

herents. Other figures for the same period are as follow:—

	Missions	Mis-sionaries	Adherents	
			Japanese	Natives
Shinto	218	410	68,800	15,400
Buddhist	531	557	214,500	7,600
Christianity.....	4,026	2,442	*6,600	366,800

* Includes foreigners.

JUDICATURE

The Law Courts in Chosen comprise 11 District Courts with 51 branches, three Courts of Appeal, and one Supreme Court.

Latest statistics on new cases of civil and criminal preliminary affairs, etc. are as follow:—

Year	Civil suits			Criminal suits			Prelimi-nary	Procurator's visit
	1st instance	Appeal	Supreme	1st instance	Appeal	Supreme		
1927	61,308	3,746	558	34,166	1,448	131	886	103,901
1928	58,218	3,990	517	35,309	1,567	161	950	105,688
1929	55,580	4,258	589	41,917	1,762	164	942	114,983
1930	52,715	3,926	979	47,349	2,136	188	915	123,092
1931	53,420	3,097	694	55,115	1,943	173	895	131,814

There are 16 prisons with 10 branches, the number of their inmates for the five years ending 1931 (at end of the year) being as follows:—

Year	No. of convicts		Criminal defendants		In separate cells		Infants	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1927	37,288	702	2,605	86	285	8	4	3
1928	35,779	632	2,739	79	259	6	2	5
1929	36,859	634	3,837	97	317	5	5	3
1930	40,595	593	4,503	131	472	9	4	3
1931	41,671	582	4,515	127	492	13	4	3

GARRISON AND POLICE

The troops in the Peninsula represent two Divisions, one being quartered at Heijo and the other at Ryusan near Keijo, besides the 6th air regiment established in 1921-22. Prior to the "independence" agitation the policing force consisted of gendarmes and police. With the reorganization of the administrative system in 1919 the gendarmes were mostly converted into police at their own option. The police force proper at the end of December 1932 consisted of 8,162 native policemen and 11,166 Japanese policemen. The police stations numbered 251, with about 2,331 sub-stations and 199 police boxes under them. The gendarmes are now on their own proper duty only. Below are given the data on police offences and arrests for the last five years:—

Year	No. of police offences	No. of cases prosecuted	No. of persons arrested
1927	148,342	137,975	158,063
1928	159,056	153,738	172,218
1929	140,433	132,607	143,876
1930	178,013	169,095	187,531
1931	175,273	164,963	192,119

PUBLIC WORKS

Roads.—The Government-General laid out a complete system of roads consisting of 547

lines of various classes with a total length of 25,842 kilometers. The 1st term construction or improvement of the roads has been carried out since 1911 as a continuing work of 6 or 7 year period with an outlay of ¥10,000,000. The 2nd term work has been carried on from 1917 as a continuing work to be finished by 1938 with the total outlay of ¥31,119,000. Altogether 11,062 kilometers of 1st and 2nd class roads have been completed at State expenses and 9,707 kilometers of 3rd class roads by the local governments. In connection with road-making, a number of bridges have been constructed.

Rivers.—Almost all the rivers were in neglected condition before the annexation, the damage due to floods reaching over 10 million yen in some years. In 1915 the Government-General started investigations into the Rakuto-ko and 13 other rivers with a view to systematic control. As a result of the investigations a riparian work is now under way on the Bankei-ko and Sainei-ko, taken in hand in 1925 as a six year work at an estimated cost of ¥9,300,000, and also on the Rakuto-ko, Daido-ko, etc. started in the following year as a ten year work, for which ¥48,120,000 is to be appropriated.

Harbor Works were commenced with Fusan, where all the terminal facilities for the Fusan-Seoul Rly. have been completed. At Jinsen a

spacious lockgate dock has been constructed to accommodate 2 ships of 4,500 gross tons and under, by taking advantage of the great tidal range (22-23 ft.) of the locality. The work of improvement at Gensan, Gunsan, Mokpo, Tashi-

tao and Yungkui was already completed, and at present similar work is in progress at Chung-jin, Jinsen, Chinnampo and Songjin. The Government encourage harbor improvement by granting subsidies.

BANKING AND OTHER FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Bank of Chosen (formerly called the Bank of Korea).—Established in October, 1909, as the central bank of Chosen with a capital of 10,000,000 yen by special charter of the Imperial Japanese Government. Its capital was increased three times, but was decreased in 1926 to 40,000,000 yen, of which 25,000,000 yen has been paid up. The law providing for the Bank as promulgated in 1911 (revised in 1918) provides that: (1) The Bank be authorized to

issue convertible notes and carry on general banking business and also trust business as the central financial organ of Chosen; (2) Japanese subjects exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Chosen; (3) the Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on shares held by others than the Government for the first five years. Recent data are as follow (in unit of ¥1,000):—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Nominal capital.....	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Capital (paid-up)	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Reserves	1,001	1,201	2,101	2,901	3,701	4,501
Deposits	6,150,759	6,584,727	6,907,672	6,355,288	5,623,736	6,843,049
Loans	1,748,242	1,523,914	1,460,093	1,333,305	1,440,507	1,579,779
Bills discounted.....	762,429	527,460	360,926	286,038	258,950	339,700
Earnings	25,328	18,128	26,128	23,492	24,366	38,709
Expenses	23,946	26,543	24,321	21,664	22,531	36,860
Net profit	1,382	1,585	1,865	1,828	1,835	1,849
Dividend	940	930	940	940	940	940
Rate of dividend(%)...	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Chosen Industrial Bank (Chosen Shokusan Ginko).—Established in 1906, it is authorized to issue debentures to the amount not exceeding 15 times the paid-up capital, and to furnish long-period loans at a low rate of interest to promote the development of agriculture, industry, fishery, etc. The Bank is authorized to act as agent for other banks or the Oriental

Development Co., Ltd. and as treasurer for public bodies; and may, with the approval of the Governor-General of Chosen, engage in such ordinary banking business as the making of loans, the acceptance of overdrafts and the discount of commercial papers. It has 58 branches in Chosen, two branches in Tokyo and Osaka at the end of 1932.

	1927 (¥1,000)	1928 (¥1,000)	1929 (¥1,000)	1930 (¥1,000)	1931 (¥1,000)	1932 (¥1,000)
Nominal capital.....	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Capital (paid-up)	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Reserves	4,953	6,003	7,043	8,083	9,123	10,163
Deposits	979,855	1,126,864	1,230,513	995,670	984,353	1,208,233
Loans	994,155	527,710	806,130	1,000,995	1,264,696	1,186,903
Bills discounted.....	191,929	192,538	180,954	139,647	150,130	182,523
Balances of debentures issued	173,445	177,223	199,685	242,158	247,558	260,992
Earnings	28,905	27,598	26,377	25,860	27,496	28,141
Expenses	26,486	25,123	23,552	22,837	24,475	25,123
Net profit	2,418	2,475	2,824	3,023	3,020	3,017
Dividend	1,172	1,320	1,609	1,770	1,770	1,770
Rate of dividend(%)...	9.4	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0

Ordinary Banks.—The establishment of a branch office of the First Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko) at Fusan was soon followed by the creation of similar agencies at various treaty-ports by the same bank, and the Juhachi, Gojuhachi and several other banks. In 1899 the Dai Kan Ten-ichi Ginko was established as the first banking institution formed by Korean capitalists, and in 1903 another Korean bank (Kanjo Ginko)

	1927 (¥1,000)	1928 (¥1,000)	1929 (¥1,000)	1930 (¥1,000)	1931 (¥1,000)	1932 (¥1,000)
No. of banks	16	14	14	13	12	12
Nominal capital.....	32,275	29,025	28,425	26,425	26,425	26,425
Capital (paid-up)	16,950	15,056	15,221	14,721	14,721	14,721
Reserves	3,727	3,370	2,220	3,457	3,513	3,793
Deposits	1,272,990	1,629,253	1,678,476	1,251,474	1,109,769	1,088,201
Loans	618,762	740,613	790,614	722,979	664,969	599,532
Bills discounted.....	326,483	324,395	291,524	206,453	168,053	160,957
Earnings	16,238	18,372	15,570	14,997	16,034	13,527
Expenses	14,375	16,856	13,572	13,610	14,840	12,344
Net profit	1,863	1,515	1,997	1,387	1,194	1,183
Dividend	854	724	773	731	709	575

Savings Banks.—Formerly savings deposits in Chosen were handled by banks, credit associations and post offices till the Government-General issued the Savings Banks Regulations on December 24, 1928. Next year the Chosen Savings Bank was established. The business carried on by the Chosen Industrial Bank was thus taken over by the newly created bank. The head office of the Bank is situated in Keijo, and a branch and a sub-branch were established on October 1, 1931. The recent data are shown below (in ¥1,000):—

	1929	1930	1931	1932
No. of bank	1	1	1	1
Nominal capital.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Capital (paid-up) ...	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Reserves	0	20	40	70
Deposits	28,931	44,361	52,027	57,145
Advances	8,463	10,522	14,136	17,662
Earnings	1,031	2,186	2,443	2,215
Expenses	961	2,043	2,298	1,052
Net Profit	69	142	144	163
Dividend	50	100	100	100
Rate of dividend(%)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0

Trust Companies.—Companies transacting business under the title of trust companies at the end of September, 1931, numbered 21, of which 5 companies have been authorized to transact trust business under the provisions of

appeared. All those banks on the whole made sound development with extended sphere of operation under the Banking Regulations enacted in 1912 (revised in 1920; amended in 1928 and in force since January 1, 1929). At the end of 1932, there existed 12 banks including head offices, 86 branches and 16 branches of banks having their head offices in Japan proper.

the ordinance relating to trust business in Chosen issued by the Government-General on December 1, 1931.

	Capital (¥1,000)	Capital p. u. (¥1,000)	Reserves (¥1,000)	Trust property (¥1,000)
Chosen Company...	10,000	2,500	7	10,674
Chosen Land Co....	1,307	523	86	1,998
Kyozai Co.....	1,000	250	9	1,366
Minami Chosen Co.	1,000	250	6	1,504
Fusan Co.....	1,000	300	114	3,312
Total	14,307	3,823	223	18,856

Credit Associations.—The business of the associations is to make loans to the members, to keep in custody industrial products, to issue warehouse receipts for them, to receive deposits from either the members or non-members, and to act as agents, with the sanction of the Governor-General, for other credit associations or banking establishments. For a village association there is, besides, a Government grant as stock fund of not more than 10,000 yen. City associations operating in urban districts are allowed to engage in bill-discounting business. At the end of September, 1933, there existed 61 city associations and 613 village associations, with the membership roll counting over 906,392 persons. Below are given their business results as at the end of September 1933 (money in unit of ¥1,000):—

	Associations		
	Village	City	Total
No. of associations ...	613	61	974
No. of branches.....	156	1	157
No. of memberships...	864,720	41,672	906,392
Capital paid-up	6,976	2,009	8,985
Reserves	12,439	2,782	15,221
Debts	56,156	5,091	61,247
Deposits with others...	33,208	19,689	52,897
Deposits	72,489	35,299	107,788
Loans.....	113,014	24,078	137,092

Mutual Loan Companies (Mujin Kaisha).—

The number of these companies amounted to 34 at the end of September 1933 and the business is now making sound development. The following are the results of the mutual loan business for the same period:—

No. of companies	34
Capital	¥ 4,050,000
Capital paid-up	¥ 2,576,700
Reserves.....	¥ 1,349,480
No. of "mujin"	1,199
No. of instalments	64,136
Amount of contracts.....	¥ 88,678,650

FOREIGN TRADE

With the development of industrial enterprises the volume of foreign trade has markedly increased since the annexation, and especially during and after the World War. The financial unrest in 1920 dealt a temporary setback to the trade, but it has gradually been

restored to the normal state. Naturally the trade with Japan proper forms the bulk of the total volume, amounting to 90 per cent in exports and 70 per cent in imports. Below are given statistics on export and import (figures in unit of yen):—

Export and Import of Commodities

To and from Foreign Countries

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of imports
1928...	32,149,187	118,151,022	150,300,209	86,001,835
1929...	35,773,033	107,767,710	143,540,743	71,994,677
1930...	25,852,353	88,854,562	114,706,915	63,002,209
1931...	12,771,572	52,695,966	65,467,538	39,924,394
1932...	29,209,754	61,685,953	90,895,707	32,476,199
1933...	52,773,273	64,368,264	117,141,537	11,594,991

To and from Japan Proper

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of imports or exports
1928...	333,829,337	295,839,921	629,669,258	+37,989,416
1929...	309,891,023	315,325,841	625,216,864	- 5,434,818
1930...	240,694,825	278,194,196	518,889,021	-37,499,371
1931...	249,726,697	217,770,365	466,797,062	+31,256,332
1932...	282,144,296	258,670,063	540,814,359	+23,474,334
1933...	315,854,449	339,817,196	655,671,645	-23,962,747

Export and Import of Gold Specie & Bullion

To and from Foreign Countries

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of imports
1928...	—	110,838	110,838	110,838
1929...	—	246,297	246,297	246,297
1930...	2,450	11,594,311	11,596,761	11,591,861
1931...	22,486	21,903,782	21,926,268	21,881,296
1932...	30,301	753,627	783,927	723,326
1933...	20,132	41,085	61,217	20,953

To and from Japan Proper

Year	Export	Imports	Total	Excess of export
1928...	3,667,777	427,053	4,096,830	3,242,724
1929...	6,096,811	639,908	6,736,719	5,456,903
1930...	26,801,109	137,178	26,938,287	26,663,931
1931...	39,525,530	53,479	39,579,009	39,472,051
1932...	28,284,905	9,850,993	38,135,898	18,433,912
1933...	24,375,261	3,807,016	28,182,277	20,568,245

Staple Exports

Items	To Japan Proper		
	1931	1932	1933
Rice	138,428,409	144,796,809	152,693,012
Soya beans	13,778,412	20,484,007	19,260,706
Fresh fish	4,426,650	4,649,938	5,269,295
Fried fish.....	4,029,455	4,336,589	4,247,943
Sugar	828,368	1,097,991	244,510
Ginned cocoon ...	2,608,664	3,504,100	6,487,791

Raw silk	12,015,054	11,666,127	14,009,028
Cocoon.....	1,553,073	1,267,177	1,762,348
Wild silk yarn ...	6,984,593	7,763,413	9,175,747
Coal	3,061,053	3,841,351	4,549,402
Pig iron	3,027,030	9,178,657	5,085,969
Cows.....	2,787,611	3,238,022	4,237,448
Fertilizer	8,346,449	18,433,506	18,749,758
Total incl. others.....	249,026,967	282,144,296	315,854,449

To Foreign Countries							
Items	1931	1932	1933				
Rice	48,946	540,416	2,013,646	Cow hide	162,173	107,024	73,369
Soya beans	29,410	55,322	14,653	Ginseng	1,870	23,340	187,810
Fresh fish	575,820	822,387	978,070	Cotton yarn	331,952	1,242,997	974,413
Dried fish	128,864	233,609	296,289	Cement	144,573	168,143	1,209,048
Sugar	1,821,129	2,350,498	2,292,857	Chosen paper	36,187	48,199	74,194
Apple	154,024	413,143	939,245	Timber	1,018,794	1,614,656	5,059,753
				Total incl. others	12,771,572	29,209,754	52,773,273

Staple Imports

From Japan Proper				From Foreign Countries			
Items	1931	1932	1933	Items	1931	1932	1933
Rice	809,761	1,528,288	1,512,533	Rice	120,620	242,721	326,894
Elour	3,791,010	3,766,052	3,983,430	Millet	7,931,104	16,025,129	12,784,413
Wheat	157,026	220,355	232,895	Soya bean	2,429,283	1,814,741	2,736,942
Sugar	4,518,389	7,426,539	4,272,787	Sugar	1,122,171	218,741	1,579,195
Saké	1,119,075	1,160,585	1,118,384	Salt	1,278,523	2,091,685	2,713,466
Beer	1,727,007	1,730,031	2,110,216	Leaf tobacco	1,319,953	980,213	310,539
Ginned cotton	4,317,070	6,488,242	8,553,203	Crude oil and heavy oil	1,187,118	1,444,662	1,979,628
Cotton yarn	4,069,201	5,884,644	5,993,135	Volatile oil	1,545,502	1,891,470	2,497,237
Jeans, etc.	1,395,614	1,899,467	2,881,623	Fuel oil	1,045,027	4,036,884	1,174,358
Woolen tissues	4,338,013	5,863,424	8,164,178	Chinese linen	2,353,368	1,204,369	1,147,109
Silk tissues	10,606,884	3,327,765	18,440,820	Gunny bags	21,461	20,962	63,220
Gunny bags	370,542	645,735	1,100,982	Coal	4,344,897	3,788,658	5,231,009
Paper	5,491,006	6,547,846	7,562,282	Timber	3,222,646	2,033,567	1,605,242
Coal	4,176,808	4,084,593	5,504,440	Bean cake	2,846,243	2,529,565	3,463,193
Cement	1,725,749	2,306,598	3,348,542	Total incl. others	52,695,966	61,685,953	64,368,264
Railway building materials	2,816,149	4,253,402	5,760,604				
Machineries	7,907,967	8,273,700	11,762,408				
Total incl. others	217,770,365	258,670,063	339,817,196				

Classified by Countries (in yen)

	Export			Export		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
Asia :						
China	12,086,984	947,840	1,598,605	39,509,056	3,772,679	5,858,038
Manchoukuo	—	22,867,847	40,588,063	—	39,723,227	40,765,021
Hongkong	21,721	108,034	394,565	21,334	8,625	17,280
British India	8,568	20,353	115,999	357,696	220,017	763,110
Straits Settlements	155,279	114,097	222,347	184,200	259,862	127,386
Dutch India	64,891	48,595	103,070	1,487,943	616,537	2,137,666
French Indo-China	33,397	4,355	4,607	25,027	197,996	3
Russia	22,458	67,016	79,996	262,633	1,020,730	1,144,681
Total incl. others	12,487,060	28,601,327	48,104,447	42,089,469	48,940,786	55,102,443
Europe :						
Great Britain	3,967	2,693	11,409	1,313,419	1,545,940	988,625
Germany	4,053	3,282	710,881	1,312,121	819,286	423,182
Total incl. others	11,044	7,102	743,337	2,892,126	2,570,430	1,529,225
American Countries :						
U. S. A.	121,704	399,897	2,746,723	4,550,470	5,079,175	2,195,225
Canada	1,680	1,228	1,186	32,912	56,343	484,603
Total incl. others	123,547	401,186	1,747,916	4,627,948	5,162,511	2,713,384
Other States	149,921	200,139	1,177,573	33,294	1,471,177	652,828
Grand total incl. others	12,771,572	29,209,754	52,773,273	52,695,966	61,635,953	64,368,264

MONOPOLY

Ginseng.—Ginseng, a medical root highly valued by Chinese and Koreans, is famous for its quality throughout the world, and the greater part of the manufactured products is exported to China. Owing, however, to the spread of disease among ginseng and the ravages of thieves, this industry was almost ruined for a time. In 1908, therefore, a special Government office was established, where various curative and preventative measures were studied with great care and efforts, and strict control over theft was exercised. On the other hand, cultivators' associations were organized with a view to promoting the common interest, and these associations, supported by Government measures, lent impetus to the improvement of this industry. In 1908, the area under cultivation was 10,691 tsubo, and the production about 4,000 kin (2,400 kgs.). These increased to 2,110,000 tsubo and 29,000 kin (17,400 kgs.) respectively in 1920. The production in 1932 was 57,226 kin, and the amount of sale being ¥2,099,819.

Salt.—Owing to its geographical features, Chosen is suitable for salt manufacture by natural process. In 1907, however, from the financial and economic point of view experiments were made in the manufacture of salt by spontaneous evaporation at Shuan in Keikido. The result turned out to be very successful and the quality of the products was as good as the first or second class salt produced in Japan proper. Thereupon the construction of salt fields at Koryo Bay and Tokudo in Heian-nando was commenced in 1908, the area being 1,205 cho or 1,195 hectares. The output is at present hardly sufficient to meet the demand in the Peninsula, but with the completion of the expansion program extending over seven years beginning in 1920, the area of salt-fields increased to about 2,474 cho producing about 356 million kin. The exemption of salt from import duties resultant from the abolition of exceptions in the case of import duties in Chosen enforced on and after April 1, 1930, however, has had a severe effect upon salt manufacture and caused competition in the market. As there was further fear of speculative dealing in salt, the Government-General promulgated in March, 1930, an Ordinance providing for the import of salt from Japan proper and abroad to stabilize its price and facilitate its supply.

Year	Salt-fields (cho)	Production (1,000 kin)	Import	
			(1,000 kin)	(1,000 yen)
1926	2,446	155,094	290,043	2,754
1927	2,446	182,949	280,128	2,405
1928	244,6	253,756	268,090	2,099
1929	2,446	309,638	226,906	1,458
1930	2,446	242,167	221,071	1,146
1931	2,446	243,870	265,306	1,279
1932	2,474	355,742	339,654	2,092

Tobacco.—The manufacture of tobacco was undertaken exclusively by the Government-General under Chosen Tobacco Monopoly Ordinance promulgated in April, 1921. Exceptions were made, however, with respect to the cultivation of tobacco for personal use, the private manufacture and sale of cut tobacco and the sale of leaf tobacco by the Government, etc.

The supply of the Government manufactured cut tobacco that was received in 1923 with favor by the consumers and the improvement in economic conditions of the people caused the above exceptions to be unnecessary. Thus, the sale of leaf tobacco by the Government-General was discontinued in January, 1927, and the cultivation of tobacco for personal use and the private manufacture of cut tobacco were all abolished at the end of 1929. Area under tobacco and the production in recent years are as follow:—

Year	Area under cultivation (cho)	Production (1,000 kwan)
1928	21,870	6,029
1929	19,613	6,916
1930	14,229	4,027
1931	15,233	4,384
1932	13,637	5,310

Opium.—After the annexation of the peninsular territory the Chosen Government frequently issued ordinances regulating opium, setting limits to the area under cultivation of poppies, receiving manufactured opium and selling it to pharmacutists specially authorized by the Government. These measures resulted in the eradication of the evils of opium smoking, but there were many persons poisoned by morphine throughout the country. In order to root out the evils, the Government-General entered the names of smokers on a register and gave them medical treatment, while at the same time it gave an authority to control the receiving of opium and the manufacture and sale of morphine to the Monopoly Bureau which commenced the work from March, 1930.

AGRICULTURE

Chosen is a wholly agricultural country, and farming is its most important industry. The fields of Chosen are almost cultivated on a small scale and are owned by the Yan-pan and wealthy classes. Rice is the staple agricultural product, followed by barley, Italian millet, soya beans, wheat and red beans. There are also such special products as cotton, tobacco, hemp, and ginseng. The cultivation of fruit-trees has of late produced very good results; and the area of plantations is gradually extending. Sericulture which had hitherto been in a very poor condition, is now, in conse-

quence of official encouragement, being carried on everywhere. Both these are conducted as subsidiary industries by the agricultural class. Live-stock is also raised as a by-product of agriculture, and cattle, horses, goats and pigs are found everywhere in the country; but stock-farming is not pursued as an independent enterprise. The cattle are well known for their great size and good quality; and a large number of them is annually exported to Japan proper and Asiatic Russia.

According to the official returns the arable land in Chosen totals 4,390,443 cho (1 cho—2.545 acres). The area, farming population and production in recent years are shown below:—

Arable Land under Cultivation (in Cho)

Year	Paddy			Upland	Total
	One crop	Two crops	Total		
1928	1,289,768	308,456	1,598,224	1,793,171	4,391,395
1929	1,264,182	344,706	1,608,888	2,783,228	4,392,116
1930	1,267,775	355,921	1,617,696	2,770,968	4,388,664
1931	1,263,045	365,939	1,628,984	2,755,526	4,384,510
1932	1,263,945	383,064	1,647,009	2,743,434	4,390,443

Farming Population

Year	Japanese		Natives		*Total	
	Farming-households	Population	Farming-households	Population	Farming-households	Population
1927	10,300	44,177	2,768,744	14,844,540	2,781,000	14,896,000
1928	10,883	44,321	2,786,226	15,014,529	2,790,000	15,068,000
1929	10,390	45,364	2,801,827	15,153,707	2,815,277	15,210,204
1930	10,505	45,903	2,856,102	15,562,089	2,869,957	15,621,534
1931	10,827	46,258	2,868,569	15,581,611	2,881,689	15,636,024
1932	11,439	49,976	2,917,440	15,927,206	2,928,879	15,977,182

* Includes Chinese and Foreigners.

Output, Supply and Demand of Rice

Year	Area under Cultivation (Cho)	Output (Koku)	Import (Koku)	Export (Koku)	Consumption (Koku)
1928	1,517,755	13,511,725	497,820	7,716,312	11,080,395
1929	1,632,065	13,701,746	670,970	5,540,965	8,641,740
1930	1,662,020	19,183,135	531,718	4,915,090	9,318,374
1931	1,674,610	15,872,999	63,123	8,616,973	10,626,827
1932	1,643,449	16,345,825	106,846	7,143,115	8,836,730

Production of Principal Crops (koku)

Year	Barley	Wheat	Naked-barley	Soya beans	Red beans	Millet
1929	7,211,636	1,725,216	450,753	3,999,965	809,896	5,244,271
1930	7,567,918	1,863,151	532,940	4,490,048	898,590	5,573,256
1931	7,812,127	1,729,987	665,923	4,131,795	862,726	3,950,364
1932	8,003,756	1,778,289	837,113	4,409,677	877,236	5,539,381

Special Crops

Year	Cotton (1,000 kin)	Hemp (1,000 kwan)	Ramie (1,000 kwan)	Tobacco (1,000 kwan)	Sesame seeds (koku)
1928	170,837	5,468	139	6,029	38,286
1929	158,238	5,333	127	6,916	39,506
1930	168,770	5,586	130	4,027	40,049
1931	105,913	5,238	130	4,384	37,416
1932	154,278	5,275	145	5,310	37,866

As to the cotton the authorities encouraged the cultivation of the American upland variety which was judged best suited to the soil and climate of the southern half of Chosen. Satisfactory results were obtained and the yield has steadily gone on increasing as the following figures show:—

Year	Area (cho)	Harvest (1,000 kin)		
		Upland	Native	Export (¥1,000)
1927	205,079	107,717	44,315	4,699
1928	205,377	121,771	49,095	6,020
1929	186,220	113,522	44,716	6,577
1930	192,873	127,329	41,441	—
1931	192,545	78,721	37,191	—
1932	159,269	12,909	42,369	8,600

Stock-farming.—Cattle reared in Kankyo-do (Hamkyong), Northern Chosen, are famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat business in Northern Chosen has a great future. The cattle largely goes to Japan proper.

The number of cattles, horses, etc in the last three years are as follow:—

	1930	1931	1932
Cattle	1,611,585	1,637,019	1,664,435
Horses	55,544	54,100	53,887
Swine	1,386,891	1,348,199	912,760
Sheep	1,561	1,609	2,208
Goats	13,813	25,601	27,363
Fowls	6,146,000	6,294,672	6,601,477

Sericulture.—The climate of Chosen is suitable for sericulture owing to the scarcity of rainfall in the rearing season, just the contrary of Japan proper. The latest figures are:—

Year	No. of Rearing households	Output of Cocoons (koku)	No. of Reeling households	Output of Raw silk (kwan)
1927	572,927	355,192	155,430	193,394
1928	594,209	386,113	172,110	237,769
1929	648,079	484,802	188,355	280,090
1930	720,813	555,232	245,857	352,948
1931	747,084	578,261	264,270	382,107
1932	786,060	593,053	294,843	406,267

FISHERY

Bounded by sea on three sides, Chosen has coast-line extending over 9,000 nautical miles and is rich in fish, shell-fish and sea-weeds. Mackerel, sardine, Alaska pollack, Sciaena Sp., herring, sea-bream, cod, yellow tail, whale, and ear-shell are the principal catches. The encouragement by the Government and the improved methods introduced have brought about the rapid development of the industry of late. The recent situation of the business, excepting whaling, is as under:—

Year	No. of fishermen	Value of catches (¥1,000)	Marine products (¥1,000)	Aquaculture
1928	Japanese ...	17,804	33,119	17,231
	Koreans ...	460,132	32,994	27,654
	Total ...	477,936	66,113	44,885
1929	Japanese ...	17,021	30,514	17,095
	Koreans ...	456,891	34,823	27,720
	Total ...	473,912	65,387	44,815
1930	Japanese ...	17,976	23,585	19,742
	Koreans ...	469,612	26,543	19,646
	Total ...	487,588	50,128	30,388
1931	—	46,570	27,760	2,610
1932	—	46,260	27,380	2,440

The coast from the River Tumen downward is noted for Myng-tai, Alaska pollack and cod fishing, the western sea for the Guchi, Sciaena Sp. fishing and the southern sea near Fusan for cods, herrings, etc.

Whaling.—Whaling is solely undertaken by Japanese. Boats numbered 12 in 1932 and the catches for that year numbered 161 (¥483,300).

MINING

The total value of mineral products has been quadrupled from ¥6 to over ¥24 millions in the past twenty years. The slump after the World War affected the industry. For instance the work was reduced at many iron mines, while tungsten ceased to be operated. Most branches of the industry, however, have since been, or are being, restored to the normal condition.

Year	No. of mining lots		Production (Yen)
	Total	Of which worked	
1926	2,132	358	24,130,350
1927	2,175	362	24,169,229
1928	2,151	365	26,434,972
1929	2,173	385	26,488,366
1930	2,262	456	24,654,463
1931	2,390	497	21,741,519
1932	2,719	939	33,746,958

Gold.—The Unsan Mine (North Pyong-an) leased by the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. and Suisan Mine (Whang-hai) of the Kanjo Mining Co., both American interests, produce the bulk of the gold output in the Peninsula. There are, besides, Shokusan, Shojo (French Concession), Rakusan (Kobayashi), Toeki (Nuhara) and Rippo (Taniguchi) gold mines now under operation. Alluvial mines are found at Shokusan and Jun-an.

Iron.—Whang-hai is the center of iron mining in Chosen. Limonite is especially active in the districts between Kenjiho and Koshu (Wang-ju) to the east. Sainei and Inritsu Mines and also the mines in South Pyong-an all belong to the same category. Hematite is operated at Angaku Mine (Chosen Iron Mining Co., Whang-hai), while magnesite is found all over the Peninsula, though it is still left in neglect. Sainei and Inritsu, most important of all, operated at first by the former Korean

Government were transferred to the Japanese Government in 1910. These with two other Korean mines, Angaku and Rigen, furnish the ores to the Government Yawata Iron Works. Penchiho and Wanishi Iron Foundries get their supply from Kaisen (of Nippon Steel Foundry) and Rigen Mines. Mitsubishi's Kenjiho Iron Foundry runs its own mines in Chosen but the shortage comes from Angaku Mine.

Coal.—The Pyong-yang Colliery, a Government enterprise, is famous as working the only rich anthracite mine in Japanese territory. Its full working capacity has lately been increased to 30,000 tons, the bulk of the output being supplied to the Naval Briquette Factory at Tokuyama (Yamnguchi prefecture). Prospecting is going on in other districts of South Pyong-an and also in Kwan-won. Lignite, though inferior in quality, is found in various places.

Quantity and Value of Mineral Products

Kind	Unit	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Gold	{ Gram.	5,642,592	5,172,236	5,552,719	6,186,451	9,031,083	9,700,728
	{ Yen	6,133,931	5,692,786	5,874,658	6,618,656	9,583,950	19,633,173
Silver	{ Gram.	1,600,189	1,744,445	1,702,155	2,101,065	11,404,022	18,351,300
	{ Yen	54,288	59,649	59,820	58,207	206,600	552,714
Gold & silver ore	{ Kg.	11,474	13,220	16,793	13,411	12,853	10,401
	{ Yen	1,056,344	1,440,870	1,353,133	1,070,439	553,545	944,252
Copper ore	{ Kg.	2,087	3,980	3,935	5,647	6,156	6,543
	{ Yen	24,766	47,401	62,717	45,886	35,485	33,817
Crude copper	{ Kg.	1,004,132	607,459	546,857	589,342	698,446	693,961
	{ Yen	890,737	1,027,319	1,348,686	1,398,225	224,921	307,027
Iron ore	{ Kg.	483,996	504,375	551,814	532,496	164,712	151,413
	{ Yen	2,889,544	3,042,979	3,153,988	2,808,178	824,063	749,259
Pig iron	{ Ton	129,022	148,642	155,514	151,378	147,855	163,653
	{ Yen	6,523,350	7,652,924	6,795,334	5,923,071	4,588,887	4,114,012
Graphite	{ Kin	17,942,407	22,479,888	25,148,496	20,073,511	14,049,717	*924,549
	{ Yen	403,951	440,738	511,159	423,314	231,975	255,847
Coal	{ Ton	709,578	815,817	937,902	884,138	936,382	1,104,194
	{ Yen	5,286,318	5,769,289	6,316,485	5,327,966	5,190,064	5,970,119
Zinc	{ Kwan	3,684	5,322	5,109	3,832	†97,165	†492,782
	{ Yen	79,829	104,041	85,004	5,200	5,800	64,375
Silica	{ 1,000 kin ...	93,141	77,766	84,679	47,346	40,659	43,856
	{ Yen	117,763	123,125	56,623	42,532	38,993	55,332

*—Metric tons; †—Kilograms.

FORESTRY

The total area of forests and plains in Chosen is believed to be about 16,458,000 cho, of which 10,718,000 cho is occupied by the area with trees growing densely, the rest being hilly

districts with young trees, or bare of trees. As a large part of these forests and plains was in a state of utter desolation at the time of annexation, the Government has since then made every effort for the afforestation, so that

forestry enterprises have sprung up in various localities and the number of trees already planted has reached 440,000,000 per annum. The principal species recently planted are the Akamatsu (*Pinus Thunbergii*), the Chosen-karamatsu (*Larix dahurica*, var. *coreana*), the Chosen-matsu (*Pinus koraiensis*), the Kuromatsu (*Pinus densiflora*), the Manshu-kuromatsu (*Pinus funebris* Komar.), the Rigidamatsu (*Pinus rigida* Mill.), the Kunugi (*Quercus serrata*), the Niseakashiya (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), and the Hannoki (*Alnus japonica*).

The principal state forests lie in the districts forming the sources of the Rivers Yalu, Tumen, Taidong, Han and other main rivers. The annual cutting of these forests amounts to about 4,670,000 shakujime or 1,570,000 cubic meters, and the principal trees used for various purposes are the Akamatsu, Chosen-matsu, Chosen-karamatsu, Ezomatsu (*Picea ajanensis*, Fisch.), fir trees, and varieties of deciduous oak. The Akamatsu and other acerose trees are used chiefly for buildings, telegraph poles, bridges and ship-building, and the Onoorekanba (*Betula Schimidtii*) called Danboku is valued as timber for vehicles.

Total forest area classified according to localities for the year 1930 is as follows (in 1,000 cho):—

Localities	Area with trees	Area with young trees or bare of trees	Area without trees	Total
Kyongki	222	309	228	779
North Choongchong	305	113	127	546
South Choongchong	313	95	91	499
North Chonla.....	372	80	105	557
South Chonla.....	479	171	246	896
North Kyongsang...	908	372	372	1,380
South Kyongsang...	607	100	120	852
Whanghai	513	324	171	1,008
South Pyong-an.....	601	100	298	999
North Pyong-an.....	1,349	526	474	2,349
Kwan-won	1,193	572	458	2,222
South Hamkyong ...	1,475	606	598	2,680
North Hamkyong ...	838	544	322	1,704
Total.....	9,177	3,685	3,610	16,472

Area planted and Number of trees

Year	Area (Cho)	No. of trees (1,000 pieces)
1926	70,398	276,299
1927	82,837	312,823
1928	92,418	342,621
1929	87,948	300,679
1930	80,029	271,488

Production (¥1,000)

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Timber	6,530	7,734	7,232	10,752	8,389
Fagots.....	10,253	14,456	14,210	17,860	12,208
Charcoal.....	2,784	2,658	2,332	3,128	2,124
Bamboo	419	520	629	650	547
Branches and leaves	21,179	17,813	18,795	19,666	19,022
Vines and ferns	16,487	18,196	18,210	19,373	18,055
By products ...	2,295	2,929	3,544	2,987	2,925
Total	59,946	64,306	64,952	74,416	63,360

INDUSTRY

The Koreans are a deft race and their mats and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the Peninsula are fabric, spinning, paper, ceramics, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors, bamboo-work, metal work, and knit-work. Preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matings and chemicals from sea weeds are also promising. A rapid growth has been witnessed in the textile industry with the introduction of improved machinery. The production in all lines of industry has made rapid strides of late, the value exceeding ¥252,920,000 at the end of 1931.

To encourage industry the Government has established a printing office, a higher technical school, technical training schools, brick factory, etc. The last is regarded as especially important, not merely because it is full of promise owing to abundance of clay everywhere but chiefly because the natives, who are dwelling in wretched hovels inductive of indolent habits, should be encouraged to rebuild them with brick, wood being scarce and costly.

The total value of manufactures of industry in 1932 as classified by kind of business is as follows (in unit of ¥1,000):—

Spinning	32,920
Mechanical	6,540
Machine and tool	7,930
Pottery.....	9,030
Chemical	42,600
Wood manufacture	4,780
Printing and bookbinding	8,790
Gas and Electric	16,130
Food	81,000
Others	43,200

Industries started by Japanese.—These have made a rapid development of late, comprising chiefly rice-cleaning, iron works, tobacco,

bricks and tiles, electric enterprise, lumbering, brewing and tanning.

Electric Enterprise.—At the end of March 1933, 90 electric companies existed with a combined capital of ¥121,229,306 (paid-up ¥99,953,856). The Keijo Electric Co. is the largest and commands a capital of ¥15,000,000. It undertakes lighting, electric car business and supply of current.

RAILWAYS

State Lines

The first railway enterprise in Chosen dates back to 1890 when a railway linking Keijo (Seoul) with Jinsen (Chemulpo), 29.485 kilometers in length, was laid and opened to traffic by the Kei-jin Railway Company. The outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war caused the Army Department (of Japan) to build Keijo-Fusan, Keijo-Shingishu and Masan lines which were respectively opened to traffic in 1904 and 1905. In 1906 the Imperial Government of Japan nationalized the Keijo-Fusan line and also took over the Keijo-Shingishu and the Masan lines from the Army Department, placing all those lines under the control of the Railway Bureau of the Chosen Resident-General. Meanwhile the work of construction was steadily pushed on and in 1910 the Heijo-Chinnampo line was completed. On the spanning of the River Yalu with an iron bridge in 1911 the peninsular railway was brought into connection with the South Manchuria Railway line. In 1914 the Taiden-Moppo and Keijo-Gensan lines were completed while in 1915 part of the Gensan-Kwainei line was opened. At the end of March, 1933, the total length of the State-owned lines in operation in Chosen was 3,142.8 kilometers.

From the economic consideration and to promote communication facilities the management of railways in Chosen was once entrusted to

Year	Mileage of Railways open to traffic (Kms.)	Rolling stock		
		Engine car	Passenger carriages	Freight wagons
1928-29	2,551.9	307	756	3,233
1929-30	2,751.5	331	828	3,522
1930-31	2,792.5	334	829	3,632
1931-32	3,008.5	347	867	3,763
1932-33	3,142.8	360	900	3,992

Private Railways and Tramways

For the encouragement of private railway and tramway enterprises, the Government-General promulgated the Chosen Light Railway

the South Manchuria Railway Company on August 1, 1917, in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance of July 31, 1917.

At present, all the Government Railways in Chosen are under the control of the Railway Bureau, a department of the Chosen Government-General which started its business on April 1, 1925, the day when the new railway administration was organized in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 84.

The following table shows the situation of the Chosen Government Railways at the end of March 1933. The line between Keijo and Jinsen, a part of the Keifu line, which covered a distance of 31 kilometers was the first opened traffic in 1900 in Chosen. Each of these railway lines has contributed much to the development of Chosen.

Keifu Line	481.5 kms.
Keigi "	610.3 "
Konan "	285.8 "
Keizen "	252.9 "
Tokai "	260.2 "
Keigen "	223.7 "
Heigen "	96.5 "
Kankyo "	660.0 "
Tomon "	203.3 "
Mampo "	68.6 "
Total	3,142.8 "

Lines under construction are as follow:—

Keizen Line	188.0 kms.
Tokai "	439.7 "
Heigen "	117.2 "
Mampo "	153.9 "
Keizan "	141.7 "
Tomon "	18.7 "
Total	1,159.2 "

Business results of the Government Railways in the last five years are shown below:—

Year	No. of passengers carried		Volume of goods carried	
	Number	Fare (Yen)	Weight (M. ton)	Freight (Yen)
1928-29	22,284,840	19,377,426	5,981,486	19,995,943
1929-30	23,225,584	21,054,043	6,160,043	20,766,158
1930-31	20,649,934	17,658,154	5,936,008	19,163,532
1931-32	19,673,704	16,655,960	6,025,150	19,644,552
1932-33	20,591,638	18,111,091	6,248,863	20,575,819

Regulation in 1912, making provisions for their supervision and protection, and since then it has annually sent officials to investigate the projected private railway lines.

The aggregate length of private railways open to traffic on March 31, 1932, aggregated 1,142.2 kilometers, the length of lines under construction 60 kilometers, lines granted charters 18.5 kilometers and lines contemplated but not yet granted charters 259.2 kilometers, the total length of all these 1,479.9 kilometers. The number of private companies with open lines was 8 and those with lines under construction 1. These are Chosen Railway Company, Chosen Keinan Railway Company, Kongosan Railway Company, Minami Chosen Railway Company, Chosen Keito Railway Company, Shinko

Railway Company, Kaisen Railway Company, Chosen Gas and Electric Company, and Chosen Cable Railway Company. Of these the last mentioned has not yet started business, though granted charter. The aggregate capital of the first 7 companies was 100,000,130 yen of which 46,380,000 yen is paid up. Besides, there were 3 electric tramway companies and 4 minor companies with gasoline, human power or oxen as motive power. The total length of these tramways was 72 kilometers, a decrease of 202.2 kilometers as compared with the previous year.

COMMUNICATIONS

Statistics on Post, Telegraph and Telephone

Year	Ordinary			Parcels	
	No. of offices open to public	Postal routes (Kms.)	No. of mails	No. of offices open to public	No. of parcels
1927-28	680	43,225	423,779,939	679	5,375,057
1928-29	700	43,651	468,906,654	699	5,614,716
1929-30	721	41,714	502,481,413	720	5,632,755
1930-31	747	41,911	492,913,547	746	5,389,064
1931-32	774	41,062	493,770,648	773	5,026,223
1932-33	785	58,817	522,472,701	784	5,138,997

Telegraph

Year	No. of offices open to public	Length of Lines (Kms.)	Length of Wires (Kms.)	No. of Messages
1927-28	739	8,511	35,646	10,996,482
1928-29	744	8,532	36,521	11,485,684
1929-30	762	8,638	37,752	12,050,040
1930-31	787	8,633	39,281	11,332,115
1931-32	801	8,638	39,752	11,194,658
1932-33	819	8,668	39,987	11,515,845

Telephone

Year	No. of offices open to public	Length of Lines (Kms.)	Length of Wires (Kms.)	No. of Messages
1927-28	632	8,266	113,584	150,090,013
1928-29	644	8,661	120,471	161,790,098
1929-30	662	8,833	128,337	175,613,290
1930-31	682	9,015	137,941	176,455,929
1931-32	698	9,147	144,168	189,408,731
1932-33	710	9,375	152,227	209,657,071

Postal Money Orders and Post Office Savings Banks

Year	Domestic Money Orders		Foreign Money Orders		Savings Banks	
	Issued (Yen)	Paid (Yen)	Issued (Yen)	Paid (Yen)	No. of depositors	Amount (Yen)
1927-28	113,725,372	101,000,693	470,216	469,364	1,910,289	26,961,217
1928-29	112,591,762	103,315,534	501,817	432,281	2,023,977	30,787,502
1929-30	111,188,655	102,144,896	489,487	369,540	2,078,602	36,286,417
1930-31	92,966,350	82,627,090	366,357	274,827	2,118,178	38,852,866
1931-32	87,125,628	77,217,215	240,660	237,322	2,284,871	41,432,670
1932-33	93,585,317	85,225,575	205,289	369,794	2,494,062	40,939,392

THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(Toyo Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha)

The first joint undertaking started by Japanese and Koreans for exploiting the resources of Chosen, it was organized in the fall of 1908. The capital was ¥20,000,000, increased in 1919 to ¥50,000,000 of which ¥35,000,000 is paid up. The Company's line of business embraces clearing wild land and making loans to Japanese settlers and Koreans redeemable in 5-25 years, and also temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. It is allowed to finance enterprises

in Manchoukuo. The term of the Company is 100 years. The Company is authorized to issue debentures ten times its paid-up capital, and the issue amounted by October 1932 to ¥459,012,000 of which ¥198,256,000 was outstanding, the figure including \$33,965,000 American loan. President and two Vice-Presidents are nominated by the Japanese Government, one Vice-President to be Korean. It has sustained a rude shock from the recent economic crisis in the homeland.

Statistics for the last few years are given below:—

Year	Cap. p.u. (¥1,000)	Reserves (¥1,000)	Profits (¥1,000)	Loss (¥1,000)	Net profits (¥1,000)	Dividend (¥1,000)
1928.....	35,000	1,229	13,053	17,110	1,943	5.0
1929.....	35,000	1,469	13,359	11,931	1,428	5.0
1930.....	35,000	1,704	8,498	8,222	276	3.0
1931.....	35,000	1,796	9,105	8,295	810	3.0
1932.....	35,000	1,878	9,200	8,991	209	—

The land exploited by the Company that was 13,015 cho in 1911 increased in 1930 to over 1,940,000 cho. Settlers invited from homeland during the 17 years beginning 1911 totalled about 4,000 families with 20,000 people, and these are working on the Company's land

throughout the Peninsula, to be made free-holders in time.

The total land exploited by the Company and the number of settlers in the last five years are shown below (in hectares):—

Year	Paddy	Upland	Forest & miscellaneous	Total	No. of households of settlers	Area allotted			Average per household		
						Paddy	Upland	Total	Paddy	Upland	Total
1927.....	48,134	17,593	22,984	88,711	4,044	9,151	938	10,089	2.29	0.23	2.52
1928.....	47,827	17,315	30,342	95,484	3,971	9,115	938	10,053	2.30	0.24	2.53
1929.....	46,297	16,804	41,364	104,465	3,967	9,158	934	10,092	2.31	0.24	2.54
1930.....	46,200	16,748	59,596	122,544	3,943	8,984	925	9,909	2.27	0.22	2.51
1931.....	45,902	16,666	89,341	151,909	3,921	9,062	930	9,993	2.31	0.24	2.55

CHAPTER XXXVI

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

GEOGRAPHY

Position—119° 18'—122° 6' E.L.; 21° 45'—25° 38' N.L.

Area—Main island 13,423 sq. miles. Hoko-to (Pescadores) 48 sq. miles.

The island formerly belonged to China, but was ceded to Japan as the result of the Sino-Japanese war (1894-5) by virtue of the Shimonoseki Treaty.

The total area of this insular territory almost equals that of Kyushu. The seaboard extends nearly 290 "ri", but with no good indentation except the ports of Keelung and Tamsui in

the north and that of Takao in the south.

The main island is traversed from north to south by the Taiwan range, the eastern half thus formed being steep and craggy, but the western half flat and fertile. Highest peaks are Mt. Niitaka (14,500 ft.) and Mt. Sylvia (nearly 13,000 ft.) The rivers are short with swift current.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Temperature (1932)

	Jan. c.	Mar. c.	May c.	July c.	Sept. c.	Nov. c.	Dec. c.	Aver. c.
Taihoku	15.3	17.0	24.0	28.1	26.1	19.7	16.8	21.6
Taichu	15.8	18.1	25.0	27.6	26.3	20.2	17.2	22.1
Tainan	17.0	19.7	25.1	27.8	26.9	21.3	18.4	23.1
Taito.....	19.0	20.7	25.2	27.4	26.4	22.0	19.9	23.4
Koshun.....	20.4	22.2	26.4	27.5	26.7	23.3	21.3	24.3
Hokoto (Pescadores)	16.3	18.3	24.9	27.9	27.0	21.5	18.2	22.6

Rainfall (1932)

	Jan. mm.	Mar. mm.	May mm.	July mm.	Sept. mm.	Nov. mm.	Dec. mm.	Total mm.
Taihoku	87	176	231	230	245	67	72	2,137
Taichu	34	106	245	281	151	18	24	1,774
Tainan	22	45	184	347	166	18	16	1,730
Taito.....	40	56	176	367	262	49	40	1,785
Koshun.....	24	22	186	463	275	35	16	2,187
Hokoto (Pescadores)	24	62	115	164	106	21	18	993

INHABITANTS AND POPULATION

The inhabitants or population of the island is mainly classified into three, i.e., Japanese, natives and foreigners. The first named, namely, Japanese are those who came over from Japan proper and settled in the island after its occupation by Japan; the bulk of the foreign population is Chinese, the number of European and American residents being very limited. The native inhabitants are classified into the Han race and the aboriginal race. The former is again divided into those settlers from Fukien and neighborhood and those from

Canton and neighborhood, and occupy about 93 per cent of the total number of the native inhabitants. The natives, the original and oldest inhabitants of the island, are again divided into uncivilized and civilized. In the accompanying statistics which give the number of population at the end of 1932, the figure of aborigines is the estimate of those residing in the aboriginal districts while the number of aborigines residing in the districts within the jurisdiction of the insular administration is included in the number of natives.

1932	Total	Male	Female	Rate
Total population	4,932,433	2,522,633	2,409,800	100.0
Japanese	248,539	131,618	116,921	5.0
Natives	4,641,686	2,363,094	2,278,592	94.1
Of which				
aborigines...	144,816	72,583	72,233	2.9
Foreigners ...	42,208	27,921	14,287	0.9

The total number of population (excluding the aborigines dwelling in the aboriginal dis-

	1930	1925	1920	1915	1905
Male	2,353,288	2,052,669	1,893,541	1,813,053	1,610,816
Female	2,239,249	1,940,739	1,761,767	1,666,869	1,428,935
Total	4,592,537	3,993,408	3,655,308	3,479,922	3,039,751

The population as classified according to Japanese, natives and foreigners is as follows:—

	1905			1910			1912			1930			1931			1932		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Japanese.....	35,923	23,695	59,618	58,580	39,468	98,048	82,319	59,516	141,835	125,238	107,061	232,299	131,563	112,309	243,872	131,618	116,921	248,539
Natives	1,570,239	1,408,799	2,979,018	1,626,338	1,479,885	3,106,223	1,718,835	1,588,467	3,307,302	2,195,472	2,118,450	4,313,923	2,251,354	2,174,768	4,426,122	2,363,094	2,278,592	4,641,686
Foreigners...	7,719	507	8,223	13,396	1,444	14,840	16,902	2,680	19,582	32,495	14,196	46,691	30,707	14,577	45,284	27,921	14,287	42,208
Total	1,613,881	1,432,078	3,046,359	1,698,314	1,520,799	3,219,111	1,818,056	1,650,663	3,468,719	2,353,205	2,239,707	4,592,912	2,413,624	2,301,654	4,715,278	2,522,633	2,409,800	4,932,433

The number of births, of deaths, of marriages, etc., and their rate per 1,000 population are as follow, excluding aborigines:—

Year	Per 1,000 population									
	Birth	Still-birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce	Birth	Still-birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1926.....	183,360	7,270	93,720	46,778	4,812	44.1	1.7	22.6	11.3	1.2
1927.....	185,195	7,068	94,843	45,572	4,554	43.6	1.7	22.3	10.7	1.1
1928.....	191,839	7,463	96,310	42,679	4,506	44.1	1.7	22.1	9.8	1.0
1929.....	197,967	7,559	96,870	46,816	4,463	44.4	1.7	21.7	10.5	1.0
1930.....	206,732	7,351	89,654	46,364	4,300	45.0	1.6	19.5	10.1	0.9
1931.....	217,136	7,692	101,077	42,468	3,889	46.0	1.6	21.4	9.0	0.8
1932.....	214,192	7,858	99,125	43,123	3,985	44.2	1.6	20.5	8.9	0.8

Population in Principal Cities in 1932

Taihoku	266,066
Keelung	80,390
Shinchiku	50,635
Taichu	61,857
Tainan	102,703
Kagi.....	62,963
Takao	72,400

THE ABORIGINES

There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less allied to the Malay race. At the end of 1931 there were 689 communities,

at the end of 1932 is returned as 4,932,433 which figure, when compared with the similar figure at the end of 1905 when the first census in the island was taken soon after the island became Japanese territory, indicates an increase of 1,892,682, this being an annual increase of about 64,169 on an average. The following figures represent the number of population as the result of census taken in 1905, 1915, 1920, 1925 and 1930:—

	1930	1925	1920	1915	1905
Male	2,353,288	2,052,669	1,893,541	1,813,053	1,610,816
Female	2,239,249	1,940,739	1,761,767	1,666,869	1,428,935
Total	4,592,537	3,993,408	3,655,308	3,479,922	3,039,751

23,954 households with a population of about 142,436 (71,529 males and 70,907 females), broadly classified into Northern and Southern aborigines. The former are savage head-hunters, the latter more submissive and civilized. The Northern aborigines almost exclusively belong to the Taiyol tribe and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes are Tsaissetto, Vorum, Tscu, Tsarien, Taiwan, Puyuma, Amis, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about four times as numerous as the other. These together occupy the

regions covering about one half the total area of the island, where natural resources abound.

