement of foodstuffs in general. Address: Military Food Arsenal, Etchujima, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

SHŌGUNJIN KAI (Wounded Soldiers' Association of Japan). Established in 1936; General Senshi Hayashi, president. Address: The Kyōku Kalkan, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, Tokyo.

SUIKOSHA (Navy Officers' Club). Established in 1876; Navy Minister, president; membership 14,800. Issues "Sui-kosha Kiji" (Navy Club Reports). Address: 13, Sakaécho, Shiba, Tokyo.

TEIKOKU ZAIGO GUNJINKAI (The Ex-service Men Association). Established in 1910; General Ikutaro Inouye, president; membership 3,000,000. Address: 5, Kudan 1-chōme, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

TOKYO SHISEI CHOSAKAI (The Tokyo Institute for Municipal Research). Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, president. Issues "Toshi Mondai" (City Problems).

Address: 2, Hibiya Park, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

YUSHUKAI Established in 1913; Admiral Isamu Takeshita, president. Studies various problems of the Japanese navy. Issues "Yushu." Address: Care of the Sulkosha, Sakaécho, Shiba, Tokyo.

INTERNATIONAL AND DIPLOMATIC

BERUGI KYOKAI (La Société Belgo-Japonaise). Established in 1919; Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, president; Address: 32 Gazenbo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

KAIGAI IJU KUMIAI RENGOKAI (The Federation of Emigration Associations). Established in 1927; Satoru Koriyama, president; membership 59 local associations. Issues reports. Address: 4-gochi-Shiba Park, Shiba, Tokyo.

KAIGAI KYOKAI CHUOKAI (The Central Board of Overseas Associations). Established in 1923; Gosuké Imai, president; membership 27 local associations. To encourage emigration. Address: The Sanshi Kalkan, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KOKUSAI BUNKA SHINKOKAI (The Society for International Cultural Relations). Established in 1934; Prince Fumimaro Konoé, president; membership 156. To introduce Japanese and Oriental culture to foreign countries. Issues periodicals and reports. Address: Meiji-Seimeikan, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

NANYO-KYOKAI (The South Sea Association). Established in 1915; Prince Fumimaro Konoé, president; membership 1,269. Makes study of the South Sea Islands and gives information about it. Issues "Nanyo" (South Sea) and "Bulletin of the South Sea." Address: 6 Marunouchi 3-chōme, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NICHI-BEI KYOKAI (The America-Japan Society). Established in 1917; Count Aisuke Kabayama, president; membership 762. Issues "America-Japan Society Bulletin." Address: Imperial Hotel, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NICHI-BOKU KYOKAI (La Sociedad Mexico Japonesa). Established in 1924; Admiral Keizaburo Moriyama, president; Takemaro Kobayashi, director general;

membership 271. Issues reports. Address: 80 Yochomachi, Ushigomé, Tokyo.

NICHI-DOKU KYOKAI (Der Deutsch-Japanische Verein). Established in 1921; Marquis Toshitake Okubo, president; membership 500. Address: The Shisei Kaikan, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

NICHI-EI KYOKAI (The Japan-British Society). Established in 1923; H.E. the British Ambassador, president; membership 352. Address: 2 Ginza 7-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NICHI-FUTSU KYOKAI (La Société Franco-Japonaise). Established in 1886; Viscount Sukekuni Soga, president; membership 890. Address: 3 Surugadai 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

NICHI-GO KYOKAI (The Autsarlia-Japan Society). Established in 1928; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership 133. Issues reports. Address: The Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

NICHI-I KYOKAI (The Japano-Italian Society). Established in 1930; Marquis Toshitane Maeda, president; membership 400. Address: The Kyobunkan Building, 4-chomé, Ginza, Tokyo.

NICHI-IN KYOKAI (The Indo-Japanese Association). Established in 1903; Marquis Nobutsuné Okuma, president; membership 1,000. To promote the friendship between Japan and British India, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, Thailand, French Indo-China and the Philippines. Issues reports. Address: 2 Uchisaiwaicho 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NICHI-KI KYOKAI (Japan-Greece Society). Established in 1929; Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, president; Address: 32 Gagenbo, Azabu, Tokyo.

NICHI-PO KYOKAI (Japan-Portugal Society). Established in 1924; Marquis Toshitane Maeda, president. Address: Naka 14th building, 10, 2-chomé, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

NICHI-RO KYOKAI (The Japan Soviet Society). Established in 1906; Tetsukichi Kurachi, president; membership 330. Issues reports. Address: 6 Sakuragawa, Nishikubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

NICHI-TO KYOKAI (Japan-Turkey Society). Established in 1926; Prince Iyemasa Tokugawa, president. Address: 6-3 Marunouchi, Tokyo.

NIKKA GAKKAI (The Japan-China Educational Association). Established in 1918; Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, pre-

sident. Helps the Chinese students in their studies in Japan. Issues "Nikka Gappo" (Sino-Japanese magazine). Address: 7 Nishi-kanda 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

NICHI-KA KYOKAI (The Japan-Canada Society). Established in 1930; Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president; membership 17 companies and 45 individuals. Issues reports. Address: The Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

NIPPON-DENMARK SOCIETY. Established in 1930; Marquis Toshitane Maeda, president. Address: The New Kaijo Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

NIPPON GAIJI KOKAI (The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan). Established in 1931; Toshio Go, president; membership 300. Issues "Contemporary Japan," and the Japan Year Book. Address: The Osaka Building, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

NIPPON KOKUSAI KYOKAI (The International Association of Japan). Established in 1920; Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, president; membership 12,432. Issues "Kokusai Chishiki Oyobi Hyoron" (International Knowledge and Review), "Sekai to Warera" (World and We) and "International Cleanings from Japan." Address: 12 Marunouchi 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON LATIN-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION (La Société Japonaise en Amérique Latine). Established in 1910; Prince Sanetaka Ichijō, president; membership 275. Studies conditions of the North, Central, and South American countries. Address: 2, Nakadori 3-chomé, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON-NORWAY SOCIETY. Established in 1931; Baron Kishichiro Okura, president. Address: 1-5 Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON-SPAIN SOCIETY. Established in 1935; Viscount Naokazu Nabeshima, president. Address: 50-5 Aoyama-minamicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

NIPPON-SWEDEN KYOKAI (The Japan-Sweden Society). Established in 1929; Gijiro Fujihara, president; membership 222. Address: The Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

PHILIPPINE SOCIETY. Established in 1935; Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, president. Address: 32 Gagenbo, Azabu, Tokyo.

THAILAND KYOKAI (The Thailand Society). Established in 1927; Prince

Fumimaro Konoé, president; membership 300. Publishes reports. Address: 1 3-chomé, Kasumigaseki, Tokyo.

TOYO KYOKAI (The Oriental Society). Established in 1898. Dr. Rentarō Mizuno, president; membership about 3,000. Address: The Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

LEGAL

AIKOKU HOSO RENMEI (The Patriotic Lawyers' Association). Established in 1932; Tomoyoshi Tsunoda, director. Address: The Taisho Building, 4 Yurakucho 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

HOSOKAI (The Association of Legal Circles). Established in 1901; Dr. Toyōshichiro Ishii, president; membership 13,438. Makes study of laws in general and judicial procedure. Issues a journal. Address: 1 Kasumigaseki 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON BENGOSHI KYOKAI (The Japan Lawyers' Association). Established in 1897; 50 directors in charge of presidency; membership 3,000. Publication, "Hoso Koron" (Legal Review). Address: 1 Kasumigaseki 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

TOKYO BENGOSHI KAI (The Tokyo Lawyers' Association). Taisei Inomata, president. Address: 1 Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL

BOEKI KUMIAI CHUOKAI (The Japan Foreign Trade Federation). Established in 1938; Kenji Kodama, president. Address: 103-3 Marunouchi, Tokyo.