Subjugation and Pacification.—The program of subjugation and pacification at the cost of ¥15,000,000 was completed in about five years ending 1915. The tribesmen were made as mark of allegiance to surrender their firearms, and the number thus captured amounted to 31,523 pieces till the end of 1927. The victims of violence by the savages markedly fell off.

The total till the end of 1927 reached 6,918. The heaviest toll was 761 in 1912 as against 41 in 1918, 2 each in 1925 and 1926 and 9 in 1927.

There remain one or two communities to be accounted for, and the peaceful policy of subjugating them by clearing up the wild land is being pursued.

The tribesmen have begun to recognize the importance of education and there existed about 176 teaching places with over 5,000 attendants.

ADMINISTRATION

New Local Administration

In August 1920 5 prefectures, Taihoku, Shinchiku, Taichu, etc., were created much on the same lines of local administration as in Japan proper, each under a civil governor, and with it the municipal and village self-government has come into existence. The prefecture, municipality, and village conduct their respective affairs regarding taxation, revenue, management of enterprises, etc., as assigned each by

the new legislation. Advisory councils, prefectural, municipal and village, have also been created to deliberate on the financial and legislative affairs, taxation, etc., in their respective commissions. The members of the prefectural council are appointed by the Governor-General, and those of the municipal and village members by the governor of the prefecture to which they belong, each for a term of two years and as gratuitous duty.

FINANCE

Revenue and Expenditure

	Revenue (1,000 yen)			Expenditure 1,000 yen)		
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1927-28.....	93,216	45,411	138,627	71,024	30,509	101,533
1928-29.....	104,378	43,146	147,524	76,922	32,189	109,109
1929-30.....	107,582	42,659	150,241	82,804	39,492	122,295
1930-31.....	98,517	31,241	129,758	78,363	31,608	109,971
1931-32.....	93,352	22,620	115,972	77,647	22,414	99,060
1932-33 (Estimate)	96,583	23,720	120,303	74,399	22,840	97,240
1933-34 (")	90,461	12,419	102,879	80,690	22,190	102,879
1934-35 (")	99,787	10,950	110,737	87,157	23,581	110,737

	Revenue (yen)		Expenditure (yen)	
	1933-34 (Budget)	1934-35 (Budget)	1933-34 (Budget)	1934-35 (Budget)
Ordinary:				
Taxes & Duties	15,757,129	16,732,997	Administration Office.....	2,246,912
State Undertakings and Property	70,054,677	77,687,691	Local Governments	13,470,345
Stamp Receipts	3,429,499	4,040,316	Custom-houses	493,103
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,219,304	1,325,811	Judicial Courts	1,198,911
Total	90,460,609	99,786,815	Prisons	1,087,625
Extraordinary:			Police	186,062
Proceeds from Sale of State Property	520,196	513,966	Hospitals	1,091,793
Receipts from Loans	5,000,000	—	Research Institute	716,048
Miscellaneous Receipts	135,227	135,228	Education	4,491,911
Surplus of preceding year transferred	5,340,051	8,805,534	Communication	19,001,441
Total	12,418,547	10,950,468	Monopoly Bureau	20,302,685
Total revenue	102,879,156	110,737,283	Forestry	2,976,633
			Sinking fund	6,442,452
			Total incl. others	80,689,258

	1933-34 (Budget)	1934-35 (Budget)	1933-34 (Budget)	1934-35 (Budget)
Extraordinary:				
Government Undertakings	15,950,899	13,180,236	Subsidies	4,757,629
Repairs	1,496,309	1,892,703	Industrial encouragement	1,359,271
Inspection	929,578	887,167	Total incl. others	22,189,898
			Total expenditure	102,879,156
				110,737,283

EDUCATION

By the regulations promulgated in 1932 both Japanese and natives were placed under a uniform system of education. In the primary grade, however, the native children mostly attend the public schools which formerly admitted only natives to teach them Japanese.

With the creation of the normal schools in 1919 the Language School, which consisted of two departments, Japanese and native, was abolished. The High School established in April 1922 is under the same regulation as that in Japan proper. Number of schools, teachers and students at the end of Mar. 1933 is shown below:—

	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students
Elementary Schools	135	944	40,246
*Public Schools	769	5,753	316,094
Middle Schools	10	253	5,375
Girls' High Schools	13	287	5,560

	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students
Normal Schools	3	39	323
Agriculture & Forestry Schools	3	74	1,323
Technical School	1	69	710
Commercial Schools	2	58	1,145
Medical School	1	69	535
Higher Commercial School	1	37	246
Higher Technical School	1	59	308
Private Schools	20	267	3,936
Family Institutions kept by native teachers	162	234	6,146
Kindergartens	69	152	4,026
Blind, Deaf & Dumb Schools	2	22	188

* Include aborigines.

Taihoku Imperial University

This was inaugurated in April 1928 and consists of Literary and Science Departments, 20 chairs in each. Faculty 160 and student roll 117.

JUSTICE AND PRISONS

The law courts as they exist now in Taiwan are the High Court, with the two Departments of Final Appeal and Revision, and three Local Courts with three branches.

Year	Civil Suits							
	1st instance		Appeal		Supreme		Total	
	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	No. of cases	Cases disposed of
1926	7,801	7,933	1,100	1,118	240	238	9,141	9,289
1927	8,295	7,658	1,166	1,035	211	211	9,661	8,904
1928	8,522	8,266	1,145	955	204	204	9,871	9,425
1929	8,623	8,427	1,529	1,152	186	186	10,370	9,765
1930	9,475	8,782	1,669	1,458	294	294	11,439	10,534
1931	12,032	11,377	1,617	1,747	392	384	14,041	13,508

Year	Procurators' visits		Preliminary Trial		Criminal suits		
	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	*1st instance	Appeal	Supreme
	1926	24,581	14,187	393	362	4,077	507	113
1927	24,681	13,611	353	313	4,213	532	100
1928	26,389	26,717	284	303	4,243	482	93
1929	27,517	27,939	221	250	4,202	499	74
1930	27,197	26,629	207	198	2,962	358	70
1931	26,137	26,116	161	184	3,494	386	70

* No. of cases disposed of.

There are 4 prisons with 2 branches, the inmates numbering 4,172 and prison officers 611 at the end of June 1932.

FORESTRY

The forest area is roughly put at 8,000,000 "ko" (1 "ko"—2.4 acres), including wilderness that occupies 70% of the total area. More than one half of it is in the aborigine district noted for vast primeval forests. Reckless felling has devastated the other half. So the authorities have instituted protection forests and are encouraging reforestation. Afforestation area from the beginning to the end of 1931 totalled 183,427 "ko", of which 32,755 "ko" was conducted by the Government and 150,672 "ko" as private undertaking.

Lumbering Work

Several lumbering enterprises have already been started, principally for utilizing the dense "hinoki" (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*) forests that exist here and there.

Arisan Forest.—Arisan is a chain of hills rising 2,800 to 8,700 ft. above the sea-level and lies to the east of Kagi city. It is sheltered on the east by Mt. Niitaka. Arisan proper extends 15 miles from east to west and 20 miles from north to south, and covers 11,008 hectares. The contents of the forest are estimated as follow:—

Conifers 374,230 stamps yielding 2,948,590 cubic meters and broad leaved 1,112,186 stamps yielding 3,125,380 cubic meters.

As the Government utilization program is to fell every year from 1915-'16 year 250,000 "shakujime" (12 cubic feet) of conifers and 100,000 "shakujime" of the others, their supply

is to last 25 and 186 years respectively. By properly filling up the space of felling, permanent supply may be kept up.

Lumbering rails run for 41 miles from Kagi to Nimampe, on the slope of Arisan, the work being completed by the Government-General in January, 1913, at the cost of ¥4,900,000, after the failure of the Fujita Firm which undertook the work but gave it up after laying only 9 miles. The gauge is 30 inches with a maximum slope of 1 in 20. Along the line 68 tunnels exist and also three spiral sections and two switchbacks. The conversion work is done at Kagi where an extensive saw yard was constructed.

Hassenzan Forest.—The mountain, 7,824 ft. above the sea-level and lying east of Taichu, harbors a primeval forest. The area to be exploited covers 16,057 hectares and is connected with the main traversing railway by a light line. It contains 889,000 cubic meters of conifers and 1,602,000 cubic meters of broad leaf trees, producing cut trees amounting to 25,123 cubic meters in 1932. The lumbering work was started in 1915.

Taiheizan Forest.—The forest area covers 63,177 hectares and is estimated to contain about 14,076,000 cubic meters of trees twice as great a sylvan richness as Arisan, producing 51,995 cubic meters of cut trees as in 1932. The trouble is that the area is still infested by head-hunters.

AGRICULTURE

The low land of western Taiwan is fertile and yields two crops of rice a year, the quality of which has been much improved by using the seeds from Japan proper. As "Horai" rice it is now extensively shipped to the home land. The total output of the cereal, including upland variety, reaches now over six million "koku", of which about 15% goes to Japan

proper. Next to rice, sweet potato is a principal agricultural product, it being a staple food-stuff of natives, and is grown all the year round. Other farm crops raised in the island are sugar-cane, tea, ramie, jute, indigo, etc.

The area and production of various crops in recent years are shown below:—

Area under Cultivation (in 1,000 "ko")

Total Area				Total Area			
Year	Paddy	Upland	Total	Year	Paddy	Upland	Total
1927	399,151	422,322	821,473	1930	408,972	428,330	837,302
1928	403,862	425,492	829,354	1931	411,073	424,330	835,406
1929	406,030	423,980	830,010	1932	439,466	400,264	839,730

Area under Rice

Year	1st crop		2nd crop		Total	
	Area (Ko)	Production (Koku)	Area (Ko)	Production (Koku)	Area (Ko)	Production (Koku)
1927	266,513	3,254,514	336,640	3,644,159	603,153	6,898,672
1928	269,528	3,196,891	333,530	3,598,094	603,058	6,795,005
1929	239,451	2,852,547	339,823	3,628,215	579,274	6,480,762
1930	275,317	3,482,637	358,127	3,887,879	633,444	7,370,516
1931	282,861	3,623,445	370,520	3,851,401	653,380	7,479,846
1932	291,500	4,221,447	392,783	4,327,769	684,283	8,549,216

Area under Sweet Potatoes

Year	Area under cultivation (Ko)		Year	Area under cultivation (Ko)	
	Area (Ko)	Production (1,000 kin)		Area (Ko)	Production (1,000 kin)
1927	128,710	2,125,079	1930	129,062	2,216,504
1928	126,625	2,154,803	1931	133,241	2,404,688
1929	127,356	1,968,097	1932	134,771	2,388,854

Production of Principal Crops

Year	Ground nuts (Koku)	Tobacco (Kin)	Beans, peas, etc. (Koku)	Jute (1,000 kip)	Ramie (1,000 kin)
1927	470,000	—	90,000	6,083	1,932
1928	470,582	2,502,299	82,732	7,302	2,004
1929	383,955	2,514,162	65,618	6,230	1,916
1930	465,208	2,506,626	72,952	6,482	1,965
1931	503,792	2,113,871	79,546	6,498	1,518
1932	521,207	* 279,487	75,619	7,654	1,441

* in kilograms.

FRUITS

With its abundant sunshine and warmth, Taiwan is adapted for the growth of fruits. The production of bananas, pineapples and oranges in particular has recently attained considerable proportions. The export of bananas during 1932 was 160,011,000 kin (96,006,600 kgs.), valued at ¥8,919,799. The production of fragrant and delicious pineapples, which may be called the king of fruits, has increased in recent years. The export of pineapples dur-

ing 1932 reached 2,687,116 dozens, representing in value 5,390,699 yen. Oranges of superior quality are also produced in the island. In particular, Ponkan with the attractive color and delicious flavor peculiar to southern countries is known as Ponkan of Taiwan to all fruit markets at home and abroad. The other principal varieties of oranges are Tankan, Sekkan, Buntan and Zabon. All these varieties are produced during the period from autumn to spring. The production of fruits in recent years is shown below (in unit of 1,000):—

	Oranges (Kin)	Bananas (Kin)	Loosan (Kin)	Pine-apples (Pieces)
1926	24,097	277,970	7,882	16,052
1927	28,608	223,902	4,185	20,912
1928	31,651	223,776	7,836	36,034
1929	34,266	197,664	24,788	46,626
1930	36,014	216,780	24,788	69,034
1931	41,922	266,993	4,810	70,764
1932	48,803	275,407	25,987	75,072

No. of Live-Stocks & Output of Cocoons

Year	Cattle	Swines	Fowls	*Cocoons
1931	383,042	1,738,874	6,663,483	1,737.89
1932	366,606	1,753,962	6,961,697	1,752.76

*In unit of koku.

FISHERY AND MARINE PRODUCTS

The fishing industry, long left in a backward state, has recently made a marked improvement under official encouragement. The principal branches of the industry carried on at Keelung,

Takao and Suo are bonito angling and trawl-line fishing of tunny and sword fish. Coral-reefs are found off the port of Keelung, and whale-fishing is carried on in the southern seas. The total catch of fishes during 1932 amounted in value to ¥9,300,000, an increase of about ¥817,224 compared with previous year.

Aquiculture in the island is under favorable circumstances owing to the warm climate which helps the rapid breeding of fish, and the method of rearing has also improved. The culture of fresh water fish is carried on on a large scale

in the western coast of the island, and the area of the hatcheries all over the island is approximately 28,000 "ko" or 27,065 hectares.

The manufacture of marine products in the island has recently improved with the progress of bonito fishing. Of the total manufactures of marine products amounting to ¥1,545,064 in 1932, dried bonito contributed ¥260,000. The fishing vessels now in operation numbered 10,290 of which 818 are motor boats, 3,521 wooden boats and 5,951 bamboo rafts.

Value of Catches and Products (in yen)

Year	Catches	Manufacture	Aquiculture	Total
1927	10,822,119	2,505,311	3,920,590	17,248,021
1928	12,670,180	2,706,623	3,401,779	18,778,582
1929	14,446,265	2,775,420	3,734,684	20,956,369
1930	11,771,144	1,793,273	3,142,981	16,707,398
1931	8,482,776	1,524,869	3,047,254	13,054,899
1932	9,300,000	1,545,164	3,100,000	13,945,164

Trade Returns (in yen)

Year	Exports to foreign countries	Imports from foreign countries	Exports to Japan proper	Imports from Japan proper	Total
1930	2,324,061	565,920	3,284,148	8,769,509	14,943,638
1931	847,287	312,961	2,279,757	6,873,639	10,313,644
1932	1,194,437	310,416	2,014,690	8,169,082	11,688,625

MINERAL PRODUCTS AND MINING

The chief production is gold, silver, alluvial gold, copper, coal, petroleum, sulphur, phosphorus, etc., mostly found in the northeastern districts. The total mining lots at the end of 1932 numbered 583 (163,693,652 tsubo). The total production in 1932 amounted in value to ¥13,950,889, an increase of ¥613,099 compared with the previous year. The production of petroleum shows a tendency to increase year by year as big oil-wells have been found one after another since the end of 1925, amounting in 1932 to 181,940 hectolitres. Coal mining,

the principal mineral industry of the island, has attained a sound development, but internal disturbances in China and the fall of value of silver resulted in 1931 in a decrease in the export of coal. Difficulty in financing for coal mining resultant from economic depression caused the product to decline by ¥593,403 against that of 1931, the total product for 1932 being in value ¥6,571,195. Classified by kind of item the value of mineral production in recent year is tabulated as follows (in unit of yen):—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Gold	610,808	377,362	625,422	636,485	722,733	1,681,592
Gold copper ore	1,269,786	1,489,899	3,136,877	3,457,187	3,027,792	3,709,157
Alluvial gold	11,088	10,497	11,047	9,421	11,611	57,017
Silver	20,235	13,879	12,997	10,790	10,003	16,632
Copper	171,500	88,398	67,655	154,799	174,419	294,388
Gold ore	—	—	69,551	81,401	70,750	78,982
Quick-silver ore	—	—	7,572	—	2,488	—
Coal	16,933,170	13,547,484	10,064,568	9,613,416	7,164,598	6,571,195
Sulphur	49,014	54,221	33,670	33,217	51,290	37,148
Phosphorus	—	—	—	2,448	648	—
Crude oil	—	—	434,735	381,304	263,631	245,944
Volatile oil	1,936,374	730,021	382,598	760,729	1,784,275	973,423
Carbon black	100,699	201,240	—	—	43,552	205,527
Total incl. others	21,102,674	16,513,301	15,090,613	15,141,198	13,337,790	13,950,889

SUGAR INDUSTRY

The new rulers endeavored to improve the industry from the highly neglected state in which they found it. First they introduced the Hawaiian Rose Bamboo and Rabina varieties, but afterward these were replaced by the Japanese variety. Stimulated by the Government encouragement the industry has so far advanced that its output, inclusive of that outside Taiwan, reaches 11 million piculs as against the total consumption of roughly 12 million piculs. The Formosan industry, however, is still seri-

ously handicapped as compared with the Japanese product which is favored by lower wages and other advantages, the latter costing about ¥7 per picul as against ¥11-12 of the Formosan. The customs tariff of ¥3.95 is, it is said, not an effective barrier to protect the home industry.

The following statistics shows the business results of modern-styled sugar companies (from Nov. 1932 to Oct. 1933):—

Names of companies	Capital subscribed (¥1,000)	Capital paid up (¥1,000)	No. of Refineries	Capacity (metric ton)	Raw materials used (1,000 kin)	Output of sugar (1,000 kin)	By-product (molasses) (1,000 kin)
Taiwan Seito Co.	63,000	43,080	13	11,814	2,242,870	321,601	46,166
Shinko "	1,200	1,200	1	560	121,424	16,131	4,324
Meiji "	48,000	39,200	7	8,520	1,256,293	168,977	24,797
Dai Nippon "	51,417	40,142	6	7,638	1,841,951	231,602	42,880
Ensuiko "	29,250	17,438	6	5,880	941,205	125,023	18,070
Niitaka "	28,000	10,750	3	3,284	284,120	38,627	5,740
Teikoku "	18,000	13,500	5	3,234	504,464	67,721	13,432
Showa "	3,260	3,260	2	1,310	224,086	29,757	5,644
Daito "	1,750	1,750	1	392	98,064	13,476	2,669
Shinchiku "	1,200	1,200	1	560	72,346	8,636	2,001
Sazoku "	700	700	1	336	54,413	6,501	1,769
Total	245,777	173,117	46	43,528	7,641,137	1,028,051	167,495

In addition to the above production, 28,141,308 kin was turned out at the old-styled and improved factories in the same year, the amount of raw materials consumed being 230,083,824 kin.

Taiwan v. Java.—Though the progress made recently has been marked, Taiwan is still far behind Java in essential particulars. For instance, the yield of canes and of centrifugals is about three times per same area in Java, about 1,500 piculs against 450 of Taiwan, though the percentage of centrifugals is nearly the same. The fact is the Javanese cane-fields are better irrigated and left in fallow systematically while in Taiwan the productive capacity is too frequently abused and irrigation is defective. Wages are only 23 or 24 "sen" in Java against 40 in Taiwan, though the former is less efficient. On the other hand, Taiwan has the advantage of improved plants and the protective tariff of ¥3.95 per picul.

TEA

Oolong Tea.—As a beverage possessing a specially high flavor, Oolong tea is a great favorite in and about Boston and New York, about 18,000,000 "kin" valued at ¥5,700,000 being con-

sumed there. It also goes to England where it is used to improve the flavor of black tea. The Oolong is admittedly superior in quality to black tea, and there is a good hope of its consumption abroad being increased when the taste of foreigners for tea becomes more refined. At present the yearly production amounts nearly to 18,000,000 "kin" and forms one of the principal items of export. The export in 1932 to foreign countries amounted to 3,816,451 kilograms in quantity and 2,802,310 yen in value, showing a slight increase over previous year.

Pouchong Tea.—Such factors as the decline in the purchasing power in Southern China and Java and the unfavorable diplomatic relations between Japan and China caused the Pouchong tea market to be abnormally dull. The export during the same year totalled 1,953,035 kilograms in quantity and 1,836,742 yen in value.

Black Tea.—The manufacturing technique of black tea has recently made rapid progress. The export in 1932 amounted to 130,527 kilograms in quantity and 117,825 yen in value.

The Mitsui Firm has obtained a lease of about 50,000 acres in an aborigine district about 30 miles east of Taihoku. Some 5,000 acres of the hill sides are to be converted into tea planta-

tions and already greater portion of the whole area has received planting.

The area under and production of coarse tea are shown below:—

Year	Area ("ko")	Production (kin)
1927	47,301	19,894,506
1928	46,623	18,342,688

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Oolong	8,051,963	7,964,536	7,700,876	6,168,150	6,722,554
Pouchong	9,107,512	7,521,369	8,036,453	8,001,398	7,102,776
Green	38,135	31,800	9,410	132,672	33,160
Black	67,430	63,200	256,000	725,438	1,101,094
Total	17,265,040	15,580,905	16,002,739	15,027,659	14,959,584

The total export during 1931 amounted to 13,894,983 kin representing in value ¥7,588,711.

MONOPOLY

The monopoly system was first instituted in Taiwan in regard to opium in 1896 and was subsequently extended to salt and camphor in 1899 and tobacco in 1905. Further, the monopoly of saké was established in July, 1922. The monopolizing of these industries was due not only to financial necessity, but also from consideration that it would be beneficial to public health and to promoting social welfare and productive industries.

Opium.—At the beginning of the Japanese possession of Taiwan, the question which attracted most attention at home and abroad in the administration of Taiwan was the prohibition of opium-smoking. In February, 1896, with the prohibition of the importation of opium by private persons, an opium-dose factory was established. In January, 1897, was issued the Taiwan Opium Ordinance, by which opium-smoking and dose-manufacture were strictly prohibited; smoking licenses were granted only to such as the Government deemed to be confirmed smokers, who were permitted to purchase and smoke as medicines the doses manufactured by the Government. The Government permission was required in all cases for the sale of opium doses, opening of opium dens, and the manufacture and sale of opium-smoking utensils. The Ordinance was put in operation in April of the same year. The number of licensed smokers and output of opium have in recent years decreased gradually, but the price does not show any decrease as the output of 1st grade opium increased in place of 3rd grade which has been prohibited sale since August 1927. Statistics are as follows:—

Year	Area ("ko")	Production (kin)
1929	47,458	18,430,186
1930	47,068	17,302,953
1931	45,948	14,959,584
1932	45,592	14,704,152

Production of refined tea in recent years is tabulated as follows (in kin):—

Year	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Oolong	8,051,963	7,964,536	7,700,876	6,168,150	6,722,554
Pouchong	9,107,512	7,521,369	8,036,453	8,001,398	7,102,776
Green	38,135	31,800	9,410	132,672	33,160
Black	67,430	63,200	256,000	725,438	1,101,094
Total	17,265,040	15,580,905	16,002,739	15,027,659	14,959,584

MONOPOLY

Year	Output	
	(Momme)	(Yen)
1913-14	27,239,000	5,289,495
1918-19	20,845,700	6,650,764
1923-24	13,820,800	5,449,345
1926-27	10,632,600	4,193,487
1930-31	10,158,700	4,010,655
1931-32	8,409,500	3,320,071
1932-33	6,969,620	2,819,388

Year	Amount of Raw Opium used	
	Quantity (Kgs.)	Value 1,000 yen
1926	80,127	2,983
1927	58,305	1,959
1928	44,287	1,414
1929	45,251	1,344
1930	46,474	1,121
1931	69,778	1,665

No. of Licensed Opium-smokers

Year	Natives		Chinese		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1926	26,983	4,451	496	52	31,982
1927	24,912	4,131	452	41	29,536
1928	23,091	3,851	399	37	27,378
1929	21,057	3,569	361	35	25,022
1930	19,395	3,842	208	23	23,468
1931	17,767	3,531	192	20	21,510
1932	16,278	3,254	174	17	19,723

Salt.—The Government has given great encouragement to the improvement and increase of salt-fields and the raising of the quality of salt with good results since 1899, when the present system was brought into operation in order to regulate the abandoned salt-fields and the price of salt which were left in quite neglect. The price of salt in the island was made

uniform, its supply became abundant, and the surplus is now exported to Japan proper, Chosen, Karafuto, the Russian Maritime Province and other places. The total area of salt-fields is now over 2,139 "ko" and the quality of salt

Year	Demand in the Island (1,000 kgs.)	Sale to Japanese proper (1,000 kgs.)	To other countries (1,000 kgs.)	Total (1,000 kgs.)	Total value (yen)
1927-28.....	44,940	46,548	13,727	105,215	2,215,720
1928-29.....	42,131	45,216	—	87,346	2,093,192
1929-30.....	44,402	63,982	14,460	122,844	2,419,151
1930-31.....	45,953	76,375	15,772	138,100	2,334,121
1931-32.....	48,864	105,660	26,450	180,975	2,459,629
1932-33.....	46,210	86,301	17,293	149,804	2,529,210

Camphor.—Before the establishment of monopoly systems in 1899 when Taiwan became a Japanese possession, the manufacture of camphor in the island was maintained by reckless felling of the trees which were abundant and by crude manufacture. Since then, with the adoption of various measures for the promotion of the industry, the monopoly has been placed on a firm basis. The annual yield is about 3,000,000 kilograms claiming about 70% of the total output of natural camphor. The value of sale amounts to about 6,000,000 annually, chief customers being America, England and France. The article is chiefly used as raw materials for manufacture of refined camphor and celluloid. Statistics on camphor since 1926 are not available.

Tobacco.—At the time of the creation of the monopoly system, raw material was for the most part brought from China, and its manufacture was carried on by private contract up to 1912, when it was taken over by the Government. The climate of Taiwan is very suitable for the cultivation of tobacco, and as the result of the improvement and development of tobacco cultivation due to the encouragement of the Government since the introduction of the monopoly system, Taiwan now produces excellent leaf tobacco which may be used for cut tobacco. The species cultivated at present are the Chinese, the yellow and the cigar tobacco.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Output	537,101	625,308	640,896	522,284	479,566	416,074
Import from Japan proper ...	16,279	22,626	24,769	20,772	22,951	23,442
Import from foreign countries.	2,100	1,951	2,701	2,022	989	744

The brewing factories numbered 11 at the end of 1931.

has decidedly improved. The production in 1932 amounted to 123,050,000 kilograms. The demand in island and sale to Japan proper are shown in the following table:—

Year	Production			Total value of sale (Yen)
	Cut (Kwan)	Both-ends cut (1,000 pieces)	Leaf (1,000 pieces)	
1927.....	329,280	182,559	295	14,995,625
1928.....	331,558	195,280	344	15,872,356
1929.....	328,766	213,834	463	16,275,916
1930.....	315,083	246,279	441	15,711,310
1931.....	286,792	280,308	384	14,465,962
1932.....*	1,074,859	340,664	437	14,788,758

*—kilograms.

Saké.—There are but few countries in the world where alcoholic liquors are controlled as a government monopoly, and as this was a novel attempt in Japan and its working was to furnish an important example, the utmost efforts were made to carry it to success. In view of the present condition of the island the brewing of alcohol and beer and the sale of the latter are left to private management. But, as for all other alcoholic beverages, their manufacture and sale are managed directly by the Taiwan Government-General. The sale of alcoholic beverages in 1932 amounted to 249,451 hectolitres, of which distilled liquor occupies the largest percentage, remanufactured beverages coming next to it. Below is given statistics showing the figures of output, import from Japan proper and from foreign countries (in hectolitres):—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Output	537,101	625,308	640,896	522,284	479,566	416,074
Import from Japan proper ...	16,279	22,626	24,769	20,772	22,951	23,442
Import from foreign countries.	2,100	1,951	2,701	2,022	989	744

The brewing factories numbered 11 at the end of 1931.

FOREIGN TRADE

Overseas trade of Taiwan in 1932 totalled in value ¥433,802,267, showing a gain of about ¥28,576,267 as compared with the previous year. Exports to foreign countries amounted to ¥17,666,418 and imports to ¥35,476,543, while exports to Japan proper were valued at ¥230,746,911 and imports at ¥149,912,395. The trade with foreign countries has been on the decline since 1928. Such adverse factors as the prolonged world-wide depression, the decline in the purchasing power, the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods resulting from the aggravation of the conflict between Japan and China, the adoption of a seclusive economic policy consequent upon high tariff walls throughout the world, and inactivity in foreign trade caused

by the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain combined to affect the external trade of the island. Such items of export as cotton tissues, dried and salted fish, pouching tea, coal, alcoholic liquors, etc. declined in value mainly due to the boycott of Japanese goods in China and Dutch East Indies. Sugar and camphor were exported in large quantities to North America and Europe, but the increase was unable to prevent the decline in the total value of exports. With respect to the commodities of import, only two or three items indicated a slight increase in value. All other items showed a heavy decline due to the decrease in the purchasing power in the island and the decline of commodity prices.

Commodities

To and from Foreign Countries (¥1,000)

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Exports	33,886	33,188	22,809	19,449	18,045	17,666
Imports	58,336	64,541	45,131	30,859	31,104	35,477
Total.....	92,231	97,729	67,940	50,308	49,084	53,143
Excess of imports.....	24,440	31,353	22,322	11,410	12,996	17,811

To and from Japan Proper (¥1,000)

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Exports.....	214,522	238,705	218,633	201,424	222,683	230,747
Imports	132,318	140,370	123,127	114,763	133,457	149,912
Total.....	346,840	379,075	341,760	316,187	356,140	380,659
Excess of exports.....	82,203	98,336	95,506	86,661	89,226	80,835

Bullion

To and from Foreign Countries (Yen)

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Exports	—	—	—	—	—	5,935
Imports	49	42	1,571,857	1,060,676	10,100	800
Total.....	49	42	1,571,857	1,060,676	10,100	6,735
Excess of imports.....	49	42	1,571,857	1,060,676	10,100	*5,135

* Excess of exports.

To and from Japan Proper (Yen)

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Exports	19,000	37,000	195,740	221,000	—	199
Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	19,000	37,000	195,740	221,000	—	199
Excess of exports.....	19,000	37,000	195,740	221,000	—	199

Principal Exports to Japan Proper (Yen)

Year	Rice	Sugar	Pine-apple canned	Camphor	Camphor oil	Alcohol	Bananas
1927	62,885,705	96,430,734	3,145,630	1,078,360	1,887,136	3,616,195	8,616,464
1928	53,229,101	121,413,629	2,604,326	1,572,185	1,757,281	3,602,253	8,614,837
1929	49,320,566	142,601,812	4,407,878	2,612,885	3,040,273	3,505,152	8,419,100

Year	Rice	Sugar	Pine-apple canned	Camphor	Camphor oil	Alcohol	Bananas
1930	38,695,385	141,865,177	3,481,135	1,255,781	2,422,303	2,592,076	8,369,850
1931	41,097,219	120,475,129	4,157,836	766,281	1,824,697	3,054,427	8,329,152
1932	63,074,989	121,718,906	5,151,173	963,624	2,062,234	2,975,544	6,982,753
1933	64,522,270	118,195,157	4,791,127	1,174,428	805,692	4,239,661	7,899,188

Principal Imports from Japan Proper (Yen)

Year	Wheat flour	Dried fish & salted fish	Iron	Cotton & silk tissues	Paper	Timber	Fertilizer
1927	2,983,816	6,135,878	8,126,454	14,942,528	2,989,719	4,044,600	4,138,983
1928	2,985,100	5,498,007	8,695,758	15,077,816	3,237,372	4,822,301	4,692,020
1929	3,126,214	6,547,543	9,087,748	16,873,504	3,567,133	5,807,264	5,170,114
1930	2,374,026	4,032,289	7,901,736	13,394,284	3,254,545	4,535,245	5,832,475
1931	2,011,674	3,412,154	7,343,616	13,596,402	3,233,513	4,216,650	4,319,832
1932	2,716,990	4,262,382	8,013,831	13,358,467	3,470,644	5,491,936	7,745,738
1933	2,710,508	3,535,933	—	15,105,863	3,970,326	—	11,225,179

Rice, sugar, soy, canned comestibles, beer, tobacco, matches, cement, porcelain, iron manufactures, etc. are also principal articles of imported goods. In this table are included the

imports from Chosen.

The value of principal exports to and imports from foreign countries in the last seven years is shown below (in unit of yen):—

Exports to Foreign Countries

Year	Oolong tea	Pou-chong tea	Camphor	Coal	Sugar	Cotton tissues	Matches
1927	5,102,621	6,454,274	1,895,106	6,174,488	2,550,687	2,180,237	458,468
1928	4,315,770	5,493,295	3,215,765	3,964,797	1,252,784	3,274,826	383,323
1929	3,423,426	5,765,940	1,653,301	3,308,530	453,671	4,646,217	231,634
1930	2,608,639	5,785,925	1,085,348	2,872,440	67,807	1,842,563	34,391
1931	2,350,845	4,489,261	1,586,448	2,295,114	2,356,530	1,199,195	155,899
1932	2,802,316	1,836,742	1,547,783	1,315,805	3,174,477	1,054,468	188,273
1933	—	5,446,499	2,962,727	1,530,557	563,245	—	210,244

Imports from Foreign Countries

Year	Opium	Leaf-tobacco	Lamp oil	Gunny bags	Timber	Mattings	Bean-cakes
1927	837,125	910,039	1,395,475	2,411,463	2,692,242	596,642	12,289,771
1928	451,541	345,019	1,130,095	2,050,451	2,978,542	524,145	15,326,322
1929	1,081,788	283,819	1,484,731	2,884,284	2,946,345	689,888	12,757,834
1930	1,122,315	343,021	1,014,775	2,407,543	1,499,969	511,633	10,252,919
1931	1,128,566	275,983	636,749	1,652,823	1,103,782	527,802	7,354,442
1932	707,792	318,361	669,892	1,327,100	556,805	488,939	10,342,041
1933	148,509	582,004	534,424	2,717,626	283,144	534,410	11,593,356

Exports and Imports classified by Countries (¥1,000)

Nationalities	Exports				Imports			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
Asia:								
China	10,104	8,222	6,534	4,746	22,666	16,189	15,621	6,671
Manchoukuo	—	—	27	354	—	—	4,020	16,604
Kwantung	610	309	1,973	1,625	821	889	913	956
Hongkong	3,032	2,587	2,670	2,131	70	52	31	55
Dutch Indies	4,175	3,262	1,601	1,095	1,212	1,025	1,622	1,389
French Indo-China	2	89	4	161	299	124	—	69
Siam	43	133	115	229	1,031	170	1,390	635
Total incl. others	18,410	14,936	13,272	11,057	29,585	21,052	26,199	29,247
Europe:								
Great Britain	1,250	866	605	1,122	2,663	2,345	598	360
France	254	127	290	434	59	55	22	43

Nationalities	Exports				Imports			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
Germany	2	2	23	39	7,079	4,024	1,941	3,391
Total incl. others	1,542	1,044	991	1,690	10,073	6,833	2,587	3,846
American Countries:								
U.S.A.	2,803	3,456	3,456	4,719	4,260	2,370	1,548	1,841
Canada	20	6	5	8	717	374	270	82
Total incl. others	2,829	3,462	3,759	4,726	5,013	2,744	1,821	2,019
Other States	28	6	23	194	447	230	431	317
Grand Total	22,809	19,449	18,045	17,666	45,131	30,859	31,041	35,477

PUBLIC WORKS

When China was in possession of the island, any roads that were found in the island were built by wealthy individuals. The progress of road-making in recent years is tabulated below:—

Year	Roads (ri)	Bridges (ken)
1914	3,073	33,584
1919	3,117	35,835
1923	3,663	29,973
1927	3,767	44,354
1928	3,850	45,699
1929	3,784	50,878
1930	3,844	48,607
1931	3,782	53,359
1932	3,830	46,146

Of the harbor-works in hand more important are those at Keelung, Takao, and Suwo, the first having been completed by 1930 at the cost of over ¥25 millions, the 2nd to be completed by 1935 at the cost of about ¥27 millions, while the 3rd which is a minor fishing-port

was completed some years ago at the cost of under ¥700,000.

Water-works, large and small, supply potable water at about 50 places, besides 8 under construction.

Irrigation is costing great deal of money to the Government-General and islanders among whom the idea of supplying water to cane-fields and farms subject to drought existed from olden time. The Government-General started the 16 years irrigation work at the estimate of ¥30 millions, but as it was decided to help the private Taiwan irrigation with ¥12 millions out of the fund the scope of the Government undertaking has been reduced accordingly. The Government is repairing and improving the existing irrigation works with the fund and also to generate water-power. Already 32,756 "ko" of farms have got irrigated and some 7,200 h.p. water-proof been secured by utilizing the head-water.

COMMUNICATIONS

Post, Telegraph and Telephone

Postal service was for the first time opened in April, 1895, when, prior to the restoration of peace between Japan and China, the Japanese army occupied Hokoto (Pescadores) and established there a military field post office; but when the civil administration was set up in April, 1896, the postal service for the general public was also opened under the control of the Minister of Communications, and the handling of foreign mails was begun from August, 1896. In October, 1900, the Postal Law, the Railway and Marine Postal Law, the Postal Money Orders Law, the Postal Savings Law and the Telegraph Law, all in force in Japan proper, were brought into operation in the island. The Wireless Telegraph Law was effected in November, 1915. With respect to the telephone

service, the Taiwan Telephone Exchange Law was promulgated in April, 1900. The service was first opened between Taihoku and Tainan in July of the same year. Since then the system has been put in complete working order. The radio broadcasting was also started in 1928.

Statistics

Year	Ordinary mail matters (1,000)		Percels (1,000)	
	Accepted	Delivered	Accepted	Delivered
1921-22	60,058	67,888	784	1,169
1926-27	52,089	64,193	653	1,103
1927-28	60,053	72,625	661	1,153
1928-29	62,325	73,265	679	1,219
1929-30	66,345	76,867	695	1,256
1930-31	66,793	78,453	677	1,247
1931-32	67,133	76,362	640	1,212
1932-33	70,177	81,993	648	1,231

Year	Telegrams (1,000)			No. of telephone subscribers	Year	Domestic money orders (issued)		Savings Bank	
	Despatched	Delivered	Total			No.	Value (Yen)	No. of depositors	Amount (Yen)
1921-22.....	1,398	1,400	2,798	8,948	1927-28.....	908,435	28,138,650	469,507	12,223,113
1926-27.....	1,378	1,437	2,814	11,147	1928-29.....	940,943	28,497,437	483,253	13,343,016
1927-28.....	1,423	1,476	2,899	11,345	1929-30.....	975,367	29,344,762	499,427	15,063,929
1928-29.....	1,475	1,501	3,976	11,610	1930-31.....	976,257	26,937,014	516,040	15,074,388
1929-30.....	1,513	1,530	3,043	12,122	1931-32.....	992,073	25,990,089	484,072	17,855,759
1930-31.....	1,491	1,533	3,024	12,746	1932-33.....	1,042,360	27,551,267	494,847	18,147,761
1931-32.....	1,484	1,547	3,031	13,645					
1932-33.....	1,566	1,634	3,200	15,110					

RAILWAYS

Government Railways.—It was not until the cession of the Island of Taiwan from China to Japan that the island began to enjoy railway facilities, for, prior to that time, the only railroad existing in the island was a small light railway between Keelung and Shinchiku built at the time of the Shin dynasty of China. Soon after the cession, the Governor-General of Taiwan brought forward a plan, with the approval of the Diet, to build a railway connecting Takao with Keelung at the expense of 28,800,000 yen. The work of construction was started in 1889 from both termini and finished in April 1908. This line now forms the trunk line in the insular railway system. The construction of that pioneer railway line was soon followed by the building of other lines, that is, the Kyukyokudo-Heito section (Choshu line) completed in 1912, the Taito line in 1917 and the Giran line in 1924, while many others have been built in a rapid succession since then, so that the total length of Government lines operated at present reaches 549 miles. The mileage of lines open to traffic on March, 1933, was 549.0 miles, being the same as in the preceding year.

Private Railways.—Most of the private railways existing in Taiwan were originally constructed by sugar refining companies for transporting sugar canes and other materials, transportation business being conducted only as a side work. The exception to this were the Taihoku Railway Company, which operated the Manka-Shinten railway of 6.5 miles, and the Taichu Light Railway line of 8.1 miles. The total working mileage of private lines open to business on March 31, 1933, was 332.2 miles. The number of passengers carried was 2,856,680 and the total tonnage of goods hauled 4,476,299 tons. The total receipts aggregated 2,406,931 yen or 74,834 yen less than that of the preceding year.

Tramways.—The tramways, which form an important factor in the insular communication system, have made a marked development in recent years, the total length of lines in operation at the end of March 1933, being 823.9 miles with 5,133 carriages in all, the number of passengers carried 3,179,165 and goods hauled 865,374,179 tons, the total receipts reaching 1,569,711 yen.

STATISTICS ON RAILWAYS

	Government Railways					
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Mileage open to traffic (mile) ...	537.1	537.1	549.0	549.0	549.0	881.6
No. of locomotives	197	204	210	215	208	—
No. of passenger carriages	466	459	476	491	499	—
No. of wagons	3,279	3,511	3,759	3,930	3,964	—
No. of passengers carried (1,000)	20,328	20,668	20,396	18,316	16,459	16,637
Goods hauld (1,000 tons)	4,728	4,949	5,164	4,960	4,767	5,121
Parcels (ton)	10,683	11,241	10,257	9,295	8,295	8,500
Receipts (¥1,000) {						
Passengers ...	8,002	8,277	8,349	7,721	6,897	7,109
Wagons	10,644	11,420	11,916	11,392	11,367	11,742

	Private Railways					
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Mileage open to traffic (mile) ...	1,327.1	1,339.1	1,351.4	1,368.7	1,383.1	1,418.3
No. of locomotives	225	234	242	232	251	—
No. of passenger carriages	253	265	258	272	244	—
No. of wagons	13,806	14,441	14,906	15,102	15,768	—
No. of passengers carried (1,000)	4,226	4,423	3,362	3,644	2,884	2,857
Goods hauld (1,000 tons)	3,091	3,656	4,605	4,258	4,173	4,476
Receipts (¥1,000) {						
Passenger	880	994	929	775	545	460
Wagons	2,020	2,303	2,346	2,186	1,753	1,914
Others	26	29	34	57	35	33

	Tramways					
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Mileage open to traffic (mile) ...	668.4	722.6	770.5	824.9	849.8	823.6
No. of cars	5,603	5,749	5,645	5,568	5,321	5,133
No. of passengers carried (1,000)	5,284	5,306	5,251	4,006	3,499	3,179
Goods hauled (1,000 tons)	1,401,145	1,357,419	1,338,793	1,156,702	832,454	865,374
Receipts (¥1,000) {						
Passenger ...	956	945	868	588	562	562
Wagons	1,672	1,652	1,551	1,358	1,096	1,049

BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Banks.—The necessity of establishing a special bank was recognized for the development of industry and commerce after the island became Japanese territory and in 1899 the Bank of Taiwan came into existence. The Nippon Churifsu Bank had already established its sub-branch offices in the island. In 1899, the Bank was amalgamated with the Thirty-fourth Bank and became a branch office of the latter. The Taiwan Savings Bank was established in the same year, it being followed by the establishment of the Kagi Bank in 1904, the Shoka Bank in 1905 and the Taiwan Commercial and Industrial Bank. In 1920, the joint stock company Kagi Bank was established to take over the business of the Kagi Bank Ltd. Partnership, which, in consequence, had been dissolved. In 1921 the Taiwan Savings Bank was established.

In 1922 the Hypothec Bank of Japan established a branch office at Taihoku to carry on a business of giving credit on real estate and of making loans to public corporations or cooperate societies, thereby facilitating agricultural finance.

The aggregate authorized capital of the banks in the island amounted to 28,300,000 yen, the aggregate paid-up capital 20,679,850 yen, reserves 1,721,000 yen, deposits 132,430,000 yen and the loans amounting to 252,510,000 yen at the end of 1932.

The Bank of Taiwan (Taiwan Ginko).—Es-

tablished under special charter in 1899; Capital subscribed ¥15,000,000 (¥13,125,000 p.u.); it acts as the central bank in Taiwan with the privilege of issuing bank notes convertible into gold coins, firstly against the reserve of gold and silver coins and bullions; secondly, against securities of Government bonds and notes, bank notes and other commercial papers up to the limit of ¥20,000,000; thirdly, against such securities as mentioned above, but only with the approval of the Minister of Finance.

Besides general banking business it also conducts foreign exchange business, with 31 branches including 1 agency in principal places and correspondents in all parts of the world. Head Office—Taihoku (Taipei), Formosa.

Credit Societies.—This form of monetary organs promises to spread and to make greater development in the future, and to contribute much towards the industrial progress of the middle and lower classes. At the end of 1932, these societies numbered 426 with the subscribed capital aggregating 15,200,000 yen, of which 13,327,000 yen was paid up. The savings totalled 47,668,000 yen, reserve funds 9,508,000 yen, other reserves 1,770,000 yen, borrowings 7,197,000 yen, and loans accommodated 48,602,000 yen.

Mujin (Mutual Loan Societies).—The legislation on "mujin" was put into force in March, 1916. At present there are three companies, Taiwan Industrial Mujin Co., Ltd., East Taiwan

Mujin Co. Ltd., and South Taiwan Mujin Co. Ltd. having 9 branches, and 6 agencies in various parts of the island. Their aggregate subscribed capital was 850,000 yen including paid-up capital 387,500 yen.

Public Pawn Shops.—By Imperial Ordinance No. 485, November, 1919, the local governments were authorized to establish pawn shops subject to the sanction of the Governor-General. At the end of March 1933, the aggregate loans of each public pawn shop amounted to over 2,173,480 yen, repayment to over 1,942,251 yen, pawns forfeited to over 307,788 yen, and loans outstanding at the end of the year to over 707,310 yen.

Insurance Business.—At the end of 1932, life insurance concerns numbered 23, and property insurance concerns 32 including one foreign concern, all of which are branches or sub-branches of home companies. Statistics on insurance business for the year 1932 are as follows:—

Kinds	No. of contracts	Amount of contracts (Yen)	Amount of premiums (Yen)	Claims paid (Yen)
Life	96,262	148,229,619	5,017,112	2,854,827
Property	63	156,980	896	208
Fire	45,290	288,645,895	668,749	486,178
Marine	2,692	12,258,077	272,006	225,976
Trans- portation...	17	393,730	1,720	176

CHAPTER XXXVII

KARAFUTO (SOUTHERN OR JAPANESE SAGHALIEN)

GEOGRAPHY, POPULATION, ETC.

Position—141° 51' and 144° 55' E.L.; 45° 54' N.L.

Area—36,000 square kilometers. Separated from the northern tip of Hokkaido by Soya Strait.

The Island of Karafuto was occupied by the Japanese forces during the Russo-Japanese war in August, 1905, and the acquisition by Japan of the Island south of the fiftieth parallel was confirmed by the Treaty of Portsmouth concluded between Japan and Russia in October of the same year.

Climate (in 1932)

	Temperature (C.)			No. of clear days	No. of rainy or snow days
	Average	Maximum	Minimum		
Yasubetsu	1.7	22.2	-24.8	41	155
Sikka	0.0	26.3	-33.5	57	147
Ochiai	2.0	26.4	-29.3	22	202
Maoka	4.5	28.0	-19.4	25	172
Honto	4.9	29.8	-18.2	24	195
Otomari	3.0	25.4	-22.1	36	156

Population

The native inhabitants consist of various tribes, i.e. Ainus, Gilyaks, Orochones and Tungues. These are gradually dwindling in number. At the end of 1932 the total population of the territory numbered 293,172. Statistics on population for the past six years follows:—

End of December	Total		Japanese		Natives		Foreigners		Pop. per household	Male per 100 females
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1927	127,042	94,201	125,916	93,100	964	1,005	162	96	4.99	134.9
1928	134,561	105,941	133,418	104,817	965	1,028	178	96	4.95	127.0
1929	139,501	111,812	138,404	110,724	929	992	168	96	4.90	124.8
1930	159,919	125,011	158,710	123,929	960	973	249	109	4.96	127.9
1931	161,767	125,610	160,577	124,507	1,012	997	178	106	5.01	128.8
1932	164,304	128,868	163,143	127,807	988	949	173	112	—	—

Population in Principal Towns (1932)

	No. of households	Population		
		Male	Female	Total
Toyohara	12,823	35,245	29,192	64,437
Otomari	13,167	36,813	30,914	67,727
Honto	3,719	10,270	8,419	18,689
Maoka	8,055	21,603	19,015	40,618
Tomarioru ...	9,607	26,875	19,596	46,471
Motodomari...	5,427	16,799	11,455	28,254
Sikka	5,104	16,699	10,277	26,976
Total	57,902	164,304	128,868	293,172

Population Classified by Calling (1930)

Agriculture	54,809
Fishery	32,884
Mining	8,352
Industry	35,671
Commerce	48,209
Communications.....	13,540
Total incl. others	284,930

Marriage, divorce, birth, death, etc. are listed below:—

Year	Marriage	Divorce	Birth		Still-birth		Death	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1927	1,305	100	3,930	3,775	248	247	3,493	2,311
1928	1,492	137	4,557	4,308	301	253	2,963	2,154
1929	1,644	152	4,855	4,527	313	267	3,268	2,213
1930	1,794	168	5,407	5,245	331	270	3,330	2,464
1931	1,782	163	5,614	5,300	320	275	3,146	2,502

FINANCE

As regards the finance of Karafuto since the establishment of the Special Account for the territory in April, 1907, it may be noted that a fixed grant has been made annually by the Na-

tional Treasury, and that this grant, together with the taxes and other sources of revenue of territory, is used in defraying the expenses of colonization and general administration.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1928-29	18,056,310	14,590,059	32,646,370	12,672,476	13,018,793	25,691,270
1929-30	18,611,501	13,728,326	32,339,827	16,640,071	11,947,287	28,587,359
1930-31	21,028,918	5,515,613	26,544,532	15,626,775	9,002,516	24,629,292
1931-32	18,237,113	5,131,829	23,368,941	14,580,649	6,699,100	21,179,749
1932-33	17,090,154	5,548,262	22,638,416	14,657,030	6,206,749	20,863,778
*1933-34	17,547,207	6,019,461	23,566,668	16,574,195	6,992,473	23,566,668
*1934-35	21,301,202	4,627,854	25,929,056	17,128,506	8,800,550	25,929,056

* Budget accounts.

Budget for the year 1934-35

Revenue		Expenditure	
Ordinary:		Ordinary:	
Taxes	¥ 1,266,335	The Karafuto Shrine	¥ 13,000
Receipts from Government undertakings and properties	17,956,405	Karafuto Administration Office	1,314,369
Stamp receipts	266,716	Education	2,200,498
Profits of tobacco monopoly	1,245,040	Government undertakings	7,981,405
Miscellaneous receipts	566,706	Other expenses	5,378,234
Total	21,301,202	Total	17,128,506
Extraordinary:		Extraordinary:	
Proceeds of sale of State property	90,479	Government undertakings	6,265,796
Miscellaneous receipts	807	Subsidies	1,818,117
National Treasury grant	1,000,000	Special undertakings	—
Previous years' surplus transferred	36,568	Railway improvement	—
Total	4,627,854	Other expenses	716,637
Total revenue	25,929,056	Total	8,800,550
		Total expenditure	25,929,056

SANITATION, EDUCATION, RELIGION

Sanitation

The Government keeps under its direct management 3 medical offices at Toyohara, Otomari and Maoka. At the end of 1932 there were 113 public and 74 private practitioners, 57 dentists, 42 pharmacists, 166 acupuncturists, 259 midwives and 52 nurses.

Names of hospitals	No. of medical officers	No. of rooms	No. of beds	No. of out-patients	No. of in-patients
Toyohara hospital	45	46	115	9,643	1,523
Odomari "	29	19	135	3,974	384
Maoka "	26	28	57	31,514	1,774

Education

The number of schools, of teachers and of pupils at the end of March 1933 figured as follows:—

Schools	No. of schools	No. of teachers	No. of pupils
Elementary and Higher elementary schools	209	1,046	42,495
Middle schools	3	85	1,816
Girls' high schools	4	69	1,290
Private schools	5	41	311
Kindergartens	3	10	179
Supplementary schools	8	62	397
Others	8	49	687

Religion

Statistics on Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples, etc. at the end of 1932 are as follow:—

	No. of shrines, temples or missions	No. of priests or missionaries	No. of adherents
Shintoism	40	25	—
Buddhism	164	40	16,267
Christianity	9	9	1,021

AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRANTS

As the soil and climate of Karafuto are suited to cultivation and pasturage, the authorities have encouraged the coming to the insular territory of agricultural immigrants since 1906 by extending to them liberal protection and suitable help. A small sum of money is granted to those peasants who settle down within 6 months of their coming over to the insular territory.

At the end of 1931 the number of these immigrants reached 9,953 families with 48,339 persons, the cultivated acreage being 29,328 hectares and pastures 21,363 hectares. Oats, rye, various kinds of tubers and vegetables, legumins, and also fibre plants such as flax and hemp are grown in the island, the total agricultural products amounting to ¥2,999,036 in 1930 and ¥2,105,978 in 1931. Farmers are also engaged in stock breeding. A few years ago fox-farming was started.

The number of those peasant settlers in recent years is shown below:—

Year	Families	Population
1926	1,787	7,227
1927	1,100	4,751
1928	1,420	5,897
1929	1,242	4,332
1930	1,132	4,997
1931	932	4,169

The total amount of various agricultural products in recent years has increased about three times compared with ten years before, but recent figures show a slight decline, as indicated below:—

Year	Total production
1926	¥ 2,941,036
1927	3,542,292
1928	4,206,000
1929	3,306,000
1930	2,999,000
1931	2,105,978

Area under various crops, classified according to kind, is as follows (in hectares):—

Year	Oat, barley, wheat, etc.	Beans & peas	Buckwheat	Potatoes	Grass	Vegetables & others
1927	5,583	591	663	1,892	2,916	1,945
1928	7,600	692	692	2,274	3,422	2,941
1929	6,425	789	710	2,078	3,526	2,925
1930	9,168	813	753	3,154	3,698	2,830
1931	8,669	1,071	1,146	2,981	4,025	2,579
1932	10,111	1,165	1,171	4,171	4,325	2,965

(1 hectare=1.0083333 cho; 1 cho=0.99174 hectare).

The amount of production in recent years is as follows:—

Year	Oat, barley, wheat, etc. (Hectolitres)	Beans & peas (Hectolitres)	Buckwheat (Hectolitres)	Potatoes (M. ton)	Grass (M. ton)	Vegetables & others (M. ton)
1927	159,700	11,510	11,906	12,631	10,308	13,914
1928	278,500	13,948	17,352	27,022	13,246	25,206
1929	250,439	12,546	11,651	17,992	14,413	23,691
1930	295,769	12,372	14,819	33,002	17,300	25,327
1931	228,608	7,976	13,802	24,035	15,976	19,046
1932	291,278	9,664	12,063	38,603	16,295	25,604

FISHERY

Fishery is the oldest industry and by far the most important resources in Karafuto. The principal fish caught are herring, trout, salmon and cod. The right for fishing them is granted under three kinds of licence, the special, ordinary and drift-net fishing. The first is limited to bodies of fishermen on specific grounds, while the second is permitted only to those living in Karafuto. The last-named was formerly issued by public tender, but now it is restricted to certain persons. The annual catch of herrings amounts to more than 384,942,900 kilograms, the greater part of which is manufactured into fertilizer. With regard to the trout and salmon fisheries it is to be noted that the authorities concerned have lately attempted artificial fecundation to ensure the multiplication of these varieties, and as a result, the catch of these fish amounts, at present, to 6,544,114 kilograms, or in value to ¥10,638,131, entirely used for food. The production of cod-

fish reaches 23,220,049 kilograms and the by-product, cod-liver oil, amounts to 330,615 kilograms. The production of tinned crabs, which are mainly exported to Europe and America, amounts to 2,078,431 kilograms. The annual production of kelp, the most important item among the marine plants, amounts to 7,650,696 kilograms.

Recent data are as follow:—

Year	No. of fishing craft	No. of fishermen	Catches (¥1,000)	Manufacture (¥1,000)
1926.....	8,629	16,431	—	19,199
1927.....	10,013	20,037	—	15,735
1928.....	11,255	18,546	20,557	19,482
1929.....	12,363	20,636	20,881	18,828
1930.....	12,266	23,527	15,909	13,090
1931.....	14,111	24,764	12,750	10,497

The amount of catches in recent years is as follows (in yen):—

Item	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Herrings	9,905,976	13,716,714	14,676,736	9,811,698	8,020,723	6,756,851
Trouts	1,034,193	2,647,635	1,219,258	1,161,910	609,279	369,120
Salmons	348,924	334,397	232,904	328,340	194,625	115,885
Cods	2,109,853	1,755,999	1,568,439	1,220,662	916,877	878,429
Crabs	1,040,046	198,971	1,310,395	1,661,553	1,749,380	937,335
Laminaria	355,573	798,899	642,398	645,251	689,600	934,927
Shell-fishes	74,337	109,270	100,047	158,685	131,912	34,281
Total.....	15,705,310	20,557,432	20,880,610	15,909,075	12,750,419	10,638,131

FORESTRY

Karafuto abounds in primeval forests that occupy about 47% of the total area of the island and at present supply the territory with the most important natural products. Acerose trees, growing in the forests, are chiefly Ezo-matsu (*Picea ajanensis*, Fisch.), Todo-matsu (*Abies sachalinensis*, Fr. Schm.) and Karafuto-rakuyosho (*Larix dahurica*, Turcz.). They grow in mixed stands, through pure forests of the larch are found in some places. The broad-leaved trees, among which birches, willows, elms and alders are prominent, occupy the low lying places such as the river banks. On more elevated land acerose trees (most of which are Todo-matsu and Ezo-matsu, but the larch is very scarce) form pure forests, though birches are often found growing mixed with them on the mountain side. The Haimatsu (*Pinus pumila*) grows densely on the tops of high moun-

tains, while pure forests of birches are found on the tops of low mountains. The larch usually grows in low land. Generally speaking, the Todo-matsu and the Ezo-matsu are most plentiful, forming about 83% of the whole stock. Being very durable, the larch is in great demand for telegraph-poles, railway sleepers, and for other engineering purposes, but the larch not adapted for these purposes, is used for heating and cooking. Apart from use as timber and packing material these acerose trees are utilized in far greater quantities as pulp wood. At present, pulp factories exist at Otomari, Toyohara, Maoka, Noda, Ochiai, Shiritori, Tomarioru and Estori, and their annual output being estimated in round numbers at 162,091 tons of pulp and 129,710 tons of paper.

The amount of output in the last four years is shown below:—

Year	No. of factories	Output of Pulp		Output of Paper	
		(M. tons)	(Yen)	(M. tons)	(Yen)
1929.....	8	165,325	21,126,113	155,593	30,580,068
1930.....	8	191,309	24,161,270	139,562	30,652,270
1931.....	8	175,135	18,251,336	132,341	25,666,601
1932.....	8	162,091	17,395,963	129,710	24,537,313

The total area of forest land at the end of 1932 was 2,976,491 hectares of which the area planted with trees occupied 2,164,000 hectares.

MINES AND MINING INDUSTRY

The strata in the island are generally of Tertiary formations and hold rich veins of coal. The coal bed consists of three measures, upper, middle and lower. The upper measure, which has a close connection with the oil-bearing strata, pertains to the Pliocene, and the middle and the lower to the Eocene. Each of these measures exists on the both sides of a Cretaceous mountain range running from north to south, forming many important coal-fields in the island. There are three great coal-fields, namely, the Northern, the Middle and the Southern. The Middle coal-field, which runs about 100 kilometers from north to south and has a breadth of from 2 to 5 kilometers, is the largest and belongs to the lower measure. A part of Southern coal-field following the western coast and the greater parts of the Northern and Eastern coal-fields belong to the upper measure. In the northern part of the western coast there are also important coal-fields belonging to the middle measure. Each of these contains at least 3 to 13 coal-seams with a thickness of from 1 to 10 meters. Investigations up to date have discovered reserves of coal amounting to approximately 1,399 million tons; and it is believed that there are reserves of more than 2,000 million tons in the island. The coal of the middle and lower measure is bituminous and that of the upper measure lignite.

As to the oil-fields a survey made since 1927 discovered some promising fields along the western coast and the Poronai-Suzuya basin. A trial boring was attempted in July, 1929, in the southern part of the western coast but as it

The yield of forest products in recent years is as follows:—

Year	Timber (¥1,000)	Fagots (¥1,000)	By-products (Yen)	Total (¥1,000)
1926.....	7,762	84	3,000	7,850
1927.....	7,947	136	2,000	8,085
1928.....	11,590	142	4,268	11,737
1929.....	10,798	127	6,741	10,933
1930.....	9,580	108	2,134	9,630
1931.....	8,030	107	2,282	8,190

was impossible to find oil exuding, the attempt was abandoned after a maximum depth of 1,132 meters had been reached in September, 1930. Further trial boring was started in December the same year and 732 meters had been reached by May, 1932. In the western part of the Poronai Suzuya basin, a trial boring was attempted in October, 1931 and 1,110 meters had been reached by May, 1932. Further trials on the oil-bearing strata in the Poronai-Suzuya basin and the central part of the western coast were made during 1932, and 1,192 meters had been reached by May, 1933.

The demand and supply of coal for the last five years are shown below (M. tons):—

Year	Output	Import	Export	Consumption
1928.....	539,481	36,389	1,530	574,340
1929.....	635,515	27,404	16,380	646,539
1930.....	644,947	12,687	12,646	644,988
1931.....	637,962	3,960	38,079	603,843
1932.....	677,389	241	51,833	625,797

Japanese Concessions in Russian Saghalien

For convenience of reference the Japanese concessions of coal and petroleum fields in Russian Saghalien may be described here. The Japanese have obtained license for five coal measures, all on the western coast, with available resources of 907½ million tons. Only one is now worked extracting about 100,000 tons a year. Then license for 1,000 sq. versts of oil-bearing section has been secured. In one year ending September 1927, one of the concession yielded 70,000 ton crude oil, with prospect of supplying 150,000 tons in the next.

RAILWAYS

Government Railways

The first railway in Karafuto was constructed by the Army Department in 1906 between Otomori (formerly Korsakovka) and Toyohara (formerly Vladimolovka), 41.8 kms. in length.

tion Office and opened to public traffic in August the same year.

As traffic went on increasing since then the gauge was widened to 3 ft. 6 in. in 1910, while the construction of sections further north of Toyohara was started. The work on the Toyohara-Sakaehama section having been completed late in 1911, the Otomari-Sakaehama section, 94.1 kms., which now forms the trunk line of the insular railway connection, was opened to traffic. The work of construction was pushed on and the branch line linking the Kawakami line with Konuma and the Honto-Noda section on the west coast were completed and opened to business respectively in 1914 and 1920. Besides, the construction of a branch line which connects Toyohara, the capital of the territory, with Maoka on the west coast was started in 1921 and completed in 1928.

The lines in operation at present cover a total length of 342.9 kilometers, the details being as follow:—

Main Line:	
Otomari—Toyohara—Sakaehama ...	96.9 kms.
Kawakami Line:	
Konuma—Kawakami Colliery.....	21.9 "
Hoshin Line:	
Toyohara—Tei.....	83.8 "
West Coast Line:	
Honto—Noda	140.3 "
Total	342.9 "

Traffic Returns.—The total working length of the Karafuto Government Railways for the year 1931-32 was 342.9 kilometers.

The business results of the Government Rail-

ways in the last five years are shown below:—

Year	No. of passengers carried	Volume of goods hauled (Tons)	Receipts from passenger traffic	Receipts from goods traffic
1927-28...	1,468,285	705,844	973,264	1,126,086
1928-29...	1,580,684	784,788	1,076,168	1,291,523
1929-30...	1,837,497	847,252	1,226,694	1,495,202
1930-31...	1,592,500	872,682	1,027,407	1,503,965
1931-32...	1,519,377	745,707	911,963	1,271,203

Private Railways

There are three local railway companies that have obtained charter to lay railway lines in Karafuto. These are the Karafuto Joint Stock Railway Co., the South Karafuto Joint Stock Railway Co. and the Naihoro Joint Stock Railway Co. The Karafuto Joint Stock Railway Company with a capital of 20,000,000 yen contemplates to build a line of over 239.2 kms. from Ochiai on the Government trunk line to Shikka along the east coast of the Island. The South Karafuto Railway Company operates a line of 18.5 kms. from Shimada to Rukata with a capital of 1,200,000 yen and the Naihoro Joint Stock Railway Company operates a line of 16.4 kilometers from Honto to Naihoro with a capital of ¥2,000,000. The three companies are subsidized by the Government under the Local Railway Law. The train kilometers run by these two local railways during 1930-31 aggregated 390,496 kms. consisting of 366,564 kms. for passenger and 23,932 kms. for goods train. The number of passengers carried was 344,826 and the volume of goods hauled 325,883 metric tons.

In winter the trains make seven or eight hundred runnings a month, and in summer about two thousands.

**CHAPTER XXXVIII
THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS**

GEOGRAPHY

Position and Area

Japan has acquired through the Treaty of Peace concluded after the World War the mandatory right over the former German South Sea Islands north of the Equator. The archipelago had been occupied by a Japanese squadron in the beginning of the World War. It consists of three groups of Mariana, Marshall, and Caroline, comprising 1,458 islands, islets and reefs, scattered over a vast expanse of water extending for about 1,200 miles south to north and about 2,500 miles east to west. In other words, the territory stretches on the one hand between 130° to 175° E.L. and on the other between 0° and 22° N.L. and is situated to the south of Japan, with Hawaii far away to the east, and adjacent to the Philippines and the Dutch Celebes to the west, while to the south there lie the Island of New Guinea and

the Bismarck Group and to the north the Bonin and Iwo Islands which form the southern extremity of the Japanese Empire. The area of the Islands is very small, the total being 960 square miles (2,149 square kilometers) and the population mostly consists of about 50,000 natives.

The number and area of the island are as follow:—

Group	No. of Islands	Area (sq. kms.)
Mariana	14	639 (41.43 sq. ri)
Caroline	549	1,320 (85.59 ")
Marshall.....	60	190 (12.30 ")
Total	623	2,149 (139.32 ")

The number and area of the islands classified according to the jurisdiction of the different branch bureaus of the South Seas Office are as follow:—

Branch Bureau	No. of Islands	Area (sq. kms.)	Position
Saipan (Mariana Group)	14	639 (41.43 sq. ri)	145°40' E.L.—15°5' N.L.
Yap (Caroline Group)	85	226 (14.64 ")	137°58' " — 9°25' "
Palau " "	109	478 (31.00 ")	143°10' " — 6°50' "
Truk " "	245	132 (8.55 ")	151°22' " — 6°57' "
Ponape " "	138	504 (32.65 ")	158°10' " — 6°45' "
Jaluit (Marshall Group)	32	170 (11.05 ")	169°42' " — 5°48' "
Total	623	2,149 (139.32 ")	

N.B.—The 32 islands under the jurisdiction of the Jaluit branch bureau consist of 867 reefs.

The principal islands and their areas are as follow:—

Islands	Area (sq. kms.)
Saipan (Mariana Group).....	185 (12.00 sq. ri)
Tinian " "	98 (6.35 ")
Rota " "	125 (8.10 ")
Yap (West Caroline Group)	216 (14.00 ")
Palau Proper or Baobeltaob (West Caroline Group).....	370 (24.00 ")
Korror Island (Palau Group)	8 (0.50 ")
Angaur (West Caroline Group) ..	8 (0.50 ")
Spring Island (East Caroline Group)	22 (1.43 ")
Summer Island " "	9 (0.58 ")
Wednesday Island " "	23 (1.51 ")
Ponape " "	375 (24.34 ")
Kusaie " "	116 (7.50 ")
Jaluit (Marshall Group)	8 (0.51 ")

Weather and Climate

The Islands being situated in low altitudes, atmospheric pressure is generally low and undergoes no great change throughout the year. Broadly speaking, it is comparatively low in Truk and Ponape Islands. In the western part of the Caroline Group and Mariana Group it is high in February and March, but low in October and November.

Direction of Winds.—As the Islands lie scattered over a vast expanse of water, the direction of winds varies according to the different islands, so that no accurate description can be given. Usually, however, a north-easterly wind or easterly wind prevails from November till April of the following year, while

between May and October the direction of the wind varies according to different localities. Thus in the western part of the Caroline Group a westerly or southerly wind prevails, and in other localities it blows diversely from the east and from the south. There is no wind for some time when changes take place in the direction of wind.

Wind Velocity.—In the Mariana Group the wind is somewhat strong, developing a mean velocity of 4.6 m/s. for the year. It is weak in April and during August and September, but is strong from October till February of the following year. In other islands the wind is generally weak, the mean velocity registered being 2.1 m/s. In the western part of the Caroline Group, it is weak between April and June and also in September, but is strong from October till March of the following year. In the eastern part of the same group, it is weak between August and September, but is strong between January and March. There is seldom a really high wind in any of the islands.

Temperature.—Throughout the Islands, except Saipan, temperature is fairly uniform, the mean temperature registering from 26 to 28 degrees with the mean maximum of 29 or 30 degrees and the mean minimum of 24 or 25 degrees. The thermometer seldom rises above 32 degrees or falls below 20 degrees. Throughout the year the variations in temperature are very narrow. It has been observed that the

RACE, LANGUAGE, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Race:—The natives of the Islands as a whole may be divided into two great tribes of Kanakas and Chamorros.

Chamorros.—The principal places inhabited by Chamorro tribesmen are the Mariana Group and Yap and Palau Islands in the West Caroline Group, only a few migrated Chamorros living in other islands. The ancestors of the Chamorros are said to have lived in Guam. The fact that they live mostly in the islands around and nearest to that island is probably due to the migration of their forefathers therefrom. Guam was in early days the center of the Mariana Group, and geographically it is quite natural that Chamorro tribesmen should have crossed to Rota from that island and then to Tinian and Saipan. It seems that a great many Chamorro immigrants came to Saipan and Tinian during the Spanish regime, and

difference between the highest and the lowest on a normal day is about 3 degrees.

Humidity.—All the Islands are humid, the mean relative humidity registered throughout the year being 82%, though in the western part of the Caroline Group it is a little less. In the Mariana Group humidity is greater between September and October and less in March. In the western part of the Caroline Group it is greater between June and July and less between March and April, while in the eastern part it is greater between September and October and less between January and March. There is no great change throughout the year and the minimum of less than 60% is but rarely registered.

Rainfall.—In all the Islands, the rainfall is extremely abundant, the total quantity or rainfall in a year varying between 2,000 and 4,000 millimeters and the average reaching as much as above 3,000 millimeters. Saipan is the least visited by rain, while Ponape and Palau are most plentifully favoured by it. It is no rare occurrence in the latter two islands that the total quantity of rainfall exceeds 4,000 millimeters a year. As to the rainfall in different seasons, there are places where no clear distinction can be made between the dry and wet seasons, but July-September is generally considered as wet and January-March as dry. Nevertheless it is by no means the same in every year.

those two islands were fairly densely populated by them. Owing, however, to internal strifes and massacres following on rebellions, the Chamorro population has greatly dwindled and at present taking both Saipan and Rota together they total only a little more than 2,000, and even adding those living in Yap and Palau they do not much exceed 3,000. The Chamorros living in Saipan, which contains a majority of the Chamorros in the South Sea Islands, are said to have greatly altered through intermarriages with the Tagala tribesmen of characteristic physiognomical features, with yellowish brown skin and black hair.

Kanakas.—The Kanaka is the general appellation for the people living in Hawaii and other Pacific islands. A great majority of the natives of the South Sea Islands belong to this race but when close observations are made, it is

found that those inhabiting the western islands seem to have much affinity with the Malay race and those inhabiting the eastern islands resemble the Polynesian race, while as one goes further south the more one comes across those similar in racial type to the Melanesian race. Though there is more or less difference between these three groups of Kanakas, they are generally dark-brown skinned and commonly have black hair, in some cases curled. Their eyebrows are thick and the space between the eyebrows and eyes is rather narrow, while their eyes are deeply sunken. Further, the alar cavities of the nose are wide, the mouth large and lips thick. They have not much beard and are generally artless and mild in their expression. In stature they are of medium height, but sometimes very big and tall men are found among them, such men being especially numerous in the southern islands.

Tribal Relations of Natives.—It is a fact that Chamorros are generally more advanced in civilization than Kanakas, but this is only relatively true, even Chamorros being very backward as compared with the civilized peoples. Chamorros and Kanakas differ in language, manners and customs, and not only do not intermarry but even in daily life rarely associate with each other. Considering themselves as superior, Chamorros dislike to have any connection with Kanakas in any matter. In fact the two live quite apart and no instance of rivalry, strife or enmity between them has occurred. Nearly all the Islands except Saipan are mainly inhabited by Kanakas, Chamorros being few in number. The two groups of people have always formed separate communities and have never been in the relation of conqueror and conquered, nor will be in the future. As a matter of course, both from the administrative and legal points of view, the Japanese Government treats them equally and without any discrimination.

Anthropological Investigation.—Dr. K. Hasebe, Professor at the Tohoku Imperial University of Japan, is engaged in anthropological investigations among the natives. He was despatched for investigation to the East Caroline Group and Marshall Group in 1915 by order of the Government, and then visited Palau and Yap Islands in 1927, Ponape and Truk in 1928, and Saipan, Ponape, Kusaie and Jaluit in 1929 under the commission from the South Seas Office to continue his research work. It is hop-

ed that some day in the future an opportunity will present itself for the publication of the results of his research work.

Language.—Different dialects are spoken in different islands, there being no language common to all. Even in one and the same group of islands, the dialects of the principal islands are different and there are not a few cases where in adjacent islands dialects different from those of the principal islands are spoken. For instance, the natives of Yap and those of the adjacent islands speak different dialects. It is same with the natives of Ponape and Kusaie. All this is due to the difficulty of communications between the islands which are separated by great distances, which is also a cause of great inconvenience in administration. Since the Islands were placed under the mandate rule of Japan, the authorities have established schools at important centers, and even in distant islands schools have been established at places inhabited by Japanese. As a result of the efforts made at those schools for spreading the knowledge of Japanese the number of natives able to speak the language is steadily on the increase, so that in most of the Islands Japanese language has become the medium of communication at least in matters of daily life.

In regard to the natives who can speak English, German or Spanish, no investigation has as yet been made, but there are a number of such natives. This is due to the fact that before Japan undertook the mandatory rule of the Islands, there were not a few natives, who had been educated at mission schools or were employed by Germans, Americans or Spaniards. Those natives who are above 25 years of age and were educated at mission schools or were employed by foreigners, speak more or less one or other of the three languages above mentioned. Among such natives, there are more Kanakas than Chamorros, as the former are more numerous, but in the point of ratio to their number Chamorros probably rank above Kanakas.

Manners and Customs.—As all the islands lie within the torrid zone, the natives have little need of clothes. Originally they used to go naked and bare-footed, both men and women wearing only a loin cloth. After frequently coming in contact with foreigners, however, many of them began to wear some kind of clothes. At present men mostly have their hair cut short and their faces shaved, and

wear shirts and trousers, some even full suits, while women are generally dressed in a garment resembling the night-gown worn by European women.

As the islands lie scattered over great distances, the manners in one island are naturally different from those of another, so that no generalization can be made in this respect. But in Saipan Island and the Marshall Group, which were the earliest to come in contact with civilization, the natives imitate Europeans and wear hats and shoes, and look smart like civilized people at least in appearance. In regard to dress, things get gradually worse as one goes from the middle part of Ponape to Truk, Yap and Palau. Especially is the condition unsatisfactory in Yap, the natives of which still wear no clothes. A curious sight to be seen there is the waist-cloth worn by women. It is made of the fibres of trees or of grass and the wearer makes a rustling sound as she walks.

Ornaments.—Having little need of clothes, the natives have not been accustomed to wear ornaments. Nevertheless, they have more or less sense of beauty, and both men and women adorn themselves with something or other, each island having its own custom in this respect. The most common of decorative devices resorted to is tattooing. Simple patterns or letters of the Roman alphabet are tattooed on the limbs or on the breast, and some natives are tattooed all over their hands and feet, it being their pride to have their skin marked as extensively as possible with complicated patterns. Another way of ornamenting the body is to make scars on the arms, thighs or breast. This device is adopted for the dual purpose of decoration and the expression of courage, and is most widely practised in Ponape.

In Truk Island, holes are bored through the ear-lobes and gradually enlarged, and rings made of shells or wood are suspended from them. Ear-rings and armlets are also used by natives for decorative purposes.

The above-mentioned customs are practised both by men and women, but are generally confined to people above middle age, and thanks to the spread of education, they are disappearing among the rising generation.

Diet.—The natives live chiefly on wild fruits and vegetables, occasionally taking fish and meat. Relying on nature's bounty, practically none engages in labor for the purpose of obtain-

ing food. A few people sow seeds, but leave them entirely unattended. When the harvest comes, however, they gather more than they can consume, a state of affairs entirely due to the abundance of Nature's favor. The staple food of the natives is breadfruits, taro potatoes, yam potatoes, and palm fruits, and besides, "hoec" and tapioca and consumed as subsidiary food. Breadfruits and potatoes are most plentifully obtained. Breadfruits, which ripen between May and November, are as large as the head of a child, and when roasted or boiled taste like bread. One is enough for two meals. Yam potatoes grow in mountainous districts and taro potatoes in low-lying land. Both are very large in size. Yams are particularly so, specimens measuring 3 feet by one foot being found. Unripen palm fruits yield juice, which makes a good drink. Ripe palm fruits contain fatty flesh, which is white in color and has very agreeable flavor. "Hoec" is consumed in Yap, and tapioca in Palau. The former is a large-sized chestnut and the latter is a sort of starch. Both are favorite foodstuffs of the natives. Bananas, pine-apples, mangoes, papayas, lemons and oranges are obtainable everywhere and in large quantities, but are only taken as a relish. Fish are rich in kind and quantity but the method of fishing being very primitive, the catches taken by natives do not amount to much.

The supply of meat is fairly abundant as oxen, pigs, and chickens are kept everywhere. Intoxicating liquors and tobacco are coveted by the natives, but under the restrictions placed on the consumption of the former by the terms of the Mandate, the natives are not permitted to drink them except on ceremonial occasions and for medical purposes. In certain localities, some natives abstain from drinking and smoking for religious reasons.

The habit of chewing the betel-nut is widespread both in Yap and Palau, nearly all the people being addicted to it, without discrimination between men and women. Many boys and girls contract the habit at an early age.

In Ponape Island, a custom has been prevalent from early times to drink the juice extracted from a perennial herb called Shakao or Sakao by pounding its roots. This drink is taken only on such occasions as marriages, funerals, the construction of new houses, the first use of fishing nets, the repairing of roads and the clearing of the undergrowth in palm

forests, when people assemble and take meals together, but it is seldom indulged in at private homes. It causes a slight excitement to the drinker and gradually makes him sleepy. The natives call it Kawakawa or Kawa wine. It is not a kind of alcoholic beverage, and contains no alkaloid similar to that found in morphine or cocaine. But inasmuch as it causes such effect, and if it is abused too often it may make the drinker indolent, its consumption is permitted, following the precedent established under the German regime, only when there is good justification and when it is not indulged in more than once a week.

Dwelling Houses.—The native houses are very simple in construction and poor in appearance. As the stage of civilization attained in various Islands there is naturally a difference in the building material and in the style of construction among them. The Chamorros in Saipan, who were the earliest to come in contact with civilization, are comparatively advanced in architecture. The houses in Garapan street inhabited by them are mostly built of wood, and stand adjoining each other with stone buildings between them, so that the street has quite a European appearance. The houses in Yap are low and gloomy, giving an impression of primitiveness. Some have foundations made of stone and built of large timber, but in construction they are not much advanced beyond temporary sheds, with a sharp-pitched

roof and a few windows and doors, while inside they are damp, gloomy and dark even during the daytime. In Palau, nearly all the houses have floors and are tolerably well provided with windows and doors. In Ponape the situation is roughly the same as in Palau, but in Truk and Jaluit the houses are very bad having no floors and are no better than temporary sheds. Occasionally, however, houses of European style are found, they belonging to wealthy men or to those who have come under European influence.

Throughout the Island there are buildings which go by the name of "all men houses." These are used on the occasion of meetings of villagers or for lodging visitors from other villages. Each village has one or two such houses, and a community of several villages another. All have been built by co-operation and are used for the common benefit. It is said that they are relics of by-gone fighting ages. Those in Yap are famous for their extraordinary size. In the same island, houses exclusively for women are to be found, each village having one or two of them. They are occupied by women during their monthly sickness and no man is allowed access to them. This custom is peculiar to Yap.

In 1925 the Government commissioned Mr. S. Matsuoka to study the manners and customs of the islanders. His work was published in 1927 under the title "On the Micronesian Race."

ADMINISTRATION

In December, 1914, the South Seas Defence Corps was set up to garrison and administer the South Sea Islands. The regulations for the defence corps were revised in July, 1918, and a Civil Administration Department was established which was put under the direction of the Commander of the Defence Corps to take charge of the administration, while the Corps was charged with local defence.

On the adoption by the Council of the League of Nations on December 17, 1920, of the terms of the Mandate for the German possessions in the Pacific Ocean lying north of the Equator, the Japanese Government steadily pushed on preparations for carrying out the duties entrusted to it and after 1921 gradually withdrew the garrisons stationed in the Islands. On April 1, 1922, the Government abolished the system of the South Seas Defence Corps and effected the withdrawal of the garrison, and

at the same time created the South Seas Office to carry on the administration of the territory in place of the defence corps.

The South Seas Office has its headquarters in Korror, one of the Palau Islands in the West Caroline Group. The Director of the Office or Governor of South Sea Islands, under the direction and superintendence of the Minister of Overseas Affairs, manages the various administrative affairs of the mandate territory. With regard, however, to matters relating to post and telegraph he is under the superintendence of the Minister of Communications; in matters of currency, banking and customs duties, of the Minister of Finance, and in regard to weights and measures, of the Minister of Commerce & Industry.

The Director (Governor) is entrusted with the management of the general administrative affairs of the Islands and the issue of necessary

regulations with penal clauses imposing penal servitude, imprisonment of detention for a period not exceeding one year, or fines or minor fines not exceeding 200 yen in amount. In cases of emergency and the purpose of maintaining peace and order he may issue regulations with penal clauses heavier than those above mentioned. In such cases, however, he has to ask for Imperial sanction through the Minister of Overseas Affairs immediately after the issue of the regulations, and, if Imperial sanction is not obtained he has to proclaim their invalidity for the future.

Legally, the Director (Governor) is thus authorized to issue regulations concerning matters for the management of the administrative affairs of the mandate territory. In practice, however, all important matters are decided by Imperial Ordinances.

If and when it is necessary, in the judgment of the Director, for the preservation of peace and order in the territory under his jurisdiction, he may apply to the commander of a naval port or the senior officer in command of the naval forces in the neighbourhood to employ naval force.

The Director may also cancel or suspend rules and instructions issued or measures taken by officials under his jurisdiction, if he considers such to be at variance with laws and regulations, to be injurious to the public welfare or to exceed the competence of the said officials.

THE SOUTH SEAS OFFICE

The South Seas Office contains the Director's secretariat and five sections, namely, the General Section, the Financial Section, the Police Section, the Economic Development Section and the Communications Section. The Director's secretariat is in charge principally of confidential matters; the General Section, of affairs relating to local administration and public works; the Police Section, of those relating to police, hygiene and prisons; the Financial Section, of those relating to budgets and accounts; the Economic Development Section, of those relating to industry; the Communications Section, of those relating to post, telegraph, shipping and nautical marks.

Besides these six sections, there are the Saipan Harbor Works Office and the Products Museum, respectively entrusted with the construction works at the harbor of Saipan and the exhibition of products of the territory.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Until the Regulations for the South Seas Islands Defence Corps were revised in July, 1918, the Islands were divided into six districts, and the commander of the garrison in each district, assisted by a civil secretary, dealt with civil administrative affairs in that district. But after the Regulations were revised, a civil administration office was established in each of the above-mentioned six districts, and civil officials were appointed to take charge of local administrative and judicial affairs. The head of such an office was empowered either ex-officio or by special authorization to issue regulations with penal clause imposing detention or fines.

On the establishment of the South Seas Office in April, 1922, the civil administration offices were abolished, and six branch bureaus were established in their place, the sphere of their jurisdiction being the same as that of their predecessors. A branch bureau is an ordinary local administrative organ having charge of all affairs relating to census, registration, charity and relief, police, prison, hygiene, collection of taxes, education, religion, industry, civil engineering works, harbors, and other matters which do not come under the competence of any specially established office.

A branch bureau has a head, who, under the direction and superintendence of the Governor or Director of the South Seas Office puts into effect laws and regulations and manages administrative affairs in the district under his jurisdiction.

With regard to administrative affairs in the district under his jurisdiction, the head of a branch bureau is empowered ex-officio or by special authorization to issue rules. He is not authorized, however, to attach thereto any penal clauses. In case the Director of the South Seas Office finds such rules to be at variance with existing laws and regulations, or injurious to public welfare, or to exceed the competence of the authority, he may cancel or suspend them.

The head of a branch bureau is authorized to arbitrate in civil disputes and to pass summary judgment with regard to certain offences. In respect of the detection of offenders, as a judicial police officer, he has the same power as the public procurator of a local court.

The names, sites and sphere of jurisdiction of the branch bureaus are as follow:—

Name	Site	Sphere of Jurisdiction
Saipan Branch Bureau	Saipan Island of Mariana Group.	Whole of Mariana Group
Yap Branch Bureau	Yap Island of West Caroline Group.	West Caroline Group (east of 137° E. L.)
Palau Branch Bureau	Korror Island of the Palau Islands of West Caroline Group.	West Caroline Group (west of 137° E. L.)
Truk Branch Bureau	Summer Island of Truk Islands in the East Caroline Group.	East Caroline Group (west of 154° E. L.)
Ponape Branch Bureau	Ponape Island of East Caroline Group.	East Caroline Group (east of 154° E. L.) and Marshall Group (west of 164° E. L.)
Jaluit Branch Bureau	Jaluit Island of Marshall Group.	Marshall Group (east of 164° E. L.)

Village Officials

In order to admit the appointment of natives as village officials and enable them to participate in the local administration, the offices of village chiefs and assistant village chiefs have been instituted in the district under the jurisdiction of each branch bureau. Those village officials are appointed and dismissed by the head of the branch bureau with the sanction of the Director of the South Seas Office. In conformity with old usage, assistant village chiefs assist village chiefs in the discharge of their duties or may carry out some portion of them.

The sphere of jurisdiction of a native official is determined in accordance with usage, but it may be changed by the head of a branch bureau after inviting and considering the opinions of interested officials and obtaining the approval of the Director of the South Seas Office.

A village chief or an assistant village chief shall, under the direction of the head of the branch bureau, execute his functions defined by laws, regulations and local conventions, and at the same time shall execute the following activities which concern native inhabitants.

- (1) Bringing laws and regulations to the notice of villagers.
- (2) Forwarding to the authorities of applications, reports, etc. sent in by villagers.
- (3) Transmission to villagers and the due execution of instructions issued by the head of the branch bureau.

In addition to the above-mentioned matters, a village chief or an assistant village chief is required to make a report at least twice a year to the head of the branch bureau or to the proper police officer concerning the conditions, changes in population, etc. of the village under his jurisdiction. In case epidemics break out, natural calamities happen, injurious insects appear, or any other important occurrences take place, he must immediately report it to the authorities.

A village chief may submit to the head of the competent branch bureau his opinion concerning the administration of the village under his jurisdiction.

A village chief is accorded a monthly allowance not exceeding 35 yen in amount and an assistant village chief an allowance not exceeding 20 yen in amount.

POPULATION

The total number of population as shown in the census returns taken on October 1, 1930, stood at 69,626 against 59,294 in 1925 and 52,222 in 1920. The largest percentage of Japanese inhabitants, i.e. 12,587 souls out of the total of 19,835, is in Saipan Island where they are engaged in sugar cane cultivation or sugar manufacture conducted by the Nanyo Kohatsu

(South Sea Exploitation Co.) which is doing an extensive business in the line. Of the total native inhabitants, about 92% are represented by Kanaka tribesmen, the rest being Chamorros. Below are given the results of the quinquennial census taken in 1920, 1925, and 1930 (simultaneously with Japan proper) and the annual census taken in 1932 and 1933:—

	Japanese		Natives		Foreigners		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Saipan	1920.....	1,328	430	1,681	1,717	—	3	3,009	2,150
	1925.....	3,587	1,712	1,772	1,721	8	—	5,367	3,433
	1930.....	9,537	6,119	1,945	1,884	7	4	11,489	8,007
	1932.....	12,033	7,828	2,110	1,970	9	4	14,152	9,802
	1933.....	14,357	9,340	2,190	1,993	7	8	16,554	11,341
Yap	1920.....	86	11	4,074	4,263	3	1	4,163	4,276
	1925.....	95	61	3,515	3,851	12	1	3,623	3,912
	1930.....	149	92	3,146	3,340	4	4	3,299	3,436
	1932.....	165	101	3,071	3,250	5	4	3,241	3,355
	1933.....	228	132	3,131	3,224	6	4	3,365	3,360
Palau	1920.....	556	36	3,143	2,611	15	—	3,714	2,647
	1925.....	208	346	3,315	2,642	19	—	4,042	2,088
	1930.....	1,266	812	3,305	2,704	13	1	4,584	3,517
	1932.....	2,009	994	3,293	2,738	12	1	5,314	3,733
	1933.....	2,307	1,350	3,295	2,775	14	2	5,616	4,127
Truk	1920.....	540	61	7,555	7,233	4	1	8,099	7,295
	1925.....	233	114	7,510	7,460	9	—	7,743	7,574
	1930.....	540	209	7,690	7,510	16	7	8,246	7,726
	1932.....	717	321	7,925	7,487	17	7	8,659	7,812
	1933.....	736	370	7,754	7,460	19	7	8,509	7,837
Ponape	1920.....	397	28	3,428	3,210	4	2	3,829	3,240
	1925.....	271	86	4,014	3,585	10	2	4,295	3,673
	1930.....	450	239	4,343	3,858	13	7	4,806	4,104
	1932.....	757	384	4,383	3,951	13	11	5,153	4,346
	1933.....	886	531	4,430	3,994	12	11	5,328	4,536
Jaluit	1920.....	190	8	4,996	4,593	10	3	5,196	4,604
	1925.....	180	37	4,846	4,576	4	1	5,030	4,614
	1930.....	320	102	5,167	4,803	18	2	5,505	4,907
	1932.....	322	135	5,100	4,770	12	3	5,434	4,908
	1933.....	287	146	5,086	4,782	10	—	5,383	4,928
Total	1920.....	3,097	574	24,877	23,628	36	10	28,010	24,212
	1925.....	5,074	2,356	24,964	23,834	62	4	30,100	26,194
	1930.....	12,262	7,573	25,596	24,099	71	25	37,929	31,697
	1932.....	16,003	9,763	25,882	34,163	68	30	41,953	33,956
	1933.....	18,801	11,869	25,886	24,201	68	32	44,755	36,129

N.B.—Figures for 1932 and 1933 are at the beginning of April.

The number of population and households, and density of population per square kilometer as at the beginning of April 1933, are tabulated as follow:—

Branch bureau	Population	Area sq. kms.	Density per square km.	No. of households	Branch bureau	Population	Area sq. kms.	Density per square km.	No. of households
Saipan	27,859	639	43.7	6,308	Ponape	9,864	504	19.6	1,843
Yap	6,725	226	29.8	1,878	Jaluit	10,311	170	60.7	1,983
Palau	9,743	478	20.4	2,733	Total	80,884	2,149	37.6	17,880
Truk	16,346	132	123.8	3,135					

The number of births, deaths, and the death rate to 100 births for the last five years ended 1932 are returned as follow:—

	Year	Total			Japanese & Foreigners			Natives		
		Births	Deaths	Rate	Births	Deaths	Rate	Births	Deaths	Rate
Saipan	1928.....	573	222	38.7	422	136	32.2	151	86	57.0
	1929.....	846	448	53.0	675	294	43.6	171	154	90.1
	1930.....	981	273	27.8	818	198	24.2	163	75	46.0
	1931.....	1,178	434	36.8	1,001	309	30.8	177	125	70.6
	1932.....	1,362	337	24.7	1,214	243	20.0	148	94	63.5
Yap	1928.....	121	219	181.0	7	2	28.6	114	217	190.3
	1929.....	103	209	202.9	8	2	25.0	95	207	217.9
	1930.....	150	227	151.3	16	1	6.3	134	226	168.7
	1931.....	119	201	168.9	9	3	33.3	110	198	180.0
	1932.....	141	214	151.7	11	3	27.3	130	211	162.3
Palau	1928.....	174	103	59.2	51	16	31.4	123	87	70.7
	1929.....	240	134	55.8	68	20	29.4	172	114	66.3
	1930.....	249	128	51.6	94	27	28.7	154	101	65.5
	1931.....	278	166	59.7	97	45	46.4	181	121	66.9
	1932.....	242	126	52.1	95	28	29.5	147	98	66.7
Truk	1928.....	385	388	100.8	17	8	47.1	368	380	103.2
	1929.....	374	577	138.8	17	17	100.0	357	560	136.5
	1930.....	562	335	59.6	15	6	40.0	547	329	60.1
	1931.....	358	332	92.5	42	17	40.5	316	315	99.7
	1932.....	411	363	88.3	38	11	28.9	373	352	94.4
Ponape	1928.....	212	139	65.6	29	5	17.2	183	234	73.2
	1929.....	209	238	113.9	14	9	64.3	195	229	117.4
	1930.....	296	109	36.8	37	6	16.2	259	103	39.8
	1931.....	279	140	50.2	24	8	33.3	255	232	51.8
	1932.....	299	145	48.5	58	16	27.6	241	129	53.5
Jaluit	1928.....	185	159	85.9	10	5	50.0	175	154	88.0
	1929.....	162	128	79.0	11	4	36.4	151	124	82.1
	1930.....	269	121	45.0	16	4	18.8	253	118	46.6
	1931.....	204	177	86.8	14	4	28.6	190	175	91.1
	1932.....	167	317	189.8	16	6	37.5	151	311	206.0
Total	1928.....	1,650	1,230	74.5	536	172	32.1	1,114	1,058	95.0
	1929.....	1,934	1,734	89.7	793	346	43.6	1,141	1,388	121.6
	1930.....	2,506	1,193	47.6	996	241	24.2	1,510	952	63.0
	1931.....	2,416	1,450	60.0	1,187	386	32.5	1,229	1,064	86.6
	1932.....	2,622	1,502	57.3	1,432	307	21.4	1,190	1,194	100.4

FINANCE

The Budget estimates for the South Seas Office, like the general budget of the Japanese Government, must annually obtain the approval of the Imperial Diet as required by the Constitution. The Financial Law of Japan as well as the special financial law for the South Seas Office applies to the estimates (revenue and expenditure).

The accounts of the South Seas Office are independent of the general account of the Japanese Government, and are dealt with as special accounts. The expenditure of the South Seas

Office is met from the revenue collected by the Office plus a subsidy from the general accounts of the Japanese Government. The Government should draw up estimates of the revenue and expenditure under the special accounts of the South Seas Office and submit them to the Imperial Diet together with the general budget of its revenue and expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the nine years from 1926-27 to 1934-35 inclusive are shown below (in yen):—

Year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1926-27.....	2,399,369	4,608,958	7,008,328	2,310,110	1,638,464	3,948,574
1927-28.....	2,731,313	4,867,667	7,598,981	2,322,138	2,295,431	4,617,569
1928-29.....	2,834,212	4,794,669	7,628,982	2,444,201	2,089,909	4,534,110
1929-30.....	2,839,480	4,606,636	7,446,116	2,410,638	2,091,361	4,501,999
1930-31.....	3,402,321	3,965,091	7,367,412	2,364,381	2,294,463	4,658,845
1931-32.....	4,699,059	2,999,531	7,698,590	2,432,547	2,143,889	4,576,436
1932-33.....	4,819,300	3,134,687	7,953,987	2,500,544	2,233,199	4,733,743
*1933-34.....	5,087,543	541,375	5,628,918	2,859,974	2,768,944	5,628,918
*1934-35.....	5,349,613	286,062	5,635,675	2,978,016	2,657,659	5,635,675

* Budget accounts.

	Revenue					
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34 (Budget)	
Poll tax	93,273	87,874	95,509	81,722	98,432	
Port clearance dues.....	891,825	1,761,691	3,074,433	3,090,000	3,100,460	
Customs duties	80,379	24,288	18,918	40,428	41,195	
Mining tax	—	—	143	143	143	
Total.....	1,065,577	1,873,853	3,189,004	3,212,294	3,240,230	
Revenues other than taxes:						
Income from Government undertakings and property	1,751,065	1,493,595	1,475,581	1,573,048	1,810,340	
Stamp receipts	15,987	19,410	15,126	14,602	16,841	
Miscellaneous receipts	6,848	15,460	19,346	19,353	20,132	
Sale of Government property ...	11,864	20,974	18,504	12,533	51,804	
Subsidies	1,500,000	1,000,000	272,459	—	—	
Surplus brought over from previous year	3,094,771	2,944,117	2,708,567	3,122,153	489,571	
Total.....	6,380,538	5,493,559	4,509,585	4,741,692	2,388,688	

Expenditure

Ordinary:	1932-33	1933-34	Extraordinary:	1932-32	1933-34
	(settled)	(Budget)		(Settled)	(Budget)
Salaries	Y 788,147	Y 842,411	Public and Repair works	Y 551,645	Y 694,332
Office expenses	936,709	1,102,480	Improvement of Saipan harbour	62,849	151,435
Expenses for improvement	616,879	724,680	Construction of passage for Steam-launches in Palau.	32,800	364,582
Education	54,375	65,312	Industry	146,285	188,100
Sanitation	18,314	8,823	Encouragement & subsidy	1,347,890	1,295,545
Police and prison	8,238	4,890	Land surveying	42,923	47,950
Other expenses	23,052	37,930	Investigation expenses for harbour construction...	45,804	20,000
National debt sinking fund & share in pensions ...	24,828	23,418	Total incl. others ...	2,233,198	2,768,944
Reserves	—	50,000	Total expenditure ...	4,733,743	5,628,918
Total	2,500,544	2,859,974			

RELIGION

In the mandate territory the propagation of and belief in any religion is entirely free, and no restriction whatever is placed thereon, no matter whether the persons concerned are Japanese, foreigners or natives, as long as it does not prejudice the public peace or good morals. As a matter of fact, since the inauguration of the mandatory administration no instance of any prohibition or restriction on ac-

count of prejudice to the public peace or good morals has occurred in the territory.

During the Spanish and German regimes, owing to the zealous evangelistic work carried on by Christian missionaries, many natives embraced Christianity, with the result that it is no exaggeration to say that today the religion believed by the natives is exclusively Christianity. The East Hongwanji of Kyoto estab-

lished a mission station in Saipan in 1919 and another in Palau in 1926 for the benefit of Japanese believers. Then Tenri-kyo, a denomination of Shinto, established a church at Palau and commenced the propagation of its creed in 1929. At the end of April, 1933, churches numbered 31 (composed of Christianity 25,

Buddhist 4, and Tenri-kyo 2), preaching stations 118, missionaries 41, believers 41,943 composed of 33,678 Christians, 8,180 Buddhists and 85 Shintoists (Tenri-kyo). At the same period Christian schools numbered 15, staff 39, pupils 1,658 including 742 males.

EDUCATION

In December, 1915, the Regulations for Primary Schools in the South Sea Islands were promulgated and primary schools were established in Saipan and five other places, to commence the education of native children. In July, 1918, the Regulations for Native Schools in the South Sea Islands were enacted and the primary schools were thereafter re-named native schools. The teaching staff was also augmented in force and additional schools were established.

In April, 1919, the Regulations for Primary Schools in the South Sea Islands were enacted for the education of Japanese children, and primary schools were established in Saipan and Truk, and later in Palau, Yap and Ponape.

On the establishment of the South Seas Office, the Regulations for the Organization of the South Seas Primary Schools and the Regulations for the Organization of the South Seas Office Public Schools were promulgated, defining the organization and sphere of these schools. The native schools were thereby re-named public schools, and the regulations governing primary and public schools were revised.

Further, for the vocational education of natives the Apprentice Woodworkers Training School was established in April, 1926, attached to the Korrer Public School under the jurisdiction of the Palau Branch Office.

To this school are admitted boys from all districts selected from among those who have completed the course of instruction at public

schools and have gone through the supplementary course, and there they are given instruction in building and carpentry.

Primary Schools.—The primary school is principally intended for the primary education of Japanese children and is divided into two courses, ordinary and higher. The primary schools existing at present in the territory are 17 in number three of which higher courses are provided. Teachers numbered 61 and pupils 3,160 at the end of April 1933.

Public Schools.—There are 23 public schools in the territory with 82 teachers and 2,961 pupils at the end of April 1933. As a rule, children eligible to attend a public school are those of natives, above eight years of age. The institution gives primary education to native children, its fundamental object being the imparting of moral senses as well as of such knowledge and capacity as are indispensable to the advancement of the living of the native population, with due regard, at the same time, to their physical development.

Private Educational Institutions.—The educational institutions established by private bodies were hitherto confined to mission schools belonging to Christian churches. In 1927, however, two kindergartens and one private public school were established. At the end of April, 1933, there existed 15 mission schools (3 in Saipan, 1 in Palau, 6 in Truk, 2 in Ponape, and 3 in Jaluit), 4 kindergartens (1 in Saipan, 1 in Yap, 1 in Palau and 1 in Ponape) besides which, there was a private public school in Jaluit.