CHUO CHIKUSAN KAI (The Central Association of the Live-stock Industry of Japan). Established in 1918; Shigemasa Sunada, director; membership 7,000. Encourages the livestock breeding in all Japan. Issues "Chikusan" (Live-stock Breeding). Address: Sankaido, 1 Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON BOSEKI RENGOKAI (The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association). Established in 1882; Shingo Tsuda, president; membership 80 companies. Publishes reports. Address: Mengyokai, Bingomachi 3-chomé, Higashiku, Osaka.

DAINIPPON KASAI HOKEN KYOKAI (The Fire Insurance Association of Japan). Kwanji Minami, president;

membership 70 companies. Address: 6 Marunouchi 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON SANRIN KAI (The Japan Forestry Association). Established in 1882; Dr. Shingoro Sato, president; membership 4,000. Improvement of forestry enterprises in Japan. Publishes "San Rin" (Forestry). Address: The Sankaido, Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON SANSHI KAI (The Sericultural Association of Japan). Established in 1892; Count Yorinaga Mutsudaira, president; membership 301,000. Improvement of the silk industry in Japan. Issues "Sanshi Kaiho" (Silk World Review). Address: 7 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON SUISAN KAI (The Japan Marine Products Association). Established in 1882; Yonematsu Mitsui, president; membership 5,000. Publishes "Suisan Kai" (Marine World). Address: The Sankaido, Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON YOGYO KYOKAI (The Japanese Ceramic Association). Established in 1891; Count Kentaro Kaneko, president; membership 1,951. Publishes a journal. Address: 5 Nishi Ginza 4-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

DENKI KYOKAI (The Japan Electric Association). Established in 1921; Ryuji Tanabe, president; membership 3,031. Aims at the progress of electrical enterprises in Japan. Publishes a magazine. Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

DOBOKU KOGYO KYOKAI (The Civil Engineering Association). Established in 1937; Seichi Kashima, chairman of the trustees; Takatsugu Hara and Hitoshi Takiyama, directing managers; membership 100 companies. Issues the report, "Doboku Kogyo" (The Civil Engineering Industry). Address: Osaka Bldg., 1, 2-chomé, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

FUMIN KYOKAI. Established in 1927; Shingoro Takaihi, president. Works for the improvement of agricultural methods and encourages farming. Publishes "Fumin" (People's Welfare). Address: Hamadera Park, Osaka.

JYU TSUSHO KYOKAI RENMEI (Free Traders Association). Established in 1928; Shōzō Murata, president. Address: The Osaka Building, Nakano-shima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

KAGAKU KOGYO KYOKAI (The Chemical Industry Association). Estab-

lished in 1917; Morio Nakamatsu, president; membership 780. Publishes a magazine, "Kagaku Kogyo" (Chemical Industry). Address: 2 Marunouchi, 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NANYO BOEKI KAI (The South Sea Trade Association). Saburo Nango, president; membership comprises all organizations undertaking the South Sea trade businesses. Purpose is to promote Japan's advance in trade with the South Sea regions. Address 30, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON BOEKI SHINKO KYOKAI (The Foreign Trade Promotion Association of Japan). Established in 1940; Baron Seinosuke Go, president; Shinjiro Matsuyama, and Seichi Takashima, directing managers; Takenosuke Ito, Retsuke Ishida, Katsuhiko Kato, Sueo Kato, Kanji Tanaka, Kota Tsukada, Matsushiro Fujii, Tasaburo Minakawa, Nobuhiro Kamiko and Ken Ito, members of the standing committee. Address: Ando Shippo Bldg., 4, 5-chome, Glaza, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON DOBOKU KENCHIKU KOGYO KUMIAI RENMEIKAI (The Federation of the Civil Engineering Associations of Japan). Established in 1941; Takatsugu Hara, chairman of the trustees; Yasuo Shimizu and Yukichi Matsumura, vice-chairman; Eisuke Matsuo, directing manager; Aims at the improvement and development of civil engineering industry. Address: Osaka Bldg., Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON DORYOKO KYOKAI (The Japan Metrological Society). Established in 1911; Eitaro Okamoto, president; membership 15,000. To unify weights and measures in Japan. Issues "Keiryokai" (Weights and Measures). Address: 17 Nishikubo-Akefunocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

NIPPON JINKEN RENGOKAI (The Japan Rayon Association). Established in 1927; Asahiko Karashima, president; membership 20 companies; Address: The Asahi Building, 3 Nakanoshima 3-chome, Kitaku, Osaka.

NIPPON KANZUME KYOKAI (The Canned Foods Association of Japan). Established in 1927; Tsunejiro Hiratsuka, president; membership 1,300. Improvement of the canned foods industry in Japan. Issues reports. Address: The Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON KEIZAI RENMEIKAI (The Japan Economic Federation). Established in 1922; Baron Seinosuke Go, president. For the study of economic problems and exchange of economic knowledge. Issues "East Asia Economic News." Address: Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

NIPPON KENCHIKU KYOKAI (The Japan Architecture Association). Established in 1917; Dr. Yasuji Katzoka, president; membership 1,085. Issues "Kenchiku to Shakai" (Architecture and Society). Address: The Asahi Building, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka.

NIPPON KOGYO KAI (The Mining Institute of Japan). Established in 1885; Kenzo Ikeda, president; membership 3,300. Publishes "Journal of the Mining Institute of Japan." Address: 7 Nishi-Glaza 8-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON MEN-ORIMONO KOGYO KUMIAI (The Nippon Union of Cotton Textile Manufacturers' Associations). Established in 1928; Kazumi Nagura, president; membership 136 organizations. Aims at (1) inspection and regulation of cotton textile (2) improvement of quality and expansion of market. Issues "Men Koren" (Union of Cotton Textile Manufacturers' Associations). Address: 10 Kyobashi 1-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON SEISHI RENGOKAI (The Association of Japanese Paper Mills). Established in 1880; Kikujiro Takashima, president; membership 56 organizations. Investigation and promotion of the paper manufacturing industry in Japan. Publishes a magazine. Address: 10 Marunouchi 2-chome, Tokyo.

NIPPON SHIKKO KAI (The Japan Lacquer Ware Industry Association). Established in 1890; Chiyokichi Tezuka, president; membership 800. Issues "Urushi to Kogei" (Lacquer and Industrial Arts). Address: Kajicho 2-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

NIPPON SOKO KYOKAI (The Japan Warehousing Association). Established in 1932. Sinzo Mitsuhashi, president; membership, 179 companies. Publishes a monthly report. Address: The Mitsubishi Soko Building, 1 Edobashi 1-chome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON TOGYO RENGOKAI (The Japan Sugar Producers' Association). Established in 1909; Akihiro Fujiyama, president; membership 11 organizations. For the promotion of common interest

of the members. Address: 7 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON YOMO KOGYOKAI (The Japan Wool Industry Association). Established in 1920; Shingaburo Matsuyama, director; membership 58 companies. Address: The Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

RORYO SUIAN KUMIAI (The Russian Waters Fishery Association). Established in 1908; Sukehidé Kabayama, president; membership 26. Address: The Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

SANGYO KUMIAI CHUOKAI (The Central Federation of Co-operative Societies). Established in 1905; Count Yoriyasu Arima, president; membership 12,338. Address: 11 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

SEIMEI HOKEN KAISHA KYOKAI (The Life Insurance Companies' Association). Established in 1908; Tatsu Naruse, chairman of directors; membership 30 companies. Publishes a report. Address: 4 Marunouchi 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

SEKAI KEIZAI CHOSAKAI (The Research Institute for World Economy). Established in 1941; Baron Seinosuke Go, President; Setsuzo Sawada, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Iwao Ayusawa, Director; Goro Morishima and Hiroshi Ashino, directing managers. Address: No. 8 Nichome Ote-machi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

SEKITAN KOGYO RENGOKAI (The Coal Mine Owners' Association). Established in 1921; Kenjiro Matsumoto, president; membership 61. Issues "Sekitan Jiho" (Coal Miners' Times). Address: care of the Nihon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi 1-chome, Tokyo.