JUSTICE AND POLICE

JUDICATURE

Simultaneously with the establishment of the South Seas Office in 1922, the Courts of Justice theretofore forming part of the machinery of the Civil Administration Department were abolished, and Local Courts and a Higher Court were established in their place, judicial offi-

cials independent of the executive being appointed thereto to deal with civil and criminal cases. All judicial affairs in the mandate territory are to be dealt with at these courts, except in such a place where there is no courts of justice, and the head of the branch bureau is authorized to deal with certain civil cases

and also to render summary judgment in criminal cases of comparatively minor gravity.

Courts of Justice.—The Courts of Justice are organized on a double instance system. A court of first instance is called Local Court, and a single judge system is adopted in such courts. A court of second instance is called Higher Court, and a bench system is here adopted, three judges constituting the bench.

The Local Court gives decisions in the first instance in civil and criminal cases, besides dealing with non-contentious cases. It also has jurisdiction over judicial reconciliation, summary procedure, compulsory execution against immovable property and vessels, the procedure for public summons, bankruptcy proceedings, reconciliation proceedings, summary proceedings for taking up entrusted criminal cases, etc.

The Judge of a Local Court deals with the drawing up of notarial deeds, the authentication of private documents and other matters comprised in the functions of notary in Japan, and the clerks of a Local Court deal with the delivery of documents, notifications, summons, compulsory execution against movable property and voluntary sales by auction of movable property, the drawing up of protests for non-acceptance, the collection of fines, the disposal of confiscated articles, the execution of warrants and other matters comprised in the functions of a bailiff in Japan.

The Higher Court reviews cases on appeal from the judgments of the Local Courts, the decisions given being in the second instance and final.

A Public Procurator's Office is attached to each of the Courts of Justice, its sphere of jurisdiction being the same as that of the Court to which it belongs.

The Public Procurator directs and superintends the judicial police in the detection of the offenders, bring judicial proceedings before the Court of Justice and directs and superintends the execution of judgments rendered.

	No. of police offices incl. branches	Police superintendents	Police inspectors	Police sergeants	Police-men	Chief police-men	Native police-men
South Seas Office	—	1	2	—	1	3	—
Saipan Branch Bureau	9	—	4	—	27	4	9
Yap " "	2	—	1	1	5	1	5
Palau " "	5	—	1	—	12	2	8
Truk " "	4	—	1	1	7	1	5
Ponape " "	5	—	1	1	8	2	8
Jaluit " "	3	—	2	1	5	1	4
Total	28	1	12	4	65	14	39

One Public Procurator in regular employment is appointed for all the Public Procurator's Offices and is stationed ordinarily in Palau Island. The function of the Public Procurator is entrusted to Police Inspectors at the Public Procurator's Office attached to the Local Courts at Ponape and at Saipan but grave cases are usually reserved for the direct action of the Public Procurator. The Public Procurator is the central organ of detective service, and Police Inspectors and Police Sergeants, who are administrative police officers, assist the Public Procurator and engage in detective service under his direction in the capacity of judicial police officers. The head of a branch bureau and the Police Superintendent in the capacity of judicial police officers have the same competence as the Public Procurator in regard to detective service. The Local Courts are established in three places, namely Palau, Saipan and Ponape, and the Higher Court in Palau.

In 1932 the number of criminal cases tried at the courts of justice numbered 256, persons punished numbered 101 including 50 Japanese, those fined being 356 including 153 Japanese, total guilty being 457. Those acquitted numbered 1 Japanese.

POLICE

After the complete withdrawal of the naval forces from the Islands in April, 1922, the maintenance of peace and order in the territory was placed exclusively in the hands of the police.

This necessitated an augmentation of the police force. Accordingly, for the management of affairs concerning police, sanitation and the execution of sentences, a police superintendent, police inspectors, police sergeants and policemen have been appointed to the South Seas Office, and police inspectors, police sergeants, policemen and native policemen to each branch bureau. The number of police offices including branches and the personnel of the police at the end of August 1933 were as follow:—

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural industry carried on by natives is in a very primitive state. They have no system of cultivation, growing extensively only a few crops such as tapioca, taro potatoes and yam potatoes by rotation. Though the most part of the best situated and really fertile tracts of land belong to natives, the greater portion of such land still remains undeveloped. If they were more enlightened in agricultural knowledge and taught advanced methods of cultivation, their prosperity would be remarkably advanced. With this in view, since the Islands came under Japanese administration, the authorities have been endeavouring in various ways to instruct and lead them in this respect, but their efforts so far have been rewarded with lamentably poor success. This is due to the houny of nature, which frees them from the necessity of making any great efforts to obtain a livelihood, as well as to the traditional

idea prevailing among them that farming is work for women, which makes them indolent and indifferent towards agriculture. At the end of December, 1932, the total area under cultivation approximated 13,622.29 hectares of which 1,250.68 hectares are paddy and 12,371.61 hectares upland. The area, the number of farming households and of population for 1932 are as follow:—

Area under Cultivation

Branch bureau	Paddy (Hectares)	Upland (Hectares)	Total (Hectares)
Saipan.....	0.99	10,924.82	10,925.81
Yap	937.44	567.72	1,505.16
Palau	229.04	259.72	488.76
Truk	61.30	202.90	264.20
Ponape	19.93	83.88	103.81
Jaluit	1.98	332.57	334.55
Total	1,250.68	12,371.61	13,622.29
Total for 1931..	1,224.93	12,160.98	13,385.92

	No. of farming households	Farming population			
		Male	Female	Total	
Saipan	{ Japanese	2,046	5,404	3,039	8,443
	{ Natives	597	1,115	314	1,429
Yap	{ Japanese	—	—	—	—
	{ Natives	1,653	1,582	168	1,750
Palau	{ Japanese	39	82	53	135
	{ Natives	704	1,247	1,463	2,710
Truk	{ Japanese	1	6	2	8
	{ Natives	2,532	4,655	3,497	8,152
Ponape	{ Japanese	68	78	64	142
	{ Natives	1,352	1,905	643	2,548
Jaluit	{ Japanese	2	2	—	2
	{ Natives	1,688	2,514	1,150	3,664
Total	{ Japanese	2,156	5,572	3,158	8,730
	{ Natives	8,526	13,018	7,235	20,253
Total for 1931 {	{ Japanese	2,448	4,713	2,758	7,471
	{ Natives	8,353	12,342	7,868	20,210

Principal production for 1931-32 and 1932-33 was as follows:—

	1931-32		1932-33	
	Kilograms	Yen	Kilograms	Yen
Maize	95,418	11,875	133,024	12,622
Beans and pease	26,750	4,228	27,715	4,263
Sweet potato	1,468,071	57,454	1,568,136	62,419
Yam potato.. ..	1,212,938	76,302	1,214,859	76,309
Taro	2,177,613	88,847	1,218,816	91,189
Tapioca	2,405,272	129,467	2,537,385	123,730
Water melon ..	251,083	20,484	431,327	30,159
Pumpkin	2,435,923	32,979	2,146,690	30,742
Sugar cane... ..	383,575,582	1,403,436	402,301,170	1,426,427
Banana	1,819,079	88,974	1,961,201	97,789
Musk melon..	2,750,691	80,903	2,773,061	74,467
Coffee	115,462	7,697	198,300	13,088
Total incl. others...	—	2,752,892	—	2,818,078

Sugar.—At present the sugar industry is carried on in Saipan and Tinian, and the cultivation of sugar cane is mostly confined to those two islands, the production of the other islands being small and almost entirely consumed locally. The total area of sugar plantation in 1910-20 was only 459 cho, but increased to 2,756 cho in 1925-26 and to 6,641 cho in 1931-32.

Year	Total area (Cho)	Production (Kin)
1919-20	459.00	755,599
1922-23	1,676.50	2,131,100
1925-26	2,756.96	15,267,600
1928-29	3,317.13	16,423,400
1929-30	4,590.33	34,539,700
1930-31	6,144.49	64,278,900
1931-32	6,641.89	69,557,200
1932-33	*6,140.00	72,980,700

* Hectares.

FORESTRY

As the Islands are small in area, there are no forestry enterprises systematically undertaken, and no regulations have as yet been enacted concerning forestry, which is carried on in conformity with usage.

Timber trees in the Islands are *sonneratia acida*, *calophyllum inophyllum*, *terminalia catappa*, *pterocarpus indicus*, *intsia bijuga*, *serianthes grandiflora*, *kurogaki* and *elacocarpus sq.*

As regards fruit trees, *artocarpus incisa*, *cocos nucifera*, *cocoa edulis*, *anona muricata*, *pangium edule* and *mangifera indica* may be mentioned, while fibre-yielding trees are *pandanus sq.*, *co-*

Coffee.—Coffee suits the climate and soil of the Islands and it has long been grown there. But the production was not large in quantity and was chiefly consumed at home. Recently many Japanese have started its cultivation in Saipan with a good prospect of making a fair profit if the work be afforded encouragement. Accordingly the Government, since 1927, has made grants-in-aid to cultivators of coffee.

cos nucifera, *artocarpus incisa* and *hibiscus tiliaceus*. Except *cocos nucifera*, however, these trees are not found in such large numbers as to merit special mention.

Coco-nut palms have been planted throughout the Islands for many years. They grow very well and the copra obtained from them is not only the chief forest product and one of the most important articles of export, but constitutes an indispensable item of the daily diet of the natives. Area of palm forests and the production of copra obtained from them in 1932 are tabulated as follows, classified according to branch bureaus:—

Branch bureau	Area under palm trees (Hectare)	Production of coco-nuts (Pieces)	Production of copra	
			(Ton)	(Yen)
Saipan	3,679	4,344,043	669	43,312
Yap	3,355	6,682,170	530	43,651
Palau	1,517	3,102,480	261	20,047
Truk	4,105	15,871,909	1,839	124,714
Ponape	6,907	33,991,350	2,576	181,919
Jaluit	11,820	56,691,360	4,178	292,669
Total	31,383	120,633,312	10,063	706,312
Total for 1931	29,600	136,416,064	10,666	587,110

The production of timber, fagots and charcoal in 1932 are as follow:—

	Saipan	Yap	Palau	Truk	Ponape	Jaluit	Total
Timber (yen)	3,866	548	771	536	565	1,167	7,473
Fagots („)	119,488	90	351	464	480	10,125	130,998
Charcoal („)	16,585	371	9,389	3,631	1,244	10,542	41,762
Total incl. others (yen)	139,959	1,009	11,831	4,691	2,290	21,834	181,554
Total for 1931 („)	220,837	856	12,909	7,463	4,113	8,469	254,647

FISHERY

The noteworthy branches of fishery have hitherto been confined to the collection of sea-slugs, nilotic-top shells and tortoise shells, and in recent years bonito and tunny fishing has been started. Some natives and Japanese catch other fish and collect other shells for their own consumption, but these are scarcely worth mentioning.

Nilotic-top shells are collected chiefly in Palau and Yap, and tortoise shells, chiefly in Palau, Yap, Truk and Ponape, but sea-slugs are collected in every island. The fishing of bonito and tunny is carried on in the seas of Palau, Saipan and Truk.

In Palau and Ponape, some have been carrying on the culture of the pearl oyster. In Po-

nape the enterprise has, however, ended in failure owing to a lack of technical skill, but in Palau the industry has made very satisfactory progress.

In 1916 the "Regulations for the Fishing Industry in the South Sea Islands" were promulgated. In these regulations it is provided that as a rule persons desiring to engage in the industry shall obtain permission from the authorities, but fisheries recognized by local usage are allowed to continue without going through such a procedure. It is also provided, for the purpose of assuring the proper multiplication of nilotic-top shells, pearl oysters and tortoises, that they shall not be taken at other times than the specified periods. With regard to the acquisition of the fishery rights, no discrimination is made between natives, Japanese and foreigners, any and all persons who have obtained permission being free to engage in that occupation. At present 63 fishing vessels with

engines are engaged in fishery (17 in Saipan, 18 in Palau, 16 in Truk, 9 in Ponape and 3 in Jaluit).

At the end of 1932 the total catches valued at ¥1,266,866 of which bonito contributed ¥944,261, tunny ¥50,801, shell-fishes ¥64,909 of which nilotic-top shells occupied the largest percentage, other catches being ¥20,264 and manufactured marine products ¥981,634. The following figures show the value of catches and manufactured marine products in the last five years:—

Year	Total catches (Yen)	Manufactured marine products (Yen)
1927	207,725	40,940
1928	279,133	111,424
1929	342,659	220,209
1930	510,768	484,547
1931	871,490	1,064,341
1932	1,266,866	981,634

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The natives lead very simple life and are generally self-supporting as regards articles of daily use and consequently they have as a rule little purchasing power. Besides, the Japanese in the Islands number in all only about 20,000. Moreover, as the Islands are scattered over a vast expanse of water, and communication between them is difficult, commerce and industry are still in a primitive stage. Nearly all the persons engaged in commerce are small shop-keepers selling foodstuffs and sundry goods and doing brokerage business in copra.

The most important industry is the manufacture of sugar and its by-products, i.e. alcohol and alcoholic drinks in Saipan. Recently a certain number of persons have started the manufacture of refreshing beverages and canned fruits, but the amount of production is still quite small. The only handicraft of the natives is weaving fabrics from the leaves of palm and breadfruit trees, there existing no other worth mentioning. The following table shows the value and quantity of the principal goods manufactured in the Islands in 1932 and 1931:—

Year	Sugar	Refreshing beverage	Alcoholic liquor	Alcohol	Total incl. others	
1931	Value (yen)	9,632,902	4,517	135,740	838,330	10,229,976
	Quantity (koku)	* 660,946	93	1,966	6,766	—
1932	Value (yen)	7,317,199	3,445	212,010	333,825	8,312,841
	Quantity (litres)	* 677,529	18,237	516,208	1,204,374	—

MINING INDUSTRY

The principal mineral product obtainable in the Islands and worthy of mentioning is phosphate. Sulphur and manganese are also found but only in small quantities, and are scarcely worth mentioning. The mining industry in the Islands is to be undertaken in accordance with the "South Sea Islands Mining Regulations" promulgated in 1916. The Regulations provide that persons desiring to undertake mining enterprises are to apply for and obtain permission

from the Director of the South Seas Office, and that any person irrespective of nationality may obtain mining rights. A person intending to undertake mining operations may enter on land, the property of other persons, and make surveys or investigations thereof or make use of it after obtaining permission from the head of the competent branch bureau. In that case he must pay rent to the owner of the land and pay compensation for all damages sustained.

The head of the competent branch bureau

may, with the permission of the Director of the South Seas Office, issue the necessary rule for the safeguarding of public welfare and deposits of minerals.

In case a miner has been injured, fallen ill or been killed while working, otherwise than by his own negligence, the person undertaking the mining operations is under the obligation to support him or his bereaved family. He is also under the obligation to pay a certain mining tax.

Phosphate is mostly found in Angaur Islands, which was formerly managed by a German company called the South Seas Phosphate Mining Company, Ltd. but is now placed under the management of the South Seas Office. The annual production of the mine is estimated at 60,000 tons. The quantity of refined phosphate exported in the last six years is shown below:—

Year	Quantity (Ton)	Value (Yen)
1927-28	63,128	1,335,157
1928-29	64,326	1,386,225
1929-30	64,459	1,414,875
1930-31	55,455	1,153,464
1931-32	59,251	1,125,769
1932-33	64,573	1,205,172

The Products Museums

A new Products Museum was established in 1929 in Korrör Island in the Palau Group, which is also the site of the head office of the South Seas Office. In this museum are exhibited specimens of various products of the Islands and materials of geographical, historical and scientific value, collected from various places in the territory. The museum is also intended to function as an organ for finding markets for local products as well as for assisting in transactions in them, with a view to contributing to the industrial development of the Islands and the advancement of local culture.

FOREIGN TRADE

Trade carried on in the mandated territory may be classified as trade between the territory and Japan and dependencies and that between the territory and foreign countries. Most of the trade is conducted between the territory and Japan and dependencies.

The export and import between the Islands and Japan and dependencies are carried on at the nine ports, namely, Saipan, Tinian, Yap, Palau, Angaur, Truk, Ponape, Kusaie and Jaluit.

No duties are imposed on such imports and exports, in principle, but as an exception there is the institution of port clearance dues. Trade with foreign countries is carried on at Saipan, Palau, Angaur, Truk and Jaluit. No duties are imposed on exports, but customs duties are collected on imports.

The chief export articles are phosphate, copra, sugar, and alcohol, their combined value constituting 9 per cent of the total volume of

exports. Nilotic-top shells and sea-slugs are gathered, as a rule, every other year out of regard for their replenishment, so that the value of those articles exported differs from year to year. Nearly all the exports go to Japan, the exports to foreign countries being very small quantities of miscellaneous articles going to Guam from Saipan and to the Gilbert Islands from Jaluit.

The chief import articles are rice and other foodstuffs and drinks, cloth and articles made of cloth, wearing apparel and trinkets, articles made of metal, timber and articles made of wood, oil and wax and fat and articles made thereof, minerals and manufactures thereof. The combined value of those articles constitutes about 75 per cent of the total value of the imports. Below are given the data of staple articles of export and import in the last six years:—

Items	Staple Exports (in yen)					
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Vegetables and fruits	8,853	7,279	8,574	12,736	13,264	16,310
Sugar	4,392,987	2,917,673	3,250,107	6,784,853	9,237,201	9,605,252
Dried bonito	12,907	28,995	146,581	298,129	701,180	905,967
Alcoholic liquor	929	18,949	51,637	82,532	43,401	96,767
Nilotic-top shells	46,736	75,711	80,841	57,218	58,198	77,000
Alcohol	418,865	327,702	382,320	261,000	295,344	388,055
Phosphate	1,360,759	1,461,636	1,533,174	1,185,736	864,738	1,080,984
Copra	1,792,267	1,964,576	1,854,339	1,709,575	1,126,783	1,173,258
Total incl. others	8,221,546	8,178,816	7,638,069	10,690,002	12,800,217	13,898,188

Items	Staple Imports (in yen)					
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Rice and paddies	491,744	730,306	800,533	767,058	756,617	1,053,839
Sugar	189,381	152,530	76,977	56,619	59,790	53,945
Alcoholic liquor	210,802	255,000	226,091	237,146	256,827	310,910
Cigarettes	163,374	229,753	234,749	262,888	296,325	313,290
Oil, wax and manufactures thereof	178,546	253,230	298,087	299,673	377,553	496,010
Cloth and manufactures thereof	293,958	385,555	362,294	396,537	562,160	660,778
Copra	53,163	111,744	128,504	75,790	23,063	84,038
Wood and manufactures thereof	306,104	311,701	454,235	394,951	499,423	352,989
Total incl. others	3,814,511	4,782,589	7,122,479	5,718,925	5,958,766	6,588,177

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Business.—As the post-offices are located in the islands scattered over great expanse of water and are widely separated from one another, communications are entirely dependent on ships, and all mail matters are despatched and received when vessels on regular services call at the respective islands. The occasions on which postal matters are despatched and received in a year numbered 25 at the Saipan post-office, 13 at the Yap post-office, 18 at the Palau and Angaur post-offices, and 11 each at the Truk, Ponape and Jaluit post-offices. When casual vessels call, advantage is taken of it to make an extraordinary despatch, so as to secure early delivery. Among the foreign mails, those destined for the Dutch East Indies have been allotted an exchange office viz. the Palau post-office and they are sent thence to the post-office at Menado in the Celebes by vessels regularly plying between the two places. Also on August 1, 1927, the Jaluit post-office was made an exchange office for the British Gilbert Islands, and the despatch was commenced of postal matters to the Btaritary post-office.

Telegraphic Business.—Telegrams and wireless telegrams in Japanese or European languages, destined to or coming from Japan proper or foreign countries, are dealt with, delivered, and transmitted.

Telegraphic communication is accomplished by means of submarine cables and wireless telegraphy. There are two cables, one being the Yap-Nawa line and the other the Yap-Guam line. The former is used for sending and re-

ceiving telegrams to and from Japan proper and foreign countries, and the latter for telegrams to and from the United States and the Philippines.

There is a wireless installation at every post-office, and the business of the coast stations and the fixed stations is dealt with there. The wireless in Palau is in direct communication with Japan proper, and, besides connecting the Islands with Japan proper, controls the connections between the post-offices in the Islands. The wireless in Truk chiefly functions as an intermediary between Palau and the Islands in the east, and being in direct communication with Rabaul (Bismarck Group), deals with messages between the Islands and other places in the Southern Pacific. The wireless installations of other post-offices connect with each other.

Telephone Service.—In July, 1927, the "Rules for the Telephone Service in the South Sea Islands" were issued by the South Seas Office and subsequently the Palau post-office opened the service on September 1 of the same year and the Saipan post-office on July 21, 1928.

Postal Money Order and Savings Bank Business.—Postal Money Orders for Japan proper and foreign countries and the deposit and payment of postal savings are dealt with. The method of handling these branches of postal business is the same as in Japan proper. Statistics on above-mentioned businesses are tabulated as follow:—

Mail Matters							
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	
Ordinary	Received	447,766	569,704	693,969	971,673	939,143	1,047,933
	Delivered	618,704	934,083	988,975	1,223,947	1,334,487	1,686,323

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	
Parcel	Received	5,778	6,042	6,481	7,808	8,525	10,035
	Delivered	20,670	24,233	26,354	29,009	30,628	36,727
Total ...	Received	453,544	575,746	680,450	979,481	947,668	1,057,968
	Delivered	639,374	958,316	1,015,379	1,252,956	1,365,115	1,723,050

No. of Telegrams Dealt with

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	
Domestic ...	Despatched ...	74,460	83,971	82,301	87,704	108,365	126,029
	Transmitted ..	127,201	111,596	101,793	83,493	111,441	140,567
	Received	69,364	79,372	89,773	95,343	105,445	111,572
Foreign	Despatched ...	724	966	1,211	1,573	1,570	1,751
	Transmitted ..	681	697	767	465	619	642
	Received	320	364	351	351	447	446
Total number.....	272,750	276,966	276,396	368,929	327,887	381,007	
Total charges (yen).....	42,860	45,514	46,654	50,557	61,621	60,470	

Postal Money Orders and Savings Bank Business

Year	Postal Money Orders				Postal Savings		
	Domestic		Foreign		Amount of deposits (Yen)	Amount of refundment (Yen)	No. of depositors
	Issued (Yen)	Paid (Yen)	Issued (Yen)	Paid (Yen)			
1928-29	3,833,479	3,971,306	2,209	785	1,045,501	797,494	3,628
1929-30	4,064,534	3,502,412	6,676	1,347	1,147,714	885,337	2,241
1930-31	4,201,040	3,533,871	4,661	1,143	1,305,129	1,044,107	2,787
1931-32	4,661,741	3,758,689	2,693	3,130	1,386,646	1,231,786	2,752
1932-33	4,718,201	4,060,611	5,708	6,584	1,506,641	1,310,751	3,160

RAILWAYS

There is no railway in the Islands for the public. The only railways existing are a light railway, 11 miles in length, in Augaur, for the carriage of phosphate, and another, 67 miles in length, in Saipan constructed by the Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha for the benefit of its sugar industry. Of the latter railway, the sec-

tion between Garapan and Charankanoa, about 4 miles, is open for traffic for the convenience of the public. Vehicles, classified according to kinds, are: motor buses 61, automobiles 12, waggons 173, carts 2,259, bicycles 3,591 and others 5, total number being 6,101 at the end of December 1932.

CHAPTER XXXIX
SIX PREMIER CITIES

THE CITY PLANNING LAW

The rapid expansion of cities and towns in recent years has been such that their complete reconstruction is judged necessary as they hardly meet the radically changed requirements of modern traffic, sanitation, etc. The City Planning Law, first adopted in 1919, provides for the organization of the Central and Provincial City Planning Committees to deliberate on all important measures for preserving and promoting, in and outside the city limits, matters of public welfare and benefit.

The expenditures involved are met either by the Government or by the communal bodies according as one or the other conducts the work. Private individuals materially benefited by the new plans and arrangements may be made to bear the whole or part of the expenses within a certain limit. For raising the necessary fund, the municipality, with the approval of the Government, may levy upon its citizens special burdens not exceeding 12½% of land tax, 40% of prefectural taxes, etc. The law came into force in January, 1920, for the six premier cities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama, the same law being extended later to over forty smaller cities throughout the country including Sapporo, Otaru, Hakodate, Sakai, Amagasaki, Nagasaki, Niigata, Hiroshima, Okayama, Shimonoseki, etc., and is expected to do much for improving them as to street plan, sanitation, sewage systems, etc. in harmony with the City Building Law passed by the Imperial Diet in April, 1919.

It may be noted that in September, 1922, Dr. Charles A. Beard, a noted American expert of municipal administration, arrived in Tokyo in response to the invitation of the Tokyo Municipal Research Board presided over by the then Mayor Viscount (afterward Count) Goto. Before he went home in March 1923 he handed to the Mayor a report embodying the results of his six months' study of the important problem of Greater Tokyo. It has made a profound impression on the public.

Building Regulations.—The City Building Law came into operation on December 1, 1920, when the Rules for Operation were enforced. They specify the kind of buildings not allowable in the residential, industrial, or commercial quarters. A building in the residential quarters must not exceed, as a rule, 65 feet in height and in the other quarters 100 feet, though some allowance is made for those with spacious surroundings, such as a park, a road, etc.; in particular the height of a brick or stone building must not exceed 65 feet and that for a wooden one 50 feet.

Area and Population

Of the six premier cities, Tokyo now occupies the foremost place as to area and population in consequence of the expansion of the municipal district effected on October 1, 1932, as preparatory step to the realization of the Greater Tokyo plan. The following comparative table is based on the latest census taken on October 1, 1932:—

	Population	Household	Pop. per household	Area (sq. kms.)	Pop. per sq. kms.
Tokyo	5,311,926	1,139,942	4.65	552,854	9,608
Osaka	2,586,300	571,100	4.42	185,130	13,970
Kyoto	1,001,700	213,309	4.69	288,646	3,523
Kobe	820,200	815,777	4.41	83,060	9,874
Yokohama	661,500	144,923	4.56	133,875	4,941
Nagoya	1,114,311	234,571	4.72	151,042	7,062

For reference sake, below is given the comparative statistics as to area and population of Tokyo, Osaka, London and four other large cities of the world.

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Cities	Area (Sq. kms.)	Population	Pop. per sq. kms.	Cities	Area (sq. kms.)	Population	Pop. per sq. kms.
New York	820.00	6,930,000	8,451	Chicago	545.00	3,376,000	6,194
Tokyo	553.59	4,970,839	8,979	Paris	104.00	2,891,000	27,798
Osaka	187.14	2,453,573	13,111				
London	299.00	4,397,000	14,706				
Berlin	878.00	4,288,000	4,884				

N.B.—The figures for London, Berlin and Paris are for 1931, others being for 1930.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Tax Burdens

(in unit of yen)

	National tax	Prefectural tax	Municipal tax	Total
Tokyo	31,865,706	17,325,263	35,059,990	84,250,960
Osaka	16,617,979	9,881,300	20,624,974	47,124,253
Kyoto	4,415,813	4,589,518	6,804,349	15,809,680
Kobe	3,907,998	3,679,016	4,735,579	12,322,593
Yokohama	3,896,210	3,005,622	4,086,301	10,988,133
Nagoya	4,402,011	3,642,288	6,059,379	14,103,678

Tax Burdens per Capita and per Household

	National tax		Prefectural tax		Municipal tax		Total	
	Per capita	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita	Per household
Tokyo	5.99	27.95	3.25	15.22	6.59	30.75	15.85	73.91
Osaka	6.42	29.09	3.82	17.30	7.97	36.11	18.22	82.51
Kyoto	4.40	20.70	4.58	21.51	6.79	31.89	15.78	74.11
Kobe	4.76	21.03	4.48	19.80	5.77	25.49	15.02	66.33
Yokohama	5.88	26.68	4.54	20.73	6.17	28.19	16.60	75.81
Nagoya	4.12	19.48	3.41	16.12	5.67	26.81	13.12	62.42

Municipal Budgets

The revenue and expenditure of the six premier cities are shown below (in unit of 1,000 yen):—

	Revenue					
	Tokyo	Osaka	Kyoto	Kobe	Yokohama	Nagoya
Revenue from taxes	37,157	19,432	5,044	9,422	4,386	6,055
Fees & charges	5,724	3,754	1,338	1,843	918	1,209
Subsidies	4,817	939	209	620	211	799
Loans	25,991	—	—	—	5,424	8,832
Amount brought forward	3,253	7,869	4,594	1,718	438	5,421
Receipts from sale of property	15,407	3,810	1,272	2,137	2,683	1,776
Total including others	98,999	38,258	13,620	17,684	15,261	25,415

	Expenditure					
	Tokyo	Osaka	Kyoto	Kobe	Yokohama	Nagoya
Education	21,411	14,987	5,637	3,877	2,515	5,470
Public works	18,771	4,375	2,031	2,744	691	2,073
Sanitation	6,164	3,241	1,788	1,354	595	1,027
Industry	4,143	432	329	77	142	108
Social works	4,393	1,113	375	1,270	259	324
Office	12,397	3,454	1,959	1,605	728	1,768
Council	312	93	66	57	42	76
City planning	9,766	—	—	—	98	—
Loans	18,780	—	—	3,027	7,678	7,422
Total including others	98,999	38,258	13,620	17,684	15,261	25,415

Municipal Liabilities

The amount of outstanding liabilities as existing on April 1, 1933, is as follows (in unit of yen):—

	Total	Per household	Per capita
Tokyo	701,263,941	615	132
Osaka	421,910,653	738	163
Kyoto	34,672,090	162	34

	Total	Per household	Per capita
Kobe	108,448,577	538	132
Yokohama	155,417,967	1,072	234
Nagoya	79,684,354	352	74

The revenue and expenditure (both general and special accounts) of the six premier cities in the five fiscal years ending 1932-33 are shown below (the figures being settled accounts and in unit of yen):—

Cities	Fiscal year	Revenue		Total	Expenditure
		Revenue from taxes	Revenue other than taxes		
Tokyo	1928-29	16,827,424	340,985,812	357,813,236	338,441,832
	1929-30	19,866,266	274,874,889	294,741,155	266,491,058
	1930-31	20,712,785	342,414,872	363,127,657	344,535,887
	1931-32	23,652,292	195,248,550	218,900,842	206,722,523
	1932-33	16,888,243	181,910,727	198,798,970	198,798,970
Kyoto	1928-29	9,346,554	46,395,953	55,742,507	42,891,500
	1929-30	9,910,217	34,261,135	44,171,352	32,255,936
	1930-31	8,761,999	35,707,392	44,469,391	32,453,869
	1931-32	5,080,013	48,778,729	53,858,742	43,895,254
	1932-33	6,750,042	53,633,049	60,383,091	49,742,902
Osaka	1928-29	20,640,195	185,544,551	206,184,746	158,522,530
	1929-30	19,803,413	144,107,946	163,911,359	123,594,670
	1930-31	19,247,982	158,777,721	178,025,703	135,012,562
	1931-32	21,941,052	216,397,180	238,338,233	193,270,959
	1932-33	21,420,425	249,673,272	271,093,698	227,264,379
Yokohama	1928-29	3,582,105	67,131,331	70,713,436	63,459,137
	1929-30	3,876,966	36,939,106	40,816,072	37,719,994
	1930-31	3,877,835	42,883,423	46,761,258	42,533,632
	1931-32	3,565,488	35,287,053	38,852,541	33,865,418
	1932-33	4,214,720	50,082,613	54,297,333	50,473,646
Kobe	1928-29	8,020,763	44,970,039	52,990,802	44,383,224
	1929-30	9,555,867	50,495,931	60,051,798	46,361,739
	1930-31	9,003,245	50,708,249	59,711,494	45,331,556
	1931-32	9,676,565	87,793,380	97,469,945	88,848,996
	1932-33	8,736,005	78,817,358	87,553,363	79,830,256
Nagoya	1928-29	6,040,973	28,309,428	34,350,401	28,210,243
	1929-30	6,222,061	26,738,192	32,960,253	28,804,945
	1930-31	5,896,466	28,210,331	34,106,795	30,960,275
	1931-32	5,579,310	53,365,882	58,945,192	56,333,496
	1932-33	5,665,013	52,352,876	58,017,889	55,889,075

SOCIAL WORKS

With the growing importance of social problems in general, the municipal authorities are attending to various social and relief works, though financial considerations are hampering their activities in this direction.

Among the various social undertakings calculated to give relief to the increasing pressure on living, there are two that deserve mention, as they have been taken up in recent years by various municipal authorities especially in

the six premier cities. These are (1) the "public markets" and (2) the "common dining halls."

The Public Market.—The first market of the kind was established in Osaka in 1918, soon after the "Rice Riots" which broke out in many parts of the country. At first rice was the sole article offered for sale, but subsequently the list has been very much enlarged and at present it covers most articles of food and other commodities of daily necessity. Exempt

from tax, supplied direct by producers, and enjoying other advantages that tend to reduce the cost, articles on sale at the public markets are reputed cheaper though considered a trifle poorer in quality than those brought by errand-boys of retail-merchants to their regular customers. Those who patronize the public markets are people of middle and lower classes, and it is believed that the habit of buying direct at shops will grow, our people now being so dependent on their regular retailers as to leave them free to bring articles at their option. They are too indolent or shy to do shopping by themselves of such articles. The example set by Osaka has spread to other cities, and at the end of 1932 there were in Tokyo as many as 47 such markets, in Osaka 54, in Kobe 11, in Kyoto 13, in Nagoya 14, in Yokohama 6 and a number in some other cities. The public markets were at first temporary barrack sheds, but many have since been rebuilt in permanent style. At first no fee was charged on retailers using the stalls at a public market,

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA

Thanks to the indefatigable efforts made by both the authorities and citizens, this stupendous work of reconstructing the devastated area of Tokyo and Yokohama, covering no less than 8,783.33 acres and expending a sum of about 750 million yen, was thoroughly completed in March 1930, when the Reconstruction Bureau of the Home Office which was created soon after the occurrence of the great disaster of 1923 to supervise the execution of the gigantic task was discontinued some items of minor importance, that unfinished, being taken over by the reconstruction sections of the respective municipalities. In Tokyo, the memorable accomplishment of the great work was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies on March 26, 1930. A brief survey of some of the important items of the complicated reconstruction planning and its progress follows.

Street Adjustment

The main idea underlying this principal work of city planning in Tokyo was to increase the percentage of roads to the total area of the urban districts from only 12% before the disaster to 25%, nearly equal to the figures in Paris and Berlin. To enter into some details, the present street system consists of two principal main thoroughfares traversing the city,

but at present in most places the stall-keepers are charged a certain rate. Rates in Tokyo range from ¥10 to ¥2 per tsubo per month according to the location.

The Common Dining Halls.—Interesting to note the first common dining hall in Japan, that in Tokyo, owes its existence to a philanthropist, who with the idea of supplying cheap and wholesome food to poorer people, started in 1918 the "Democratic dining hall" on the modest scale of serving 60 sitters at a time. Then appeared similar establishments in Osaka, Nagoya and other cities, most of them run by religious and other charity bodies, and a few as municipal undertakings. At first the charges were 8 sen for breakfast and 10 sen for either dinner or supper, but the tariff has been somewhat advanced lately owing to rise of prices. At a model municipal hall in Tokyo 8 sen for breakfast and 10 sen for either dinner or supper is a rule, while in a corresponding establishment in Osaka the tariff is uniform, 12 sen.

one running from south to north with a breadth of 33 to 44 meters and the other east to west with the breadth of 33 to 36 meters, these being crossed by 52 lines of secondary main thoroughfares, each with a breadth of 22 meters or over, and 112 lines of auxiliary roads, each 11 to 22 meters wide. The spaces thus divided are again crossed by a number of small streets, each 6 to 11 meters wide. In the uptown sections outside the burnt area and the suburban districts, the cob-web pattern consisting of mixed radiating and circular lines has been adopted for remodelling the street lines according to the main road net plan mapped out in the summer of 1927. By the end of 1929 the whole of the 52 secondary main thoroughfares was completed and the auxiliary roads nearly completed in the summer of 1930.

Adjustment of Building Lots

What complicated the work of Reconstruction is that a new comprehensive city planning according to the approved principle of modern time is to be carried out without affecting the private interest of the citizens concerned. The long established system of purchasing or expropriating land necessary for the improvement of roads or canals or the erection of public schools, parks, etc. does not answer the

purpose for the present reconstruction work which requires a vast area of land, approximately 700,000 tsubo (571.82 acres) being required for effecting the projected city planning. If steps were taken to purchase or expropriate such extensive area of lots and drive out the dwellers from the land thus purchased or expropriated some 200,000 citizens would be rendered homeless. For carrying out the dual work the burnt area was cut up into 65 re-plotting divisions, and in each a re-plotting committee of 16 to 25 members was elected by the landowners and tenants of the division with full authority to decide upon all matters regarding the auxiliary streets, the cutting up of blocks within its division into lots and distributing the new lots among the old owners. All the land taken for streets, parks and other public purposes in excess of 10 per cent was paid for by the city or by the State according to the location and uses of the land condemned.

Of the 65 re-plotting divisions or sections into which the burnt area had been divided, the work in 15 divisions was taken up by the State as State undertaking and that in the remaining 50 divisions by the Municipality as municipal undertaking. The re-plotting in the entire area was completed by the end of 1929. The number of buildings removed in the re-plotting zone aggregated 203,461, and the removal of these buildings was completed early in 1930.

Bridges

Most of the wooden bridges in Tokyo and Yokohama having been destroyed or badly damaged by the 1923 disaster over 500 bridges (over 400 in Tokyo and about 100 in Yokohama) in important places were reconstructed quake-proof and fire-proof. Among the newly built bridges in the city of Tokyo, special attention is drawn to the six large bridges on the

Sumida River which were completed by February 1928 at the cost of ¥13,000,000.

Parks

The reconstruction program for Tokyo provided for the establishment of 3 large parks with an aggregate area of over 67,000 tsubo and 51 smaller parks with a total area of over 47,000 tsubo, the aggregate area thus coming to over 114,000 tsubo. The per capita area of parks has thus been increased from 37/100 tsubo before the disaster to 54/100.

The Fire Zones

The zones specified in 1922 for the two cities of Tokyo and Yokohama had to undergo more or less modification in consequence of the disaster that befell them in the following year. One of the most important legislations newly adopted since then as regards the fire zones was the enactment in 1924 of the Building Aid Regulation. The Treasury set apart in the Reconstruction Budget a sum of ¥20,000,000 with the object of allowing aid at the rate of ¥20-50 per tsubo to those who construct approved permanent buildings in the fire zones, this aid spread over five years ending 1928-29. The fund has so far been left practically untouched, only about 13% being disbursed. The explanation is that the period of overhauling the temporary buildings in the fire zones has been prolonged till 1938 and also chiefly because, as is generally thought, the calamity has too seriously crippled the citizens financially to enable them to start the construction of costly fireproof houses. It should be remembered that the building area in the fire zone of Tokyo and Yokohama as converted to one-storey level area total 1,352,000 tsubo (1104.33 acres), but the permanent buildings sanctioned covered only 190,844 tsubo in both cities. In other words, the permanent buildings sanctioned did not exceed 14% of the total building area.

THE SIX PREMIER CITIES

TOKYO

Greater Tokyo

By absorbing the outlying districts comprising five towns and eighty-two villages Greater Tokyo was realized on October 1, 1932, the city being divided into thirty-five sections, and rising to the position of the largest city of Japan. In respect of area, the Greater Tokyo

ranks fifth of the large cities of the world, covering an area of 550.248 square kilometers, and in respect of population Greater Tokyo with 5,311,925 inhabitants leads all large cities of the world, only being second to New York. Below is given statistics on the area and population of old Tokyo and new Tokyo:—

	Area (Sq. kms.)	No. of villages	No. of households	Population	Pop. per (Sq. kms.)
Old Tokyo	81,219	1,464	427,521	2,100,418	25,860
New Tokyo	550,248	2,624	1,139,942	5,311,925	9,654

Finance of Greater Tokyo

The finance of the city is divided into two kinds, namely, ordinary and special finances. The ordinary finance covers general revenue and expenditure such as office maintenance, education, public works, sanitation, maintenance of parks, cemeteries, etc., social works, city planning and reconstruction or rehabilitation undertakings, while other items are grouped under the head of special finance. Principal items of the special finance are civic electric railways, electric power supply, motor-buses, harbor work and water-works, etc.

The amount of net expenditure of both ordi-

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Balance, Reserve funds or transfer	Per capita	
				Revenue	Expenditure
1929-30.....	¥256,818,231	¥259,105,009	¥1,286,778	¥112.36	¥112.92
1930-31.....	331,742,020	338,695,744	6,953,724	160.19	163.55
1931-32.....	158,055,132	162,721,265	4,666,133	76.32	78.57
1932-33.....	131,682,873	135,832,494	4,149,621	63.59	65.59
1933-34.....	179,595,276	185,719,885	6,124,609	36.13	37.36
1934-35.....	191,205,000	195,829,000	—	—	—

N.B.—The figures for 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35 are budget, others being settled account.

The details of net revenue and expenditure for 1934-35 are as follow (in unit of ¥1,000):—

	Revenue	Expenditure
City (General)	102,704	83,617
Waterworks	24,834	14,582
Sinking fund for public loans	6,942	42,260
Mutual relief against fires	261	1,687
City poor-house	505	629
Electric Tramway.....	31,227	15,473
Electric power supply.	12,448	8,694
Motor bus service.....	5,526	5,217
Electric undertaking sinking fund	29	16,524
Total incl. others	191,205	195,829

Sewage System.—The comprehensive sewage system first adopted in 1908 and revised in 1924 is based on this datum; population to be served 3,000,000 in old Tokyo; one half of the daily wasted matter to be discharged in 8 hours, supposing the per capita per diem waste to be 0.167 sq. meters; maximum rainfall per hour estimated at 50 mm. The whole city is subdivided into three drainage sections in old districts and into four sections in new districts

and special finances for 1933-34 recorded an increase of more than fifty-five times compared to that of 1898 (¥3,355,340) when Tokyo became an independent self-governing city. The municipal revenue principally consists of fees and charges, municipal loans, city taxes, government subsidy, payment on transfer, property account, treasury payment, compensation, prefectural subsidy, special assessment, proceeds of sale of property, indemnity, contribution, etc.

Below is given the statistics of net revenue and expenditure of Tokyo for the past six years (the figures covering both general and special accounts):—

and the sewer-conduits measure 1,721,000 meters in all in old districts and 112,570 meters in new districts. The area to be drained totals 6,992 hectares in old districts and 14,219 hectares in new districts. Started in 1911 the work was partially completed before the seismic disaster of September 1923, which has very much dislocated the prescribed arrangement. At present the work is included partly in the Government rehabilitation and partly in the municipal improvement program. The former has set apart ¥43,580,000 for the purpose, the work extending from 1923 fiscal year to 1928. For completing the remaining sewage work and repairing the earthquake damage something like ¥76,000,000 was necessary, a sum which the city could ill afford to meet. The municipal authorities, therefore, decided to change it to the 1919-30 period work. Meanwhile for 20 places mostly situated in the saved area of the city, which from their natural formation have frequently been flooded on occasions of heavy rain, the authorities began improvement work at the estimate of ¥4,580,000, spread over from 1925 to 1929. With the commencement of the municipal sewage work the suburban towns

have, at the instance of the city, also started their own sewage improvement.

The sewage works already completed and

under construction as classified according to kind of works are shown below, with the amount of outlay and the period:—

Works Already Completed

	Outlay		Measures completed (meters)	Time
	Estimate	Net		
1st-term work	15,000,000	14,618,123	105,030	1911—1923
1st-term speedy work.....	2,520,000	2,497,989	14,832	1916—1920
2nd-term work	20,000,000	4,311,293	34,052	1920—1923
Construction work	40,211,321	39,603,453	283,080	1923—1931
Sewer-conduits removal work.....	2,454,911	2,310,518	(102,577)	1923—1931
Temporary repair work.....	1,600,000	948,402	30,407	1926—1929
Unemployment rescue work	3,249,192	2,480,351	23,517	1927—1930
Unemployment rescue work	500,000	424,625	12,285	1931—1932
Total	85,535,424	67,194,744	503,203	

Works Under Construction

Continuing city planning speedy work.....	5,740,695	5,689,203	31,224	1925—1932
City planning rapid work	3,000,000	2,674,697	40,465	1930—1932
2nd continuing city planning speedy work	8,250,000	7,511,696	100,355	1930—1932
Improvement work	8,850,000	1,082,289	10,971	1932—1936
Temporary work	27,000	23,897	637	1932—1933
Unemployment rescue work	500,000	753,686	1,624	1932—1933
Total	26,367,695	17,735,468	186,276	
Grand total	111,903,119	84,930,212	688,479	

Road-making and Improvement.—The road-making and improvement program of the prefecture and city of Tokyo has undergone radical change since the earthquake disaster of 1923. There were, however, several items for which the design remained unaltered, except for the extension of the period of completion, including one to construct around the city a "circular" 12-ken road extending 19 m. 26 ch. 6 yd., besides the urban terminals of a little under 3 m. The whole is estimated to demand ¥25,000,000 approximately. The other is called the "radial" road, comprising the four national highways existing from olden time. The total length is 19 m. 16 inch. 5 yd, besides about half a mile terminals in the city. The effective width will be 48 to 72 feet and the expense is estimated at ¥18,750,000. The two road-makings were originally designed for completion in nine years beginning 1921, but the period has been extended five years more.

Pavement Work.—The pavement work was started by the city in the 1921 fiscal year as a six-year program for principal thoroughfares of 36 feet or over in width, but it was later transferred to the control of the Reconstruction Bureau in greater part. At the same time the city took up on its own account the pav-

ing of part of the saved area as a four-year work for completion in the spring of 1926. The area to be treated totals 348,000 tsubo with the cost estimated coming up to ¥3 millions. The area of pavement work completed by the spring of 1926, was, however, only about 190,000 tsubo or 239,000 meters in length, the average cost involved being ¥45 per tsubo. The materials used are wood-blocks, asphalt concrete, and cut stones. Some parts are to be macadamized.

The length and area of roads at the end of 1932 are shown below, including those in new districts:—

	Length of roads (Meters)	Area of roads (Sq. m.)
National roads	88,669.70	1,708,022.13
Prefectural "	817,010.61	6,445,897.09
Municipal "	6,083,101.16	29,468,598.77
Total	6,988,781.47	37,622,517.99

Area of Pavement

	Total area of roads (Sq. meters)	Area of pavement (Sq. m.)
Old districts	14,525,111	12,105,064
New districts	23,097,406	3,187,742
Total	37,622,517	15,292,806

Bridges.—The bridges now number more than they were before the earthquake disaster, as those burnt have been either reconstructed or repaired while several have been newly constructed. The River Sumida is now spanned by ten large bridges of which four are new. Many more were constructed in other parts of the city. Taught by the tragic experience of the 1923 disaster they have been constructed quake-proof and fire-proof. At the end of December 1933 the bridges numbered 4,588, the total length extending 41,616 meters and area amounting to 403,011 square meters.

Waterworks.—The water supply arrangements in Tokyo date back more than 350 years ago to the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate, when the primitive mode of conducting water by wooden pipes was adopted. This device was continued well into the Meiji era. In 1892-98 the work of renovation was carried out at an estimated outlay of ¥9,189,000 met by the means of foreign loans. The work was based on the plan of providing for 1,500,000 people at the rate of 4 cubic feet per head. To meet the demand of the fast growing population a further expansion was decided upon in 1912 at an outlay of ¥20,720,000 on a 7-year program, further to be increased in 1920 to ¥47,600,000 in anticipation of the probable rise of prices by 1928. The seismic disaster of 1923 retarded the expansion work intended to supply 17,280,000 cubic feet a day on an average for 3,000,000 people. In 1924, the construction of part of the second period work requiring speedy execution was started with an outlay of ¥4,700,000 as a work spread over 3 years, and in 1926 the construction of two new additional reservoirs for completion by 1933 at an estimated cost of ¥22,360,000 was taken up. At the end of March 1932 the area supplied totalled 8,300 hectares.

Year	Working mileage (km.)	No. of cars			No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Receipts (¥1,000)	Index	
		4-wheels	Bogies	Total			Passenger	Receipts
1922-23.....	298.104	790	1,065	1,855	479,702	31,841	100	100
1924-25.....	310.558	459	1,246	1,705	496,269	31,703	103	100
1926-27.....	315.156	298	1,295	1,593	441,189	29,042	92	91
1928-29.....	328.478	298	1,338	1,636	445,085	29,078	93	91
1930-31.....	345.318	297	1,297	1,594	369,738	23,799	77	75
1931-32.....	345.283	294	1,181	1,475	335,439	21,562	70	68
1932-33.....	345.210	227	1,112	1,339	300,782	19,198	63	60
1933-34.....	346.779	227	1,131	1,358	295,686	18,853	61	59

Motor Bus Service.—As an auxiliary traffic organ, the Municipality runs auto bus service in various part or sections of the city with

houses supplied 359,647 and people supplied 2,311,164. To meet the growing demand, the municipal authorities contemplate further extension work on the plan of providing 2,600,000 persons and to increase the daily supply capacity to 500,000 cubic meters or 185 litres per day per capita, the total outlay from the beginning to the completion aggregating to ¥74,434,248. The condition of water supply in the last three years is as follows:—

Total Length of Service Pipes (Meters)

Year	Main	Branch	Total
1931.....	160,622	1,594,751	1,755,374
1932.....	229,552	3,348,313	3,577,864
1933.....	235,975	3,414,462	3,650,438

Volume of Water Supplied (1,000 cubic meters)

Year	Total	Average per per day	Per day per capita
1931.....	153,634	420	—
1932.....	186,911	512	—
1933.....	241,816	663	174.2

The water faucets for private use at the end of 1933 numbered 546,596, those for communal use 25,904, and the number of houses supplied totalled 650,842.

Electric Tramways.—The municipalization of street tramways was realized in 1911. The purchase of the three tramways was effected at the cost of ¥63,915,000. At the end of March, 1934, the working mileage of tramways extends for 346.779 kilometers with the daily number of passengers carried totalling over 820,000 and the daily receipt amounting to 52,000 yen. The business results in recent years showed heavy decrease compared with the figures in 1922 as shown in the following table:—

Year	Working mileage (km.)	No. of cars			No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Receipts (¥1,000)	Index	
		4-wheels	Bogies	Total			Passenger	Receipts
1922-23.....	298.104	790	1,065	1,855	479,702	31,841	100	100
1924-25.....	310.558	459	1,246	1,705	496,269	31,703	103	100
1926-27.....	315.156	298	1,295	1,593	441,189	29,042	92	91
1928-29.....	328.478	298	1,338	1,636	445,085	29,078	93	91
1930-31.....	345.318	297	1,297	1,594	369,738	23,799	77	75
1931-32.....	345.283	294	1,181	1,475	335,439	21,562	70	68
1932-33.....	345.210	227	1,112	1,339	300,782	19,198	63	60
1933-34.....	346.779	227	1,131	1,358	295,686	18,853	61	59

a number of cars amounting to 809, the total mileage extending 148.6 kilometers. The municipal authorities contemplated in 1933 an ex-

pansion work in new districts on the plan of two-years program, increasing the number of cars by 250 (150 in 1933 and 100 in 1934) and the length of line extending 45.765 kilometers,

the outlay amounting to ¥2,088,500 to be raised by loans. The business results in recent years and in the outset are shown below:—

Year	Working mileage (kms.)	No. of Cars		Average daily car kilometers	No. of Passengers		Receipts	
		Total	Per day		Total (1,000)	Per day	Total (¥1,000)	Per day (yen)
1923-24.....	148.494	732	348	33,576	2,499	43,173	319	4,016
1925-26.....	75.961	340	243	27,860	21,865	100,854	2,426	6,648
1928-29.....	102.691	592	395	44,587	41,571	164,008	4,013	10,996
1929-30.....	112.100	592	455	52,037	43,582	164,777	4,039	11,065
1930-31.....	122.874	652	490	58,190	39,621	141,005	3,476	9,417
1931-32.....	135.494	658	502	59,803	39,081	106,779	3,277	8,953
1932-33.....	144.600	662	508	59,498	41,233	112,968	3,096	8,481
1933-34.....	148.600	809	571	70,963	48,589	133,116	3,527	9,662

Subways.—The first subway line in Japan extending 1.27 miles between Asakusa and Ueno was constructed by the Tokyo Subway Co. and opened to traffic in December 1927. Gradually extended, the line now connects Asakusa with Shimbashi via Ueno and Ginza, the total mileage operated being 6.4 kilometres and the number of cars run 26 as at the end of September, 1934.

Electric Lighting.—The Municipality also

operates electric lighting business which it took over from the Tokyo Street Tramway Co., when the electric tramways were municipalized. The intrusion of the Municipality in this field has proved an occasion for breaking down the monopoly so far held by the private electric companies, and in lowering the tariff. At the end of May 1934 the total lamps installed number 1,362,000, electric power supplied amounting to 58,887 k.w.

Municipal Assets and Liabilities

At the end of October 1933 the total assets of Tokyo municipality amounted to 837,635,239.894 yen, showing an increase of 23,371,839.491 yen

over previous year. The details are as follow (in unit of 1,000 yen):—

	General accounts	Waterworks accounts	Electric bureau accounts	Total
Securities.....	1,081	153	—	1,555
Deposit & Cash.....	2,925	1,659	8,493	13,141
Loans.....	42,944	—	—	42,944
Land.....	305,182	28,979	14,200	35,603
Buildings.....	38,767	1,861	10,467	32,775
Structures other than offices ...	90,400	98,332	—	189,054
Ships.....	4,377	36	—	4,413
Electric tramways.....	—	—	49,446	49,446
Electric wires & routes.....	—	—	46,503	46,503
Vehicles.....	—	—	35,251	35,251
Others.....	20,857	8,871	21,856	51,813
Total.....	506,536	139,893	186,218	837,635

Municipal Liabilities.—Total loans issued amounted to ¥772,760,451.71 (domestic loans ¥568,854,055.78; foreign ¥203,906,395.93) of which

outstanding ¥701,288,441.45 (domestic ¥536,471,386.94; foreign ¥164,817,054.51) at the end of March 1933.

OSAKA

By the absorption of the outlying district in 1926 the industrial city of Osaka outstripped Tokyo (old Tokyo before its expansion in Oct. 1932) in area and population, the ambitious program for realizing the Greater Osaka plan

having been effected by 1928 with a fund of ¥200 millions. To mention the principal features of improvement, the main thoroughfares have been widened; all wooden bridges replaced by new structures of fire and earthquake-proof materi-

als, the plan also providing for the construction or extension of subways, elevated street car lines, and surface electric railways. A central city market with a site of about 30 acres was established in 1928, and water supply capacity is to be increased to 128,000,000 gallons a day from 84,000,000. With the completion of the

consolidation of the two adjacent counties (Higashinari and Nishinari) with the city, it must be added, the industrial capacity has been augmented by about 150 percent, the value of industrial production amounting to ¥755,523,000 in 1932.

Finance

The amount of settled account of net revenue and expenditure for 1932-33 was ¥154,394,000 and ¥155,860,000 respectively, showing an increase of about fifty times on that of 1898 when

Osaka became an autonomic city. Of the total amount, general account occupied 19%, municipal undertakings 27% and others 54%, as shown in the following table:—

	Net Revenue		Net Expenditure	
	Amount (¥1,000)	%	Amount (¥1,000)	%
Total	154,394	100.00	155,860	100.00
General account	31,081	20.13	29,795	19.12
Special account	123,314	79.87	126,066	80.88
{ Municipal undertakings	52,243	33.84	42,226	27.09
{ Others.....	71,071	46.03	83,840	53.79

The revenue consists of city taxes ¥16,690,000 (53.7%), government subsidies ¥4,270,000 (13.7%), fees and charges ¥3,720,000 (12.0%), compensations ¥850,000 (2.7%), proceeds of sale of property ¥750,000 (2.4%), receipts from property 680,000 (2.2%) and others ¥4,130,000 (13.3%) while the expenditure consists of edu-

cation ¥13,020,000 (43.7%), social works ¥1,600,000 (5.4%), public works ¥7,020,000 (23.6%), office ¥3,410,000 (11.4%), sanitation ¥2,090,000 (9.0%), industry ¥560,000 (1.9%) and others 510,000 (5.1%). The total net revenue and expenditure in the last four years are as follows:—

Year	Total		Of which General Account		Average net expenditure per capita (yen)
	Revenue (¥1,000)	Expenditure (¥1,000)	Revenue (¥1,000)	Expenditure (¥1,000)	
1930-31	134,584	133,473	31,857	29,723	54.40
1931-32	125,737	124,989	29,818	26,685	49.61
1932-33	154,394	155,860	31,081	29,795	60.26
1933-34	147,260	155,044	30,380	29,591	58.42

N.B.—The figures for 1933-34 are budgets.

Principal Municipal Undertakings

1. **Waterworks.**—The genesis of the Osaka waterworks dates back to 1895 when the River Yodo that runs through the city was utilized for supplying water to 610,000 persons. This was next extended so as to provide for 800,000 and further for supplying a million more. The last work was the 4th waterwork program commenced in 1925 and finished in February 1930, at the cost of ¥7,710,000. By the completion of this work the supplying capacity per day increased to 320 million koku, the total outlay amounting to over 930,000 yen including the another construction work of water pumps and faucets commenced in 1929 to be completed by 1931. The total area supplied reached upward of 83,000 tsubo and the number of per-

sons provided totalled 300,000. In 1933 the municipal authorities undertook the fifth expansion work in view of the fast increasing demand in recent years, as a 5-year program with an outlay amounting to 17,000,000 yen to provide for 3,300,000 persons and to increase the daily supply capacity to 862,000 cubic meters.

At the end of 1932 the number of houses supplied totalled 471,049 and the total volume of water supplied in the fiscal year 1932-33 amounted to 107,938,000 cubic meters or 42 cubic meters per capita, the average daily volume of water supplied for the total population in Osaka city amounting to 296,000 cubic meters. The total volume of water supplied in Osaka including suburban districts in the same period amounted to 148,990,000 cubic meters,

the maximum capacity per day being 550,000 cubic meters (July 23th) and the minimum 250,000 cubic meters (January 1). Recent data are as follow:—

Year	No. of houses supplied	Volume of water supplied (1,000 cubic meters)	Average daily volume of water supplied (1,000 cubic meters)	Volume of water supplied per household (cubic meters)
1928-29	433,937	89,265	245	206
1929-30	454,345	95,719	262	211
1930-31	463,663	100,809	276	217
1931-32	473,093	105,009	287	222
1932-33	471,049	107,938	296	229

* At the end of December.

2. **Electric Tramways.**—From the very outset the Street Electric Tramway within the city limits was a municipal undertaking, and at present 103.93 kilometers are open to traffic, number of passenger cars totalled 780 of which bogies 549, singles 231. Capital invested up to the end of March, 1933, amounted to over ¥98,000,000. Data on traffic service for the six years ending December 1933 are as follow:—

Year	Mileage (kms.)	No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Receipts (¥1,000)	No. of passengers per pop.
1928.....	96.67	305,367	17,249	131
1929.....	102.81	301,748	16,986	125
1930.....	102.81	285,568	16,036	116
1931.....	103.63	257,747	14,170	102
1932.....	103.93	232,804	13,133	90
1933.....	103.93	238,432	13,456	90

The Municipality obtained charter in June 1927 for the construction within the city limits of both underground and overhead high speed electric railway lines extending 33.86 miles, as an 8-year program commencing in 1929. The expenditure amounting to ¥162,300,000 is to be raised by loans.

The electric tramway service in the suburban districts is maintained by over ten lines conducted by seven private concerns, all connecting with the city lines at important points, their open mileage totalling 874.4 kilometers as at the end of March, 1933. The business results of those private lines for the same period were returned as follows:—

	Mileage (Kms.)	Passengers (1,000)	
		Total	Per day
Hanshin	72.3	57,838	158
Hankyu	74.8	48,097	132
Keihan.....	136.4	53,158	146
Osaka Electric ...	137.9	40,339	111
Sangu Kyuko (Express)	175.9	3,843	11
Nankai.....	150.7	89,908	246
Hanwa	62.8	11,468	31
Hankai	9.5	2,651	7
Osaka Railway ...	54.1	10,103	28
Total.....	874.4	317,405	870

As auxiliary transport organs in the city the Municipality is running auto bus service in different sections, the total mileage of lines 152.2 kilometers (at end of 1933) and the service being maintained with 516 cars. The business results for last three years are shown below:—

Year	Working mileage (kms.)	No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Receipts (¥1,000)	No. of passengers per pop.
1931	143.3	34,559	2,356	14
1932	146.1	44,286	2,634	17
1933	152.2	48,531	2,890	18

In 1924 was established Osaka Bus service, the mileage extending 89.3 kilometers at the end of November 1933, the number of vehicles being 694 of which passenger carriages 641, tracks 53 and carriages for excursion 5. Receipts from December 1932 to November 1933 totalled ¥4,920,000, showing a slight decrease as compared with the previous year.

3. **Harbour Works.**—The harbor works first started in 1897 on an 8-year program at the estimate cost of ¥22,570,400, of which ¥4,680,000 and a portion of land valued at ¥1,900,000 came from the State treasury was followed by an extension work involving ¥2,200,000 on a 10 year program in 1906. The whole work was completed in April 1929 after a period extending 33 years from the start, the total cost involved aggregating ¥45 millions. The harbor covering 1,980,000 tsubo waterfront embraced by two breakwaters (54 cho and 28 cho in length respectively) and a reclamation covering 1,300,000 tsubo is capable of taking in 41 steamers of 5,000 ton capacity or 8 steamers of 10,000 ton capacity at one time. As the port had suddenly gained in importance with regard to import trade since the World War, further expansion work was planned and started in 1929 to be completed by 1936 at the cost of ¥9,160,000 of which ¥3,840,000 is supplied by the State treasury. In 1933 another reclamation work covering 920,000 square meters was started with

a fund amounting to 5,220,000 on a ten-year program, the land to be utilized for aerodrome and harbor.

4. **Sewage Works.**—Warned by the outbreak of virulent epidemics in 1886 and 1890 the city undertook the improvement of sewage work in 1894-99 as regards the old city. In 1911 a further improvement was planned on a 10-year program at an estimated outlay of ¥4,500,000, one-third of which was supplied from the State treasury. The work was started in 1909 and completed already. In September 1928 further improvement work was planned on a 10-year program at an estimated cost of ¥17,500,000.

Another improvement work is in course of construction to be finished by 1941 as a continuing work from 1931 with a fund amounting to 17,000,000 yen.

Municipal Liabilities

The four big enterprises of Osaka city mentioned above involved the Municipality in a heavy debt amounting to about ¥490,615,000. The loans outstanding at the end of March 1934 totalled ¥450,608,000 including water works loans, 3 harbor loans, 5 electric tramway loans, 2 sewage loans, etc. The total indebtedness works out to ¥169.48 per capita of population.

KYOTO

Municipal Finance

Classified according to items the net revenue and expenditure of the city in last six fiscal

years are tabulated as follows, the figures for 1934-35 being budgets and not net accounts (in unit of yen):—

Year	General Account		Special Account		Total	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1929-30.....	10,848,437	12,101,663	28,530,312	26,436,127	39,378,749	38,537,790
1930-31.....	10,677,303	12,390,029	24,634,722	22,415,926	35,312,025	34,805,955
1931-32.....	9,150,208	12,592,105	31,397,730	27,452,065	40,547,938	40,444,170
1932-33.....	8,972,736	11,662,589	28,543,977	25,339,083	37,516,713	37,001,672
1933-34.....	8,754,737	12,714,459	17,328,217	23,587,979	26,082,954	36,302,438
1934-35.....	11,937,125	11,937,125	44,797,292	44,691,792	56,734,416	56,628,917

Special account for 1933-34 as classified according to items is as follows:—

	City planning works	Lot adjustment works	Canal & water-power works	Electric tramway incl. water works	Public loans	Total incl. others
Revenue	6,592,473	1,903,427	3,290,183	13,972,524	16,325,432	56,734,417
Expenditure	6,592,473	1,903,427	3,290,183	13,972,524	16,325,432	56,628,917

Municipal Undertakings

The three leading municipal undertakings, i.e. Canal and Water-power works, Waterworks, and Electric tramway, are briefly described below:—

1. **Canal & Water-power Works.**—The first Biwa Canal, completed in 1895 at the cost of ¥1,838,317, was designed for the conveyance of passengers and goods and also for the supply of waterpower, while the second canal, completed lately at the cost of ¥4,477,805, supplies water for drinking, fire brigade and for purposes of hydro-electricity, etc.

2. **Waterworks.**—The waterworks started in 1908 were completed in March 1912, at the cost of ¥3,000,000 of which ¥750,000 came from the State treasury. The water is drawn from Lake Biwa by means of the second canal and was designed as the first term work to provide for

500,000 people and the second work for 200,000 people. At the end of March, 1933, the condition of water supply stood as follows: Length of water pipes 654,564.01 meters; No. of houses supplied 138,824; No. of water faucets 176,737; Volume of water supplied 26,782,000 cubic meters; Receipts ¥1,403,246; Volume of water supplied per day per capita 0.136 cubic meter.

3. **Electric Tramways.**—The municipal street tramway service commenced in 1908 now extends for 60.03 kilometers.

The working results of the municipal lines in five years ending March 1934 are as follow:—

Year	Open mileage (Kms.)	No. of cars	Passengers carried	Passenger receipts
1929-30...	54.7	406	108,484,000	¥6,240,000
1930-31...	56.1	417	102,978,000	5,914,000
1931-32...	59.5	421	97,995,000	5,627,000
1932-33...	59.5	421	93,324,000	5,400,000
1933-34...	60.03	409	95,112,000	5,481,000

The municipal auto bus service maintained with 132 cars extends for 40.8 kilometers. The number of passengers carried during 1933-34 was 9,901,000 and the passenger receipts amounted to ¥840,0000.

Municipal Assets and Liabilities

The municipal assets for Kyoto City on November 1, 1933, stood at ¥24,822,447.155 for general and ¥72,765,204.520 for special accounts respectively and the debts outstanding in August 1933, totalled ¥37,519,219 or ¥175,891 per household and ¥37.456 per capita of population.

YOKOHAMA

In April 1927, the Greater Yokohama plan was put into effect by absorbing the outlying districts comprising two towns of Tsurumi and Hodogaya and seven villages, all these embracing 22,922 households with 109,193 inhabitants. By the absorption the city has had its area trebled and its population increased over 1,000 as shown in the following table:—

	Area (Sq. kms.)	No. of households	Population
Old Yokohama (1911).....	24.800	59,377	405,888
New Yokohama (1927) ...	52.129	82,229	515,081
Present Yokohama(1931)	133.865	144,923	661,500

Tsurumi being a promising, thriving industrial town lying between Yokohama and Tokyo, its annexation is judged as an important addition to the prosperity of the city, which being hilly in the rear and rather narrow in extent is unfit for industrial activity. Tsurumi and adjacent district, while facing the water front of the harbor have sufficient level space in the rear to enable the new Yokohama to grow as an industrial city. Following this absorption the new city was divided into the following five sections on October 1, 1927:—

	No. of households	Population	Pop. per household
Tsurumi-ku	19,917	92,000	4.62
Kanagawa-ku	30,344	141,600	4.62
Naka-ku	76,364	345,300	4.51
Hodogaya-ku	7,603	45,600	4.75
Isogo-ku	8,425	37,000	4.39
Total	144,923	661,500	4.56

Municipal Finance

The annual revenue and expenditure, both general and special of Yokohama amounted to (in ¥1,000):—

Fiscal year	Revenue	Expenditure	Per capita
1930-31 (estimate) ...	¥48,372,000	¥48,372,000	¥83.37
1931-32	41,558,000	41,558,000	67.61
1932-33	37,615,000	37,615,000	58.74
1933-34	46,225,000	46,255,000	69.87
1934-35	43,289,906	43,289,906	—

Municipal Undertakings

Electric Tramways.—The working mileage of the municipal electric tramways now extends 46.439 kilometers. At present the number of cars aggregates 210, and the passengers carried during 1933 numbered 30,589,741. The municipal motor bus is maintained with 83 vehicles, the lines extending 53.190 kilometers. The passengers carried during 1933 numbered 8,528,751. The urban tramway service is managed by three private concerns under special contract with the city.

Gas Works.—The business was first started as a private enterprise but was municipalized in 1892. The estimate account for 1934-35 put revenue and expenditure at ¥1,780,882. The pipes laid measure about 317.24 miles and about 170,000 households have connection.

Waterworks.—The Yokohama waterworks enjoy the honor of being the pioneer in Japan and the estimate account for 1934-35 is ¥4,074,824 both for revenue and expenditure.

Harbor Works.—The harbor works, originally started in 1900 and practically finished in 1917, sustained an extensive damage in the great earthquake disaster of 1923, and the 3rd period work which was going on since 1921 had to be temporarily suspended. The repair of the work damaged in the disaster was in greater part finished in February 1925, the remaining work being completed by 1931 at the cost of ¥22,000,000.

The Municipality obtained in June 1928 an approval for raising a loan of ¥16,477,000 to be appropriated for the re-filling-in work of the water fronts of 641,438 tsubo at Tsurumi and Koyasu in order to establish an industrial belt there on a grand scale. The work was started

in 1933 by the Government and a part of which was opened for pier in the spring of the same year.

Municipal Liabilities

The municipal liabilities outstanding at the

end of March 1934 totalled ¥158,570,246 or ¥1,060 per household and ¥232 per capita, this being the heaviest of all the six premier cities. In November 1926 a municipal loan totalling \$19,740,000 was floated in New York. Interest on loans paid in 1933-34 amounted to ¥9,073,000.

KOBE

Finance

The annual finance of Kobe City has shown a marked decrease in recent years as shown below (figures including special accounts):—

Year	Revenue (¥1,000)	Expenditure (¥1,000)	Per capita (Yen)
1930-31	64,663	50,021	63.51
1931-32	101,852	93,364	116.15
1932-33	87,553	79,830	110.84
1933-34	43,023	43,023	51.41
1934-35	52,967	52,967	63.29

N.B.—The figures for 1933-34 and 1934-35 are budgets, others being settled accounts.

The municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of March 1934 totalled ¥89,863,700 or ¥108.88 per capita of population.

Municipal Undertakings

Water supply is the only undertaking Kobe conducts on its own resources, electric lighting, urban tramways, and gas works being all left to private enterprise while the reconstruction of the harbor is a State undertaking to which the city has been obliged to contribute about ¥3,000,000. Kobe is, however, free from foreign encumbrances, all the loans being domestic.

Waterworks.—The waterworks were at first designed in 1909 to supply 3 cubic feet per capita a day to 250,000 inhabitants, but the plan was later altered in scope and made to provide for 100,000 families, 25 cubic ft. a day. The work extended till 1923 and required the expenditure of ¥12,858,720 of which the State grants amounted to ¥3,403,000. In 1926 the Municipality carried out an expansion work of the water supply for the city by laying pipes in the eastern suburbs to draw more water from the Chikari pond behind Mt. Rokko. The work has already been finished.

Electric Tramways.—The tramway system within the city limits is operated by the Municipality.

There are five private tramway companies attending to the suburban service, these being the Shinyu Railway (operating Kobe-Arima line), the Sanyo Electric Railway (operating Hyogo-Himeji line), the Hanshin Electric Railway (operating Kobe-Osaka line), the Hanshin Express Electric Railway (operating Kobe-Osaka line), and the Hanshin Kokudo Electric Railway (operating the line laid in 1927 along the national road between Osaka and Kobe and forming a parallel line to the State railway). The working results of the electric tramways in 1933 were as follow:—

	No. of passengers carried (1,000)		Receipts (¥1,000)
	Total	Per diem	
Municipal line	80,420	220	4,464
Hanshin	61,001	175	6,922
Hankyu (express)	20,251	55	3,508
Shinyu	967	3	236
Sanyo	10,291	28	804

Besides the electric tramway service, the Municipality runs, as auxiliary traffic organ, auto bus service in different sections of the city with 171 cars, the length of the lines extending 65.72 kilometers. The number of passengers carried during 1933-34 was 8,759,514 (23,999 per diem) and passenger receipts amounted to ¥775,538 (¥2,125 per diem).

Harbor Works.—The first term work extending over 16 years, started in 1907 at the total cost of ¥15,090,000 of which ¥3,660,000 was borne by the Municipality, was completed in March 1922. The harbor now has four quays (1,592 ken long) with berth for 19 boats of 3 to 20 thousand tons (about 400,000 tons) at the same time. The second term work which was taken in hand in 1919 as a 15-year program with a view to reclaiming a water-front of about 91,600 tsubo at the estimate cost of ¥47,510,000, is now nearing completion. Upon its completion the harbor will have capacity for 15 more steamers of large type.

NAGOYA

Finance.—The municipal finance of Nagoya, according to the estimates for 1934-35, both in revenue and expenditure, amounted to ¥23,030,922 for general account and ¥12,863,488 for special account. Of the special account ¥2,467,273 is to be contributed to water works, ¥5,743,488

to electric tramways and ¥2,707,086 to city planning.

Annual account of revenue and expenditure (settled account), both general and special, for the last five fiscal years is shown below (in unit of yen):—

Year	General Account		Special Account	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1928-29	19,438,161	18,939,388	23,759,421	18,544,139
1929-30	25,390,085	25,254,185	22,430,115	18,388,394
1930-31	31,477,355	30,424,634	21,253,898	19,115,791
1931-32	37,963,010	36,073,557	20,992,182	20,259,933
1932-33	45,421,218	43,807,068	12,596,672	12,082,007

Municipal Undertakings.—Nagoya manages on its own resources its waterworks, sewage, street tramways, slaughter-houses, public cemetery, and the disposal of garbage, etc., none of which is of a nature to embarrass the municipal finances as in the case of Osaka and Kobe. The waterworks, first completed in 1918 at the cost of ¥5,279,882, provided for supplying 4 cubic ft. per day per capita to a million people, but owing to the fast increasing consumption and the expansion of the city limits in 1921 the 2nd-term extension work was started in 1923 with an outlay amounting to ¥346,048 and the 3rd-term extension work was taken in hand in

1926 to supply 3,880,000 cubic ft. a day to 970,000 more people at the cost of over ¥6,996,603 spread over 6 years. The work was partially finished in 1928 and supplied 47,021 cubic ft. a day to 83,837 households as at the end of September 1929. In 1929 the 4th-term work extending to 1932 was started at a cost of ¥3,750,000. This being completed in March 1933, another extension work was taken in hand in 1933 at a cost of ¥2,485,000, the total outlay from the beginning amounting to ¥18,857,533.

Business results of waterworks in the last ten years are shown in the following table:—

Year	Volume of water filtered (cubic meters)	Volume of water supplied (cubic meters)	No. of houses supplied	Total No. of pipes incl. fire hoses	Receipts (Yen)
1923	14,576,549	13,634,899	54,296	40,137	739,399
1924	16,098,095	14,519,260	61,364	46,181	716,079
1925	16,439,648	15,106,604	66,117	51,156	1,090,218
1926	16,213,943	14,867,941	71,112	55,249	1,211,435
1927	17,254,526	15,940,678	77,343	59,265	1,234,495
1928	18,356,278	17,716,565	85,816	66,407	1,255,333
1929	21,081,730	19,205,493	98,947	75,898	1,315,745
1930	21,297,948	19,701,709	106,396	81,303	1,325,622
1931	25,548,244	25,191,755	122,324	94,918	1,508,878
1932	28,853,673	28,578,712	134,137	104,807	1,624,190

Street Tramways.—The street tramways formerly conducted by a private concern was municipalized in 1922 at the cost of ¥11,927,364. The lines, which extended for 51.16 miles and numbered 15, increased to 22 lines in 1930-31. The 1st-term improvement work was started in 1922 as a 5-year program with an outlay of about 10,040,000 yen of which 6,460,000 yen being raised by loans. In 1926 the 2nd-term im-

provement work was taken up as a 9-year work with a fund amounting to ¥24,200,000, which was completed in 1930, and in 1931 the authorities undertook another extension work spreading over 3 years with a fund amounting to 2,960,000 yen. The business results in recent years show some decrease yearly as shown below:—

Year	Working kilometers	No. of cars	No. of passengers (1,000)	Train-kilometers (1,000)	Total receipts (¥1,000)	Total expenses (¥1,000)
1930-31	53.5306	82,266	67,917	15,580	3,715	2,217
1931-32	53.5306	78,932	62,516	15,379	3,411	2,155
1932-33	54.1750	79,751	60,399	15,693	3,286	2,101

Motor-bus.—Started in February, 1930, the monthly receipts averaging ¥27,933.50, the number of cars were only 40 in the inception but increased to 174. The business results in the last 4 years are shown below:—

Year	Working mileage (kms.)	No. of cars run	No. of passengers (1,000)	Train kilometers (1,000)	Total receipts (yen)	Total expenses (yen)
1930-31.....	54,612	27,004	10,358	6,494	613,539	506,801
1931-32.....	67,347	36,303	13,802	8,413	817,037	716,036
1932-33.....	69,847	40,719	16,266	9,266	963,709	770,453
1933-34.....	101,047	—	19,172	—	1,097,000	—

Harbor Works.—The first work was started in October 1907. At present the harbor have a capacity for 10,000 tons of steamers. The 4th period expansion work is in course of construction at the cost of ¥2,120,000.

Municipal Liabilities.—The indebtedness of the city as outstanding at the end of March 1933 totalled ¥79,684,354, or ¥352.68 per household and ¥74.69 per head.

Annual liabilities stand as follows:—

(in unit of yen)			
Fiscal year	Total	Rate per household	Rate per capita
1928-29 ...	62,075,883.52	305.20	65.34
1929-30 ...	62,179,042.49	290.31	62.06
1930-31 ...	67,324,014.31	304.50	64.86
1931-32 ...	74,259,306.48	328.64	69.95
1932-33 ...	79,684,354.27	352.68	74.69

FOREIGN TRADE OF YOKOHAMA AND OTHER PORT CITIES

The following tables will serve to show general situation of the foreign trade of Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe and Nagoya in recent years:—

Yokohama (figure in unit of ¥1,000):

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Export of Raw Silk
1929.....	781,856	582,460	1,364,317	573,479
1930.....	449,838	392,838	842,676	290,794
1931.....	370,662	305,637	678,299	250,694
1932.....	400,658	355,357	756,015	261,252
1933.....	500,888	456,354	957,242	274,691

Classified according to continents, the figures for 1933 are apportioned as follow:—

Continents	Exports	Imports
Asia.....	107,318	109,404
Europe	61,649	110,438
North America	296,043	149,181
South America	7,457	3,877
Central America.....	4,753	174
Africa.....	7,653	13,844
Other	16,015	69,436

Osaka: Exports and imports for 1933, classified according to countries, were returned as follow (figure being in ¥1,000):—

Countries	Exports	Imports	Total
Manchoukuo	54,167	19,787	73,954
Kwantung	79,980	7,785	87,765
China	59,357	38,903	98,260
British India	84,726	43,652	128,378
Straits Settlements	12,574	4,056	16,630
Netherland India	85,561	6,986	92,547
Great Britain	3,757	20,437	24,194

Countries	Exports	Imports	Total
U. S. A.	3,184	189,424	192,608
Egypt	17,717	10,797	28,508
East Africa	10,309	4,923	15,151
Australia	3,487	34,355	37,842
Other	48,806	441,692	905,221
Total	463,529	441,692	905,221
Do for 1932	334,212	267,897	620,199
Do for 1931	218,914	215,836	434,751

Kobe (figure in unit of ¥1,000):

Year	Exports	Imports	Excess of Imports
1930.....	523,172	563,649	40,476
1931.....	403,011	457,749	43,726
1932.....	499,302	499,302	36,345

Figures for 1932 classified according to continents, are as follow:—

Continents	Exports	Imports
Asia.....	199,261	158,452
Europe	40,911	105,153
North America	155,164	231,498
South America	8,439	1,471
Central America.....	3,341	37
Africa.....	53,264	4,365
Oceania	28,941	31,753
Other	977	2,915
Total	499,302	535,647

Nagoya (figures in unit of ¥1,000):—

	1931	1932	1933
Exports.....	37,910	64,458	89,420
Imports.....	64,999	69,553	91,178
Total	102,909	134,011	180,598

CHAPTER XL

SPORTS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The machinery that controls sports in Japan consists of the Nippon Rikujo Kyogi Remmei (Amateur Athletic Federation of Japan) led by Ryozo Hiranuma, the Japan Student League of

Field and Track Sports led by Dr. T. Yamamoto and the Japan Athletic Association, which now hold the privilege of representing Japan in international athletic exhibitions.

JAPAN IN THE WORLD SPORTS

World's Olympics.—The most outstanding feature of Japanese sports is the recognition of their position in the Olympic and other international tournaments. Since Japan participated in the first Olympic given at Stockholm it took 16 years of strenuous efforts before she could win that distinction.

At the 3rd meeting of the World Olympic contest held at Prague (Czechoslovakia), Japan sent six girl champions, viz. Miss Kinuye Hitomi, Miss Hatsu Honjo, Miss Sumi Watanabe, Miss Michi Nakanishi, Miss Yoshiye Muraoka and Miss Chiyo Hamazaki.

It is interesting to note that Japan secured the first Olympic honor through the effort of Miss Hitomi, expert in running and standing broad jump, who in the 2nd womens contest at Gothenburg gained 15 points and placed Japan 5th in the world ranking. In the 9th Olympic held at Amsterdam in the summer of 1928 the male athletes rose to public expectation and scored for Japan 15 points in 100 meters, pole vaulting, hop-step-jump, and marathon, Japan being accorded 8th place out of the 46 countries participating. In swimming Japan's score was 18 points and second in rank. In the 9th Olympic Japanese champions also participated for the first time in ski, regatta, horserace, boxing and wrestling though they all failed to score any point.

In 1932 Japan sent to the 10th Olympic in Los Angeles a company of one hundred and twenty athletic champions for track and field, swimming, rowing, hockey, boxing, horsemanship, wrestling and gymnastic exercises. Field, hockey and gymnastics were the only ones Japan had not previously competed and she expected a good account from those representatives. Since despatching champions for the Olympic in Antwerp, Japan could stage close

contests in swimming with the leading countries of the world in Paris and Amsterdam, bringing herself up to a world footing. What she expected most in the 10th Olympics was to gain the first rank in swimming. It was her firm belief after the 1928 Olympics, that she could secure a supreme position in swimming contests. For that purpose she newly built a most modern and well equipped swimming stadium in the outer court of the Meiji Shrine with the capacity to accommodate 11,000 persons and often invited prominent foreign swimmers to promote the skill of her mermen and mermaids. One of the meetings for the preparation of the Olympics was held in 1928 in Tokyo immediately after the games in Amsterdam, promoted by the Tokyo and Osaka Asahi Newspapers and in honor of the marriage of H.I.H. Prince Chichibu. At this meeting Weissmuller of the United States was the most outstanding in the group, and after the meeting he remained with a few of American champions to coach Japanese swimmers. Four years elapsed since this meet and Japanese champions came to equip themselves with new informations from these foreign champions. Most of those represented in swimming circles were middle school boys, the youngest of whom was not more than sixteen, even the oldest being little over twenty-five, for example, Tsuruta. It was no wonder that when their ages were published before the games at Los Angeles newspaper men did not believe that a mere boy of sixteen could cover a long distance swimming of 1,500 meters in 19' 50". The swimming contests officially opened August 6, 1932, and in the following one week what those Japanese school boys had done was astonishing. First, Miyazaki who in the 1931 summer contests defeated Cojac in 59.2", again led the pool.

In the semi-final of 100 free style he created the highest among all his past records with 58" flat. In the final with three men each from the United States and Japan, the Japanese came out first in 58.2", a fraction of second slower than the previous day's record. In the 400 meter Japan's hope was not so high as in the long distance race. Yokohama and Oyokota, who previously set up the records of 4'50.6" and 4'50.4" respectively in the finals of Olympic elimination in Japan, could not better their time in the finals in Los Angeles, and Oyokota, with 4'50.4", fell to the third position among the finalists. In the 4-men-200-meters-relay Japanese team swept the water arena with an astonishing time of 8'58.4", the previous Olympic record being 9'36.2" and established by the American team in Amsterdam in 1928. Miyazaki, Yusa, Toyota and Yokoyama were the men who composed the team. In two hundred strokes two men were outstanding; one Tsuruta, the foremost mermen and winner of 1928 Olympics, the elimination meet in Japan with the time of other Koike, 15 year old lad, who won the breast stroke championship at the Olympic 2'44.9", but this team mate, winner of the other semi-final, Tsuruta, having nothing to worry about the outcome of the final, made a beautiful form of swimming with little excitement among the spectators. In 100-meter back stroke Japan was expecting a hard competition with George Cojac and Walter Laufer of the United States, who, however, proved very much unsuccessful, losing the reputation not only of them but of their father country, because this Japanese boy had scored a rather easy victory occupying the first three ranks, Kiyokawa winning the first 1'08.6". But even this record could not beat the record made by G. Cojac in the previous Olympics. It was in the 1,500 meter race that Japanese showed before the world their unusual strength and durability. In the semi-final Shozo Makino removed his horn-rimmed glasses, dived into and then covered the gruelling distance of 1,500 meters in the spectacular time of 19'51.8". Just in the previous competition Makino, then 14 year old boy, and Kazuo Kitamura had reeled off the distance in 19'51.6" to lower Arne Borg's Olympic mark of 1928 by 2". In the following day's final these records were again broken by the same two boys. Makino led by inches as they started their last 50 meter drive, but Kitamura lit up a killing pace and slowly began to overhaul his rival, crawling in the

water almost faster than the eye could see legs beating a tattoo on the water. Slowly but surely Kitamura crew away from his persistent rival ramming into the finishing line with a narrow victory of two years. Their times were 19'12.4" and 19'14.1" respectively. Thus Japan won five out of six races and claimed a real supremacy all over the world.

Waseda Athletic Team Abroad.—The Waseda team's challenge to the Achilles Club (formed by mixed champions of Cambridge and Oxford) having been accepted the team visited England in July 1928 and tried skill in track and field games in Stamfordbridge ground. The Waseda boys numbered 22 and were led by Dr. T. Yamamoto, overseer, and Captain Okida. The visitors lost by a narrow margin, 34 to 31, but their merits were fully appreciated in England. In the Students Olympics in Paris in August the same year, the Waseda boys beat the English with 42 points, and the Hungarian with 59, and with the score of 61 came out third after the German and French teams.

Other International Contests.—In September 1928 a French team visited Japan and competed with a Japanese team at Dairen and Tokyo, the visiting team losing by 78 to 72 at Dairen and by 77.5 to 71.5 in Tokyo.

A team of picked German athletes led by Captain Wichmann visited Japan in September 1929 at the invitation of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association and the Hochi Shimbun, and met the All-Japan team at the Meiji Shrine stadium on October 5 and 6, defeating the Japanese team by 79-70 points. The German team further met Japanese teams at Dairen, Seoul and Mukden, breaking several international records held by the Japanese. The visit of the German athletes has given valuable lessons and largely contributed to the technical progress and development of Japanese athletes.

A Japanese Rugby football team led by Hideo Miyachi (Captain) went to Canada in August 1930 to play the Canadian Rugby teams, at the invitation of the Canadian Football Association. During one month's stay from August 29 to September 29 the team had seven matches with the Canadians at Vancouver and Victoria, winning six and making one draw. And in 1934 a team of picked Australian athletes led by M. Martin visited Japan in January and showed their skill, winning four and losing three out of seven matches, one with all-Kwansai team with a score of 33—15, one with the Waseda University with a score of 21—6, one with

All-University League with a score of 18—8 and one with Doshisha Univ. with a score of 23—11, in their three weeks' stay in Japan. The expedition of the team to Canada and the visit of Australian athletes contributed in no small measure to the future development of the particular line of sport in this country and also for the international friendship between Canada and Japan.

The Michigan University baseball team which came over to this country in August 1929 at the invitation of the Meiji University played with the Meiji, Waseda, Keio and other Japanese teams at Tokyo, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama and Sendai between August 31 and September 25. Out of the thirteen matches the visiting team won eleven matches, losing one match with the Waseda team and one match with the Meiji.

In April 1930 the Kwansai University baseball team (of Osaka) went over to the United States and played a series of contests with the Washington, Stanford and South California University teams and other American teams at various places from April 25. The Japanese team played altogether ten matches, winning six and losing four, the defeats coming from the Washington, Stanford, South California and Stockton teams.

In May 1930 a Philippine baseball team came to Japan and played with the Meiji University team at Koshien ground near Kobe on June 1 and 2. The contest ended in the defeat of the Philippines with 3 & 1 to 12 & 5 of the Meiji team.

At the 4th meeting of the International Students Field and Track Championship Contest held at Darmstadt (Germany) in August (7 to 10) 1930, Japan was represented by Yoshioka (Tokyo Lit. & Science College), Nakajima (Waseda University) and 12 other student athletes, led by Dr. Yamamoto of Waseda University.

The members of the ice hockey club of the

Manchuria Medical University (Mukden) visited Europe in the early part of 1930 and played matches with various European hockey clubs including All German, Cambridge University and Vienna Hockey Associations in Germany, Poland, England and Vienna. The matches resulted in the defeat of the Japanese everywhere.

The Far Eastern Athletic Meet

At the 10th Far Eastern Athletic Meeting held in Manila, the Philippine Islands, in May (12-21) 1934, in which the picked athletes of four countries, namely, Japan, Philippines, China and Dutch India contested, the Japanese champions won 13 out of the 23 events, against 8 events won by the Philippines and 1 won by the Chinese athletes. The lawn tennis tournaments ended in a drawn game between the Japanese and the Philippines. According to a decision reached among the contesting countries after the meeting it was settled that the Far Eastern Athletic Meeting shall be discontinued hereafter and instead the Oriental Athletic Championship Contests be organized every four years. The records are as follow:—

	Japan	Philippine	China	India
Track and Field.....	4	5	0	0
Decathlon, Pentathlon and Relay.....	3	0	0	0
Lawn Tennis	6	2	1	0
Baseball.....	4	6	0	0
Football.....	1	1	8	0
Volley-Ball	0	5	5	0
Basket-Ball	0	9	0	0
Swimming	5	4	1	0

Track and Field Athletics

The Japan Amateur Athletic Association was honored in 1922 with a cup both by the then Prince Regent and the Prince of Wales who visited this country at that time. As mentioned above the development made by Japanese athletes in this sphere has been remarkable, as their performances in the last Olympics and semi-international contests show.

All Japan Track and Field Official Records (Published 1934)

Events	Time or dist.	Year	Holder
100 m.	10.4"	1933	T. Yoshioka
200 m.	21.2"	1933	T. Yoshioka
"	"	"	T. Nishi
300 m.	35.8"	1930	T. Nishi
400 m.	49.0"	1932	I. Nakajima
500 m.	1' 07.4"	1930	S. Hisatomi
800 m.	1' 56.8"	1933	T. Fujiyeda
1,000 m.	2' 39.2"	1930	H. Yashiba

Events	Time or dist	Year	Holders
1,500 m.	4' 03.0"	1931	S. Tsuda
2,000 m.	5' 52.0"	1930	M. Kitamoto
3,000 m.	8' 56.8"	1930	S. Tsuda
5,000 m.	15' 08.0"	1932	M. Kitamoto
10,000 m.	31' 33.6"	1932	S. Tsuda
15,000 m.	53' 36.0"	1929	Y. Nakajima
1 hour marathon	16,727.9 m.	1929	Y. Yamada
5,000 m. marathon	25' 51.6"	1933	E. Wada
110 m. hurdle	15.0"	1932	T. Fujita
200 m. "	24.3"	1931	Y. Fujii
" "	"	1932	I. Abu
400 m. "	54.6"	1933	Y. Fukui
R. broad jump	7.98 m.	1931	C. Nambu
Hop-step-jump	15.72	1932	C. Nambu
R. high jump	1.98	1933	K. Yada
Pole vault	4.28	1932	S. Nishida
Discus throw	44.54	1931	M. Itabashi
" (both hands)	64.61	1930	Y. Okita
Shot put	13.66	1931	S. Takata
" (both hands)	21.21	1931	E. Matsuno
Hammer throw	48.36	1932	U. Nagao
Javelin throw	66.42	1930	K. Sumiyoshi
" (both hands)	90.16	1930	N. Suganuma
Pentathlon	3,710.025	1933	T. Sumiyoshi
Decathlon	7,469.595	1932	T. Toki
400 relay	41.6"	1931	S. Inuma, Y. Sasaki, I. Abu, T. Yoshioka
800 relay	1' 28.4"	1932	C. Takano, H. Kubota, S. Cho, I. Nakajima
16,00 relay	3' 16.8"	1932	I. Nakajima, I. Masuda, M. Oki, T. Nishi

Records of Girls

50 m.	6.4"	1927	K. Hitomi
100 m.	12.2"	1928	K. Hitomi
"	"	1932	S. Watanabe
200 m.	24.7"	1929	K. Hitomi
400 m.	59.0"	1928	K. Hitomi
800 m.	2' 31.4"	1933	U. Maki
80 m. hurdle	12.2"	1932	M. Nakanishi
R. broad jump	5.98 m.	1928	K. Hitomi
R. high jump	1.50 m.	1932	Y. Hirose
Hop-step-jump	11.43 m.	1932	S. Watanabe
Shot put	10.50 m.	1933	M. Sakata
Discus throw	36.81 m.	1933	M. Ishizu
Javelin throw	39.34	1933	M. Maho
200 m. relay	25.5"	1929	Adachi, Kuzuo, Nakayama, Yuasa
400 m. relay	50.4"	1932	Muraoka, Shibata, Dogura, Muraoka
800 m. relay	1' 53.8"	1932	Hirano, Mayeda, Fukunaga, Muraoka
100 m.	12.0"	1929	K. Hitomi
R. broad jump	6.07 m.	1929	K. Hitomi
200 m. relay	25.2"	1929	Yagi, Honjo, Hamazaki, Nakanishi
110 m. hurdle	14.9	1933	K. Shimizu

SWIMMING

In the ancient art of swimming the different styles and strokes of the famous schools encouraged by those feudal barons ruling sea-board fiefs are, to some extent, perpetuated

and taught at swimming schools to be found in all parts of the country. It is owing to this traditional practice that Japan is able to maintain a high place in its Olympic and other international contests of swimming.

Women Swimmers.—What has been achieved by men in the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles were not followed in the same degree of accomplishment by women swimmers. Miss Hatsuko Matsuzawa and Miss Hatsuye Morioka, the record of the former being 33.6" in the 50 meter and 1'15.4" in the 100 meter, and the record of the latter being 2'53.2" in the 200 meter represented in the short distance. Though they were the best records made by Japanese women they could hardly be compared with those records made by Helene Madison of the United

States before the game. Miss Yoshiko Kato with a record of 1'27.6" in 100 meter back stroke was not also brilliant enough to compete the Western mermaids. Miss Mayehata was the sole hope and competitor in women's 100 meter in 43" and for 100 meter in 1'27.5" which were only comparable with those made by women of other nations. True to the expectation of every Japanese she passed the first and semi-final and only in the grand final she was beaten by a length of one arm by C. Dannis of Australia in 3'06.4", 0.1" slower than the latter.

Speed Swimming Official Records

Events	Time or dist.	Year	Holders
50 m. free style.....	26.0"	1933	K. Takemura
100 m. free style.....	58.0"	1933	M. Yusa
" "	"	1932	Y. Miyazaki
200 m. "	2' 13.0"	1933	M. Yusa
300 m. "	3' 32.2"	1933	M. Makino
400 m. "	4' 56.4"	1933	"
500 m. "	6' 14.0"	1933	"
800 m. "	10' 08.6"	1933	"
1,000 m. "	12' 42.6"	1933	K. Kitamura
1,500 m. "	19' 08.0"	1933	"
50 m. back stroke	30.8"	1933	S. Kiyokawa
100 m. "	1' 08.6"	1932	"
200 m. "	2' 35.8"	1933	"
400 m. "	5' 30.4"	1933	"
50 m. breast stroke	34.6"	1930	Y. Tsuruta
100 m. "	1' 14.8"	1933	R. Koike
200 m. "	2' 44.2"	1933	"
400 m. "	6' 17.8"	1932	"
500 m.	7' 50.4"	1932	"
200 m. relay.....	1' 46.4"	1933	Yusa, Kamaishi, Katayama Takahashi
400 m. "	4' 03.4"	1931	Sata, Miyazaki, Katayama, Takaishi
800 m. "	8' 58.4"	1932	Miyazaki, Yusa, Toyota, Yokoyama
300 m. medlay relay	3' 28.2"	1931	Kawatsu, Tsuruta, Takaishi

Records of Girls

50 m. free style	31.6"	1933	H. Matsuzawa
100 m. "	1' 14.8"	1932	K. Kojima
200 m. "	2' 45.0"	1933	K. Kojima
300 m. "	4' 22.8"	1933	H. Morioka
400 m. "	5' 53.0"	1933	K. Kojima
500 m. "	7' 46.0"	1933	H. Morioka
800 m. "	12' 39.0"	1933	H. Morioka
1,000 m. "	15' 57.0"	1933	H. Morioka
1,500 m. "	24' 08.6"	1933	H. Morioka
50 m. breast stroke.....	39.4"	1933	M. Yokota
100 m. "	1' 25.1"	1933	"
200 m. "	3' 10.4"	1933	"
50 m. back stroke	43.0"	1932	H. Mayehata

Events	Time or dist.	Year	Holders
100 m. back stroke	1' 27.0"	1933	H. Mayehata
200 m. "	3' 05.2"	1933	"
400 m. "	6' 37.6"	1933	"
200 m. relay.....	2' 23.4"	1931	Nagai, Tobari, Kojima, Mayehata
400 m. "	5' 06.7"	1932	Kojima, Yokota, Morioka, Arata
300 m. "	4' 16.8"	1932	Yokota, Kojima, Mayeda

BASEBALL

This is the most favorite game among all classes of boys, from primary school children to college students. It was first introduced by the American professors who were engaged in 1876 for the newly created Sapporo Agricultural College (now Hokkaido University). In reviewing the history of the sport we may note that in 1905 the Waseda University team first made expedition to America; in 1907 the Keio University invited the St. Louis team of Hawaii, and since then Japanese teams and those of American Universities have frequently exchanged visits. The creation of the six university league (Hosei, Keio, Meiji, Rikkyo, Tokyo Imperial and Waseda) in 1925 placed the sport on firm basis, and at present the semi-annual matches are played by the league and are most exciting sporting event of the season. The tournaments between Keio, Meiji and Waseda are regarded as classical. The year 1932 was a eventful one in Japanese baseball. The withdrawal of the Waseda team from and its return to the Tokyo Big Six University League, the Rikkyo team's trip to the United States, the visit of the Michigan University team and the Philadelphia Royal Giants to Japan, and the enforcement of the Baseball Control Regulations all occurred during the year. The Waseda University team withdrew in

May from the League, dissatisfied with the plans of the League authorities, but soon rejoined the League at the beginning of the fall. After leaving the league and declaring the "Glorious Isolation," the team made a trip to Hawaii where it played with the representative teams of the Islands.

Of five foreign teams three from Honolulu and two from the United States, that visited Japan during the year 1932, the strongest was that of the Michigan University which was invited by the Meiji University, and the Philadelphia Royal Giants, which created a great sensation when it first visited this country a few years ago. The Michigan team was made up of 16 players, led by Coacher Ray Fisher. With the Shundai Club composed of the former Meiji men, they played 11 games in Tokyo, winning eight of them, and three in Osaka, winning two. They lost the games with the Keio and Waseda Universities. They also lost two out of three games with the Meiji. Since the Royal Giants arrived in Yokohama on September 8, and played with the Yokohama Commercial and the Mita nines, they had engaged in a series of games from Nagoya to Kyushu. Because they were a professional team they were barred from playing with the University teams, most of their opponents being various Railway nines. They won practically all the matches.

Spring University League Results, 1934

	Won versus					Imperial	Total won	%
	Rikkyo	Meiji	Waseda	Keio	Hosei			
Rikkyo		1	0	1	1	1	4	800
Meiji	0		1	1	1	0	3	600
Waseda	1	0		0	0	1	2	400
Keio.....	0	0	1		0	1	2	400
Hosei	0	0	0	1		1	2	400
Imperial	0	1	0	0	0		1	200

	Keio	Waseda	Hosei	Rikkyo	Meiji	Imperial
Plyd	5	5	5	5	5	5
AB.	170	169	172	162	159	163
R.	40	27	22	19	30	35
H.	48	46	39	36	35	35
BH.	79	64	52	46	42	51

	Keio	Waseda	Rikkyo	Hosei	Meiji	Imperial
2B	7	10	2	4	3	3
3B	6	4	4	3	2	5
HR.....	4	0	1	0	0	1
ER.....	37	25	21	17	29	19
SH	7	1	10	6	12	5
SB	10	9	12	15	19	10
SO.....	29	24	29	28	33	36
BB.....						
Percent.	282	272	227	222	220	210

MOUNTAINEERING

Mountaineering as a pious act of religious people is an ancient custom among the Japanese, but it is only about fifteen years ago or so that the practice began to appeal to the sporting sentiment of those who are inclined to test their sturdy legs and power of endurance by mountain climbing. The example was first set by foreigners.

Sacred peaks visited by mountain pilgrims are found almost everywhere in Japan, but of these the most popular are Fuji, Ontake, Tateyama, etc.

Fuji (12,387 ft.)—Fuji, though the highest in Japan proper, is the easiest ascend, and also in the season best provided with accommodations and facilities. Even a post office is opened then. There are five regular paths leading to the summit, viz., Omiyaguchi (about 20 m. to top), Gotemba-guchi (20 m.), Subashiriguchi (13 m.), Suyama-guchi (18 m.) and Yoshida-guchi (18 m.). The first four lie along the Tokaido railway while the last is approached from the opposite side.

"Japanese Alps".—It is generally believed that this name was first given by an English mountaineer to the mountain ranges extending from the Pacific to the Japan Sea, the broadest region of Honshu, and lying approximately between 35°—37° N. and 137°—139° E. The Japanese Alps are commonly divided into three groups, viz., Northern Alps, Central Alps, and Southern Alps, with peaks standing 10,000 ft. or thereabout as follow:—

- Northern Alps:—**
 - Tsubakurodake
 - Ontake
 - Norikuradake
 - Yakedake
 - Hodake
 - Yarigatake
 - Tateyama
 - Shirouma
 - Jonendake
 - Dai-tenjodake
- Central Alps:—**
 - Tsurugidake
 - Kiso-Komagatake
 - Enadake
- Southern Alps:—**
 - Kai-Komagatake
 - Jizodake
 - Senjogatake
 - Akaishidake

- Arakawadake
- Higashidake
- Shiomidake
- Shirane-Kitadake
- Shirane-Ainotake
- Shirane-Nodoridake

N. B.—The Japanese words "dake," "take," "yama," or "san" signify "mount" or "peak."

Of the three groups the northern one is most popular, on account of comparatively easy access, presence of several thermal springs existing in the valley, as Kamikochi (5,000 ft. above sea-level), Nakabusa (5,000 ft.), Shirahone (4,000 ft.) and Hirayu (4,000 ft.), and richness of flora. The Southern Alps are deep and their peaks are difficult to ascend owing to the presence of foothills and primeval forests; also wild beasts are still met with now and then.