TEIKOKU BAHITSU KYOKAI (The Imperial Horse-breeding Association). Established in 1926; Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, president; membership 353. Address: The Totaku Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

TEIKOKU GAS KYOKAI (The Imperial Gas-Work Society). Established in 1912; Takashi Isaku, president; membership about 900. Publishes a report. Address: 2 Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

TEIKOKU KAJI KYOKAI (The Imperial Marine Affairs Association). Established in 1936; Hanpei Fujishima, director. Issues a ship directory. Address: The Kaijo Building, Marunouchi,

Kojimachi, Tokyo.

TEIKOKU NOKAI (The Imperial Agricultural Association). Established in 1910; Count Tadamasu Sakai, president; membership 47 agricultural organizations. Issues a report. Address: 1 Marunouchi 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

TEIKOKU SHINRINKAI (The Imperial Forestry Association). Established in 1919; Dr. Seiroku Honda, president; membership 134. Address: 1 Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

TEIKOKU SUIAN KAI (The Imperial Aquatic Institute). Established in 1922; Viscount Masuzo Nomura, president; membership 43 organizations. Issues "Teisui" (Imperial Fishery). Address: The Sankado, Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

TEIKOKU TETSUDO KYOKAI (The Imperial Railway Association). Established in 1898; Viscount Tadashiro Inoue, president; membership 2,600. Publishes "Han Kotsu" (Transportation). Address: 4 Marunouchi 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

TOA KEIZAI CHOSA KYOKU (The East-Asiatic Economic Investigation Bureau). Established in 1929. Yoshiaki Hatta, president. For the economic investigation of East Asia. Issues "Toa" (East Asia) and "Manchurian Year Book." Address: The Totaku Building, 1 Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

TOKO KAI (The Light House Keepers' Association). Established in 1924; Hirohito Azuma, president; membership 533. Publishes "Toko" (Light). Address: Care of the Bureau of Light House, 64 Kita Nakadori 6-chome, Nakaku, Yokohama.

ZENKOKU CHOCHIKU GINKO KYOKAI (The Savings Banks' Association of Japan). Established in 1931; Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, executive director; membership 72 banks. Publishes reports. Address: 8 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

ZENKOKU INSATSUGYO KUMIAI RENGOKAI (The All-Japan Federation of Printers' Associations). Established in 1921; Tanesaburo Kubota, president; membership 4,600. Publishes "Insatsu Sekai" (Printing World) and others. Address: 4 Jinbocho 2-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

ZENKOKU YOSANGYO KUMIAI RENGOKAI (The National Sericultural Society). Established in 1932; Baron Masatane Inada, president; membership

10,000 local guilds. Issues a journal "Sansi no Hikari" (The Light of Raw Silk). Address: 1 Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

ZOSEN RENGOKAI (The Shipbuilders' Association of Japan). Established in 1897; Dr. Yuzuru Hiraga, director; membership 2,307. Makes researches of shipbuilding and technical arts thereof. Issues a monthly report and other periodicals. Address: 10 Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

MORAL AND EDUCATIONAL

BUNGEIKA KYOKAI (Literary Men's Association). Established in 1920. Kan Kikuchi, president; membership 347. Issues a report. Address: 1 Nagatacho 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON KISHO GAKKAI (The Meteorological Society of Japan). Established in 1882; Dr. Sakubei Fujiwara, president; membership 634. Publishes "Kisho Shushi" (Weather Report). Address: The Chuo-Kishodal, Otemachi 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON KYOFUKAI (The Japan Temperance Society). Issues "Kyofu" (Moral Reform). Hisakichi Yamazaki, president; membership 1,000. Address: 31 Kikugawa 1-chome, Honjo, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON SEINENDAN (The Japanese Young Men's Association). Established in 1924; Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, president; membership 2,704,248. To promote the administration of local associations. Issues "Nippon Seinen Shimbun" (Japanese Young Men's News), "Seinen" (Young Men) and others. Address: Kasumigaoka, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

GAKUSHI KAI (The Alumni Association of the Imperial University). Saburo Yamada, president. Address: 1 Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

GAN KENKYUKAI (The Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research). Established in 1908; Dr. Hiroshige Shioda, president; membership 1,300. Makes study of cancer and issues a magazine "Gan" (Cancer). Address: 2615 Nishisugamo 2-chome, Toshima, Tokyo.

HOGAKU KYOKAI (The Legal Research Society). Established in 1888. Dr. Shigetomo Hozumi, director. Issues a magazine. Address: the Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

HOKEN GAKKAI (The Insurance Re-

search Society). Established in 1906; Dr. Kiyosuke Awazu, president; membership 450. Studies the theory and practice of insurance and publishes "Hoken Gaku" (Insurance). Address: Care of the Life Insurance Companies' Association, 4 Marunouchi 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

ISHIN SHIRYO HENSANKAI (The Editorial Office of the Restoration Period Materials). Established in 1911. Count Kentaro Kaneko, president; membership 30. Address: The Ministry of Education, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KAGAKU CHISHIKI FUKYUKAI (The Association for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge). Established in 1921; Dr. Jinkichi Inoue, president. The Association issues "Kagaku Chishiki" (Scientific Knowledge). Address: 11 Nishikicho 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

KENCHIKU GAKKAI (The Institute of Japanese Architects). Established in 1886; Dr. Shozo Uchida, president; membership 9,200. Issues a magazine, "Kenchiku Zasshi" (Architecture). Address: 1 Ginza Nishi 3-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

KOGYO KAGAKUKAI (The Society of Chemical Industry). Founded in 1898; Taizo Kuroda, president; membership 6,657. Publishes "Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, Japan". Address: The Yurakukan, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KOKUGO KYOKAI (The Japanese Language Research Society). Established in 1930; Prince Fumimaro Kono, president; membership about 1,800. For the protection and improvement of the Japanese Language. Issues "Kokugo Undo" (For Our Language). Address: The Domei Kalkan, 2 Nishi Kanda 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

KOKUSAIHO GAKKAI (The Association of International Law). Established in 1880; membership 250. Publishes a magazine. Address: the Seminary-room of the Faculty of Law, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

KOTEN KOKYUSHO (The Institute for the Japanese Classic Literature). Established in 1882; Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, president; membership 1,300. Issues an organ paper. Address: 9 Wakagicho, Shibuya, Tokyo.

MITSUBISHI KEIZAI KENKYUSHO (The Mitsubishi Economic Research Bureau). Established in 1932; Sabun Yamamuro, chairman of directors. Is-

ues "Monthly Circular" (in English). Address: 8 Marunouchi 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON BUNKA CHUO RENMEI (The Central Federation of Nippon Culture). Established in 1937; Prince Tadashige Shinadzu, president. Promotion of the synthetic development of Japanese national culture and enhancement of its intrinsic value in and out of the country. Publications, "Cultural Nippon" (in European languages) and "Bunka Nippon" (Cultural Nippon, in Japanese). Address: The New Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON BYORI GAKKAI (The Japan Pathological Society). Tomosaburo Ogata, president. Address: the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.