Hodaka, consisting of three peaks, is noted for rock-climbing, for which fact the chain is compared with the European Alpine peaks, and as the three Hodakas stand lofty, steep, liable to crumble, and therefore require help of roping appeal strongly to the adventurous spirit of bold climbers. It was probably on that account that Prince Chichibu (Hon. Mem. of the Alpine Club), climbed Hodaka in 1928 with Mr. Maki, a mountaineer of international fame who scaled Mt. Alberta of the Canadian Rockies in July, 1925, and with some other mountain climbers of note.

Mountaineering and Exploration

Peak-hunting is no longer the main object of mountaineering in Japan as no peak worthy of name is left unexplored. The attention of a mountaineer of any pretension is now chiefly directed to exploring little known valleys and river sources, or a primeval forest district as in the so-called "Kishu Alps." By calling in the help of ski, the explorers have in the winter season extensively covered Shirouma, the Tateyama range and other peaks.

WINTER SPORTS

Skating and Skiing

Skating is an ancient pastime in north-eastern Japan but the regular skating dates some thirty

years back and was introduced by foreigners. As a sport for general public a performance was first given about 1907 on Lake Suwa (in Nagano prefecture), about 40 miles north-west from Tokyo, and with the shores abounding in hot springs. Lake Matsubara, also in Nagano, is another popular skating rink. Several lakes at the north-eastern foot of Mt. Fuji are also visited by skaters. The Ice Sports League now exists as rival to the Japan Skating Association. The 5th All-Japan championship contest for figure was held in January (12-14), 1934, at the Osaka Asahi Bldg. and the Kabukiza link free hockey at the Shibaura link on January 19-21, 1934, and the speed at the link on the Yalu River on February 3-4, 1934, the 1st winners for contest being as follow:—

Figure:
7 points..... { school.....978.0 } Katayama
 { free.....832.5 } (Kwanto Gakuin)

Speed:

500 m.	47.8"	S. Ishiwara
1,500 m.	2' 36.4"	Ri (Chosen)
5,000 m.	9' 2.8"	Kin (Kanto)
10,000 m.	19' 2.8"	Kin (Kanto)

Hockey:
Keio Univ. 5—2 Manshu Medical College

Skiing was introduced about 1910 by an Austrian officer attached to a Japanese regiment in Takata, Niigata-ken, one of the most snowy districts in Japan. The favorite skiing slopes as they exist at present are Seki, Taguchi and Akakura on the slope of Mt. Kyoko, about 10 hrs. from Tokyo; Numajiri at the foot of Mt. Bandai (about 8 hrs. from Tokyo) which was chosen by the Waseda Skii Club in 1923 as its training ground; Goshiki about 2 m. up Mt. Azuma, situated close by Itaya station on the O-u railway Line, about 10 hrs. from Tokyo. Owani in Aomori-ken, Takata in Niigata-ken, Sapporo and other slopes in Hokkaido are also good skiing grounds. Skiers in the Kyoto-Osaka district enjoy the sport on Mount Ibuki standing near the shore of Lake Biwa.

Hannes Schneider, noted Austrian skier, came to Japan in the spring of 1930 and made a lecture on skiing in Tokyo. He visited lead-link skiing grounds in Northern Japan and Hokkaido, where he gave lectures or coached the Japanese skiers.

The 12th All-Japan Ski championship contest was held in January 9—11, 1934 at Owani in Aomori-ken, the winners of the 1st honor being as follow:—

Records for Young Men

Events	Records	Holders
50 kms.	4' 21.29"	Minowa (Otaru)
18 "	1' 35.53"	Yamada (Aomori)
Doubles	273.8 points	" "
Jumping	136.6 "	Iguro (Hokkaido Imp. Univ.)
32 km. relay ...	2' 26.11"	Aomori team

Records for Adults

18 kms.	1' 48.7"	Kasai (Sapporo)
Doubles	289.3 points	Kawai (Niigata)
Jumping	124.4 "	" "

Records for Boys

18 kms.	1' 35.0"	Okada (Niigata)
Doubles	289.9 points	Yoshida (Toyohara)
Jumping	136.1 points	Fuyeno (Karafuto)

Records for Girls

Marathon	6.27"	Sasaki (Hirosaki)
4 km. relay ...	1'01.51"	Hirosaki Girls' School

HOCKEY AND CRICKET

Hockey.—This Western game is of the latest introduction in Japan, and it was only in November, 1926, that the first national championship tournament was held, when the Waseda team came out first in the final. This same team with the strong addition from other colleges made up a newly combined Japanese team and participated in the 10th Olympic Games at Los Angeles and acquired a second position beating the United States team by 9—2, and trailing the British-Indian team with 10—1. It was rather a remarkable achievement for any hockey team to score even a single point against the strong and well-balanced team such as Indian. In the All-Japan Championship contest held at Toyama School grounds (Tokyo) in the autumn of 1933, the Keio University got the championship beating the Yamato Club team with a score of 4—0. The annual record is as follow:—

1925	Waseda	6—0	Keio
1926	Waseda	3—1	Keio
1927	(Suspended)		
1928	Keio	4—3	Waseda
1929	Waseda	6—	Keio
1930	Keio	4—	Waseda
1932	Keio	6—	Nagoya Com. School
1933	Keio	4—0	Yamato Club

ROWING

This sport was originated by the Tokyo Imperial University about the year 1880, and fostered by the young Englishman, Prof. Strange. The Sumida River in Tokyo, the Seta River and Lake Biwa, both near Kyoto, are regular scenes of contests for the championship in spring or autumn every year. The adoption in 1920 of the international standard boat with eight outrigger sliding seats at the instance of Dr. S. Kishi (late Chairman of Japan Athletic Association) revived this sport which had lost much of its interest. In that year the Japan Amateur Rowing Association with Dr. S. Kishi as chairman was organized by all the collegiate institutions of the country.

In the 1932 Olympics, Waseda represented Japan in eight oar boat and Keio in four oars in the water contest. Though both of them did not come through in the first preliminary heats, Japan expects much from this branch of sports in the coming Olympics.

In the All-Japan Championship contest for 1933 the Tokyo University won the honor in eight oars and the Keio University in four oars.

BOXING

For boxing Japan is indebted to Captain Warren J. Clear formerly of the American Embassy, who at the invitation of General Ugaki, then Minister of War, began instruction in 1924 of a class of forty-five officers and non-commissioned officers in boxing. Soon the sport spread among students. In the 9th Olympics, Japan sent two champions Usuda and Okamoto. The former had experience in America and beat Fernandes of Spain but lost the semi-final to a Canadian champion. In 1932 five men were sent to the Games, of whom all but one lost their decisions in the first heats. However, the popularity of this sport is as feverish as ever and the Hibiya Municipal Auditorium is filled to its capacity whenever the boxing matches are held. Philippine and Mexican champions were invited to promote the sport during the last few seasons.

GOLF

Golfing in Japan dates from 1907 and at present there are no less than 15 clubs. This game is still played here chiefly by the moneyed classes, and is not yet popular among students. In the Amateur championship contest for 1933 the honor went to Mr. Nabeshima and at the 7th All-Japan Championship contest held

at Kasumigaseki eastern course the honour went to Mr. Nakamura of Fujisawa Club. In 1932, the winners of All-Japan Golf Meet, Messrs. Asami, Miyamoto, and Yasuda made a trip to the United States, one of whom later made a trip to England and competed his ability with seasoned players in both countries. In the qualifying round of All American Open (\$7,500 prize) Miyamoto passed with 151 while Yasuda dropped with 156, four beyond the required limit. Asano beat Harold Maxbaton with two ups but lost to Leo Wiegel with five and three. Miyamoto played with Peabrook (holder of 1931 Championship) and lost with the score of one up. Then they went to Pasadena and Los Angeles Meets in all of which they did not climb more than the first challenge rounds.

At the greatest golf link of the world, Sandwich of England, Miyamoto representing Japan, played and went through the first round but again dropped in the next round with a score of 158. Although handicapped physically the Japanese in a few years will master the game and be able to off stiff competition in near future. The greatest handicap of the game is that it is very expensive for the majority of the public and consequently it is hard to find men of champion calibre out of a limited number of players.

The record holders of the All-Japan championship contests are shown below:—

Year	Holder	Score	Location
1927 (1st)	Akaboshi	309	Hodogaya
1928 (2nd)	Asami	310	Komazawa
1929 (3rd)	Miyamoto	298	Ibaraki
1930 (4th)	"	287	"
1931 (5th)	Asami	281	Hodogaya
1932 (6th)	Miyamoto	298	Ibaraki
1933 (7th)	Nakamura	294	Fujisawa

The record holders of the All-Japan Amateur championship contests are as follow:—

Year	Holder	Location
1919	Kawasaki	Yokohama
1920	Marcom	Kobe
1921	Tanaka	Tokyo
1922	Otani	Kobe
1924	Kawasaki	Tokyo
1925	"	"
1926	Akaboshi	Hodogaya
1927	Nomura	Komazawa
1928	Akaboshi	Ibaraki
1929	Brown	Mutsumi
1930	Akaboshi	Komazawa
1932	Narumiya	Fujigaya
1933	Nabeshima	Tokyo
1934	"	"

Leading golf links in and about Tokyo, Yokohama and other places are as follow:—

Name	No. of holes	Length (yards)	Area (tsubo)	Location
Tokyo Golf Club (Asaka course)	18	—	220,000	Tokyo
Kobe Golf Club	18	5,000	—	Mt. Rokko near Kobe
Hodogaya Country Club	18	6,105	—	Hodogaya, Yokohama
Yokohama Golf Club	9	2,312	—	Negishi, Yokohama
Maiko Country Club	9	2,482	—	Tarumi, Hyogo Prefecture
Naruo Golf Club	9	3,300	—	Naruo, Hyogo Prefecture
Inagawa Golf Course	18	6,557	160,000	Inagawa near Naruo, Hyogo Prefecture
Ibaraki Country Club	18	6,300	—	Ibaraki, Osaka Prefecture
Musashino Country Club	18	6,475	—	Kazama-mura, Chiba Prefecture
Nagoya Golf Club	18	6,063	—	Aichi Prefecture
Kasumigaseki Golf Club	18	6,600	—	Kasumigaseki, Saitama Prefecture
Fujisawa Country Club	18	6,350	180,000	Fujisawa, Kanagawa Prefecture
Hirono Golf Club	18	—	250,000	Mino-gun, Hyogo Prefecture
Fujigaya Link	18	6,750	—	Fujigaya, Higashi Katsushikagun, Chiba Prefecture
Takanodai Golf Club	18	6,720	200,000	Koushibashi-mura, Chiba-gun, Chiba Prefecture
Sagami Country Club	18	6,535	—	Yamato-mura, Koza-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture
Abiko Golf Club	18	6,374	—	Abiko, Chiba Prefecture
Kawana Golf Link	18	7,084	—	Ito, Shizuoka Prefecture

For further informations see Golf in Japan compiled by the Board of Tourist Industry (Dep't of Railways).

BASKETBALL

Basketball had a hard struggle to get a start in Japan, and it was not until the fall of 1921 that a tournament was run off in connection with the annual track and field championships, four teams responding, all from the Y.M.C.A.'s of Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka.

In the 13th All-Japan matches for 1934 played at the outer court of the Meiji Shrine, Tokyo, the honor went to the Waseda University team as opposed by the Seikei High School team, the record being 28—20. At the 10th contest for 1933 of the University League of Tokyo, the Tokyo Imperial University and the Tokyo Agricultural College had the largest percentage and got the first place. The record of the 4th All-Japan Women's championship contest played in January 1934 at the outer court of the Meiji Shrine was Omei Girls' School (Yamagata) versus Niigata Girls' School, 27—22.

VOLLEY-BALL

Volley-Ball was introduced to Japan hand in hand with basketball, and is now quite popular among school girls. The National Championship games are held annually. At present the Kobe Higher Commercial School holds the honor. Girls' championship games also take place every year.

SOCCER AND RUGBY

Perhaps as a result of the presence of the

then British Ambassador Sir Conyngham Greene at the Kanto matches, a silver cup was presented in March, 1919, by the Football Association in England to the Japan Football Association, which latter, however, did not come into existence until October, 1921, when it was organized in Tokyo with Mr. J. Imamura as president and Prince I. Tokugawa and the British Ambassador as honorary presidents. With the formation of the Association the National Championship game was started.

Soccer.—In January 1932, the Japan Football Association invited Canadian Rugby team, a foreign team that has ever made a trip to Japan to play this game, and Japanese made a fair showing against such a team of year's tradition and practice. Soccer is less popular than Rugby but it is contested every year at the Meiji Shrine Stadium among the leading Universities and Colleges. At the 1933 contest of Kwanto v. Kwansai University league held at the Meiji Shrine Stadium, the Waseda University got the championship beating the Kyoto Imperial University with a score of 5—2. The annual record is as follows:—

1929...	Tokyo Imp. Univ.	8—2	Kwansai Gakuin
1930...	" " "	2—1	Kyoto Imp. Univ.
1931...	" " "	2—2	Kwansai Gakuin
1932...	Keio Univ.	2—1	Kyoto Imp. Univ.
1933...	Waseda Univ.	5—2	" " "

Rugby.—First introduced by Mr. G. Tanaka who studied at Cambridge the sport is now as well developed in the Kwansai district as in the Kanto district.

In January and February, 1934, a series of international football tournaments was held between various Japanese teams and the visiting student rugby team from Australia, the matches being held in Tokyo and Kobe. The scores were as follow:—

Australian	33—15	All-Kwansai team
Keio Univ.	16—8	Australian
Meiji "	34—8	"
Australian	21—6	Waseda Univ. team
"	18—8	All-Univ. League
"	23—11	Doshisha Univ.
All-Univ. League	14—9	Australian

At the Kwanto v. Kwansai 7th contest for 1933 the Kwansai team won with a score of 40—3. The Kyoto Imperial University, Doshisha and the 3rd High School represented the Kwansai while the Keio, Waseda, Meiji, Rikkyo, Tokyo Imperial University and Tokyo Commercial University the Kwanto district, the annual record being as follows:—

1928	Kwanto	9—6	Kwansai
1929	"	17—6	"
1930	"	37—5	"
1931	"	13—8	"
1932	"	33—22	"
1933	"	54—16	"
1934	"	40—3	"

LAWN TENNIS

Lawn tennis has the distinction of being the first Japanese sport that has laid a claim to international notice and gained for Japan entry in the world tournament of Davis Cup. It was Kumagai, Shimizu and Kashio, who for the first time in 1921 played for Japan. In the 1929 competition Japan, represented by Harada, Ohta and Toba in the American zone tournaments, defeated Mexico, then Canada, but in the final contest was beaten by the French team. Since then the Japanese team has been fighting its way through the European zone instead of American zone where repeatedly Japanese were repulsed by the team from the United States and never has it been fortunate enough to reach the final of Inter-zone matches. In 1933, Japan went to the second round without having the first matches, beat the Greek team five to nothing, Denmark five to nothing,

but in the semi-final challenge round was beaten by the strong team of Italy by three matches to two. Kuwabara, Satoh and Miki were Japanese representatives. Later in the same season J. Satoh and Miki went to England and showed their skill and stamina in the Wimbledon Tournament, though beaten by Austin of England in the semi-final of men's single.

To the Davis Cup contest (European zone tournament) held in May and June, 1934, Japan sent Satoh, Yamagishi, Nishimura and Fujikura. In the singles, Japan (Yamagishi and Fujikura) was defeated by Australia with 1 to 3, and in the doubles too, Japan (Nishimura and Yamagishi) was again defeated by Australia with 1 to 3. It was a great loss not only to Japan but also to the world athletic circles that Satoh who had established a world-wide fame in this branch of athletics in the previous contests died while on way to Europe. It is, however, gratifying that the Japanese champion Miki secured the championship honor with Miss Round of England at the All-British Championship Tournament at Wimbledon in July the same season.

The 12th All-Japan men's contest for 1933 was held in November at Koshi-en court in Hyogo prefecture. The honor went to Nishimura (Singles) and to Yamagishi (Doubles).

WRESTLING

Though a national game of Japan of ancient origin and still popular among all classes of people, this manly sport suffered decadence after the overthrow of feudalism, but it soon recovered popularity with the rise of militarism. It is now in danger of again losing its hold on popular fancy, owing to the encroachment of the more thrilling display of modern sports imported from the West.

The Tokyo Professional Wrestlers' Association possesses an amphitheatre at Ryogoku, Tokyo, capable of accommodating 13,000 persons. Tokyo and Osaka are two headquarters of the game where there are some 200 professional wrestlers who are classified into nine grades of which only those of the first two or three, numbering in all ten, occupy the front rank. Grand matches are given twice a year, January and May, ten days on each occasion. For convenience of public display, the wrestlers are divided into two opposing "camps", eastern and western, and each wrestler is pitted with one on the opposite side, till the whole ten in the rival camps have gone through the matches

in the prescribed ten days. There are two grades of champions, namely the Yokozuna (who alone is entitled to hang round his waist the honored straw festoon) and next the San-yaku (or three services which are the Ozeki, Sekiwaki and Komusubi). The Association is composed of retired champion wrestlers, limited to 80 in number, wrestlers on active service and umpires. Regular income of wrestlers is very small, and it is on account of the share they are allowed in the profit of the Association and especially of the gifts they receive from their regular patrons that the wrestlers are able to maintain themselves. Wrestlers indeed are considered from former times as pets of society, from their simplicity and disinterestedness as compared with more artful and worldly actors. The traditional tricks and dodges of wrestlers number forty-eight based on the fundamental "hand," viz., "nage" (to throw), "kake" (feet entangling), "hineri" (to twist) and "sori" (to uplift). In practice, how-

ever, tricks as used on the ring number some two hundreds.

Wrestling is also popular among college boys and several times a year they hold matches at either Tokyo or Osaka to contest the championship.

HORSE RIDING AND RACES

Horse racing has revived prosperity with the permission of pari mutuel tickets under strict restriction in 1923. The Government is encouraging racing by granting aids. Eleven race clubs exist, as Hanshin at Naruo, Tokyo at Fuchu and Nippon at Yokohama, etc. There are 8 others in the provinces, races being held semi-annually, namely in spring and autumn.

In the spring races of 1933 there were altogether 507,445 admissions, prizes awarded amounting to ¥1,700,982, tickets sold ¥37,342,000 and amount distributed ¥31,501,000.

The fastest records published in July, 1934, are as follow:—

Japanese bred					
Gallop					
Distance	Name	Age	Record	Club	Year
1,600 meters	Yae-hikari	4	1' 42.0"	Hanshin	1934 (Spring)
1,800 "	King II	7	1' 52.4"	Fukushima	1932 (")
2,000 "	Efford	5	2' 05.2"	Hanshin	1934 (")
2,000 "	Yamayasu	5	2' 05.2"	Niigata	" (")
2,400 "	Hanryu	5	2' 32.0"	Fukushima	" (")
2,600 "	Asahagi	6	2' 45.3"	Hanshin	" (")
3,200 "	Hakuko	5	3' 26.0"	Nakayama	1933 (Autumn)
3,400 "	Hakuryu	5	3' 44.0"	Tokyo	1932 (Spring)
4,000 "	"	5	4' 23.4"	Nakayama	1932 (")
Hurdle					
2,000 "	Royal Cup	5	2' 12.1"	Hanshin	1933 (Autumn)
2,200 "	Pino	7	2' 29.2"	Sapporo	1933 (Spring)
2,400 "	Shaidai-Noboru	6	2' 38.0"	Hanshin	1934 (")
2,600 "	Yamamichi	7	2' 52.2"	"	" (")
2,800 "	"	6	3' 06.1"	Niigata	1933 (")
3,200 "	Asbel	6	3' 35.0"	Sapporo	1933 (Spring)
3,300 "	Shaidai-Noboru	6	3' 59.2"	Hanshin	1934 (")
Trot					
3,200 "	Yamajiman	6	5' 31.2"	Kokura	1933 (Autumn)
3,400 "	Manri	4	5' 11.1"	Hanshin	1934 (Spring)
3,600 "	Bordeaux	4	5' 31.4"	"	" (")
3,800 "	Fast arrow	4	5' 58.0"	"	" (")
4,000 "	Manri	4	7' 00.0"	"	1933 (Autumn)
4,200 "	Harbin	4	6' 51.0"	Nippon	1933 (Spring)
4,400 "	Seiyu	4	7' 04.2"	"	" (")
4,800 "	"	4	7' 20.3"	Hanshin	" (")
5,000 "	"	4	7' 56.0"	Tokyo	" (")
5,200 "	Tokachi Faster	4	8' 11.2"	Kyoto	" (")
6,000 "	King Trotter	4	10' 10.4"	Hanshin	" (")

Foreign Bred (Gallop)

Year	Place	1.2 miles		Place	1 mile	
		Name	Speed		Name	Speed
1926	Tokyo	Sonohana	2' 45.59"	Tokyo	Sonohana	1' 47.00"
1927	"	Asbel	2' 44.00"	Yokohama	Shirano	1' 46.40"
1928	"	Chishima	2' 40.55"	Tokyo	Bisk	1' 47.85"
1929	"	Virginia	2' 51.78"	"	Rina	1' 48.70"
1930	"	"	2' 51.90"	"	Chishima	1' 48.10"

Leading horserace clubs are as follow:—

Club Name	Established	Location
Tokyo Race Club	May 1910	Fuchu-machi, near Tokyo
Nippon Race Club	Dec. 1905	Negishi, Yokohama
Hanshin Race Club	March 1907	Naruo-mura, Hyogo Prefecture
Kyoto Race Club	March 1907	Mukojima-machi, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto
Kokura Race Club	July 1910	Kokura, Kyushu
Niigata Race Club	Dec. 1907	Sekiya-machi, Niigata City
Nakayama Race Club	July 1907	Katsushika-machi, Chiba Prefecture
Hakodate Race Club	May 1900	Yukawa-mura, near Hakodate, Hokkaido
Sapporo Race Club	April 1907	Sapporo, Hokkaido
Fukushima Race Club	April 1908	Fukushima City, Fukushima Prefecture
Miyazaki Race Club	Sept. 1907	Miyazaki City, Kyushu

Horseanship has also gained some popularity among college students and even women. There are at present about 15 equestrian clubs

in larger cities while many universities and collegiate schools have their students' horse-riding societies.

SUPPLEMENT

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

(FOREIGN AND JAPANESE)

The present directory or who's who in diplomatic and consular service does not cover the changes occurring after October 1, 1934.

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN TOKYO

EMBASSIES:

- Belgium**—33, Shimoniban-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Kudan 3556).
Ambassador—Baron de Bassompierre.
Secretary—Maurice Iweins d'Eeckhoutte.
Secretary-Interpreter—Ferdinand Buckens.
- Brazil**—2, 3-chome, Omote-cho, Akasaka-ku (Tel. Aoyama 5668).
Ambassador—Carlos Martins Pereira e Souza.
2nd Secretary—Affonso B. de Almeida Portugal.
- France**—33, Fujimi-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Takanawa 90).
Ambassador—Fernand Pila.
Counsellor—A. de Lens.
Military Attache—Lt.-Col. Charles Emmanuel Mast.
Naval Attache—Captain Aubry de la Noe.
3rd Secretaries—Maurice Peyrègne, Baron James Baeyens; 1st Secretary-Interpreter—Georges Bonmarchand; Secretary-Archivist—François Guezennec; Second Secretary-Interpreter—D. Joly; Assistant Naval Attache—Tessier du Cros; Commercial Attache—Alfred Fischbacher.
- Germany**—14, 1-chome, Nagatacho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Ginza 2317, 2318, 3033).
Ambassador—Dr. Herbert von Dirksen.
Counsellor—Dr. W. Noebel.
Counsellor (of Legation)—Dr. H. Kolb.
Military Attache—Colonel E. Otto.
Naval Attache—Captain Wenneker.
Secretary—Von Etdorf; Chancellor—H. Schultze; Commercial Secretary—W. Haas; Secretary of Legation—W. Melchers; Secretaries of Consulate—Schneider, Altendorf, Böhm.
- Great Britain**—1, Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Kudan 2706 & 2707).
Ambassador—Sir Robert H. Clive.
Counsellor—Charles Dodd.
Japanese Counsellor—W. B. Cunningham.
Military Attache—Colonel E. A. H. James.
Naval Attache—Captain J. G. P. Vivian.
Commercial Counsellor—G. B. Sansom.
Commercial Secretary—H. A. Macrae.
1st Secretary—A. D. F. Gascoigne; 2nd Secretary

- E. E. Crowe; 3rd Secretary—Oscar Morland (absent); Acting 3rd Secretary—D. F. MacDermot; Assist. Naval Attache—Com. G. C. Ross; Honorary Attaches—Lt. W. M. J. Warburton, C. Kennedy, Lt. C. A. Southey, Lt. P. M. Johnson, Lt. J. D. P. Chapman; Student Interpreter—H. N. Brain; Archivist—J. M. Tabor; 2nd Archivist—W. E. D. Massey; Lt.-Com. R. B. Leggatt (retired); Military Attache's Office—H. T. Langstone.
- Italy**—28, 1-chome, Mita, Shiba-ku. (Tel. Mita 1580).
Ambassador—Giacinto Auriti.
Counsellor—Luigi Mariani.
Military Attache—Colonel Enrico Frattini.
Naval Attache—Captain Alberto Ghe.
1st Secretary—Livio Garbaccio; 1st Secretary-Interpreter—Almo G. Melkay.
- Turkey**—12, Shin-Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 3603).
Charge d'Affaires—Nevil Bey.
Military Attache—Major Mustafa Rüstü Bey.
2nd Secretary—Hasip Osman Bey.
- The United States of America**—1, Enokizaka-machi, Akasaka-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 1403).
Ambassador—Joseph Clark Grew.
Counsellor—Edwin L. Neville.
Military Attache—Major William C. Crane.
Naval Attache—Captain Fred F. Rogers.
Commercial Attache—Frank S. Williams.
1st Secretary—Erle R. Dickover; 2nd Secretary—Edward S. Crocker; 3rd Secretaries—William T. Turner, Morris N. Hughes, George D. Andrews; Assist. Naval Attache—Lieutenant Henri H. Smith-Hutton; Attaches—Captain Moses W. Pettigrew (U. S. A.), Frank A. Schuler, Jr., Charles C. Cooper, First Lieutenant Joe R. Sherr (U.S.A.), First Lieutenant Russel G. Duff (U.S.A.), First Lieutenant Robin B. Pape (U. S. A.), First Lieutenant Harold Doud (U. S. A.), First Lieutenant Frederick P. Munson (U. S. A.), Lieutenant Daniel J. McCallum (U. S. N.), Lieutenant Alwin D. Kramer (U. S. N.), Lieutenant Spencer A. Carlson (U. S. N.), Lieutenant Henri de B. Clai-

borne (U. S. N.), Lieutenant Ranson Fullinwider (U.S.N.), Lieutenant Munro M. Riker (U.S.N.), First Lieutenant Kenneth H. Cornell (U.S.N.); Honorary Attache—J. Graham Parsons, Jr.

U. S. S. R.—1, Mamiana-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 138, 139).

Ambassador—Constantin Youreneff.
Commercial Counsellor—Vladimir Kotchetoff.
Counsellor—Nicolas Rayvid.
Military Attache—Jean Rink.
Naval Attache—Alexandre Kovaleff.
1st Secretaries—Vladimir Jelezniakoff, Arcadii Askoff; 2nd Secretary—Jean Jourba; 3rd Secretary—Boris Guintze; Assist. Military Attache—Nicolai Vishnevetsky; Japanese Language Secretary—Mihail Andreeff.

LEGATIONS:

- Afghanistan**—25, Mikawadai-machi, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 854).
Minister—Habibullah Khan Tarzi.
Secretary—Abdul Rauf Khan.
- Argentina**—67, Shinsakamachi, Akasaka-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 3290).
Minister—Dr. Rodolfo Freyre. (Absent)
Charge d'Affaires a. i.—Arturo Alvarez Montenegro
- Canada**—16, 3-chome, Omote-cho, Akasaka-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 7273, 7274, 7277, 7278).
Minister—Herbert Marler
1st Secretary—Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside.
2nd Secretary—Kenneth P. Kirkwood; Commercial Attaches—A. Keith Doull, James P. Manion; Attache—F. McKee Irwin.
- Chili**—7, 1-chome, Shirokane Dai-machi, Shiba-ku. (Tel. Takanawa 3141).
Minister—
Counsellor, Charge d'Affaires a. i.—Sergio Montt.
Commercial Counsellor—Arturo Rose-Innes.
- China**—14, 6-chome, Iigura-machi, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 81, 82).
Minister—General Tsiang Tso-Ping.
Counsellor—C. K. Ting.
Military Attache—Major-General S. S. Hsiao; Assist. Military Attache—Commandant C. King.
Secretaries—C. Sun, H. L. Young, Dr. T. T. Mar; 3rd Secretaries—T. S. Wen, T. I. King, Houang Ke-Louen; Attaches—I-Hoa Sun, N. K. Lee; Chancellors—H. C. Wang, Chang Hung-Pin.
- Colombia**—Imperial Hotel, Uchiyamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Minister—Dr. Domingo Esguerra.
- Cuba**—7, Fujimi-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Takanawa 4830).
Minister—
Counsellor, Charge d'Affaires a. i.—Calixto Whitmarsh.

- Czechoslovakia**—67, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 183).
Minister—Frantisek Havlicek.
1st Secretary—Milos Krupka.
- Denmark**—8, Nakadori, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Marunouchi 967).
Minister—
Charge d'Affaires a. i.—Hugo Hergel (Counsellor)
Assist. Commercial Attache—Aage Henriksen
- Finland**—62, Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 205).
Minister—Hugo Valvanne.
Secretary-Archivist—Toivo Ilmari Kala.
- Manchoukou**—50, Sakurada-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 7055).
Minister—W. S. Y. Tinge.
Counsellors—Yu Ching-yuan, Takeshi Hara.
Military Attache—Maj.-Gen. Tsao Ping-sen; 2nd Secretary—Chih Piao; 3rd Secretary—Ma Pei-heng; Attaches—Hu Wen-chuan, Sun Tsuo; Chancellors—Keihachi Sakurai, Otohiko Murakami.
- Mexico**—21, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. 4494, 4495).
Minister—Dr. Miguel Alonzo-Romero.
1st Secretary—Carlos A. Baumbach.
- Netherlands**—1, Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku. (Tel. Shiba 131).
Minister—General J. C. Pabst.
Secretary—Comte W. C. Van Rechteren Limpurg; Secretary-Interpreters—J. B. Snellen, R. W. Besier; Attache—Lieutenant Y. A. L. Muller; Chancellor—J. W. Bode.
- Norway**—2, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku. (Room No. 419, 4th Floor, Mitsubishi Building No. 21. (Tel. Marunouchi 3790).
Minister—Ludvig Caesar Martin Aubert.
Secretary—Christian Prahl Reusch.
- Peru**—13, Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 5820).
Minister—
Charge d'Affaires a. i.—(1st Secretary) Jorge Bailey Lembcke.
2nd Secretary—Aurelio Miro-Quesada.
- Persia**—55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 3010).
Minister—Mirza Bagher Khan Azimi.
1st Secretary—Mirza Ahmad Khan Ardeshir.
- Poland**—3, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Takanawa 2308).
Minister—Michel Moscicki.
Military Attache—Capt. Antoni Slosarczyk.
Secretary—Jacek Trawinski; Chancellor—Marja Remiszewska.
- Portugal**—1, Sabnencho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Ginza 1048).
Minister—Dr. Thomaz Ribeiro de Mello.
Secretary—Dr. Waldemar da Fonseca Araujo.

Rumania—55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 8024)
 Charge d'Affaires—Georges G. Stoicesco.
 2nd Secretary—Radu Flondor.
Siam—2, Dai-machi, Akasaka-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 4337)
 Minister—Phra Mitrakarm Raksha.
 3rd Secretary—Luang Sunthorn Vathakitch; Attache—Arun Vichitrananda.
Spain—2, 1-chome, Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Akasaka 461)
 Minister—Santiago Méndez de Vigo.
 Counsellor—Juan Gomez de Molina y Elio.
Sweden—63, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 5770)
 Minister—Dr. J. E. Hultman.

Secretary—Ragnvald Bagge.
 Interpreter—John Widenfelt.
Switzerland—2, 2-chome, Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Kudan 2302)
 Minister—
 Charge d'Affaires a. i.—(1st Secretary) Dr. Armin Daeniker.
 Chancellor—Ernest Ribí; Secretary-Interpreter—Noburo Tanaka.
Uruguay—Rooms Nos. 251-252, Osaka Building, 3, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Ginza 2302).
 Minister—
 Charge d'Affaires a. i.—Eduardo Daniel de Arteaga. (Secretary)

FOREIGN CONSULATES IN JAPAN

* Consulate-General; C.G.=Consul-General; C.=Consul; H.C.=Honorary Consul; V.C.=Vice-Consul; H.V.C.=Honorary Vice-Consul; Aux. C.=Auxiliary Consul.

Argentina:
 Kobe { José Caro (C. G.)
 { Ricardo H. Aramuru (Aux. C.)
 Nagoya Manpei Abe (H. V. C.)
 Osaka Shozo Murata (H. C.)
 Yokohama Ikuro Atsumi (H. C.)
Austria:
 Tokyo { Ernst Stoeri (H. C. G.)
 { Steffi Stoeri (H. Chancellor)
Belgium:
 Dairen (Kwantung). Josaku Furusawa (H. V. C.)
 Keijo (Chosen) Masaju Hirayama (H. C.)
 Kobe Henri Melchior (H. C.)
 Nagasaki J. Vachier (H. C.)
 Osaka Katsutaro Inabata (H. C.)
 Yokohama Adhemar Ronvaux (H. C.)
Bolivia:
 Kobe Gisaku Takikawa (H. C.)
 Osaka Katsutaro Inabata (H. C.)
 Yokohama Tetsuro Ono (H. C.)
Brazil:
 Kobe { Oscar Correia (C. G.)
 { Pedro Vicente Couto (H. V. C.)
 Ryuzo Tawara (Consular agent)
 Nagasaki Yutaka Ota (H. C.)
 Yokohama Wenceslau Guimaraes (1st class C.)
Chile:
 Tokyo Sergio Montt (C. G.)
China:
 Fusan (Chosen) { Chen Tsu Kan (C.)
 { S. Y. Chen (V. C.)
 Tsen Ting Kuin (Chancellor)
 Genzan (Chosen) ... { Ma Yon Fa (V. C.)
 { Hu Chi Chuan (Eleve C.)
 { W. Y. Miao (Eleve C.)
 *Keijo (Chosen) { Lu Chuang-Fang (C. G.)
 { C. W. King (C.)
 { Wei Hsi Keng (V. C.)
 { O. S. Ling (Eleve C.)
 { Y. S. Chang (Eleve C.)
 { H. Yu (Chancellor)

H. P. Kiang (C. G.)
 Jen Kia Fong (C. in charge of Osaka Bureau)
 *Kobe { Ken Shang Ying (V. C. in charge of Nagoya Bureau)
 { K. Y. Pang (Eleve C.)
 { Ling Yeng Fang (Eleve C.)
 Nagasaki { J. H. Liu (C.)
 { T. M. Chow (V. C. in charge of Moji Bureau)
 { K. S. Sun (Eleve C.)
 { P. S. Soong (Chancellor)
 Shingishu (Chosen) { Choo Fi (C.)
 { H. Chang (V. C.)
 { N. S. Chang (Chancellor)
 *Taihoku (Taiwan)... { Y. M. Kuo (C. G.)
 { T. H. Chang (V. C.)
 { K. K. Ling (Eleve C.)
 { Y. T. Shu (Eleve C.)
 { W. T. Wong (Chancellor)
 *Yokohama { H. N. Wang (C. G.)
 { M. S. Ling (C. in charge of Hakodate Bureau)
 { S. Y. Cheng (C.)
 { K. Y. Liu (V. C.)
 { T. C. Shieh (V. C.)
 { T. S. Choo (Eleve C.)
 { Chen Li (Chancellor)
***Colombia:**
 Yokohama Carlos Cuervo Borda (C. G.)
Cuba:
 Kobe Placido M. Dominguez y Romay (C.)
Czechoslovakia:
 Osaka John Waelchli (H. C.)
 Tokyo Antonin Raymond (H. C.)
 Yokohama Sigmund Issacs (H. C.)
Denmark:
 Kobe R. W. Pearce (H. C.)
 Nagasaki C. O. Spamer (H. C.)
 Osaka R. W. Pearce (H. C.)
 Tokyo Aage Helborn Hansen (H. C.)
 Yokohama John Chester Goold (H. C.)

Dominique:
 *Kobe Isidore Bickart (H. C. G.)
Egypt:
 Kobe { M. Fawzy (C.)
 { Ahmed M. Farrag (Chancellor)
Esthonia:
 Dairen (Kwantung) Alfred Ruthe (H. C.)
Ethiopia:
 Osaka Chuzaburo Yukawa (H. C.)
Finland:
 Dairen (Kwantung) Paul Pansing (H. V. C.)
 Osaka & Kobe Henrik Wilhelm Arvid Oucnterlony (H. C.)
 Yokohama Bertram Robert Berrick (H.C.)
France:
 Dairen (Kwantung) { Pierre Crepin (C.)
 { Felix Bryner (Consular agent)
 Keijo (Chosen) Pierre Marcel Depeyre (C.)
 Kobe { Armand Hauchecorne (C.)
 { Camaly (V. C.)
 Nagasaki Vachier (Consular agent)
 Tansui (in charge of British Consulate at Tansui)
 Yokohama { Louis Jules Rene Jousset (C.)
 { Paul Raymond (V. C.)
Germany:
 *Osaka-Kobe { Dr. W. Wagner (C. G.)
 { Dr. Scheffler (C.)
 { W. Schmaltz (V. C.)
 { R. Krueger (Chancellor)
 { B. Schrobitz (Secretary)
 Kobe (Branch) { Dr. W. Wagner (C. G.)
 { Dr. Scheffler (C. G.)
 { W. Schmaltz (V. C.)
 { K. Schafer (Secretary)
 Yokohama R. Buttman (C.)
 Dairen (Kwantung) { Dr. E. Bischoff (C.)
 { Benno Greiser (Secretary)
Great Britain:
 Dairen (Kwantung) { R. Mep. Austin (C.)
 { M. E. Dening (V. C.) (Absent)
 Keijo (Chosen) { W. M. Royds (C. G.) (Absent)
 { R. L. Cowley (Acting C. G.)
 { H. R. Sawbridge (V. C.)
 Jinsen (Chosen)..... W. G. Bennett (Consular agent)
 Kobe { G. H. Phipps (C.)
 { C. H. Archer (V. C.)
 Nagasaki { F. C. Greatrex (C.)
 { S. A. Ringer (H. V. C.)
 a { Oswald White (C. G.)
 { H. A. Graves (V. C.)
 Otaru Stanley Howard Dawes (Consular agent)
 Shimonoseki Robert Mckenzie (Consular agent)
 Tansui (Taiwan) ... A. R. Ovens (C.)
 Tokyo W. J. Davies (C.)
 *Yokohama { E. H. Holmes (C. G.)
 { D. W. Kermodé (V. C.) (absent)
 { L. H. Whittall (V. C.)
Greece:
 Kobe { Hamish Colin Macnaughton (H. C.)
 { Douglas M. Young (H. V. C.)

Osaka T. Yamada (H. C.)
 Yokohama William Henry Lievesley Warrener (H. C.)
Guatemala:
 Kobe Enrique Bayle (H. C.)
 Tokyo Bunshiro Hattori (H. C.)
 Yokohama Tetsuro Ono (H. C.)
Haiti:
 Kobe Friedrich Cords (H. C.)
Honduras:
 Kobe Wilhelm Bastel (H. C.)
 Tokyo Kei-ichi Ito (H. C. G.)
 Yokohama Tokugoro Tanabe (H. C.)
Italy:
 Keijo (Chosen) W. M. Royds (C. G.)
 Kobe A. Gasco (C. G.)
 Nagasaki F. C. Greatrex (Consular agent)
 Taihoku (Taiwan)... Arundel del Re (Consular agent)
 Yokohama A. de Prospero (C.)
Jugoslavia:
 Osaka { Ei-ichiro Ueyama (H. C.)
 { Kantaro Ueyama (H. V. C.)
Latvia:
 Tokyo Hans Hunter (H. C.)
Luxembourg:
 *Tokyo Kaichiro Imaizumi (H. C. G.)
Mexico:
 Kobe David Latuf (H. C.)
 Yokohama Armand Amador (C.)
Norway:
 Kobe { T. B. Gansmoe (H. C.) (Absent)
 { Ragner Birsch Aune (in charge)
 Nagasaki S. A. Ringer (H. C.)
 Shimonoseki Robert McKenzie (H. V. C.)
 Tansui (Taiwan) ... (in charge of the British Consul at Tansui)
 *Tokyo C. N. B. Aall (H. C.) (absent)
 Yokohama A. E. Mertin (H. C.) (absent).
Netherlands:
 Dairen (Kwantung) W. H. Winning (H. V. C.)
 Keijo (Chosen) P. A. Plaisant (H. V. C.)
 *Kobe W. H. de Roos (in charge)
 Nagasaki F. G. Greatrex (H. V. C.)
 Nagoya Sadazumi Ishihara (H. V. C.)
 Shimonoseki R. Mckenzie (H. V. C.)
 Taihoku (Taiwan)... W. J. van der Star (H. C.)
 Tokyo J. W. Bode (V. C.)
 Yokohama M. S. Wiersum (H. C.)
Panama:
 Yokohama Julio E. Briceno (C.)
Paraguay:
 Tokyo Robert Faulkner Moss (H. C.)
Peru:
 Kobe J. Jose Salas (C.)
 Yokohama { Pedro E. Paulet (C.)
 { Hector Paulet Wilquet (Chancellor)

Poland:
Osaka (Katsutaro Inabata (H. C.)
Taro Inabata (H. V. C.)
Tokyo (in charge of Jacek Trawinski,
Attache of the Polish Lega-
tion)

Portugal:
Kyoto Katsutaro Inabata (H. V. C.)
Kobe Francisco X. da Silva e Sousa
(H. C.)
Moji Horace Nutter (H. V. C.)
Nagasaki S. A. Ringer (H. V. C.)
Nagoya Morimatsu Ito (H. V. C.)
Osaka Taro Inabata (H. V. C.)
Shimonoseki Horace Nutter (H. V. C.)
Tokyo J. Abranches Pinto (H. C.)

Rumania:
Osaka Katsutaro Inabata (H. C. G.)

Salvador:
*Tokyo (Leon Siguenza (C. G.)
Hachiro Asano (Consular agent)

Siam:
Osaka (Isaburo Azumi (H. C.)
Etsutaro Azumi (H. V. C.)

Spain:
Kobe Mariano Jose Miranda del
Monte (C.)
Yokohama Juan Plaenas Canameras
(H. V. C.)
Tansui (Taiwan) ... (in charge of British Consul
& Spanish Consular agent
at Tansui)

Sweden:
Dairen (Kwantung) W. H. Winning (H. C.)
Kobe Ernest William James (H. C.)
Moji R. McKenzie (H. V. C.)
Nagasaki F. E. Ringer (H. V. C.)
Osaka Ernest William James (H. C.)
Shimonoseki... R. McKenzie (H. V. C.)
Yokohama G. B. T. Guston (H. C.)

Switzerland: (Consular affairs in charge of the Swiss
Legation in Tokyo)

Turkey:
Tokyo (Consular affairs in charge of

the Turkish Embassy in
Tokyo)
Osaka Heibei Mori (H. C.)
Yokohama Zen-ichiro Hara (H. C.)

U. S. A.:
*Tokyo (Arthur Garrels (C. G.)
J. Holbrook Champman (C.)
Charles A. Hutchinson (V. C.)
John M. Allison (V. C.)
Kobe (Howard Donovan (C.)
Kenneth C. Krentz (V. C.)
Edmund J. Dorsz (V. C.)
Water P. McConaughy (V. C.)
Robert Mills McClintock (V. C.)
Otis W. Rhoades (V. C.)
Nagasaki (C. O. Spamer (C.)
Glen W. Brunner (V. C.)
Nagoya Joseph E. Newton (V. C.)
Seoul (Chosen) (William R. Langdon (C.)
Charles H. Stephan (V. C.)
Taihoku (Taiwan)... John B. Ketcham (C.)
Yokohama (Richard F. Boyce (C.)
Gregor C. Merrill (V. C.)
Raymond P. Ludden (V. C.)

U. S. S. R.:
Dairen (Kwantung) Ivan Mikhailoff (C.)
Hakodate Israil Karas (C.)
*Keijo Yurii Maltseff (C. G.)
*Kobe Nicolas Gontcharoff (C. G.)
Otaru Peter Ryjoff (V. C.)
*Tokyo (Vladmir Jelezniakoff (C. G.)
Georgii Schadrin (V. C.)
Tsuruga Jean Beloff (C.)

Uruguay:
Kobe Yoshiteru Asai (H. C.)
Tokyo (in charge of Uruguay Lega-
tion)
Yokohama Hiromu Yamanoi (H. C.)

Venezuela:
Kobe Genji Kato (Consular agent)
*Tokyo (Dr. Carlos Rodriguez Jimenez
(C. G.)
Takemaro Kobayashi (H. C.)
Yokohama Takemaro Kobayashi (Con-
sular agent)

JAPANESE EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ABROAD

EMBASSIES:

Belgium (1, Boulevard General Jacques, Bruxelles,
Belgique)
Ambassador—Hachiro Arita (also Minister to Lux-
emburg)
Counsellor—Shin Sakuma
Military Attache—Lieut.-Colonel R. Sumita
Secretaries—(1st) S. Otaka; (2nd) J. Kanda; (3rd)
K. Kubota

Brazil (75, Rua Voluntarios da Patria, Rio de Jane-
iro, Brazil)

Ambassador—Setuzo Sawada
Naval Attache—Commander K. Ito
Secretaries—(1st) Ryoji Noda, J. Uchiyama
Attaches—F. Miura, K. Tatsuke.

France (24, Rue Greuze, Paris 16e, France)
Ambassador—Naotake Sato
Military Attache—Colonel R. Sumita
Naval Attache—Captain T. Togari
Secretaries—(1st) Takanobu Mitani; (2nd) S.
Chiba, K. Suzuki

Germany (Berlin, W. 62, Ahornstr. I, Deutschland)

Ambassador—Matsuzo Nagai (absent)
Counsellor—Jun Matsumia
Military Attache—Colonel Hiroshi Oshima
Naval Attache—Commander Tadao Yokoi
Secretaries—(1st) Y. Sugimoto; (2nd) T. Masa-
tani
Commercial Secretary—Alexander Nagai

Great Britain (37, Portman Sq., London, W. L, Eng-
land)
Ambassador—Tsuneo Matsudaira
Counsellor—Sotomatsu Kato
Military Attache—Lieut.-Colonel M. Maruyama.
Naval Attache—Captain Arata Oka
Secretaries—(1st) K. Miyazaki; (2nd) T. Mori,
D. Kato, S. Uyemura
Commercial Counsellor—Shinjiro Matsuyama
Commercial Secretary—M. Hara (in Calcutta)

Italy (Viale Regina Magherita 260, Rome, Italie)
Ambassador—Dr. Yotaro Sugimura
Counsellor—Yoshiro Iwate
1st Secretary—Yoshiharu Harima
Military Attache—Lieut.-Colonel T. Numata
Naval Attache—Commander S. Kojima

Manchoukuo (Hsinking, Kirin Province, Manchou-
kuo)
Ambassador—Gen. Takashi Hishikari
Counsellors—Masayuki Tani, K. Moriya
Military Attache—Major-Gen. Neiji Okamura
Naval Attache—Captain S. Fujimori
Secretaries—(1st) S. Yoshizawa, S. Matsukuma,
S. Sato, K. Yamamoto; (2nd) K. Hayashide,
K. Tsutsui, Y. Hanawa, S. Takase; (3rd) K.
Tsurumi, M. Inouye, H. Masuya.
Interprete (1st class)—T. Gunji

Turkey (Ayaz Pacha 77, Pera, Stamboul, Turquie)
Ambassador—Viscount Kimitomo Mushakoji
Military Attache—Major W. Yoshinaka.
1st Secretaries—Jiro Kurozawa, T. Suwa
2nd Secretary—J. Machida.