NIPPON CHIKUSAN GAKKAI (The Zootechnical Science Society of Japan). Established in 1924; Ryoji Iwazumi, president; membership about 400. Publishes "The Japanese Journal of Zootechnical Science." Address: the Seminary-room of Agriculture, the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.

NIPPON CHIRI GAKKAI (The Association of Japanese Geographers). Established in 1921; Dr. Takeo Katō, president; membership about 260. Publishes monthly "The Geographical Review of Japan." Address: the Seminary-room of Geography, the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo.

NIPPON ESPERANTO GAKKAI (Japan Esperanto-Instituto). Established in 1919; Wasaburo Oishi, president; membership 1,300. To spread Esperanto among the Japanese and to introduce the Japanese culture abroad in the world language. Issues a magazine "La Revuo Orienta." Address: 13 Motomachi 1-chome, Hongo, Tokyo.

NIPPON HAKUBUTSUKAN KYOKAI (The Japanese Association of Museums). Established in 1928; membership 200. Issues a monthly magazine "The Museum Studies." Address: The Tokyo Kagaku Hakubutsu Kan, Ueno, Tokyo.

NIPPON INSATSU GAKKAI (The Japanese Society of Printing Technology). Established in 1928; Dr. Michiya Yano, president; membership 650. Issues a report. Address: care of The Tokyo Higher Industrial Art School, Nishi Shibaura, Shiba, Tokyo.

NIPPON ISHIKAI (The Japan Medical Association). Dr. Taichi Kitajima,

president; membership about 50,000. Address: 5 Surugadai 2-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

NIPPON JIDO GAKKAI (The Japan Puericulture Association). Established in 1907; Dr. Yu Fujikawa, chief secretary; membership 500. To study the life of children. Publishes "Jido Kenkyu" (Study on Children). Address: 25 Muramatsucho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON KAGAKU KAI (The Chemical Society of Japan). Established in 1921; Dr. Tetsutaro Tadokoro, president; membership about 1,700. Publishes "Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan" (in English) and others. Address: Faculty of Science, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

NIPPON KAZAN GAKKAI (The Japan Volcanological Society). Established in 1931; Dr. Takuji Ogawa, president; membership 350. Issues "Kazan" (Volcano). Address: 59 Jinbocho 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

NIPPON KEKKAKUBYO GAKKAI (The Japanese Association of Tuberculosis). Established in 1923; Shungo Ozato, president; membership 1,400. Issues a periodical "Kekkaku" (Tuberculosis). Address: The Tokyo Municipal Sanatorium, Egota 3-chome, Nakano, Tokyo.

NIPPON KIKAI GAKKAI (The Society of Mechanical Engineers, Japan). Established in 1897; Toshitsugu Kii, president; membership 9,841. For the progress of mechanical science and art. Issues "Kikai Gakkai" (Mechanics) and "Journal of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, Japan" (in English). Address: The Marunouchi Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON KOGAKU KAI (The Engineering Society of Japan). Established in 1879; Dr. Kunichi Tawara, president; membership 15 associations. Publishes "Kogaku to Kogyo" (Engineering and Industry). Address: Nippon Kogyo Club, 2 Marunouchi 1-chome, Tokyo.

NIPPON KOTSU KYOKAI (The Japanese Traffic Association). Established in 1929; Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, president; membership 400 companies. To provide means for the connection of traffic organs in Japan. Publishes Association reports. Address: 20 Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON MINZOKU GAKKAI (The Japanese Society of Ethnology). Estab-

lished in 1934; Dr. Kurakichi Shiratori, president; membership 426. Issues "Minzokugaku Kenkyu" (the Japanese Journal of Ethnology). Address: 132 Shimo-Hoya, Hoya-mura, Tokyo prefecture.

NIPPON NOGEI KAGAKUKAI (The Agricultural Chemical Society of Japan). Established in 1924; Dr. Keijiro Asoo, president; membership 2,300. For the progress of agricultural chemistry. Publishes "Nippon Nogei Kagaku Kaishi" (Journal of the Agricultural Chemical Society of Japan). Address: the Faculty of Agriculture, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

NIPPON RODO KAGAKU KENKYUSHO (The Japan Institute for Science of Labor). Established in 1937; Dr. Gito Teruoka, president; membership 168. To conduct research in the Science of labor with a view to develop the national industry. Publishes "Rodo Kagaku Kenkyu" (Study of the Science of Labor). Address: 2 Soshizaya, Setagaya, Tokyo.

NIPPON ROMAJIKAI (The Japan Roman Letters Society). Established in 1921; Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate, president; membership 10,000. Publishes a periodical "Roma J Sekai" (Roman Letters World). Address: The Selkatsukan, 1 Surugadai 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

NIPPON SHAKAIGAKU KAI (The Japan Sociological Society). Established in 1913; Dr. Teizo Toda, director; membership 720. Study of sociology. Publishes an annual report "Shakaigaku" (Sociology). Address: the Seminary-room of Sociology, Faculty of Literature, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

NIPPON SHUPPAN BUNKA KYOKAI (The Japan Cultural Publication Association). Established in 1941; Prince Shinsuke Takatsukasa, president; membership, principal publishers of magazines and books in Japan. Aims at controlling publication in the country. Address: 9 Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON SUGAKU BUTSURI GAKKAI (The Physico-Mathematical Society of Japan). Established in 1877; Dr. Takuji Yoshitake, president; membership 1,500. Issues "Proceedings of the Physico-Mathematical Society of Japan." Address: The Faculty of Science, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

NIPPON TOSHOKAN KYOKAI (The Japan Library Association). Established in 1892; Dr. Kenzo Takayanagi, president; membership 1,703. Publishes "Toshokan" (Library). Address: the Ministry of Education, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON ZOEN GAKKAI (The Japanese Institute of Landscape Architects). Established in 1925; Dr. Tsuyoshi Tamura, president; membership 250. Issues "Zoen Zasshi" (Magazine of Garden Building). Address: The Faculty of Agriculture, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO (The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research). Established in 1917; Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president; membership 1,634. To make scientific researches in physics and chemistry and their commercial and industrial purpose. Publishes monthly "Scientific Papers of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research" (in European languages). Address: 31 Komagome-Kamifujimayecho, Hongo, Tokyo.

SHIGAKKAI (The Historical Research Institute). Established in 1889; Dr. Zennosuke Taji, president; membership 1,300. Publishes a magazine. Address: the Office of Historical Materials, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

SHOMEI GAKKAI (The Illuminating Engineering Society). Established in 1916; Ryotaro Mitsuda, president; membership 1,500. Study of the illuminating engineering. Publishes "Shomei Gakkai" a periodical. Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

TEIKOKU KYOIKU KAI (The Japanese Educational Association). Established in 1883; Hidejiro Nagata, president; membership 1,629 (89 organizations). To make contributions for the educational and cultural progress of Japan as the central organ for the educational societies in the Empire. Publishes "Teikoku Kyōiku" (Education in the Empire). Address: 9 Hitotsuilashi 2-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

TEIYU RINRI KAI (The Society for the Study of Ethics). Established in 1897; Dr. Genyoku Kuwaki and Masanori Oshima, directors; membership 55. Publishes "Teiyu Rinri Kai Kōenshū" (Lectures of Teiyu Ethical Society). Address: 389 Toisuka 3-chome, Yodobashi, Tokyo.

TETSUGAKU KAI (The Philosophy Research Society). Established in 1884;

Dr. Tetsujiro Inoue, president; membership about 800. Address: Care of the Faculty of Literature, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

TOA DOBUNKAI Established in 1899; Prince Fumimaro Kono, president; membership 4,000. To promote mutual friendship and culture between Japan and China. Publishes "China" and "Toa Shūho" (East Asia Weekly). Address: Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

TOKYO TOKEI KYOKAI (The Tokyo Statistics Association). Established in 1878; Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, president; membership 411. Publishes an organ magazine "Tōkei Shūshi" (Statistical Report). Address: The Cabinet Statistics Bureau, Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

ZOEN KENKYU KAI (The Japanese Society of Landscape Architecture). Established in 1915; Matsumotuke Tatsu, president; membership 450. For the progress of gardening science and its arts. Publishes "Zōen Kenkyū" (Study of Gardening). Address: Seminary-room of the Landscape Architecture of the Faculty of Agriculture, the Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

SOCIAL WORK

ASAHI SHIMBUN SHAKAIJIGYODAN (The Social Work Department of the "Asahi" Newspaper Office). Established in 1928; Seichi Ueno, director. To promote social works. Address: 3 Nakano-shima, Kitaku, Osaka.

CHUO SHAKAI JIGYO KYOKAI (The National Social Works Association). Established in 1908; Count Keigo Kiyoura, president; membership 750. Unifies all social work institutions in Japan. Issues "Shakai Jigyo" (Social Works). Address: 3 Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

CHUO YUWA JIGYO KYOKAI. Established in 1925; Baron Kiichiro Hirayama, president. Works for the harmonization of different classes of people, giving lectures from time to time. Issues "Yuwa Jigyo" (Harmonization Works) and others. Address: The Dōjunkaikan, 3 Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

DOJUN KAI (The Dōjunkwai Foundation). Established in 1924; Kogoro Miyazaki, president. A social housing corporation. Issues "Dojun Kai." Address: 3 Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

FUKUDEN-KAI. Established in 1876; H.I.H. Princess Fushimi, honorary president. Count Hideo Yamada, director; membership 1,700. One of the oldest establishments for the protection of children and runs a kindergarten to carry out its purpose. Issues "Fuku Den" (Benevolence). Address: 1 Miyashirocho, Shibuya, Tokyo.

HAKU JUJIKAI (The White-Cross Society). Established in 1911; Takashi Nanae, president; membership about 1,100. Aims at the extermination of tuberculosis. Publishes "Ryoyo Chishiki" (Sanitary Knowledge). Address: 1 Ogawamachi 2-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

HOMEN IIN RENMEI (The League of the District Committee). Established in 1932; Count Keigo Kiyoura, president; membership 40,000. The central organ of the District Committees for social relief works. Address: 3 Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

JIDO AIGO KAI (The Association for the Love and Protection of Children). Established in 1926; Zentaro Arai, president. To bring up and protect the children of weak constitution. Address: 3 Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KEI FUKU KAI Established in 1924; H.I.H. Prince Kan-in, honorary president. Count Keigo Kiyoura, president. Gives aid to private social work enterprises. Address: 3 Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KYUSEIGUN (The Salvation Corps). Established in 1895; Masuzo Uemura, commander. Issues "Toki no Koé" (The War Cry). Address: 17 Jimbocho 2-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

NIPPON KAIIN EKISAI KAI (The Japan Seamen's Aid Association). Established in 1880; H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, honorary president. Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, director; membership 185,000. Issues "Umi no Sekai" (World of Seas). Address: 51 Akashimachi, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON SEKIJUJI SHA (The Red Cross Society of Japan). Established in 1877; Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, president; membership 3,067,100. Issues "Haku Ai" (Universal Love). Address: 5 Shiba Park, Shiba, Tokyo.

OSAKA MAINICHI SHIMBUN SHAKAIJIGYO DAN (The Social Work Department of the Mainichi News Paper Office). Established in 1910; Shintaro Okumura, director. For the promotion

of social works. Publishes "Nōson Shūkaijigyo" (Social Works in Farm Villages) and others. Address: 2 Dojima-uyé, Kitaku, Osaka.

KAI YOBŌ KYŌKAI (The Association for the Prevention of Leprosy). Established in 1931; Count Keigo Kiyoura, president; membership about 25,000. To prevent and eradicate leprosy. Publishes an annual report. Address: Care of the Bureau of Disease Prevention, the Ministry of Welfare, Tokyo.

SAISEI KAI (The Imperial Gift Charity Association). Established 1911; H.I.H. Prince Kan-in, honorary president. The Vice-Minister of Welfare, president; membership about 80,000. For the treatment of patients gratis. Issues "Sai Sol" (Saving Lives). Address: 1 Akabanecho, Shiba, Tokyo.

TEIKOKU SUINAN KYUSAI KAI (The Imperial Sea-Disaster Relief Society). Established in 1889; Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, president; membership 185,367. Issues a monthly magazine "Umi" (Sea). Address: 1 Sagacho 1-chomé, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

YOKU FU KAI Established in 1925; Seizaburo Fukuwara, president. The work of the organization is to succour aged people who have nobody to depend on. Issue reports. Address: 848 Kamitakakio 3-chomé, Suginami, Tokyo.

RELIGIOUS

NIPPON KIRISUTOKYO SEINEN KAI DOMEI (The National Committee of Y.M.C.A. of Japan). Established in 1903; Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, president; membership 15,000. To propagate Christianity among Japanese students. Publishes "Kaitakusha" (Pioneer). Address: 2 Nishi Kanda 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

NIPPON NICHİYOGAKKO KYŌKAI (The National Sunday School Association of Japan). Established in 1907; Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, director; membership 904 schools. Publishes "Nichiyo Gakko" (Sunday School). Address: Nishiki-cho 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

ZENKOKU SHINSHOKU KAI (The All-Japan Shinto Union). Established in 1898; Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, president; membership 15,768. For the prosperity of Shinto shrines and for the elevation of Shinto priesthood. Publishes "Kōkoku Jiho" (Mikadoism). Address: 11 Wakagicho, Shibuya, Tokyo.

ZEN NIPPON BUKKYO SEINENKAI

REMMEI (The League of Buddhist Y.M.A. of Japan). Established in 1931; Masazumi Ando, director; membership 25,000. Publishes "Seinen Butto" (Young Buddhist). Address: 3 Hitotsu-bashidori 2-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

FINE ARTS

KOKUMIN BIJUTSU KYŌKAI (The National Art Association). Established in 1913; membership 109. Address: Care of The "Marble," Meiji Seimeiikan, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KOZO SHA. Established in 1926; Sogan Saito, president. Specializes in sculpture and holds exhibitions. Address: 1091-2 Ikebukuro, Tokyo.

NIKA KAI. Established in 1914; Tokusaburo Musamuné, director; membership 23. Promotes the production of new style fine arts. Address: 78 Atsumicho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

NIPPON BIJUTSU IN (The Institute of Japanese Art). Established in 1898; Taisan Yokoyama, president; membership 225. Protector of Japanese fine arts and holds general exhibitions. Issues reports occasionally. Address: Kamimisaki-minamicho, Yanaka, Shitaya, Tokyo.

NIPPON BIJUTSU KYŌKAI (The Japanese Institute of Fine Arts). Established in 1878; H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu, honorary president. Count Kentaro Kaneko, president; membership 1,168. Issues reports quarterly. Address: Ueno Park, Tokyo.

NIPPON HANGA KYŌKAI. Established in 1931. Protection and encouragement of block printing of Japanese painting. Address: Care of Mr. Yamaguchi, 891 Komaba, Meguro, Tokyo.

NIPPON JIYU GADAN (The Free Painting Society of Japan). Established in 1919; secretaries in charge by turn; membership 6. To study Japanese fine arts and to hold general exhibitions for the works prepared by members. Address: Care of Mr. Hirota, Demizu, Karasumadori, Kyoto.