United States of America (2514 Massachusetts Av.,
N. W., Washington, D. C., U.S.A.)
Ambassador—Hiroshi Saito
Counsellor—Keinosuke Fujii
Military Attache—Colonel Kenji Matsumoto
Naval Attache—Captain Tamon Yamaguchi
Secretaries—(1st) T. Miura; (2nd) R. Itô; (3rd)
K. Okazaki, S. Kawara
Commercial Secretaries—Y. Shuto (Central & South
America), T. Inoue

U.S.S.R. (Malaya Nikitskaya 13, Moscou, U.S.S.R.)
Ambassador—Tamekichi Ota
Counsellors—Hidekazu Sakoh; Sataro Ueda
Military Attache—Lieut.-Colonel H. Hata
Naval Attache—Lieut.-Commander K. Nakase
Secretaries—(1st) K. Sasaki; (2nd) S. Shimada,
S. Kase; (3rd) W. Miura

Commercial Secretary—K. Kawatani

LEGATIONS:

Afghanistan
Minister—Masamoto Kitada

Argentina, Paraguay & Uruguay (Calle Reconquista
336, Buenos Aires, La Argentina)
Minister—Jiro Yamazaki
1st Secretary—Chibata Miyakoshi
Naval Attache—Lieut.-Commander K. Ito
1st Interpreters—T. Wakabayashi, Michael Shiba-
saki

Austria & Hungary (Kolbglasse I, Wien III, Os-
treich)
Minister—Naokichi Matsunaga
Secretary—(3rd) Iwao Yamaguchi

Canada (Victoria Bldg., 14 Wellington St., Ottawa,
Ontario)
Minister—Iyemasa Tokugawa
Military Attache—Major J. Sugunami
Naval Attache—Captain T. Seno-o
1st Secretary—Hiroshi Kawamura
Secretaries—(2nd) J. Goto; (3rd) T. Inouye

Chile (also **Bolivia**) (552 Calle Dieciocho, Santiago)
Minister—Makoto Yano
1st Secretary—Katsujiro Tamaki
Naval Attache—Lieut.-Commander K. Ito.
Interpreters—S. Endo, S. Hayao

China
Minister—Akira Ariyoshi (Ambassador)
Counsellor—Shoichi Nakayama
Military Attache—Lieut.-Gen. Y. Suzuki
Naval Attache—Captain Osamu Sato
Secretaries—(1st) K. Wakasugi, K. Horiuchi, Y.
Suma, Y. Miura; (2nd) Y. Muto, H. Ashino,
Y. Hayashi, M. Arino; (3rd) Y. Yamada, Vis.
S. Motono, S. Beppu, K. Toyoda
Commercial Counsellor—Heitaro Yokotake (Shang-
hai)

Colombia
Minister—Yoshio Iwate

Cuba (Ad. de Belgica entre Av. de los Aliados Y.
Victoria, Altura de Almendares Havana, Cuba)
Minister—Hiroshi Saito (Ambassador in Washington)
2nd Secretary—Tomoo Watanabe (Consul)

Czechoslovakia (Polace "Fenix" C. 60 62, Vaciavaske
Namesti, Praha-11)
Minister—Masaaki Hotta
1st Secretary—Noboru Ogawa

Finland (11 B. Parkgarten, Helsingfors, Finlande)
Minister—Toshio Shiratori (also Minister to Sweden,
Norway & Denmark)
Military Attache—Major S. Terada
2nd Secretary—Hikotaro Ichikawa

Greece (also **Albania**) (23 Av., de la Reine Sophie,
Athenes)

Minister—
 1st Secretary—Dr. Shigetomo Sayegusa
Latvia (Tura Alunama iela 2 dz 2, Riga)
 Minister—Matsuzo Nagai (Ambassador in Berlin)
 1st Secretary—Shin Sakuma
 Military Attache—Lieut.-Colonel S. Ouchi
Mexico (Avenida de Los Insurgentes, Mexico)
 Minister—Yoshitaka Hori.
 Military Attache—Lieut.-Colonel S. Takeuchi
 2nd Interpreter—M. Izawa
Netherlands (I, Juliana Vau Stolberglaan, La Haye, Pays-Bas)
 Minister—Toshihiko Taketomi
 1st Secretary—Nobuo Watanabe
Persia (Av. Pahlavi, Teheran, Perse)
 Minister—Takezo Okamoto
 1st Interpreter—K. Izumi
Peru (209 Av. 9 de Diciembre, Lima, Peru)
 Minister—Y. Murakami
 1st Secretary—Gen-ichiro Omori
 3rd Secretary & Consul—K. Kasuga
Poland (ulica Foksal 10, Warszawa, Poligne)
 Minister—Dr. Fumio Ito
 Military Attache—Colonel M. Yamawaki
 2nd Secretary—Kyuichi Kano
Portugal (Avenida Duque de Loule, No. 10, 2, Esq., Lisboa, Portugal)
 Minister—Dr. Akio Kasama
 1st Secretary—Taneki Kumabe
Rumania (also **Jugo-Slavia**) (33, Strada G. Gogu Constacuzino, Bucuresti, Roumanie)
 Minister—Eisuke Fujita
 Military Attache—Colonel M. Yamawaki
 2nd Secretary—Itaro Mizuno
Siam (545, Raja Prarob Road, Makasan, Bangkok)
 Minister—Yasukichi Yatabe
 2nd Secretary—Shinro Miyazaki (Consul)
 3rd Secretary—T. Takatsu (Consul)
Spain (87, Calle de Alcalá, Madrid, Espana)
 Minister—Arata Aoki
 2nd Secretary—Tei-ichiro Takaoka
Sweden (also **Norway, Denmark & Finland**) Strandvagen 25, Stockholm, Suede)
 Minister—Toshio Shiratori
 Secretaries—(2nd) H. Ichikawa, Baron Keizo Fujii
Switzerland (95, Thunstrasse, Berne, Suisse)
 Minister—
 Secretaries—(2nd) Y. Ando; (3rd) R. Kiuchi, S. Shibusawa
Japanese Office for International Conferences (Geneve, Switzerland)
 Director—
 Deputy Director—Masayuki Yokoyama
 Commissioners—Y. Tsuchida, Y. Ando, R. Kiuchi, K. Nishimura

JAPANESE CONSULATES-GENERAL ABROAD

London (I, Broad Street Place, Finsbury Circus, London, E. C. 2, England)
 Consul-General—Shinjiro Matsuyama
 Vice-Consul—Genkichi Hasegawa
Hamburg (Hamburg, Alsterdamm 39, Europa, Haus, Deutschland)
 Consul-General—Motoo Shichita
 Attache—K. Ohno
Geneve (Switzerland)
 Consul-General—Masayuki Yokoyama
 Consuls—Y. Tsuchida, K. Nishimura
U. S. S. R. (Asiatic Russia):
Vladivostok (24, Pekinskaya Ulitsa, Vladivostok)
 Consul-General—Rikei Watanabe
Alexandrovsk (3, Ulitsa Imeni Dzerzinskavo, Alexandrovsk, Sakhalim)
 Consul-General—Seishuku Ogata
Habarovsk (54, Komsomolskaya Ulitsa, Habarovsk)
 Consul-General—Masayasu Shimada

MANCHOUKUO:

Harbin
 Consul-General—Morito Morishima
 Consul—Kaneyuki Akiyama
Hsinking
 Consul-General—Seijiro Yoshizawa
 Consul—Sanjiro Hanawa
 Vice-Consul—Takayoshi Sasaki
Chientao
 Consul-General—Kiyoshi Nagai
Kirin
 Consul-General—Shohei Morioka
Mukden
 Consul-General—Teruo Hachiya

CHINA:

Tientsin
 Consul-General—Shigeru Kawagoe
Tsingtao
 Consul-General—Junzo Sakane
Tainan
 Consul-General—Koichi Nishida
Shanghai
 Consul-General—Itaro Ishii
Nanking
 Consul-General—Yakichiro Suma
Hankow
 Consul-General—Yaoichi Shimizu
Fuchou
 Consul-General—Uzuhiko Usami
Canton
 Consul-General—Tatsuo Kawai
Hongkong
 Consul-General—Hiroshi Asano (Acting)

Hanoi (76, Boulevard Carnot, Hanoi, Tonkin, Indochine)
 Kosuke Tezuka (in charge)
Singapore (Union Bldg., Colleyer Quay, Singapore, Straits-Settlement)
 Consul-General—Ki-ichi Gunji
 Vice-Consul—I. Shibata
Manila (G. de Les Reyes Bldg., Planze, Cervantes, Manila, P.I.)
 Consul-General—Jun Kimura
 Vice-Consuls—A. Saito, J. Kasawara
Batavia (3, Gang Scott, Batavia, Java)
 Consul-General—Saichiro Koshida
 Vice-Consul—T. Odani
Calcutta (Royal Insurance Bldg., Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta, India)
 Consul-General—Tetsuichiro Miyake
 Consuls—M. Hara, S. Sugita
Alexandria (7, Nebe Daniel, Alexandrie, Egypte)
 Consul-General—Tokuji Amagi
Sydney (17, Castlereagh St., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia)
 Consul-General—Kuramatsu Murai
Honolulu (1742, Nuuanu Av., Honolulu, Hawaii)
 Consul-General (Acting)—Tsuneshiro Yamazaki (V.C.)
 Vice-Consul—Y. Okada
San Francisco (22, Battery St., San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.)
 Consul-General—Shu Tomii
 Consul—K. Umase
 Vice-Consul—K. Yonegaki
New York (90, Broad St., New York City, N.Y., U. S. A.)
 Consul-General—Kenzo Sawada
 Consuls—Sadao Iguchi, Toyoji Inouye
Mexico (c/o Japanese Legation, Mexico City)
 Nagamine (in charge)
San Paulo (83, Av. Brigadeiro Luiz Antonio, San Paulo, Brazil)
 Consul-General—Kozo Ichige
 Vice-Consuls—Tetsuo Umimoto, Keizo Hishikawa
 Ribeirao Preto Branch (Rua General Osorio 112, Ribeirao Preto, Brazil)
 Vice-Consul—Sakae Nanjo

JAPANESE CONSULATES ABROAD

(V.C.)—Vice-Consul
England
 Liverpool—J. Noda
France
 Lyons—S. Takazawa
 Marseilles—U. Munemura
Italy
 Milan—S. Inoue
Sweden
 Stockholm—Chancellor Sasamoto (in charge)

U. S. S. R.

Odessa—M. Hirata
 Blagovestchensk—S. Shimomura (V.C.)
 Novosibirsk—Y. Koyanagi (V.C.)
 Petropavrovsk—K. Saito, S. Aburabashi (V.C.)

Manchoukuo

Suifenh—Y. Okutsu (V.C.)
 Manchouli—B. Tanaka
 Hailar—T. Yonaiyama
 Tsitsihar—G. Uchida, J. Otani (V.C.)
 Chenchiatung—K. Ishizuka (V.C.)
 Liaoyang—T. Yamazaki (V.C.)
 Antung—I. Okamoto, Y. Nakatsumi (V.C.)
 Yingkow—T. Ota
 Chinchow—M. Masui, R. Goto (V.C.)
 Chiefeng—C. Seino

China

Peiping—K. Okamoto (V.C.)
 Chefoo—S. Yamazaki
 Hanchow—Y. Shimizu; T. Taniguchi, K. Ikuta (V.C.)
 Suchou—S. Kawanami, Eizo Iwasaki (V.C.)
 Wuhu—T. Yoshitake (V.C.)
 Kiukiang—N. Nishida (V.C.)
 Ichang—S. Shibasaki
 Changsha—R. Kasuya, S. Takai (V.C.)
 Amoy—T. Tsukamoto, T. Mizumoto (V.C.)
 Chungkiang—T. Nakano
 Shashi—S. Tanaka (in charge)
 Swatow—C. Harada

Philippines

Davao—T. Kaneko (V.C.)

Java

Sourabaya—J. Aneha, N. Mizuta (V.C.)

Sumatra

Medan—J. Arakawa

Siam

Bangkok—S. Miyazaki, T. Takatsu

French Indo-China

Saigon—K. Ito (V.C.)
 Rangoon—K. Yuya (in charge)

India

Bombay—S. Kurihara, U. Sato; K. Iwanaga (V.C.)
 Colombo—H. Otozu, T. Kuroki (V.C.)

Egypt

Port Said—M. Ohno (V.C.)

East Africa

Mombassa—N. Kuga, C. Mogaki (V.C.)

British South Africa

Cape Town—N. Fujimura

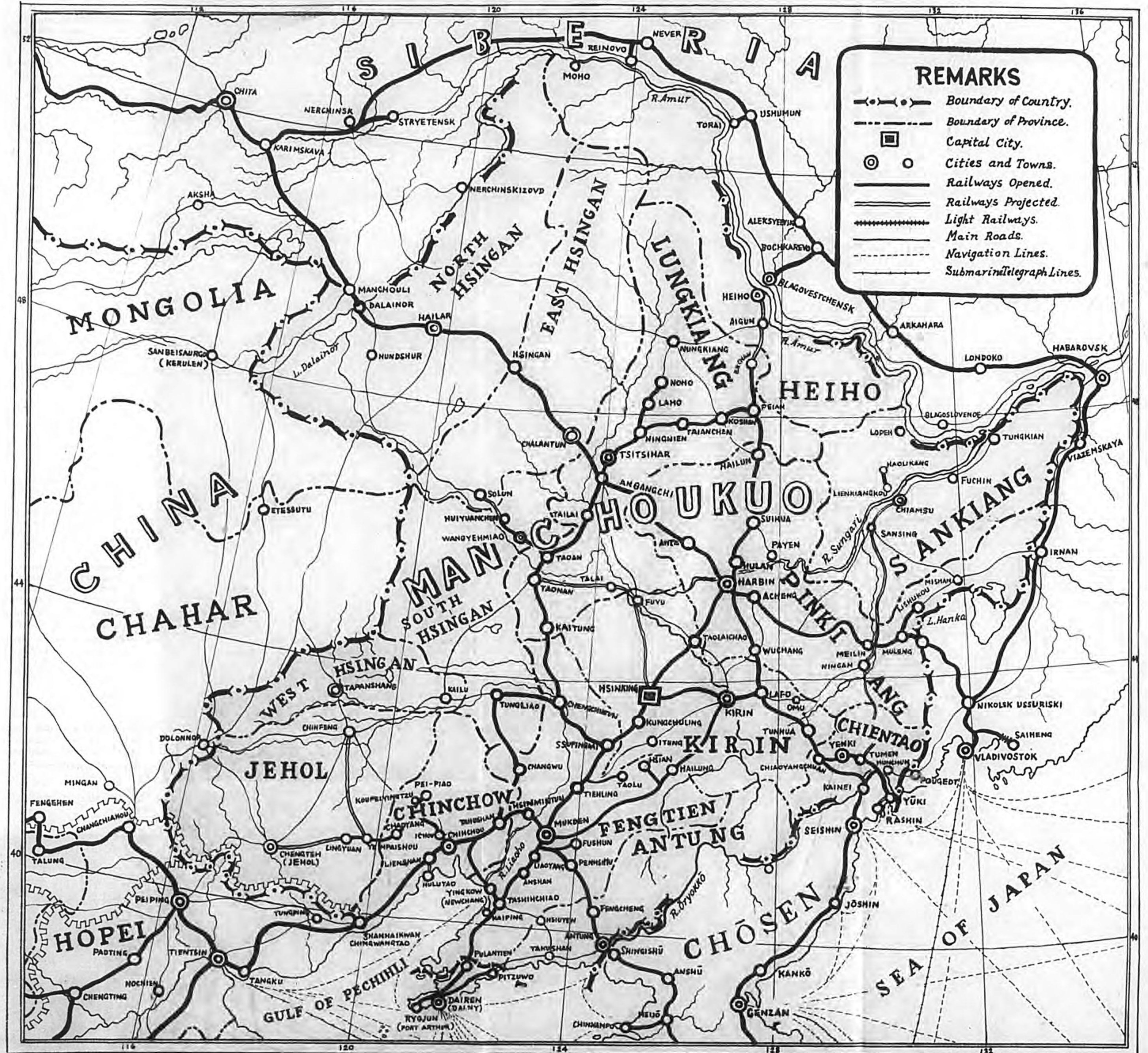
U. S. A.

Los Angeles—K. Hori
 Portland—T. Nakamura
 Seattle—K. Uchiyama
 Chicago—K. Nakauchi (Act. Consul)
 New Orleans—Y. Sato (V.C.)

MAP OF MANCHOUKUO

- Canada**
Vancouver—Y. Ishii, M. Nonomura (V.C.)
Ottawa—Chancellor Nakayama (in charge)
- Cuba**
Havana—Tomoo Watanabe
- Panama**
Yoriyoshi Saida (V.C.)
- Mexico**
Mazatlan—Yashichi Otani
- Peru**
Lima—K. Kasuga, M. Yodogawa (V.C.)
- Argentina**
Buenos Aires—C. Miyazaki; M. Shibasaki (V.C.)
- Brazil**
Rio de Janeiro—Shunichi Komine (V.C.)
Bauru—Shichiro Haraguchi (in charge)
Belem—Mitsuo Hamaguchi
- JAPANESE HONORARY CONSULS ABROAD**
(* Consulate-General)
- Albania**
Tirana—Alexandre Hobdari
- Austria**
Vienna—Hans Carl Zimmermann
- Belgium**
Liege—Armand Baar Magis
- Bolivia**
Labas*—Victor Munoz Reyes (C.G.)
Trinidad—Samuel Avila Alvarado
- Brazil**
Manaos—Aluysio de Araujo
- Chile**
Iquique—Don Haracio Mujica
- Colombia**
Bogota—Don Luis Carlos Corral
- Czechoslovakia**
Brahá—Hans Reiser
- Denmark**
Copenhagen*—Henrik Gether (C.G.)
- Ecuador**
Guayakil—Pedro V. Miller
- France**
Algier—Pierre Marie Auguste Ferrat
Bordeaux—Edouard G. Faure
Beylute—Edouard Soubret
le Havre—Charles Francis Langstaff
Tunis—Jules Charles Prat
Dankirk—Jean Philippe Marie Sebaux
Casa Blanca (Morocco)—Albert Emile Henri Froze
- Germany**
Aachen—Wihelm Anton Lieven
Bremen—F. H. Noltenius

- Leipzig—Alfred Selter
- Munchen*—Edouard Schussel (C.G.)
- Stettin—Arthur Kunstmann
- Great Britain**
Adelaide (Australia)—Frank Lancelot Parsons
Brisbane (Australia)—Frederic Ewen, Loxton
Broome (")—Arthur Male
Cardiff—Ronald Howard Evans
Dublin—A. M. Weatherill
Durban—William Robert Wright
Gibraltar—W. H. Smith
Glasgow—A. Scott Younger
Manchester—William Peer Groves
Melbourne (Australia)—P. J. Black, Davio Yori Syne (V.C.)
Middlesborough—Alfred William Bulmer
Valetta—Robert Howard
Wellington (New Zealand)—Norris Stephen Falla
- Greece**
Salonika—Edwin N. Salti
- Hungary**
Budapest—Hollos Odön
- Italy**
Genoa—Lionel Canali
Livorno—Comte Giorgio de Chayes
Naples—Marques de Compalatro, Charles Emile Capomazza
Venice—Giuseppe Eujinato
- Jugoslavia**
Belgrade—Milutin Stanojevitsh
- Luxemburg**
Luxemburg—Jean Pierre Arendt
- Netherlands**
Rotterdam*—Hendyik Pieter Van Vliet (C.G.)
Amsterdam—William Rehbock
- Norway**
Oslo*—Arthur Hervich Methiesen (C.G.)
- Peru**
Trujillo—Barlos Larco Herrera
Arequipa—Francisco Gomez de la Torre
- Spain**
Barcelona—Georges Delgado Lauger
- Sweden**
Gothenburg—Tor Erland Johnson Broström
- Switzerland**
Geneva—Alfred Kern
- U. S. A.**
Boston—Courtenay Croker
Philadelphia—J. Franklin McFadden
Galveston—J. H. Langben
Mobile—Henry H. Clarke
San Juan—Miguel Such
- Venezuela**
Caracas—Santiago Sosa Gonzales



Occupants of Leading Manchoukuo Government Posts

Minister of the Imperial Household.....	Shen Juei-ling (沈瑞麟)
Lord Keeper of Privy Seal.....	Kuo Tsung-hsi (郭宗熙)
Chief Aid-de-Camp.....	General Chang Hai-peng (張海鵬)
President, Privy Council.....	General Chang Ching-hui* (張景惠)
Member, " ".....	Yuan Chin-kai (袁金鎧)
Member, " ".....	Kuei Fu (貴福)
Member, " ".....	Kumashichi Chikushi (筑紫熊七)
Member, " ".....	Harumichi Tanabe (田邊治通)
Member, " ".....	Tsueng Yun (增韞)
Member, " ".....	Shichitaro Yada (矢田七太郎)
Member, " ".....	Pao Hsi (寶熙)
Member, " ".....	Hu Ssu-yuan (胡嗣瑗)

State Council

Prime Minister.....	Cheng Hsiao-hsu* (鄭孝胥)
Minister of Civil Affairs.....	Tsang Shih-i (臧式毅)
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....	Hsieh Chieh-shih (謝介石)
Minister of Defence.....	General Chang Ching-hui* (張景惠)
Minister of Finance.....	Hsi Chia (熙洽)
Minister of Industry.....	Chang Yen-ching (張燕卿)
Minister of Communications.....	Ting Chien-hsiu (丁鑑修)
Minister of Justice.....	Feng Han-Ching (馮涵清)
Minister of Education.....	Chen Hsiao-hsu* (鄭孝胥)
Minister of Mongolia Administration.....	Chi-mo-te-se-mu-pi-lo. (齊默特色木丕勒)
Director of General Affairs Board.....	Ryusaku Endo (遠藤柳作)
Vice-Director of General Affairs Board.....	Kiichi Sakatani (阪谷希一)
Director of Legislation Bureau.....	Shigeo Odachi (大達茂雄)
Director of State Highways Bureau.....	Rintaro Naoki (直木倫太郎)
Director of Capital Construction Bureau.....	Yuan Chen-tse (阮振鐸)

Supervisory Council

President.....	Lo Chen-yu (羅振玉)
Chief Justice, Supreme Court.....	Lin Chi (林榮)
Chief, Supreme Procurator's Office.....	Li pan (李榮)

Diplomatic and Consular Service

Envoy to Japan.....	Lt.-General Ting Shih-yuan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (丁士源)
Consul at Blagoveschensk.....	Kuei Heng-chi (黃鴻璋)
Consul at Chita.....	Li Huan (李垣)
Consul at Shingishu.....	Yuan Tao (袁濤)
Foreign Affairs Commissioner at Harbin.....	Shih Li-pen (施履本)

Governors of Provinces

Fengtien Province.....	Pao Kang (葆康)
Kirin Province.....	Li Ming-hsu (李銘書)
Lungkiang Province.....	Sun Chih-Chang (孫其昌)
Pinkiang Province.....	Lu Jung-huan (呂榮寰)
Chinchow Province.....	Hsu Shao-ching (徐紹卿)
Antung Province.....	Wang Tsu-tung (王茲棟)
Sankiang Province.....	Ching Ming shih (金名世)
Heiho Province.....	Chuan Yu (鍾毓)
Chientao Province.....	Tsai Yun-sheng (蔡運升)
Jehol Province.....	Liu Meng-kang (劉夢庚)
Hsingan East Province.....	E. Le-chun (額勒春)
Hsingan South Province.....	Yeh-hsi-hai-shun (葉喜海順)
Hsingan West Province.....	Cha-ko-erh (札噶爾)
Hsingan North Province.....	Ling Sheng (凌陞)

Mayors of Special Municipality

Hsinking Special Municipality.....	Chin Pi-tung (金璧東)
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Officers of the Central Bank of Manchou

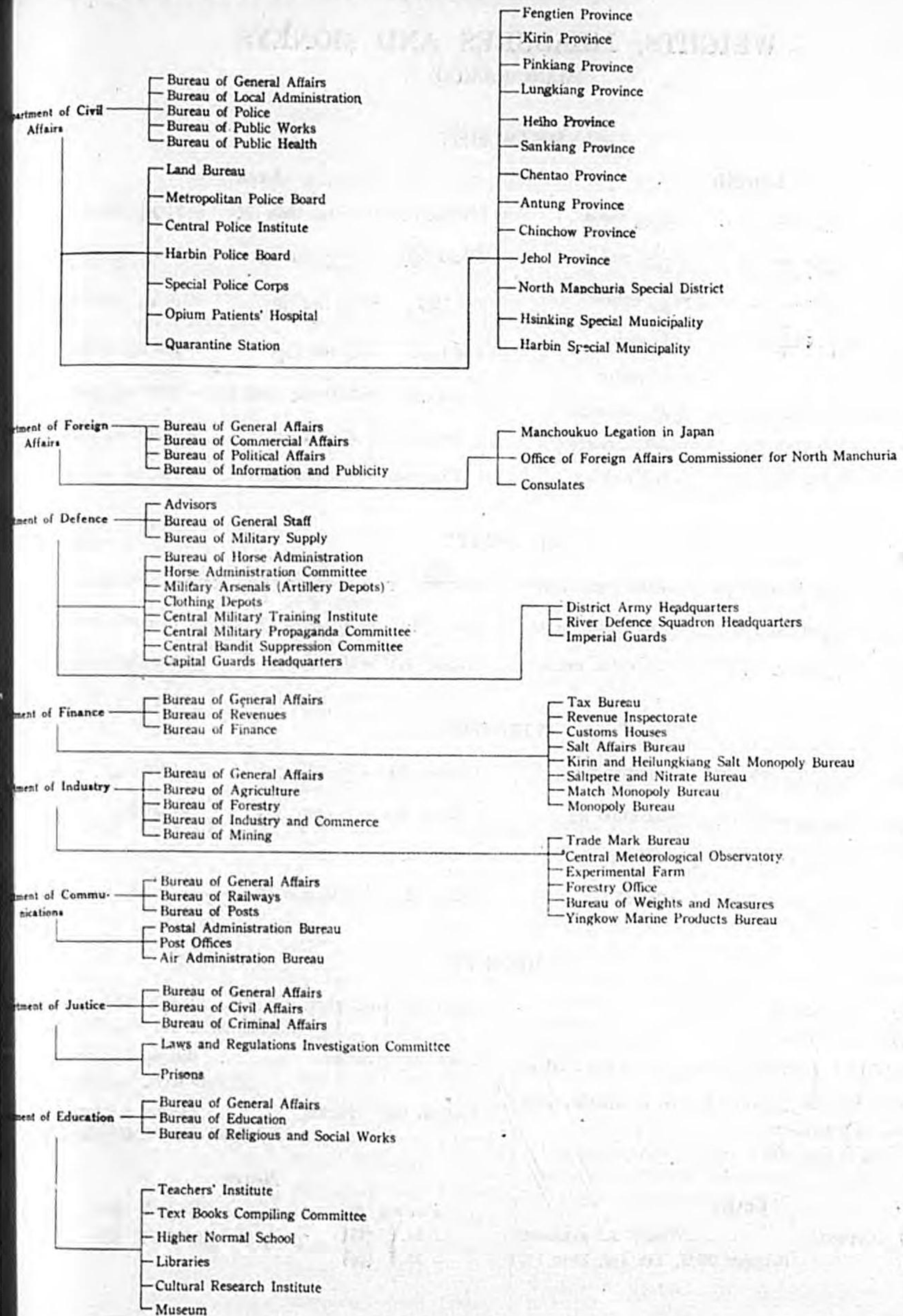
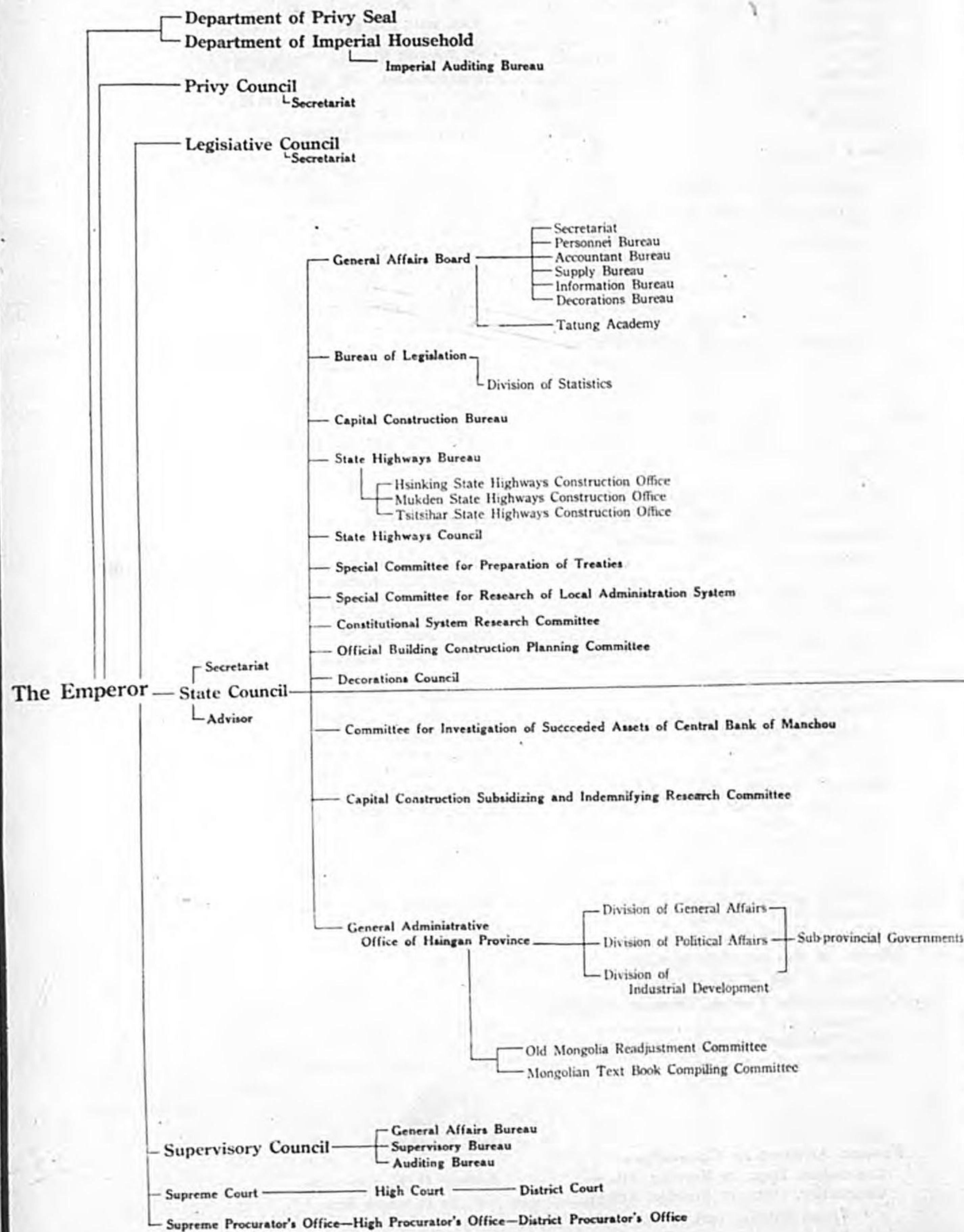
President.....	Jung Hou (榮厚)
Vice-President.....	Kyoroku Yamanari (山成高六)
Directors.....	Isoichi Washio, (暨尾磯一) Wu En-pei, (吳恩培) Tomio Takeyasu, (武安福男) Liu Chao-fen, (劉燾芬) Yasushi Igarashi, (五十嵐保司) and Liu Shih-chung (劉世忠)
Auditor.....	Kan Chao-hsien (關潮洗)

Foreign Advisors or Counsellors

Counsellor, Dept. of Foreign Affairs.....	Arthur H. F. Edwardes
Counsellor, Dept. of Foreign Affairs.....	George Bronson Rea

* Those holding two or more posts concurrently.

DIAGRAMMATIC CHART OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION OF MANCHOUKUO



WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS

(MANCHOUKUO)

MEASURES

Length		Area	
1 hao (毫) = $\frac{1}{10,000}$ chih (尺)	= $\frac{1}{30,000}$ meter	1 kung (弓) = 25 sq. chih (尺)	= 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ sq. meters
1 li (釐) = $\frac{1}{1,000}$ chih (尺)	= $\frac{1}{3,000}$ meter	1 hao (毫) = $\frac{1}{1,000}$ mu (畝)	= 1 sq. meter
1 fen (分) = $\frac{1}{100}$ chih (尺)	= $\frac{1}{300}$ meter	1 li (釐) = $\frac{1}{100}$ mu (畝)	= 10 sq. meters
1 tsun (寸) = $\frac{1}{10}$ chih (尺)	= $\frac{1}{30}$ meter	1 fen (分) = $\frac{1}{10}$ mu (畝)	= 100 sq. meters
1 chih (尺)	= $\frac{1}{3}$ meter	1 mu (畝) = 9,000 sq. chih (尺)	= 1,000 sq. meters
1 chang (丈) = 10 chih (尺)	= 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ meters	1 tien (天) = 10 mu (畝)	= 10,000 sq. meters
1 pi (引) = 100 chih (尺)	= 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ meters	1 ching (頃) = 100 mu (畝)	= 100,000 sq. meters
1 li (里) = 1,500 chih (尺)	= 500 meters		

QUANTITY

1 tso (撮) = $\frac{1}{1,000}$ sheng (升)	= 0.001 cubic meter	1 sheng (升) = 27 cubic chih (尺)	= 1 cubic meter
1 shao (勺) = $\frac{1}{100}$ sheng (升)	= 0.01 cubic meter	1 tou (斗) = 10 sheng (升)	= 10 cubic meters
1 ho (合) = $\frac{1}{10}$ sheng (升)	= 0.1 cubic meter	1 tang (石) = 100 sheng (升)	= 100 cubic meters

WEIGHTS

1 ssu (絲) = $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ chin (斤)	= 0.0000005 kg.	1 chien (錢) = $\frac{1}{100}$ chin (斤)	= 0.005 kg.
1 hao (毫) = $\frac{1}{100,000}$ chin (斤)	= 0.000005 kg.	1 liang (兩) = $\frac{1}{10}$ chin (斤)	= 0.05 kg.
1 li (釐) = $\frac{1}{10,000}$ chin (斤)	= 0.00005 kg.	1 chin (斤)	= $\frac{1}{2}$ kg.
1 fen (分) = $\frac{1}{1,000}$ chin (斤)	= 0.0005 kg.	1 tan (擔) = 100 chin (斤)	= 50 kg.

MONEYS

10 li (厘) = 1 fen (分)		1 fen (分) (Copper).....Weight 3.5 grammes (Copper 95%, Tin 4%, Zinc 1%)
10 fen (分) = 1 chiao (角)		5 fen (分) (Nickel).....Weight 2 grammes (Nickel 25%, Copper 75%)
10 chiao (角) = 1 yuan (圓) (23.91 grs. of Pure Silver)		1 chiao (角) (Nickel).....Weight 3 grammes (Nickel 25%, Copper 75%)
M.¥1.00 = G.¥1.0988 (Japan) (Av. 1st 6 months, 1934)		
= \$ 0.3266 (U.S.) (" " 5 " ")		
= 1 s. 3.42d. (" " 5 " ")		

Coins

5 li (厘) (Copper).....Weight 2.5 grammes (Copper 95%, Tin 4%, Zinc 1%)	
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5 chiao (角)	10 M.¥ (圓)
1 M.¥ (圓)	100 M.¥ (圓)
5 M.¥ (圓)	

Notes

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

POSITION, TERRITORY, AREA, PHYSICAL FEATURES, CLIMATE, FLORA AND FAUNA

Manchoukuo lies between lat. 38° 43' and 53° 50' North and long. 115° 20' and 135° 20' East. It is bordered on the North by Siberia, the Amur River being a natural boundary; on the east by the Maritime Province of Siberia and by Korea; on the west by Outer Mongolia and China proper, and in the south by the waters of the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Penchihli.

Provinces: Manchoukuo consisted, until the partition of the country into fourteen provinces on December 1, 1934, of the five provinces of

Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Jehol and Hsinging besides the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone. The new provinces that have been created were partitioned from the existing provinces with a view to facilitating the administration of the Empire.

The provinces of Manchoukuo, under the new classification, their component 'hsien' (districts) and the location of provincial administrative offices are tabulated below:

Province	Location of Administrative Office	Districts (hsien)
Fengtien	Mukden	Remaining from former Fengtien Province Extracted from former Kirin Province
		Liaoyang, Liaochung, Penchi, Fushun, Shenyang, Tiehling, Kaiyuan, Hsinmin, Faku, Kangping, Haicheng, Yungkow, Kaiping, Fu, Hsinking, Chingyuan, Sifeng, Changtu, Lishu, Shuangshan, Liaoayuan, Hailung, Huinan, Chinchuan, Liubo, Tungfeng, Siao and Mengkiang.
Kirin	Kirin	Remaining from former Kirin Province
		Extracted from former Fengtien Province
		Changchun, Shuangyang, Itung, Tehui, Nungan, Changling, Chenan, Fuyu, Yungehi, Hsulan, Emu, Tunhua, Huatien, Panshib, Yushu and Hunite.
Pinkiang	Harbin	Extracted from former Kirin Province
		Extracted from former Heilungkiang Province
		Acheng, Pin, Shuangcheng, Wuchang, Chuho, Weiho, Yenhsou, Tungning, Ningang, Muling, Mishan, Hulin, Hulan, Payen, Mulan, Chaotung, Chaochow, Lanshi, Suihua, Tunghsing, Anta, Chingkiang, Wangkuei, Chingcheng, Tielhi, Suilin and Hailun.
Lungkiang	Tsitsihar	Extracted from former Heilungkiang Province
		Extracted from former Fengtien Province
		Lungkiang, Tallai, Taikang, Chinghsin, Kannan, Fuyu, Lintien, Ian, Nungbo, Koshan, Mingshui, Kotung, Paichuan, Tetu, Nenkiang, Lungchin, Tungpei, Talai, Tuchuan, Ankwang, Chintung, Kaitung, Chanyu, Taonun and Taonan.
Heiho	Heiho	Extracted from former Heilungkiang Province
		Muho, Oupu, Humao, Aigun, Chiko, Hsanho, Fushan and Uyun.
Sankiang	Chiamusu	Extracted from former Kirin Province
		Extracted from former Heilungkiang Province
		Fangcheng, Iian, Poli, Paoching, Jaoho, Fuyuan, Tungkiang, Fuchin, Hsuehuan, Tungbo, Fongshan, Tangyuan, Lopei and Suiping.
Chientao	Yenki	Extracted from former Kirin Province
		Extracted from former Fengtien Province
		Yenchi, Wangching, Holung, Huchun and Antu.

Province	Location of Administrative Office	Districts (hsien)
Antung	Antung	Extracted from former Fengtien Province { Antung, Fengcheng, Chouyen, Chuanho, Kuantien, Huanjen, Chian, Tunghua, Linkiang, Changpai and Fusung.
Chinchow	Chinchow	Extracted from former Fengtien Province { Chin, Chinsi, Hsincheng, Suichung, I, Peichin, Panshan, Taian, Heishan, Changwu, Chaoyang and Fuhsin.
Jehol	Chengteh	Extracted from former Jehol Province { Chengte, Luanping, Fengning, Lunghua, Pingehuan, Lingyuan, Lingnan, Chinglung, Ningcheng, Chifeng, Weichang, and Chienping.
Hsingan Eastern	Chalantun	Formed from former Hsingan Eastern Sub-Province
Hsingan Southern	Wangyehyu	Formed from former Hsingan Southern Sub-Province
Hsingan Western	Tapanshang	Formed from former Hsingan Western Sub-Province
Hsingan Northern	Hailar	Formed from former Hsingan Northern Sub-Province

Area: The area of Manchoukuo, including the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone, is 1,304,214 square kilometers, or about 40,000 square kilometers larger than the combined area of Great Britain, Germany and France. Classified by provinces, the area of Manchoukuo is as follows:

Province	(sq. kms.)
Fengtien	86,216
Kirin	89,910
Pinkiang	143,425
Lungkiang	125,537
Heiho	109,813
Sankiang	107,545
Chientao	29,395
Antung	48,226
Chinchow	39,801
Jehol	102,335
Hsingan	416,326
North Manchuria Special District	808
Hsinking Special Municipality ..	191
Harbin Special Municipality	934
Total	1,300,462
Kwantung Leased Territory	3,462
S.M.R. Zone	290
Total	3,752
GRAND TOTAL	1,304,214

Topography. Prominent among the topographical features of Manchoukuo are the Changpaishan Range in the south-east, and the Hsingan Range in the north-west, both ranges running almost parallel. The Hsingan Range stretches eastward to the Amur River, and forms the Small Hsingan Range. Except for the southern part which is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Pechihli, Manchoukuo is surrounded by mountains in all directions.

Rivers. The five principal rivers of Manchoukuo are the Amur, the Liao, the Sungari, the Yalu and the Ussuri. The tributaries of the Liao and Sungari rivers spread out into the fertile plains of Central Manchoukuo, being divided by the mountainous districts about Kungchuling. The Sungari river waters the North Manchuria plains. Scanty rain, the long, sultry summers, the chilly winters and the remarkable crushing operation of stones and rocks make the waters of the rivers muddy in all seasons.

The Amur river which is 2,920 miles long, is formed by two great arms, the Shilka and Argun, which unite on the Mongolian plateau. The former rises on the north side of the Khanula range and flows through Soviet territory; the Argun rises to the south of the same

range and remains in Manchoukuo territory until near the 50th parallel, where it forms the boundary between Siberia and Manchoukuo. After uniting with the Shilka the stream continues as the Amur to divide the two countries until the junction with the Ussuri river near Habarovsk. The Amur with the Shilka is navigable for some 1,500 miles. The tributaries of the Amur are the Zeya Bureya on the left bank and the Sungari and Ussuri on the right bank.

The Sungari, a tributary of the Amur, rises in the Changpai-shan at an altitude of 8,000 feet on the borders of Korea. It is navigable up to Kirin. Its tributaries are the Nonni (navigable up to Tsitsihar) on the left bank and the Mou-tankiang on the right bank.

The Liao-ho river rises to the southwest of Dolonor, and running at first north and then east, forms the boundary between Chihli and Mongolia. Its present mouth, Yingkow, is almost thirty miles below its former mouth, where it is joined by the Hun Ho (navigable for over 200 miles).

The Ussuri river, a tributary of the Amur, rises near Vladivostok. It is 250 miles long and flows through Lake Hinka, from which point it is navigable.

The Yalu rises in the Paitan-shan and flows in a general south-westerly direction, forming the boundary of Manchoukuo and Korea. It is navigable for 600 miles.

The Tunenkiang rises south of the Changpai range. It is 320 miles long and flows in a north-easterly direction, forming the boundary of Korea, Manchoukuo and Siberia.

Lakes. Lakes are few in Manchoukuo. The chief lakes are the following: Hinka Lake on the boundary between Kirin Province and the Maritime Province of Siberia; Hulun Lake situated 30 miles from Hulun, Heilunkiang Province; Bair Lake situated south of Hulun Lake.

Climate. The climate of Manchoukuo is continental and is greatly affected by its proximity to the great Mongolian desert. Manchoukuo has long, cold winters and short, hot summers and is very dry. The difference of temperature between summer and winter is very great, the thermometer ranging between 90° F. in the summer and 10° below zero in winter. As in the north of China, the rivers are frozen up during the four winter months. After a short spring the heat of summer succeeds, which in its turn is followed by an autumn of six weeks' duration.

NO. AND LOCATION OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORIES OF THE KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY

Observatories	Location			Established
	lat. North	Long. East	Above sea-level	
Dairen	38°54'	121°38'	95.6 Metre	1904
Port Arthur	38°47'	121°16'	80.1 ..	1905
Yingkow	40°40'	122°14'	2.4 ..	1904
Mukden	41°48'	123°23'	42.9 ..	1905
Hsinking	43°55'	125°18'	214.7 ..	1908

LOCATION OF STORM SIGNAL STATIONS OF THE KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY

Office Station		lat. North	Long. East	Height of tower	Established
Office Station	Dairen	38°54'	121°38'	74.0 Shaku*	1918
Ordinary Station	"	38°56'	121°39'	165.5 ..	1921
"	Port Arthur	38°48'	121°15'	75.6 ..	1911
"	"	38°52'	121°14'	60.0 ..	1913
"	Pitzuwo	39°24'	122°20'	60.0 ..	1929
"	Dairen	38°58'	121°36'	33.0 Metre	1930
"	"	38°54'	121°38'	72.0 Shaku	1918
"	"	38°56'	121°39'	165.5 ..	1921
"	"	38°58'	121°38'	33.0 Metre	1930
"	Port Arthur	38°48'	121°15'	23.9 ..	1931

* 1 shaku=10/33 metre

Rainfall. Rainfall is very scant generally. The dry season is between December and March. The rainy season lasts three months and starts in June.

Flora and Fauna. The great plains of South Manchuria are in many parts swamp, and in the neighbourhood of the sea, where the soil emits a saline exudation such as is also common in the north of China, it is perfectly sterile. In other parts fine crops of millet and various kinds of grain are grown, and on it trees flourish abundantly. The trees and plants are much the same as those common in Europe, and severe as the weather is in winter the less elevated mountains are covered to their summits

with trees.

The wild animals also are those known in Europe, with the addition of tigers and panthers. Bears, wild boars, hares, wolves, foxes and wild cats are very common, and in the north sables are found in fair numbers. One of the most noticeable of the birds is the Mongolian lark, which is found in a wild state both in Manchoukuo and in the desert of Mongolia. The Manchurian crane is common, as also are eagles, cuckoos, laughing doves, etc. Insects abound, owing to the swampy nature of much of the country. The rivers are well stocked with fish, especially with salmon, which forms a common article of food.

Mean Temperature (in °C)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
Dairen	-5.0	-3.5	1.9	9.3	15.3	20.3	23.5	24.6	19.8	13.6	5.1	-2.1	10.2
Yingkow	-9.7	-7.0	0.2	8.8	15.9	21.4	24.8	24.3	18.3	10.7	0.9	-7.1	8.4
Mukden	-13.0	-9.1	-0.9	8.7	15.8	21.7	24.7	23.6	16.7	9.0	-1.4	-10.1	7.1
Hsinking	-17.3	-12.8	-4.0	6.5	14.3	20.0	23.3	21.9	14.8	6.5	-4.5	-14.0	4.6
Anshan	-9.9	-6.8	0.9	9.8	16.5	22.0	24.8	23.3	18.2	10.1	1.6	-8.4	8.5
Kaiyuan	-15.2	-10.8	-1.0	8.1	15.3	21.2	23.8	22.0	16.0	7.7	-1.5	-12.3	6.1
Chengehiatun	-15.9	-12.0	-2.7	6.8	14.3	20.4	23.5	21.9	15.6	6.8	-2.8	-13.3	5.2
Taonan	-18.0	-13.8	-2.9	5.8	13.7	19.7	23.6	21.3	14.1	6.2	-5.8	-14.9	4.1
Manchouli	-25.8	-22.3	-13.8	0.7	10.4	17.4	21.0	18.0	9.8	-0.1	-13.9	-23.6	-1.8
Hailar	-18.3	-24.3	-15.2	0.6	10.4	17.1	21.0	18.1	9.8	0.0	-14.2	-25.6	-2.6
Mientuho	-27.7	-24.0	-15.4	-0.4	9.2	15.4	19.3	16.5	8.4	-0.7	-14.2	-24.8	-3.2
Chalantun	-18.9	-14.3	-6.8	4.3	12.7	18.3	21.8	19.5	12.0	3.4	-8.7	-17.0	2.2
Anganki	-20.6	-15.6	-7.0	5.0	13.6	19.7	23.3	21.4	13.6	4.3	-8.6	-18.2	2.6
Anta	-22.0	-16.7	-6.8	5.2	13.5	20.1	23.6	21.3	13.8	4.5	-8.9	-18.6	2.5
Harbin	-20.4	-15.7	-6.5	5.7	13.8	19.7	23.2	21.6	14.2	5.3	-7.2	-17.4	3.0
Yaomen	-19.0	-14.1	-4.8	6.2	14.1	20.4	23.7	21.7	14.0	6.0	-5.9	-15.1	4.0
Imienpo	-19.0	-14.5	-5.8	5.6	13.0	18.6	22.3	20.8	13.5	5.4	-6.3	-16.1	3.1
Mutankiang	-20.6	-16.0	-6.6	5.2	12.6	18.1	22.0	20.8	13.2	4.7	-7.0	-17.4	2.4
Tapingling	-18.7	-14.5	-7.7	3.4	10.7	16.0	19.9	19.2	12.1	4.0	-7.0	-16.2	1.8
Yenki	-14.4	-10.9	-6.3	6.4	12.0	18.3	22.4	22.1	15.0	7.1	-3.4	-11.7	4.8
Sansing	-21.1	-15.6	-7.2	4.5	12.5	19.1	22.9	21.1	14.0	4.8	-7.7	-17.1	2.5

Maximum Temperature (in °C)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
Dairen	10.2	13.0	17.7	28.3	30.3	35.0	35.2	35.7	31.0	27.4	23.0	13.0	35.7
Yingkow	7.5	10.0	18.5	27.7	31.1	35.1	35.2	36.9	32.5	26.5	22.9	11.6	36.9
Mukden	7.8	12.1	20.0	30.3	33.1	39.3	38.9	37.0	33.9	30.4	25.5	10.9	39.3
Hsinking	3.5	10.5	19.9	30.2	33.3	39.5	38.3	37.0	33.1	29.8	24.0	7.3	39.5
Anshan	6.9	11.3	20.0	29.2	31.2	37.7	37.7	34.4	32.4	28.0	19.7	11.0	37.7
Kaiyuan	4.3	8.1	17.5	26.8	31.0	37.5	36.3	32.6	31.9	26.5	17.1	4.9	37.5
Chengehiatun	3.4	9.7	19.4	27.4	31.7	37.0	36.2	34.4	31.6	25.1	16.3	6.8	37.0
Taonan	-0.8	5.4	17.1	27.0	35.8	35.6	39.7	37.4	31.0	27.0	16.7	2.7	39.7
Manchouli	-6.3	1.0	12.5	28.2	31.7	35.0	38.7	40.0	31.9	20.4	7.8	-2.5	40.0
Hailar	-6.3	-1.2	13.8	28.5	30.6	35.4	40.1	39.3	33.6	24.1	8.3	-2.0	40.1
Mientuho	-7.5	3.9	13.0	27.4	29.6	38.1	39.0	37.9	30.0	22.5	10.5	-2.6	39.0
Chalantun	3.3	10.1	21.8	31.5	33.4	38.4	42.6	38.1	34.0	26.5	15.8	4.4	42.6
Anganki	2.5	4.9	21.9	31.1	33.6	39.1	39.9	39.9	34.8	27.3	15.4	0.7	39.9

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
Anta	0.5	9.2	20.4	30.8	32.0	33.7	39.5	36.5	32.1	25.1	13.6	2.5	39.5
Harbin	0.9	9.6	19.3	29.6	34.4	39.0	39.1	35.6	32.0	28.1	17.9	4.6	39.1
Yaomen	2.1	9.6	19.8	26.1	31.5	37.6	35.7	34.8	30.0	23.0	14.5	6.8	37.6
Imienpo	2.4	10.9	17.0	25.2	31.3	35.7	37.0	34.6	29.9	28.6	14.7	7.3	37.0
Mutankiang	3.8	7.5	17.7	26.5	31.5	35.9	36.2	36.6	29.6	29.1	16.0	4.2	36.6
Tapingling	3.6	7.9	16.0	23.2	28.9	33.3	35.0	35.6	27.8	26.5	14.6	4.2	35.6
Yenki	7.2	11.2	20.1	28.6	34.7	37.1	39.7	40.3	32.3	26.3	23.3	8.2	40.3
Sansing	0.2	5.9	15.8	27.0	32.4	35.7	38.2	35.0	30.8	23.8	13.4	2.2	38.2

Minimum Temperature (in °C)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
Dairen	-19.0	-19.3	-12.4	-4.0	1.4	10.9	14.9	15.0	5.8	-2.9	-11.6	-18.9	-19.9
Yingkow	-29.4	-31.0	-18.0	-14.6	-1.0	7.1	12.3	10.4	0.0	-8.1	-23.4	-28.1	-31.0
Mukden	-32.9	-32.7	-20.9	-9.6	-2.0	6.5	10.7	9.6	-1.0	-10.0	-26.3	-31.1	-32.9
Hsinking	-35.7	-36.0	-26.0	-15.5	-3.4	4.4	9.0	6.4	-2.7	-13.4	-27.2	-33.5	-36.0
Anshan	-25.9	-24.6	-16.6	-6.8	1.8	8.3	15.2	11.8	0.0	-7.4	-17.7	-29.5	-29.5
Kaiyuan	-34.4	-36.6	-23.5	-10.9	-1.0	5.4	12.4	10.0	-1.6	-9.0	-20.1	-35.0	-36.6
Chengehiatun	-37.4	-28.6	-21.8	-9.2	-0.4	5.2	12.7	8.8	-1.4	-12.7	-19.5	-31.0	-37.4
Taonan	-36.4	-33.7	-28.0	-11.5	-2.0	4.0	13.8	9.1	-1.5	-11.5	-23.0	-30.8	-36.4
Manchouli	-46.9	-39.5	-34.8	-26.9	-8.1	-4.1	6.3	-0.9	-7.9	-23.8	-36.7	-46.5	-46.9
Hailar	-49.3	-46.4	-36.6	-27.4	-8.1	-1.7	6.0	-0.1	-7.1	-27.2	-37.3	-46.9	-49.3
Mientuho	-50.1	-49.2	-38.1	-28.1	-10.3	-4.2	2.5	-1.7	-10.3	-27.5	-37.0	-45.7	-50.1
Chalantun	-38.8	-40.0	-31.0	-16.7	-5.9	1.2	7.1	3.3	-5.5	-16.8	-27.9	-32.8	-40.0
Anganki	-44.2	-40.3	-28.4	-16.8	-6.4	3.0	9.2	4.3	-3.0	-15.5	-32.1	-35.9	-44.2
Anta	-44.3	-40.9	-30.6	-18.6	-8.3	3.0	8.1	5.5	-4.3	-16.9	-32.3	-36.6	-44.3
Harbin	-40.0	-39.9	-27.8	-14.0	-5.2	3.8	9.6	6.0	-3.0	-14.8	-31.6	-33.7	-40.0
Yaomen	-39.1	-38.0	-25.3	-11.1	-3.4	4.2	11.6	5.0	-3.2	-16.6	-29.6	-35.7	-39.1
Imienpo	-43.4	-35.1	-31.8	-16.9	-6.3	0.3	5.4	5.7	-5.1	-14.1	-37.8	-38.4	-43.4
Mutankiang	-43.1	-45.2	-32.8	-18.2	-5.1	-0.2	6.8	2.3	-5.3	-14.5	-32.3	-36.3	-45.2
Tapingling	-36.8	-33.4	-26.5	-13.9	-5.3	1.2	4.8	4.8	-3.7	-15.1	-26.6	-33.5	-36.8
Yenki	-27.1	-31.8	-26.5	-11.1	-5.6	-0.3	10.6	2.4	-2.8	-12.3	-22.1	-27.0	-37.1
Sansing	-36.4	-36.2	-26.4	-11.6	-4.3	3.8	8.9	5.7	-2.5	-14.2	-24.5	-33.4	-36.4