NIPPON KOGEI BIJUTSU KAI (The Japan Applied Arts Association). Established in 1926; Nobuo Tsuda, president; membership 200. Issues reports. Address: 1 Yanaka Majimacho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

NIPPON MOKUCHO KAI. Established in 1924; Chu Naito, president. Study

of wooden sculpture. Address: 230 Suwacho, Yodobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON SOGAKA KYŌKAI (The Japan Illustrators' Association). Established in 1928; Seiko Umeno, president; membership 73. Issues reports. Address: 909 Kitazawa 3-chomé, Setagaya, Tokyo.

NIPPON SUISAIGA KAI (The Water-Colour Painting Society of Japan). Established in 1913; Shozo Mochizuki, secretary; membership 120. Address: Care of Mr. Mochizuki, 72 Komagome Shinmeicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

NIPPON UKIYOÉ KYŌKAI (The Japan Ukiyoé Association). Established in 1922; Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, president; membership 300. Issues "Ukiyoé No Kenkyu" (Study of Ukiyoé). Address: Care of Mr. Ochiai, 9 Fujimicho 5-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

SEIRYU SHA. Established in 1929; Ryushi Kawabata, president. Aims at the promotion of a new style Japanese painting, and holds exhibitions of works by members. Address: 1053-4 Arai-juku, Omori, Tokyo.

SHUNYO KAI. Established in 1922; Sobachi Kimura, president; membership 38. Issues reports. Address: Care of Mr. Kimura, 833 Wadahoncho, Suginami, Tokyo.

TAIHEIYO GA KAI (The Pacific Art Society). Established in 1902; Toraji Ishikawa, secretary; membership 92. Address: 1 Yanaka Mashimacho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

TEIKOKU GEIJUTSU IN (The Imperial Art Academy). Established in 1937; Dr. Tōru Shimizu, president; membership 72; Makes study of important matters concerning fine arts, music and literature and answer to the questions put before them by the Education Minister on those subjects. Address: The Ministry of Education, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

MUSIC

BUKKYO ONGAKU KYŌKAI (The Buddhist Music Association). Established in 1928; Marquis Tsuneyasu Nakamkado, president; membership Buddhist Associations. Publishes a magazine "Bukkyo Ongaku" (Buddhist Music). Address: Care of the Bureau of Religion, the Ministry of Education, Tokyo.

DAINIPPON SAKKYOKUKA KYŌKAI (The Japan Composers' Association).

Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, president. Address: Care of Mr. Komatsu, 485 Asagaya 3-chomé, Suginami, Tokyo.

HOSHO KAI (The Hosho Association). Established in 1911; Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, president; membership 1,400. To encourage the Hosho school of "Noh." Address: 1 Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

IFE KAI. Established in 1917; Keshō Imai, president; membership about 200. To study and propagate "koto" music. Address: Care of Mr. Imai, 225 Honmuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

KAIGUN GUNGAU TAI (The Japanese Navy Band). Established in 1908; Musical Lieutenant Seigo Naito, head; membership 70. Address: Minami-Odawaracho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

KANZE KAI. Established in 1899; Motomasa Kanze, president; membership 700. Promotion of the Kanze school of "Noh." Issues a journal "Kanze." Address: 10 Shif-Ogawacho 2-chomé, Ushigomé, Tokyo.

KIYOMOTO KAI. Established in 1914; Enju Tayu, head. Studies "Kiyomoto-bushi." Address: 48 Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

NAGAUTA RENMEI. Established in 1912; Sakichi Kineya, head; membership 300. To study and maintain the music of Nagauta school. Address: 1 Ginza-nishi 7-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON KYŌIKU ONGAKU KYŌKAI (The Educational Music Association of Japan). Established in 1927; Kaju Norisugi, president; membership 4,500. Issues "Kyoiku Ongaku" (Educational Music). Address: Care of the Tokyo Academy of Music, Ueno Park, Shitaya, Tokyo.

TOKIWAZU KENKYU KAI (The "Tokiwazu" Performance Association). Matsuo Tayu, president. Membership about 200. Address: 4 Ginza 8-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

TOKYO MANDOLIN CLUB. Established in 1914; Shingi Miyata, head; membership 40. Issues a pamphlet "Tokyo Mandolin." Address: 8 Tansu-machi, Azabu, Tokyo.

TOKYO ORATORIO KYŌKAI (The Tokyo Oratorio Society). Established in 1925; Shuichi Tsugawa, director; membership 60. Promotes and propagates religious music. Address: 27-2 Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

TOYAMA GAKKO GUNGAUTAI (The Military Band of the Toyama School). Established in 1896; Takuo Onuma, Musical Captain, leader; membership 120. Address: Toyamacho, Ushigomé, Tokyo.

UTAZAWA KAI. Established in 1914; Shibakin Utazawa, president; membership about 200. Aims at the practice and study of "Utazawa." Address: 5 Kobikicho 7-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

YOKYOKU KENKYU KAI (The "Yokyoku" Study Association). Established in 1916; S. Nakayama, president; membership 720. To study and propagate the Kanze school "Uta." Issues "Yokyoku Shimpô" (Yokyoku News). Address: 24 Daibancho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

ZEN NIPPON HARMONICA REMMEI (All-Japan Harmonica League). Established in 1927; Talko Mano, head; membership 50,000. Issues "Harmonica News." Address: 853 Nippori 3-chomé, Arakawa, Tokyo.

SOCIAL FRIENDSHIP

DENKI CLUB (The Electric Enterprises' Club). Established in 1922; Keijiro Inoue, director; membership 1,200. For the progress of electric enterprises in our country. Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KAZOKU KAIKAN (The Peers' Hall). Established in 1874; Prince Shinsuke Takatsukasa, president; membership 1,318. To promote cultural works among peers. Address: 4 Kasumigaseki 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KOJUNSHA (Kojunsha Club). Established in 1879; Dr. Kiroku Hayashi, president; membership 1,836. For the exchange of knowledge among members and for the promotion of social works. Publishes a monthly report "Kōjun Geppo." Address: 4 Ginza 6-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIHON (NIPPON) CLUB. Established in 1898; Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, president; membership 960. For the exchange of knowledge among members. Address: 5-3 Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON KOGYO CLUB (The Industrial Club of Japan). Established in 1917; Takashi Isaka, chief director; membership 1,030. Issues reports. Address: 2 Marunouchi 1-chomé, Tokyo.

OSAKA CLUB. Established in 1915;

Membership 730. A social club of Osaka gentry. Address 5 Imabashi, Higashiku, Osaka.

TAIWAN CLUB. Established in 1910; Eizō Ishitsuka, president; membership 483. A social club of Taiwan gentry. Address: The Showa Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

TOKYO CLUB. Established in 1885; H.I.H. Prince Kan-In, honorary president; membership about 500. To promote friendship between Japanese and foreigners. Address: Kasumigaseki 3-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

DAI NIPPON BUTOKU KAI Established in 1909; General Senjuro Hayashi, president; membership 3,055,341. The purpose of this organization is to study and encourage martial arts. Issues a journal "Butoku" (Military Virtue). Address: Okazaki Park, Kyoto.

DAI NIPPON SUMO KYOKAI (The Wrestling Association of Japan). Established in 1925; Kanichi Yamanobé, chief director; membership 1,000. Issues "Kaku-do" (Art of Japanese Wrestling). Address: Higashi Ryogoku, Honjo, Tokyo.

DAI NIPPON TAIKU KYOKAI (The Japan Amateur Athletic Association). Established in 1911; Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, president; membership about 550. To encourage and guide athletics and physical culture. Issues a journal "Taiku Nippon" (Athletic Japan). Address: Tōnchikan, 11 Yurakucho 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KODO KAN Established in 1882; Rear-Admiral Jiro Nango, president; membership 113,839. To train body and mind by means of Jujutsu. Issues "Judo" and one more magazine. Address: 1 Kolshikawa-machi, Kolshikawa, Tokyo.

MEIJI JINGU TAIKU KAI (The Meiji Jingu Physical Culture Association). Established in 1924; Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, honorary president. Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, president; membership, all the organizations of physical culture. To hold general athletic meeting in honour of the Meiji Shrine. Address: Care of the Education Ministry, Tokyo.

NIPPON JOBA KYOKAI (The Japan Horse-Riding Association). Established in 1922; Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, president; membership 123 organizations

and 50 individuals. Issues "Jōba Gahō" (Horseman Graphic). Address: The Yonei Building, 3 Ginza 2-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON RUGBY ASSOCIATION Established in 1927; Kitan Takagi, president; membership 305. Issues a journal. Address: The Marunouchi Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON SANGAKU KAI (The Japanese Alpine Club). Established in 1906; Ritarō Kogurō, president; membership about 880. Issues "Sangaku" (Mountains) and other reports. Address: The Fujiya Building, Kotohiracho 1-chomé, Shiba, Tokyo.

NIPPON SUJOKYŌGI REMMEI (N. S.R.) (The Japan Aquatic Sporting League). Established in 1924; Issues a report "Sulef" (Swimming). Address: The Marunouchi Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON TEIKYU KYOKAI (The Japan Lawn Tennis Association). Established in 1922; Eikichi Katsuta, president; membership local organizations. Issues reports. Address: The Ando Shippo Building, 4 Ginza 5-chomé, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

ZEN NIPPON AMATEUR KENTO REMMEI (The All Japan Amateur Pugilists' League). Established in 1924; Bunjiro Horituchi, president; membership 5 organizations. Address: The Marunouchi Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON RIKUJO KYOGI REMMEI (Zennihon N.R.R.) (The All Japan Athletic League). Established in 1925; Ryozo Hiranuma, president; membership about 50,000. Issues a monthly "Rikujo Nihon" (Japan's Track and Field). Address: The 6th Building, Nakadori, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

ZEN NIPPON SKI REMMEI (The National Ski Association of Japan). Established in 1925; Saburo Kojima, president; membership 50,499. Issues Ski-Year Book. Address: 308 Komagomé Shinmeicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

ZEN NIPPON TAISO REMMEI (The Amateur Gymnastic Federation of Japan). Established in 1930; Ryozo Hiranuma, president; membership 2,500. Issues "Taiso" (Physical Exercises). Address: 1 Surigadai 1-chomé, Kanda, Tokyo.

WOMEN

AIKOKU FUJIN KAI (The Patriotic

Women's Association). Established in 1901; Masuko Mizuno, president; membership 4,200,098. To succour the bereaved families or disabled soldiers. Issues "Aikoku Fujin" (Patriotic Women). Address: 5 Kudan 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

DAI NIPPON RENGO FUJINKAI (The Federation of Women's Associations of Japan). Established in 1930; Nobuko Sanjōshi, president; membership 20,000,000. Promotes home education. Issues "Katō" (Home). Address: 12 Shiba Park, Shiba, Tokyo.

KIRISUTOKYO JOSHI SEINENKAI NIPPON DOMEI (The League of Y.W.C.A. of Japan). Established in 1895; Tamaki Uemura, president; membership 7,000. Issues "Joshi Seinen Kai" (Y.W.C.A.). Address: 10 Higashi Shinanomachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

NIPPON JOI KAI (The Medical-Women's Association of Japan). Established in 1902; Yayoi Yoshioka, president; membership 3,400. Issues reports. Address: 3 Hongo 2-chomé, Hongo, Tokyo.

NIPPON KIRISUTOKYO FUJIN KYOFU KAI (The Japan Women's Christian Temperance Union). Established in 1886; Utako Hayashi, president; membership 9,708. Issues "Fujin Shimpō" (Women's News). Address: 360 Hyakuninmachi 3-chomé, Yodobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON SEKIJUJI SHA TOKUSHI KANGOFU KAI (The Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Nurses Association). Established in 1887; Yasuko Tokugawa, president; membership 22,400. Issues "Haku Ai" (Universal Love). Address: Shiba Park, Shiba, Tokyo.

RIKUKAIGUN SHOKO FUJINKAI (The Association of Military and Naval Officers' Wives). Established in 1906; Momoko Kuroki, president; membership 20,000. Issues "Misao" (Chastity). Address: 11 Wakamatsucho, Ushigomé, Tokyo.

SENTO HIRUTA YOKO HOME (St. Hilda's Home). Established in 1891; in care of Sister Superior. To help the children of the poor and encourage home industry. Address: 358 Shirokané Sankochō, Shiba, Tokyo.

TRAVELLING, SIGHT-SEEING, AMUSEMENT, ETC.

EAST ASIA TOURIST BUREAU (Formerly Japan Tourist Bureau). Established in 1912; Jinnosuké Takaku

president; membership 166. Issues "Tourist," a monthly in English. Address: Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KOKUSAI KANKO KYOKAI (The Japan Travel Publicity Association). Established in 1931; Yonezo Maeda, president; membership 103. Address: Care of the Ministry of Railways, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

NIPPON HOSŌ KYOKAI (The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan). Established in 1926; Prince Fumimaro Konoé, honorary president, Shichiro Komori, president; membership 5,495. Publications, "Hōsō" (Broadcasting), Radio Year Book in Japanese. Address: 2 Uchisaiwalcho 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON INU HOZON KAI (N.I.H.) (The Association for the Preservation of Japanese Dogs). Established in 1928; Rie Inoge, president; membership

1,050. Issues "Nippon Inu" (Japanese Dogs). Address: 1,321 Setagaya 2-chomé, Setagaya, Tokyo.

NIPPON KIIN (The Japan "Go" Association). Established in 1924; Ikutaro Hayashi, president. Issues "Kido" (the Way of "Go"). Address: 1 Nagatacho 2-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON ONSEN KYOKAI (The Hot Spring Association). Established in 1929; Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, president; membership 1,460. The purpose is to invite foreign tourists. Issues "Onsen" (Hot Spring). Address: Care of the East Asia Tourist Bureau, Marunouchi 1-chomé, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

SHOGI TAISEI KAI ("Shogi" Promotion Association). Established in 1936; Yoshio Kimura, president. Promotion of "Shōgi" (Japanese chess) especially through the press. Address: 14-1 Bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Teheran, Tientsin,
Tsinan, Tsingtao, Yingkow, etc.

To be analyzed from point of view of
requiring military expenses from Siam, etc.

Also disposition of hostile (allied) property

Send back to any seamer for clarification if necessary

Proj No. 140

"Secret"

Setsuo SASAKI.

S. A NO. 15033

Sack No. 33

Item No. 148

"Report of Official Tour to SIAM, BURMA and
Japan's Occupied Territory in South Asia"

use his name → By MIYAKAWA February, 1944.

Foreign Resources Bureau, Finance Ministry.

I The purposes of MIYAKAWA's official tour, according
to this report, were to make:-

- ✓ 1. Arrangements about Japan's war expenses in Siam;
- ✓ 2. Arrangements about the currency in four provinces of
North MALAY.
- ✓ 3. Arrangements of finance and monetary circulation
in the districts occupied by Japan.
4. Inspection of above mentioned districts.

but most of this report are the objective descriptions as to
the situation in the districts where he visited.

II. The table of contents is attached.

III. Contents:

A. Siamese-Japanese negotiations on war expenses raising.

1. "War expenses of Japanese forces stationed in Siam;
1943 fiscal year."

a. The first half-year of 1943 fiscal year.

(1) Balance brought over from the last account	¥ 26,600,000 ^{thousand.}
new raising	¥ 18,000

(2) Method of settling accounts:

- a half-amount with special yen.
- a half-amount with gold.

b. The 2nd half-year.

(1) Agreement between Japanese Ambassador TSUBOUCHI and Siamese Foreign Minister.

(a) "Siam recognizes the general principle that the war expenses shall be accounted with special YEN."

(b) "Siam will supply Japan with ¥ 60,000 thousand of war expenses in the latter half-year."

(2) Negotiation of supplementary war expenses.

(a) The total war expenses which Japan needed in this period were ¥ 143,200 thousand.

(b) After several negotiations agreement was reached between the two parties as to the raising of the shortage of ¥ 83,200 thousand, October 29, 1943.

2. Japanese war expenses in the first half-year of 1944 fiscal year which ^{were} demanded toward Siam are: —

Navy	¥ 480, thousand	
Military	¥ 2270. "	
Siam-Burma Railway construction expenses	¥ 500.	thousand
Isthmus of Kra railway construction	¥ 200.	
Air-ports and roads construction	¥ 370.	
Wooden ship-building	¥ 150.	
the others	¥ 1050	
TOTAL	¥ 2750.	thousand.



B. Disposition of hostile property. (P. 89)

1. There are no hostile properties which have been disposed except those movables which were utilized for military, development and national life.

2. The rough estimate is: —

Oil	¥ 2,400	million	} TOTAL. million ¥ 15,000.
Communication	¥ 1,500		
Agriculture and forestry	¥ 4,000		
Mining	¥ 900		
Electric, water, gas enterprises	¥ 350		
Food-stuffs industry	¥ 300		
Commerce	¥ 250		
Land and Houses	¥ 5,000		

"By area"

	million
MALAY - - - - -	¥ 3800
SMATRA - - - - -	3500
JAVA - - - - -	4500
BURMA - - - - -	2800
North BORNEO - - - - -	400
TOTAL.	15000

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by K. Okai

more details

o Arrangement about Japan's war expenses in
Siam. (P. 13 - P. 21)

[Synopsis]

This is the negotiation about the raising of expenses of Japanese forces staying in Siam.

The outline of the results of negotiation is described in the page 2 and 3 of the original summary.

[The writer would not repeat here].

o Arrangement of finance and monetary circulation in the district occupied by Japan.

I. Finance

[synopsis].

The budget of 1943 under military administration

{ Annual revenue ¥. 1,661,177,000

{ Annual expenditure ¥. 1,649,877,000

a) Annual revenue. (all figures are in Yen, ¥.)

General account. main budget. 933,338,710

additional budget 145,113,745

Special account. main budget 550,425,421

additional budget 32,299,906

1661,177,782.

In the annual revenue, the figures of borrowed fund and supplied fund of temporary military account.

Borrowed fund. main budget. 118,599,892

additional " 37,489,403

Supplied fund. main budget. 42,943,160

additional " 9,328,375

b) Annual expenditure.

Main elements.

i) the expenditure to reinforce the sea transportation.

119,896,523 3.

ii). the expenditure to restore and maintain peace and order.
321,095,678.

iii). the military expenditure, as civil engineering,
meteorology, broadcasting, transportation and com-
munication.
57,855,475.

The budget of 1944 under military administration.

{ Annual revenue 1,555,161
{ " expenditure 1,556,661.

a). Annual revenue
account of)
general annual revenue 928,147.
annual revenue in the special account.
388,300.

And other account 238,514
1,555,161.

b). Annual expenditure.
general account of annual revenue.
928,147.

Special account of " 390,000.

And other account 238,514
1,556,661.

II. Monetary circulation (synopsis) 4

A. Currency.

The amount of currency just after the War is conjectured as ₹ 925,000,000, as the operations advanced, the present amount is reached over ₹ 21,00,000,000, thus the inflation is threatened.

B. Price of commodities. a) general phase.

The price index is getting higher, especially in commodities of living clothes, daily goods.

b) counter-policy for the price of commodities. The counter-policies for higher prices are as follows.

1. Controlling of unnecessary funds
2. controlling of the buying of surplus material.
3. " " of financing and allowances.
4. constraining of wages.
5. controlling of price of commodities.
6. resuming of currency by tax.
7. adjustment of monetary organization.
8. raising of money interest and giving the interest of lend money to the South Asia Developing Official Bank.
9. Advocating of bank deposit of people.

- 5
10. Restoring and utilizing of postal savings
 11. establishment of lottery and pool ticket,
 12. " " of insurance for loss.
 13. more production of tobacco.
 14. disposition of offensive properties
 15. Transferring system of Military payment
 16. promotion of various industries.

o Arrangement about the currency in four provinces of North Malay. (P. 22, 23, 24). [Synopsis]

The Japanese government's policy about the currency in the four provinces transferred to Siam was to issue the BAATSU currency by Siam, but Siam contended to issue Siam dollar. After negotiation, expecting the not so much funds of Siam necessary, the currency system is to be maintained until the War is over, supplying the necessary funds from ^{the} South Asia Developing Official Bank.

The understandings of this policy are as follows.

note.

1. The currency system of 4 provinces in Malay shall be maintained until the War is over.
2. The funds necessary to Siam shall be supplied from Japan.
3. The details of this understanding shall be fixed among the authorities of Japan and Siam.

As for the "maintainance of the currency system," Siam questioned whether she can understand

7

by that term there should ^{happen} no problem about the withdrawing of the currency. Japan replied as follows.

(a). The present currency will be regarded as the unlimited legal tender and Siam is not to issue currency.

(b). The necessary funds for Japanese forces and enterprises and other things shall be supplied from Japan freely and the necessary ^{bank} note of South Asia Developing Official Bank can be transferred in the provinces.

(c). The Japanese monetary organizations in the four provinces or other districts can continue their business as ever and Siam should not hinder their proper transactions.

Q Labor problem (synopsis) (P. 108)

The supply and demand of laborer in these districts are getting short and wage getting higher, as the War advances and especially ^{after} more or less of 100,000 men were used to construct the railway of KURA at the border of Siau and Burma.

As for the supply of labor, conversion of occupation of commerce, industry and unurgent industries; import of laborer from Java ^{are} using of women's labor are requested by the administrator

On the other hand, for the adjustment of supply and demand of labor, the laborer's note book is published and laborers are registered. Moreover, the measures to adjust the laborer, bringing up of Technicians and safeguarding of laborer are being taken.

o Supply of Labor. (P. 119). (synopsis)

The man labor is urgently needed for the construction of South Asia and enlargement of war equipment. This districts can meet this requirement by its sufficient laborers.

But for the supply of labor, labor association or something like that would be available to spur the voluntary and positive labor supply in view to ban the excitement of public feeding.

10

o Conclusion (P. 122, P. 123)

[synopsis.]

In the occupied area in South Asia, the civil order is kept peaceful by the cooperation of the aborigines, and restoration and development of industry is in a good state and contributing to the Greater East Asia War. But the food, the clothes and living subsistences are decreasing and currencies are inflating. It is not, therefore, easy to build up the new South Asia.

Siam and French Indo-China are in cooperation to the War but are not positive to approve the suspending issues which Japan is requesting to them, ^{because of} their internal and economical situation following the War.

I renewed the resolution that we should do our best in this hard situation to carry out the War to victory.