Amount of Precipitation (mm.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
Dairen	12.4	8.2	18.2	24.6	42.8	44.2	169.7	129.5	100.5	27.9	24.5	11.8	614.3
Yingkow	7.5	5.6	18.7	25.5	49.7	58.8	173.7	158.5	77.3	47.7	21.7	7.2	651.6
Mukden	5.1	6.1	10.1	27.0	57.3	87.4	167.0	149.2	78.1	38.4	23.9	8.7	667.3
Hsinking	7.2	6.2	16.0	19.7	54.3	106.0	177.3	139.7	59.4	36.6	15.9	7.2	645.5
Anshan	9.9	3.0	19.6	29.1	44.6	61.7	154.3	198.6	59.7	57.9	30.6	17.4	681.4
Kaiyuan	11.8	10.2	20.8	12.1	46.0	83.4	195.7	167.4	62.5	48.1	16.3	11.1	684.6
Chengehiatun	1.9	3.4	5.4	14.9	37.1	58.3	144.6	177.2	33.5	23.0	3.8	1.8	504.9
Taonan	1.7	2.2	3.4	12.0	20.1	60.6	123.4	137.9	55.8	8.2	6.0	1.2	432.5
Manchouli	2.2	1.7	2.9	4.6	16.5	44.9	71.4	61.3	34.2	7.0	4.7	2.8	254.2
Hailar	4.0	4.2	3.5	10.1	20.5	51.0	79.5	65.9	45.4	10.3	5.7	4.3	304.4
Mientuho	4.2	4.7	3.8	10.1	24.7	63.7	77.1	81.3	62.7	11.7	6.3	4.7	355.0
Chalantun	2.8	2.9	4.8	17.3	34.2	73.2	130.1	106.0	69.9	16.8	7.9	2.4	468.3
Anganki	2.3	2.2	4.7	9.6	29.2	68.0	102.5	77.4	39.8	11.5	5.6	2.4	355.2
Anta	1.2	2.4	4.4	9.6	34.9	61.9	116.0	121.5	56.9	12.3	4.3	1.8	427.2
Harbin	4.1	6.4	12.1	19.9	43.1	99.5	149.2	109.8	56.4	29.3	13.2	5.1	548.1
Yaomen	5.1	4.9	10.3	18.6	40.8	76.2	158.4	120.1	62.7	36.5	10.1	5.0	548.7
Imienpo	7.9	8.7	16.4	27.5	58.4	116.6	184.2	132.6	71.5	47.4	26.6	11.3	709.1
Mutankiang	3.2	4.5	9.7	24.8	51.8	87.2	115.9	108.0	69.0	33.3	16.1	5.0	528.5
Tapingling	4.0	4.0	10.0	26.5	55.9	93.0	119.2	99.2	86.7	34.8	20.5	6.4	560.2
Yenki	5.2	5.3	13.6	14.6	49.3	74.0	96.5	110.9	93.1	39.2	14.0	5.7	521.4
Sansing	2.8	6.5	8.0	20.7	53.1	78.6	124.9	125.0	70.7	36.0	6.5	6.8	539.6

No. of Days with Precipitation

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
Dairen	4	3	4	5	7	7	11	10	7	6	6	5	75
Yingkow	4	3	5	6	9	10	13	11	8	6	5	4	84
Mukden	4	3	5	6	10	12	15	12	9	7	5	4	93
Hsinking	6	5	6	7	11	14	16	12	11	8	6	6	108
Anshan	3	3	5	6	9	10	14	12	9	7	6	7	91
Kaiyuan	7	5	7	6	12	12	15	12	9	8	5	5	103
Chengchiatun	3	2	4	4	10	10	13	10	9	5	3	2	75
Taonan	4	3	2	3	8	11	13	15	11	3	3	2	78
Manchouli	3	3	3	3	5	11	12	12	8	3	3	4	70
Hailar	7	6	5	5	7	7	13	13	11	5	5	7	91
Mientuho	7	7	6	7	8	14	14	14	12	6	8	9	112
Chalantun	3	3	4	4	8	13	15	13	10	4	4	3	84
Anganki	3	3	4	4	7	12	13	12	9	4	4	5	80
Anta	2	3	4	4	9	12	13	12	10	5	4	4	82
Harbin	5	6	6	7	10	15	15	13	12	7	6	6	108
Yaomen	5	4	4	6	10	12	16	14	11	7	4	4	97
Imienpo	9	8	9	9	14	17	17	16	14	10	10	10	143
Mutankiang	4	4	6	7	13	16	15	15	13	9	7	4	113
Tapingling	6	6	9	9	14	17	16	15	13	9	8	7	129
Yenki	4	3	5	5	12	12	13	12	11	6	5	4	92
Sansing	6	6	6	7	11	14	14	14	12	7	6	6	109

No. of Fine Days

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
Dairen	15	13	10	8	6	5	3	5	10	13	12	13	113
Yingkow	17	14	11	8	6	5	4	6	10	14	14	16	125
Mukden	4	3	6	6	10	12	15	12	9	7	5	4	93
Hsinking	17	13	10	5	4	3	2	5	9	12	12	16	108
Anshan	17	14	12	9	6	5	3	5	11	16	14	14	126
Kaiyuan	15	10	7	5	2	2	3	4	6	14	10	12	90
Chengchiatun	19	16	13	11	6	7	6	6	10	15	14	19	142
Taonan	17	13	13	6	5	3	3	4	6	15	13	20	118
Manchouli	16	14	15	10	5	4	5	4	8	11	12	14	118
Hailar	16	13	12	9	4	4	3	4	6	9	10	14	104
Mientuho	14	9	13	8	4	4	4	4	6	9	9	11	95
Chalantun	15	12	10	7	4	2	3	5	7	9	11	13	98
Anganki	15	12	10	5	3	1	2	3	5	6	10	14	86
Anta	13	10	9	6	2	2	2	5	7	8	10	11	85
Harbin	14	11	8	5	4	2	3	4	7	10	9	12	89
Yaomen	16	11	9	5	1	2	2	5	6	10	9	14	90
Imienpo	14	11	8	6	4	3	3	4	7	11	9	12	92
Mutankiang	12	9	8	5	4	4	4	6	7	10	8	12	89
Tapingling	8	9	9	4	3	1	2	3	3	10	8	11	71
Yenki	13	11	7	6	4	3	2	4	6	9	11	11	87
Sansing	13	10	7	5	4	2	2	4	3	8	9	11	78

Frost and Snow, 1932

	Frost		Snow	
	First day	Last day	First day	Last day
Dairen	Nov. 6	Mar. 28	Nov. 1	Mar. 31
Yingkow	" 1	" 30	Oct. 10	Apr. 12
Mukden	Oct. 27	Apr. 10	" 2	May 3
Hsinking	" 17	" 23	Sept. 24	" 3

	Frost		Snow	
	First day	Last day	First day	Last day
Anshan	" 29	" 18	Oct. 1	" 1
Kaiyuan	" 19	" 28	Oct. 8	Apr. 28
Chengchiatun	" "	" 13	" "	" 21
Taonan	" 13	" 14	" 4	" 14
Manchouli	" 6	" 19	Sept. 13	May 24
Hailar	" 13	May 7	" 14	" 23
Mientuho	Sept. 26	" 11	Sept. 6	June 2
Chalantun	Oct. 15	Apr. 20	" 24	May 13
Anganki	" 18	" 13	Oct. 2	" 5
Anta	" 26	" 10	Sept. 29	" 12
Harbin	" 19	" 17	Oct. 3	" 3
Yaomen	" 19	" 17	Oct. 3	" 3
Imienpo	" 17	" 19	Sept. 29	" 11
Mutankiang	" 20	" 16	" 23	" 15
Tapingling	" 12	May 2	" 30	" 8
Yenki	" 29	Apr. 15	Oct. 4	" 10
Sansing	" 20	" 21	" "	" 2

CHAPTER II

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION

Population

Introductory Remarks:—Owing to the absence as yet of the national census in Manchoukuo anything like an accurate figure of households and population is still unavailable, though more or less systematic investigations as to the number of households and population were made in the city of Hsinking in July 1933, this being the second census taken after the founding of the new state of Manchoukuo. The latest available data are the census returns (estimate) compiled on the basis of the reports of various provincial or local governments. According to the said returns, the total number of households and population throughout the country (excluding the Kwantung Leased Territory and S.M.R. Railway Zone) at the end of December, 1933 approximated 5,185,990 and 30,879,717 respectively, the latter composed of 17,000,922 males and 13,878,795 females. The average number of population per household corresponds to 6.1 souls and the ratio of male population to female population stands at 122 men to every 100 women.

Classified according to nationality, the Manchus claim 30,190,526 souls, the Japanese 590,760 souls, the other nationals 98,431 souls.

Adding to the above figures those in the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone, the total population of the realm approximates 32,288,472. Further details are shown in tabular form as follows:—

Households and Population [at the end of the 2nd Year of Tatung (1933)].

	Households	Male	Female
Fengtien Province ..	2,438,965	8,439,599	7,092,185
Kirin Province	1,164,616	4,059,150	3,312,743
Heilungkiang Prov. .	624,078	2,117,187	1,702,099
Jehol Province	677,158	1,452,978	1,194,239
North Manchuria			
Special District ...	38,612	113,518	67,501
Hsinking Special			
Municipality	25,728	82,913	58,032
Harbin Special			
Municipality	87,458	255,701	157,685

	Households	Male	Female
Hsingan Province			
Eastern Division .	12,521	45,942	29,197
Southern Division	57,024	217,194	123,144
Western Division .	52,690	189,619	126,200
Northern Division	7,140	27,130	15,770
Total	5,185,990	17,000,922	13,878,795
1932	4,829,881	16,332,354	13,273,763
Increase	356,109	668,568	605,032

Classified as to the Manchus, Japanese and other nationals the above figures are tabulated as follows:

	Manchurians	Japanese	Others	Total
Fengtien Province	15,398,686	131,707	1,391	15,531,784
Kirin Province	6,948,087	421,534	2,272	7,371,893
Heilungkiang Province ..	3,810,104	8,616	566	3,819,286
Jehol Province	2,646,330	854	33	2,647,217
North Manchuria Special District ...	151,191	5,865	23,963	181,019
Hsinking Special Municipality	136,215	4,686	44	140,945
Harbin Special Municipality	334,663	14,303	64,420	413,386
Hsingan Province				
Eastern Division ...	74,700	197	242	75,139
Southern Division ...	337,800	2,538	—	340,338
Western Division ...	315,350	460	—	315,810
Northern Division ...	37,400	—	5,500	42,900
Total ...	30,190,526	590,760	98,431	30,879,717
1932	28,902,592	566,471	137,054	29,606,117
Increase ..	1,287,934	24,289	—	1,273,600
Decrease .	—	—	38,623	—

The population of the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone at the end of 1933 totalled 1,408,755, as compared with 1,323,864 at the end of 1932. Households numbered 236,782, showing an increase of 13,279 over the previous year. Figures for

POPULATION BY DISTRICTS

	Households	Male	Female	Kwantung Leased Territory S.M.R. Zone	Manchurians	Japanese	Others	Total
the Kwantung Territory and the Railway Zone are as follows:					862,307	141,275	857	1,004,439
Kwantung Leased Territory	161,838	569,942	434,497	235,234	167,754	1,328	404,316	
S.M.R. Zone	74,944	261,841	142,475	Total	1,097,541	309,029	2,185	1,408,755
Total	236,782	831,783	576,972	1932	1,049,325	272,482	2,057	1,323,864
1932	223,503	779,397	544,467	Increase	48,216	36,547	128	84,891
Increase	13,279	52,386	32,505					

The population of the four provinces (Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol), as classified by "hsien" or prefectures, is as follows:—

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY HSIEN (DISTRICTS)

Fengtien Province

Hsien	No. of households	Population			Population per household	No. of male per 100 females
		Total	Male	Female		
Shenyang-hsien	96,228	668,651	350,103	318,548	6.9	109.9
Mukden City	63,306	339,041	214,668	124,373	5.4	172.6
Fushun-hsien	37,082	228,787	122,759	106,028	6.2	115.7
Liaoyang-hsien	100,539	785,551	421,440	364,111	7.8	115.8
Haicheng-hsien	91,974	635,421	328,444	306,977	6.9	107.0
Yingkow-hsien	48,237	313,345	186,532	126,813	6.5	148.1
Kaiping-hsien	77,272	547,456	280,457	266,999	7.1	105.0
Fu-hsien	65,844	476,277	258,753	217,524	7.2	119.0
Chuangho-hsien	67,361	502,863	268,104	234,759	7.5	114.2
Hsiuyen-hsien	34,688	278,876	144,850	134,026	8.0	108.1
Fengcheng-hsien	64,802	459,417	251,340	208,077	7.1	120.8
Antung-hsien	42,695	309,405	180,077	129,328	7.2	139.2
Kwantien-hsien	39,300	324,683	176,492	148,191	8.3	119.1
Penhsi-hsien	41,430	325,125	172,369	152,756	7.8	112.8
Hsingching-hsien	47,927	312,605	173,330	139,275	6.5	124.5
Liuho-hsien	29,073	172,510	96,951	75,559	5.9	128.3
Hailung-hsien	37,020	255,746	151,164	104,582	6.9	144.5
Huinan-hsien	16,938	103,859	60,365	43,494	6.1	138.8
Chinchou-hsien	3,358	16,601	9,715	6,886	5.1	141.1
Tanghua-hsien	42,214	261,446	155,239	106,207	6.2	146.2
Huanjen-hsien	28,774	198,178	109,011	89,167	5.7	122.3
Chian-hsien	20,989	139,784	78,371	61,413	6.7	127.6
Linkiang-hsien	18,551	105,619	64,408	41,211	5.7	156.3
Changpai-hsien	6,601	25,805	15,340	10,465	3.9	146.6
Antu-hsien	3,977	39,582	27,729	11,853	10.0	233.9
Fusung-hsien	8,878	54,095	36,739	17,356	6.1	211.7
Hsian-hsien	40,223	327,004	181,585	145,419	8.1	124.9
Tungfeng-hsien	37,138	248,936	143,318	105,618	6.7	135.7
Hsifeng-hsien	39,535	275,180	153,359	121,821	7.0	125.8
Chingyuan-hsien	25,295	176,920	98,661	78,259	7.0	126.1
Kaiyuan-hsien	48,348	293,287	154,259	139,028	6.1	111.0
Tiehling-hsien	53,872	345,872	182,376	163,496	6.4	111.5
Faku-hsien	42,219	271,048	162,482	108,566	6.4	149.7
Changtu-hsien	81,672	513,766	270,647	243,108	6.3	111.3
Lishu-hsien	52,041	384,909	203,162	181,747	7.4	111.8
Huaite-hsien	42,028	293,115	155,827	137,288	7.0	113.5
Taonan-hsien	22,836	138,207	77,777	60,430	6.1	128.7
Tuehuan-hsien	10,267	67,068	36,621	30,447	6.5	120.3

Hsien	No. of households	Population			Population per household	No. of male per 100 females
		Total	Male	Female		
Taoan-hsien	11,505	86,618	48,640	37,978	7.5	128.1
Chengtung-hsien	6,488	46,391	24,313	22,078	7.2	110.1
Ankuang-hsien	8,807	64,141	34,720	29,421	7.3	118.0
Kaitung-hsien	7,789	54,521	29,811	24,710	7.0	120.6
Chanyu-hsien	7,887	51,294	28,406	22,888	6.9	124.1
Shuangshan-hsien	7,082	55,367	29,652	25,715	7.8	115.3
Liaoyuan-hsien	14,740	92,926	50,053	42,873	6.3	116.7
Tungliao-hsien	25,815	183,072	105,509	77,563	7.1	136.7
Kangping-hsien	32,374	238,033	122,906	115,127	7.4	106.8
Changwu-hsien	16,693	111,841	61,804	50,037	6.7	123.5
Hsinmin-hsien	63,593	425,072	223,824	201,248	6.7	111.2
Liaochung-hsien	46,803	298,553	153,011	145,542	6.4	105.1
Taian-hsien	28,604	204,626	101,514	103,112	7.2	98.5
Panshan-hsien	29,931	209,034	108,147	100,887	7.0	172.0
Heishan-hsien	60,152	322,230	170,982	151,248	5.4	113.0
Peichen-hsien	40,805	202,691	102,118	100,573	5.0	101.5
I-hsien	55,009	289,736	148,452	141,284	5.3	105.1
Chinhien-hsien	75,126	393,231	209,934	183,297	5.2	114.5
Chinhsi-hsien	37,321	201,567	109,468	92,099	5.4	118.0
Hsingcheng-hsien	32,140	186,864	99,516	87,348	5.8	113.4
Suichung-hsien	31,222	209,583	111,094	98,489	6.7	112.8
Total	2,270,418	15,143,420	8,228,698	6,914,722	6.7	119.0
Of which Manchus	2,257,020	15,044,473	8,176,151	6,868,322	6.7	119.0
Of which Japanese	13,016	97,103	51,323	45,780	7.5	112.1
Of which Others	382	1,844	1,224	620	4.8	197.4

Kirin Province

Yungki-hsien	84,119	541,802	279,945	261,857	6.4	106.9
Kirin City	22,233	118,849	72,663	46,186	5.3	157.3
Shulan-hsien	33,938	231,441	130,248	101,193	6.8	128.7
Tewei-hsien	28,656	260,345	134,931	125,414	9.1	107.6
Nungan-hsien	38,836	329,891	173,950	155,941	8.5	111.5
Changling-hsien	13,143	53,363	28,618	24,745	4.1	115.7
Changchun-hsien	74,929	513,026	266,089	246,937	6.8	107.8
Shuangyang-hsien	27,856	239,162	127,985	111,177	8.6	115.1
Itung-hsien	47,915	353,717	190,872	162,845	8.4	117.2
Panshih-hsien	36,083	225,210	131,480	93,730	6.2	140.3
Mengchiang-hsien	5,589	22,213	13,448	8,765	4.0	153.4
Huatien-hsien	30,932	189,263	116,476	72,787	6.1	160.0
Holung-hsien	21,211	119,196	63,922	55,274	5.6	115.6
Yenki-hsien	44,736	285,205	150,786	134,419	6.4	112.2
Hunchun-hsien	13,722	82,546	46,028	36,518	6.0	126.0
Wangching-hsien	9,839	59,056	33,283	25,773	6.0	129.1
Tunhua-hsien	9,616	60,591	38,282	22,309	6.3	171.6
Emu-hsien	4,746	26,309	15,129	11,180	5.5	135.5
Ningan-hsien	31,578	183,618	107,337	76,281	5.8	140.7
Tungning-hsien	6,899	36,143	23,365	12,778	5.2	182.9
Muling-hsien	7,723	44,970	28,613	16,357	5.8	174.9
Mishan-hsien	15,440	98,092	56,779	41,313	6.4	137.4
Paoching-hsien	6,559	46,226	26,072	20,154	7.0	129.4
Hulin-hsien	3,322	26,968	17,492	9,476	8.1	184.6
Jaoho-hsien	2,832	11,042	7,402	3,640	3.9	203.4

Hsien	No. of households	Population			Population per household	No. of male per 100 females
		Total	Male	Female		
Fuyuan-hsien	1,053	3,744	2,463	1,281	3.6	192.3
Tungchiang-hsien	3,509	21,958	12,225	9,733	6.3	125.6
Fuchin-hsien	20,760	135,401	73,710	61,691	6.5	119.5
Huachuan-hsien	21,457	142,669	82,781	59,888	6.6	138.2
Poli-hsien	10,800	68,129	37,840	30,289	6.3	124.9
Ilan-hsien	29,038	191,353	108,383	82,970	6.6	130.6
Fangcheng-hsien	7,495	38,342	19,736	18,606	5.1	106.1
Yenshou-hsien	26,314	154,795	94,563	60,232	5.9	157.0
Weiho-hsien	4,366	24,354	16,622	7,732	5.6	215.0
Chuhohsien	14,462	53,680	35,889	17,791	3.7	201.7
Pin-hsien	43,717	308,570	170,771	137,799	7.1	123.9
Acheng-hsien	26,798	198,741	112,463	86,278	7.4	130.3
Shuangcheng-hsien	71,215	460,798	249,658	211,140	6.5	118.2
Wuchang-hsien	33,033	234,160	123,918	110,242	7.1	112.4
Yushu-hsien	170,184	502,716	270,005	232,711	3.0	116.0
Fuyu-hsien	55,606	399,982	214,036	185,946	7.2	115.1
Kanan-hsien	4,790	37,906	22,347	15,559	7.9	143.6
Total	1,167,049	7,135,542	3,928,605	3,206,937	6.1	122.5
Of which Manchus	1,092,831	6,690,191	3,693,317	2,996,874	6.1	123.2
Of which Japanese	74,168	445,212	235,186	210,026	6.0	112.0
Of which others	50	139	102	37	2.8	275.7

Heilungkiang Province

Lungehiang-hsien	18,967	102,029	45,391	56,638	5.3	80.3
Tsitsihar City	15,368	75,261	46,079	29,182	4.9	157.9
Tailai-hsien	14,365	91,492	51,504	39,988	6.4	128.8
Taipin-hsien	12,334	86,218	46,152	40,066	7.0	115.2
Lintien-hsien	13,088	67,145	39,835	27,310	5.1	145.9
Noho-hsien	14,971	85,788	47,039	38,749	5.7	121.4
Kushan-hsien	20,646	122,447	75,321	47,126	5.9	159.8
Paichuan-hsien	32,658	212,416	125,411	87,005	6.5	144.1
Mingshui-hsien	14,072	92,436	53,415	39,021	6.7	136.9
Chinggang-hsien	21,548	147,497	80,915	66,582	6.8	121.5
Chaochou-hsien	34,035	270,841	146,556	124,285	8.0	117.9
Chaotung-hsien	22,668	161,921	86,839	75,082	7.1	115.7
Hulan-hsien	42,598	250,618	134,088	116,530	5.9	115.1
Lanhsi-hsien	23,686	131,338	86,143	45,195	5.5	190.6
Payen-hsien	43,472	273,353	148,542	124,811	6.3	119.0
Suihua-hsien	37,016	243,323	135,844	107,479	6.6	126.4
Wangkuei-hsien	28,063	182,454	97,042	85,412	6.5	113.6
Hailun-hsien	35,092	219,802	121,071	98,731	6.3	122.6
Chingcheng-hsien	19,609	124,832	69,774	55,058	6.4	126.7
Mulan-hsien	15,428	87,999	49,559	38,440	5.7	128.9
Tunggho-hsien	10,142	57,569	33,056	24,513	5.8	134.9
Tangynan-hsien	14,253	80,318	44,400	35,918	5.6	123.6
Total incl. others	585,042	3,672,777	2,060,892	1,611,885	6.3	127.9
Of which Manchus	584,046	3,668,092	2,058,236	1,609,856	6.3	127.9
Of which Japanese	895	4,281	2,427	1,854	4.8	130.8
Of which others	101	404	229	175	4.0	130.9

Jehol Province

Hsien	No. of households	Population			Population per household	No. of male per 100 females
		Total	Male	Female		
Chengtch-hsien	40,169	155,517	85,848	69,669	3.9	123.2
Lwaping-hsien	26,079	120,140	65,933	54,207	4.6	121.6
Fengning-hsien	25,575	85,125	47,830	37,295	3.3	128.2
Lunghua-hsien	24,479	81,281	42,804	38,477	3.3	111.2
Weichang-hsien	31,115	110,013	61,924	48,089	3.5	128.8
Chihfeng-hsien	35,126	184,988	105,602	79,386	5.3	133.0
Chuanning-hsien	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chienping-hsien	40,891	206,757	106,969	99,788	5.1	107.2
Suitung-hsien	16,418	66,853	36,950	29,903	4.1	123.6
Fousin	34,464	151,234	82,761	68,473	4.4	120.9
Chaoyang-hsien	77,577	296,369	156,369	140,000	5.8	111.7
Lingyuan-hsien	74,784	233,620	127,396	106,224	3.1	119.9
Lingnan-hsien	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pingchuan-hsien	91,575	362,408	—	—	—	—
Taining-hsien	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinglung-hsien	—	—	198,727	163,681	4.0	121.4
Total incl. others	518,252	2,054,305	1,119,113	935,192	4.0	119.7
Of which Manchus	518,221	2,054,185	1,119,021	935,164	4.0	119.7
Of which Japanese	4	30	22	8	7.5	275.0
Of which others	27	90	70	20	3.3	350.8

Population of Principal Cities

The number of households and population of principal cities are as follow:—

Hsinking Special City

	Total households	Population			Prop. per household	No. of male per 100 females
		Total	Male	Female		
Manchus	22,570	122,033	74,461	47,572	5.4	156.5
Japanese	568	2,753	1,727	1,026	4.9	168.3
Others	287	1,523	1,009	514	5.3	196.3
Total	23,420	126,309	77,197	49,112	5.4	157.2

Harbin Special City

Manchus	58,571	295,365	189,484	105,881	5.0	179.0
Japanese	3,356	13,795	7,639	6,156	4.1	124.1
Russians	14,626	53,402	26,576	26,826	3.7	99.1
Others	5,793	42,235	29,163	13,072	7.3	223.1
Total	82,346	404,797	252,862	151,935	4.9	166.4

Mukden City

Manchus	62,151	334,882	212,187	122,695	5.4	172.9
Japanese	935	3,482	2,099	1,383	3.7	151.8
Others	220	677	382	295	3.1	129.5
Total	63,306	339,041	214,668	124,373	5.4	172.6

Kirin City

Manchus	21,000	113,466	69,716	43,750	5.4	159.4
Japanese	1,203	5,297	2,891	2,406	4.4	120.2
Others	30	86	56	30	2.9	186.7
Total	22,233	118,849	72,663	46,186	5.3	157.3

Tsitsihar City

	Total households	Population			Prop. per household	No. of male per 100 females
		Total	Male	Female		
Manchus	14,863	73,131	44,894	28,237	4.9	159.0
Japanese	423	1,781	993	788	4.2	126.0
Others	82	349	192	157	4.3	122.3
Total	15,368	75,261	46,079	29,182	4.8	157.8

Yingkow City

Manchus	20,033	118,303	74,520	43,783	5.9	170.2
Japanese	196	825	487	338	4.2	144.1
Others	41	79	42	37	1.9	113.5
Total	20,270	119,207	75,049	44,158	5.9	170.0

Antung City

Manchus	14,929	91,626	61,778	29,848	6.1	207.4
Japanese	72	276	171	105	3.8	162.9
Others	27	70	35	35	2.6	100.0
Total	15,028	91,972	61,984	29,988	6.1	206.7

Population of Kwantung Leased Territory

Port Arthur	21,202	136,744	71,696	65,048	6.4	110.2
Dairen	74,140	398,988	248,608	150,380	5.4	165.3
Chinchow	18,072	120,342	63,406	56,936	6.7	111.4
Pulantien	21,402	157,807	82,700	75,107	7.4	110.1
Pitzuwo	20,333	147,265	78,330	68,935	7.2	113.6
Total	155,149	961,146	544,740	416,406	6.2	130.8

Manchus

Port Arthur	18,541	124,445	65,333	59,112	6.7	110.5
Dairen	49,325	287,711	191,115	96,596	5.8	94.3
Chinchow	17,585	118,296	62,303	55,993	6.7	111.3
Pulantien	20,999	156,292	81,917	74,375	7.4	110.1
Pitzuwo	19,916	145,744	77,526	68,218	7.3	113.6
Total	126,366	832,488	478,194	354,294	6.2	135.0

Japanese

Port Arthur	2,654	12,279	6,351	5,928	4.6	107.1
Dairen	24,593	110,577	57,136	53,441	4.5	106.9
Chinchow	486	2,045	1,103	942	4.2	117.1
Pulantien	403	1,515	783	732	3.8	107.0
Pitzuwo	417	1,521	804	717	3.6	112.1
Total	28,553	127,937	66,177	61,760	4.5	107.2

Other Nationals

Port Arthur	7	20	12	8	2.9	150.0
Dairen	222	700	357	343	3.5	104.1
Chinchow	1	1	1	1	1.0	100.0
Pulantien	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pitzuwo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100	721	369	352	3.1	104.8

South Manchuria Railway Zone

	Total households	Population			Prop. per household	No. of male per 100 females
		Total	Male	Female		
Wafangtien	2,523	12,531	8,261	4,270	5.0	193.5
Tashihehiao	1,848	9,613	6,020	3,593	5.2	167.5
Yingkow	1,063	6,750	4,591	2,159	6.4	212.6
Anshan	3,423	17,452	11,062	6,390	5.1	176.2
Liaoyang	1,761	9,825	6,559	3,266	5.6	200.8
Suchiatun	1,281	5,556	3,300	2,256	4.3	146.3
Mukden	9,780	49,808	31,269	18,539	5.1	168.7
Penhsihu	1,149	5,325	3,129	2,196	4.7	142.5
Fenghuangcheng	1,000	5,355	3,216	2,139	5.4	150.7
Antung	13,491	62,603	37,424	25,179	4.6	149.8
Fushun	11,166	66,249	45,628	20,621	5.9	221.3
Tiehling	1,522	7,406	4,995	2,411	4.9	207.2
Kaiping	3,938	24,233	15,602	8,631	6.2	181.1
Ssuping kai	3,526	19,237	12,820	6,417	5.5	199.8
Kungehuling	2,767	15,011	10,129	4,882	1.8	207.5
Fanchiatun	888	5,037	3,604	1,433	5.7	251.5
Hsinking	7,228	40,727	27,048	13,679	5.6	197.8
Total	68,354	362,718	234,657	128,061	5.3	183.2
Of which Manchus ..	35,172	216,837	157,093	59,744	6.2	263.0
Of which Japanese	32,818	144,545	76,801	67,744	4.4	133.7
Of which others	364	1,336	763	573	3.7	133.2

COOLIES ARRIVING AT OR DEPARTING FROM THE PORT OF DAIREN

(1933)

	Arrivals			Departures		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jan.	10,927	1,463	12,390	42,351	3,807	46,158
Feb.	41,323	3,886	45,209	28,206	3,160	31,366
Mar.	58,893	5,724	64,617	27,739	3,129	30,868
Apr.	26,255	3,474	29,729	11,345	1,479	12,824
May	19,956	3,253	23,209	9,413	1,308	10,721
June	14,007	1,896	15,903	10,021	1,380	11,401
July	17,653	2,532	20,185	8,326	1,244	9,570
Aug.	17,335	2,170	19,505	9,263	1,363	10,626
Sept.	18,579	2,298	20,877	8,269	1,029	9,298
Oct.	20,115	2,511	22,626	10,725	1,580	12,305
Nov.	21,290	2,811	24,101	14,383	2,021	16,404
Dec.	22,199	2,512	24,711	23,781	2,549	26,330
Total	288,532	34,530	323,062	203,822	24,049	227,871
Previous year ...	201,419	24,517	225,936	203,139	20,631	223,770
Increase	87,113	10,013	97,126	683	3,418	4,101

(1934)

Jan.	16,875	1,628	18,501	26,777	3,168	29,945
Feb.	13,942	1,122	15,064	13,682	1,345	15,027
Mar.	112,660	6,649	119,309	17,694	2,134	19,826
Apr.	53,287	4,652	57,939	11,661	1,397	13,058

Yingkou (Newchwang)

1933	Arrivals	Departures
Jan.	Port not open	Port not open
Feb.	do.	do.
Mar.	do.	do.
Apr.	38,145	15,133
May	32,412	13,427
June	17,115	11,072
July	24,921	9,267
Aug.	22,085	10,052
Sept.	18,353	8,583
Oct.	21,496	13,164
Nov.	15,238	15,225
Dec.	2,891	3,995

IMMIGRATION

The flood of immigration into Manchuria started some three decades ago and in 1927

reached its highest peak when more than a million persons came into the country. Since 1929 the rate of immigration has fallen off considerably, and in 1932 total arrivals were under 500,000. The overwhelming majority of the immigrants are Chinese. Projects towards implanting Japanese immigrants in Manchuria were undertaken several times in the past, but the results have not been totally satisfactory. The Korean immigrants, however, are doing better and at present number about 680,000. Since the Manchurian Incident the Japanese have renewed their efforts at sending emigrants to Manchoukuo and in 1932 and 1933 a total of 1,000 Japanese settlers entered the country.

Chinese immigration into Manchoukuo in recent years is tabulated in the following table:

Year	Dairen	Yingkou	Antung	Shanhaikwan through Peking-Mukden Railway	Total Arriving	Total Returning home	Total Remaining in Manchoukuo
1923	172,014	77,087	46,577	138,011	433,689	240,565	193,124
1924	167,206	61,004	42,641	210,719	482,470	200,045	282,435
1925	197,392	96,647	40,740	197,991	532,770	237,746	295,024
1926	267,062	124,743	48,287	167,260	1,178,254	323,694	283,658
1927	599,452	182,558	68,599	327,645	1,178,254	341,959	836,295
1928	506,553	152,556	52,703	226,660	938,472	304,247	544,225
1929	512,947	148,557	53,557	331,210	1,046,271	621,897	424,374
1930	377,841	140,161	34,703	257,295	810,000	560,000	250,000
1931	226,531	99,177	36,139	125,555	467,402	461,339	6,063
1932	210,847	71,229	28,199	103,759	414,034	498,783	-84,749

The number of foreigners who were admitted into Manchoukuo in January, February, March and April of 1934 with their passports viséd totalled respectively 467 (comprising 323 males and 144 females), 434 (comprising 308 males and 126 females), 578 (comprising 377 males and 201 females), and 621 (comprising 433 males and 188 females) according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Commercial Affairs of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The number of visés issued each month is as follows:

Passport Office	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
Dairen	173	189	241	268
Antung	31	46	54	68
Shanhaikwan	137	104	165	145
Suifenho	57	11	7	1
Manchouli	31	34	51	61
Tumen	5	6	4	4
Tokyo	30	41	24	47
Blagoveschensk	3	3	1	1
Yingkou	—	—	4	26
Chita	—	—	27	—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
Hsinking	—	—	1	—
Total	467	434	579	621

Classification of foreigners admitted according to nationality is as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
Britons	40	57	78	76
White Russians	167	153	204	—
Lithuanians	16	8	12	7
Soviets	106	50	75	62
Germans	28	11	54	49
Swedes	4	—	2	3
Poles	13	17	12	18
Americans	61	76	56	121
Greeks	3	—	3	—
Czechoslovaks	1	3	4	1
French	8	21	25	26
Rumanians	2	—	1	—
Latvians	4	1	4	6
Belgians	2	4	5	9
Danes	—	8	8	6
Dutch	5	2	4	4

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
Turks	1	—	1	2	Brazilians	—	4	1	—
Norwegians	1	6	2	1	Hungarians	—	1	—	—
Portuguese	1	1	4	—	Iraqs	—	—	1	—
Swiss	1	6	8	—	Spaniards	—	—	1	—
Austrians	2	1	1	7	Argentines	—	—	—	8
Georgians	1	—	—	—	Canadians	—	—	—	2
Persians	—	2	1	1	Finns	—	—	—	2
Jugoslavians	—	1	2	1	Denationalized	—	—	—	200
Italians	—	1	10	9	Total	467	434	579	621

CHAPTER III

HISTORY

Recent Situation

The third year of Manchoukuo as an independent sovereign state is to all intents and purposes to be brought to a close with general indications of the unbroken rapid growth it is to make in all lines of national activity. Its political outlook is clearer than it ever was in the previous year. Its economic outlook is not so depressing, though it is seriously affected by the low level of the world's agricultural markets.

While the bandits still remain at large in not a few parts of the country, and specially along the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, their numbers have been decimated. Their major activity has practically been confined to certain mountainous regions of the province of Kirin, thanks to the joint efforts of Japanese and Manchoukuo soldiers.

The political situation has been so well reduced to order that in early October the Emperor announced his intention to make a trip to Kirin with the object of personally observing the political and economic conditions existing in the country.

On October 11 the government announced the new division of the country into 14 administrative provinces, embracing the former provinces of Fengtien (Mukden), Heilungkiang, Kirin, Jehol and Hsingan. Under the new system official organs and institutions of various descriptions will be increased to extend national administration on a wider and more efficient basis.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Dr. Chao Hsin-po, chairman of the Imperial Legislative Council of Manchoukuo, announced the completion at the end of September of the work of drafting the constitution of the Empire. He had been engaged in this work for the past two years, having taken up his quarters in Tokyo with his assistant staff. The draft it is said consists of 125 books.

In the course of the past one year, four railway lines have been completed, covering a distance of 700 kilometres, which means an extension by 20 percent in mileage as against the

4,000 kilometres placed under direction of the South Manchuria Railway Company two years ago. The most important of these new lines is undoubtedly that between Tunhua and Tumen, establishing thorough traffic between the capital and Japanese ports in the Japan seaboard through the north Korean ports of Rashin, Yuki and Seishin. The new railway line originating at Lafa on the above mentioned line connects it with the new lines in Heilungkiang through Harbin, thus placing the north Manchurian granary within the direct reach of Korea and Japan.

Considerable improvement may also be seen in the traffic on the rivers Sungari and Amur, though Manchoukuo has in the year under review had to meet no little difficulty in this direction through lack of agreement with the Soviet authorities. With Harbin as the center of floating trade, the course covered at present by the Manchoukuo ships extends to 3,800 kilometers. A merchant fleet of 130 vessels, ranging from 2 to 3 thousand tons, are plying these waters. The junks likewise engaged in the river traffic are said to number 3,000. Complementary to these systems of traffic are 12,000 kilometers of motor roads and 3,000 kilometres of air routes.

In economic and industrial lines most activity has been seen in construction work with the result of increasing the imports by 50 million yuan in the first half-year period of 1934 in comparison with the figure for the same months of the previous year. In the industrial field work has been started in heavy industries with bearings on the national armament, while in other lines investment has been withheld chiefly through general lack of confidence in what has been proposed by way of an economic bloc of Japan and Manchoukuo. There seems a general feeling that an economic combination of these two countries will not prove workable or effective unless China be brought into it. It is thought, however, that with better understanding of the Manchurian condition and of the attitude the Manchoukuo administrators to-

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
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Swiss	1	6	8	—	Spaniards	—	—	1	—
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Georgians	1	—	—	—	Canadians	—	—	—	2
Persians	—	2	1	1	Finns	—	—	—	2
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ward outside investors, practicable schemes will begin to be launched in course of time.

With regard to the situation as regards the currency more encouraging indications are to be noted. The recovery of inconvertible paper notes issued under the old regime had been continued until the new currency completely replaced the old issues at the end of June. Thus with its system unified, the currency is expected to be stabilized and to expand in volume, with the resultant reduction of money rates eventually to meet capital requirements of industrial activity not far off in sight.

Agricultural life has been benefited by the recent rise of the bean market consequent on Germany's lifting of the ban on the bean import. With regard to the agricultural crops, however, depressing forecasts were made early in the year what of floods, banditry, and climatic conditions in some parts of the year. It was feared at a time that the agricultural crops of North Manchuria, the grain center of the country, would fall off by 60 percent. However, contrary to such gloomy outlook, it was later reported that the crop reduction for the season would be about 19 per cent against the previous year.

Appreciable progress is seen in cotton growing. Under the 10-year plan to develop Manchuria into a cotton growing country, the acreage under tillage was increased by 60 percent last year. The last report in hand indicated that the crop for the season would be 120 million *kin* or an increase of 40 per cent against the previous year. With the market at Liaoyang prevailing at 58 yen per 100 *kin* at this moment, cotton is expected to develop into one of the most profitable sources of income as time goes on.

The new radio station at Hsinking began broadcasting on November 1. The new station completed at the outlay of 800,000 yen is said to be the most powerful one in the whole Far East.

One of the notable events during the past year was the visit in October of a group of American journalists to Manchuria, who had been invited out here by the Japan Press Association of Tokyo. During their stay of about a fortnight they were brought in intimate contact with all aspects of life in the fast growing empire of Manchuria. Their study on the spot was expected useful in propagating in America a true knowledge of Manchuria and Japan's friendly tutelage and collaboration there.

Another event of no less importance was the

visit to Japan in September and to Manchoukuo in October of the trade delegation dispatched by the Federation of British Industries. The mission was headed by Lord Barnby, director of Lloyd's Bank, and composed of Sir Charles Seligman, director of the banking firm of Seligman Brothers Ltd.; Mr. Julian Ho Biggott, manager of the British Steel Export Association, and Mr. Guy Locoek, director of the Federation of British Industries. It was officially given to understand that the purpose of the present mission was to examine the economic situation in Japan and Manchoukuo with a hope of discovering ways and means by which to effect industrial and commercial collaboration between Great Britain and Japan and Manchoukuo in the future. It is believed that the present British mission will prove productive of substantial results by way of promoting understanding abroad of these Far Eastern countries.

The Origin

The country of what was known until recently as Manchuria and now as Manchoukuo first emerges in history as the homeland of the nomadic Tungus, a race quite different from the Chinese in all essential and dominant characteristics. These original inhabitants of present Manchoukuo were known by the Chinese people as the Sushen, and in a later period as the Hsiao or Wu-zhi, etc. They mostly inhabited the upper reaches of the Hurka River and along the Sungari. Their fortunes waxed and waned as they came into contact and often into conflict with other peoples, who came to claim their territory that swept to the west and to the south. But those early twilight days of history are lost in misty records of which there are but few. It is known, however, that in the year 352 A.D., when the Muryung declared independence and as late as the beginning of the Ming Dynasty, Manchuria and Korea were ruled by Non-Chinese tribes. But it was not until 1636, when Nuerhachi, the leader of the Nuchens, established the Taching Dynasty, that the name of Manchuria entered history.

About the year 244 B.C. Chao Hsing, ruler of the Yen Kingdom, began to build a barrier in what is modern Shansi against the barbaric tribes in the west and in the north. The work begun by Chao was continued by later emperors until it was completed during the Ming dynasty, forming what is known as the Great Wall and extending over a distance of 2,000 miles from

Eastern Turkestan to northern Chihli, down to the sea at Shanhaikwan. This gigantic work was conceived and built as a barrier against the Mongolian and Manchurian tribes who had frequently raided Chinese territory.

It is a matter of historical truth that the Chinese in those remote days and for centuries after, looked on those tribes on the other side of the Wall as alien enemies and the vast territory there as alien lands. Changes in the situation were seen only in the Han, Tang and Ming Dynasties when the Chinese influence extended over a portion of what is present Manchuria and Mongolia. This expansion of Chinese was set back by Manchurian and Mongolian Tartars who under the leadership of such ruler as of Kitan and Nuchen, and like Genghis Khan broke through the Great Wall and ruled part or the whole of China.

Coming down as recently as the middle of the 17th century, Manchuria was regarded by the Manchu emperors as a sort of reserve or crown land, separate from China and closed for many years to Chinese immigration. Even at the dawn of the present century Manchuria, though incorporated into China proper by an imperial edict of 1907 and so recognised in the treaties made between China and other nations, was in fact left to the management of a regional head who ruled it in the capacity of "Commander-in-chief" and who had little to answer to anybody but himself. It is but too well known what attitude the late Chang Tso-lin took until his end, towards the National Government then at Peking. Whatever might have been the general impression as to his position, there was no doubt about his disposition when he, acting quite independently of Peking, concluded in 1924 an agreement with Soviet Russia relating to the Chinese Eastern Railways.

The Mukden regime went on drifting farther and farther from the central authorities, until in 1928 Marshal Chang Tso-lin came in clash with the Southern Armies, headed by General Chiang Kai-shek. There was every indication that the Southern troops would have gone over the Great Wall into Manchuria but for Japan's determined attitude which was made known by her note of protest.

Under Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the successor of Chang Tso-lin, Manchuria or the Four Eastern Provinces, as it had come to be known, passed more and more under autonomous local government. This state of affairs, both political and economic, prevailed until the Sino-Japanese

clash of September 18, 1931. Upon overthrow of the Chang regime, the three provinces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilunkiang declared their independence, and these provinces, later with the addition of Jehol and special districts in Mongolia, were incorporated into the new state of Manchoukuo which declared its independence of the Republic of China in March of the following year, and to which Japan gave formal recognition six months later, or in September, 1932.

Aboriginal Tribes and Their Kingdoms

Amongst a number of aboriginal tribes who made their abode in Manchuria at one period or another, the most important is undoubtedly the Tungus who are known to have been there as early as 2000 years before the dawn of the Christian era. There were also tribes, known amongst the Chinese for many centuries by the names of Suchen, Tung-hu, Miehmo, Fuyu, Kaoli, Khitan, Nuchen, etc. They were hunters and herdsmen, leading a life nomadic and of primitive order. It was therefore but natural that when they came in contact with Chinese refugees and immigrants of superior culture, they absorbed something of what had been brought from beyond the Great Wall. These aboriginal tribes gave rise to a number of Kings which are known on record as Fuyu (37 B.C.—494), Kaoli (37 B.C.—668 A.D.), Pohai (717—927 A.D.) Khitan (916—1125 A.D.), Kin 1115—1234 A.D., and Later Kin (1616—1644).

These tribal kingdoms, though some of them had reason to enter into tributary relations with China, were all independent in a full sense of the term. They made war and peace at their pleasure and sent envoys to foreign courts.

The people of Fuyu, an agricultural tribe of considerable means and power, inhabited the plains of Kirin, and Taonan, a number of them having settled on the plains surrounding the present capital city of Manchoukuo, Changchun, now called Hsinking.

The Kaoli who were of the same origin as the Fuyu were a warlike people and mostly lived in the valley of the Yalu River, dominating at a time the northern part of Korea and the greater part of South Manchuria, with the River Liao as its western boundary. It was with the object of checking the activity of this warlike people that the Han Dynasty of China maintained friendly relations with the Fuyu.

With the Kingdom of Kaoli, which later formed one of the three kingdoms into which Korea was divided, Japan engaged in warfare more than once. The Kaoli conquered the Fuyu in 493, but when they were in turn threatened by Chinese invasion in 662, they made an alliance with Japan, though they were to be overcome by the Tang Emperor a couple of years later.

Upon the heels of these two states came the Kingdom of Pohai which marked the appearance of a northern tribe called Khitan upon the plains of Manchuria. The new born kingdom practically covered the territories of the old Fuyu and the Kaoli. It lasted about 300 years, until it was subdued by the Kitan Tartars. While it lasted, this kingdom maintained friendly relations with both China and Japan. History records that Pohai and Japan exchanged envoys and had trade relations.

While Pohai was evolving from a tribe to a state in Kirin and elsewhere, another group of nomads, the Khitans, steadily rose to power near the southern part of Jehol and west Fengtien. A small tribe in the beginning, the Khitans, under the able leadership of their chieftain Yalu Aochi, came in course of time to extend their territory both westward and eastward, until at the beginning of the 10th century they ruled over 8 administrative areas and 41 districts. Yalu Aochi still went on making conquests and in 916 proclaimed himself emperor of an independent state, with the dynastic title of Liao. His son Yalu Tekuang further extended the power of the Khitans as far as the northern parts of Chihli and Shansi. Peking was for the first time raised to the status of a capital where the Khitan ruler now chose to reside. The great Empire now extended over Mongolia, Manchuria, the northern China and through North Korea as far as the coast on the Japan Sea.

The tribe next to come to power was the Nuchens or Golden Tartars, who were originally one of the Mohe tribes and were also known as the Black River Mohe. They are known to have made their home in certain parts of Heilungkiang (Amur) Province, but it was not until the first half of the 10th century that they began to be known as Nuchens. They revolted against Liao in 1114 A.D., under the leadership of their chieftain Akuteng. They were so successful in their military campaign that the Nuchen leader established in the following year an empire with the title of Kin (Gold). They

carried everything before them until in 1122, Peking having been taken by assault, the Khitan Emperor sought safety in flight. The reign of the Northern Sung Dynasty was then overthrown. By 1129 the whole of China north of the Yangtse River was under the rule of the Kin Emperor, a regime that was to last until 1234 when the irresistible Mongols rose to supremacy.

While nothing could withstand the advance of the Mongolian hordes, the Nuchens themselves were responsible in part for their own downfall. When they came in contact with the Chinese and their ways of life, the hardy warriors of the north were quickly softened by the ease and luxury of the Sung civilization, so much so that when the Mongol Tartars rose under the mighty Genghis Khan, the once conquering race of Chin proved itself utterly helpless against the invading forces. And as if to hasten their downfall that was already in sight, the Chinese, true to their traditional diplomatic axiom, deserted the people with whom they had sworn friendship much to their own advantage, and now leagued with the new rising Khan against the tottering regime of their brother kingdom. Only in this case the double-crossing diplomacy, so often successful, failed to work out so well; for the Chinese themselves were later to be trampled upon by the warriors from the Mongolian plains.

The Mongols who conquered the major part of Asia and a portion of Europe originated in Northwestern Manchuria, near the Khingan Mountains. They were hunters and herdsmen and remained in obscurity until the great Genghis Khan rose to organize them into an invincible military force. They swept Manchuria and crushed the Kingdom of Kin. The once mighty Dynasty of Sung had completely passed away when Kublai Khan established himself at Peking in 1264.

The Mongols gave the Chinese the first foreign dynasty in their history—the Yuen Dynasty. But the Chinese began to revolt against the Mongol rule in 1341, and twenty-seven years later, 1368, the Yuen Dynasty was overthrown, to be replaced by a Chinese Dynasty, the Ming.

Although defeated and subjugated by the Mongols and now falling back before the rising force of the Ming, the old tribesmen of the old Kin, the Nuchens were never annihilated. One group of them, called Haisi Nuchen, was still in possession of the western portion of the valley of the River Sungari, from the present

Petuna to Harbin; for, the Ming Dynasty, even in the heyday of its career, never extended much further than what is present Fengtien or Mukden Province. Another group of these tribesmen had established themselves in the section of the country from the east of the Changpai Range to the valley of the Hurka, all about the Sansing district. They were called Chienchou Nuchen. There was still another group settled over the banks of the Amur River—the Wild Nuchen.

It was from amongst these tribesmen of the north that a man, a young chieftain was to appear who was destined to change the course of Chinese history that his descendants sat on the Dragon Throne in Peking for nearly three hundred years. Based in the castle at Hotuala and known by the name of "Dragon-Tiger General," Nuerhachi, the young leader, soon brought together the Nuchen tribes under his control. In 1616 Nuerhachi rose against the Ming, calling his domain the Kingdom of Later Kin. He took Mukden, Liaoyang and Kaiyuan, driving the Chinese into the valley of Liao. While achieving brilliant military success in many directions, the Nuchen leader was never successful enough in his lifetime to break through the Great Wall into northern China.

Upon his death in 1626 his fourth son Tait-sung succeeded him and headed the house of Aisin-Chuehlo, the ruling house of what was later to be titled by him the Taching Dynasty, discarding the title of Later Kin. It was this young leader who gave the name of Manchuria to the land of the Nuchens for the first time in its history.

But it was not Tait-sung, the founder of the Taching Dynasty, who dealt the last and final blow to the Ming regime of China. It was his younger brother, acting as Regent to the infant successor, that now led the Nuchens, finally to complete the work of the late chieftain, his elder brother—the conquest of China. The Manchu leader entered Peking in May, 1644. The infant Manchu Emperor moved his capital from Mukden to Peking in September. The Manchu dynasty of Taching was proclaimed over all China in October of 1644.

Manchuria Under Manchu Rule

After the House of Aisin-Chuehlo had taken Peking and consolidated its position in China, many Manchus, especially officials known as "bannermen," migrated to China, while the

homeland of the Manchu rulers was regarded as an extramural region apart from China. Manchuria was treated as "a crown land" and reserved exclusively for the Manchu race. Heilungkiang and part of Kirin were kept as royal parks where people are altogether forbidden to go. The Chinese people were carefully excluded from Manchuria, and this situation would have lasted but for the depopulation and impoverishment that Manchuria was later to see, an alarming state of affairs which eventually gave rise to Chinese immigration northward beyond the eternal Wall.

The Manchu ruler established a military administration over Manchuria, maintaining the old Manchu personnel and customs wherever possible. Mukden, Kirin and Heilungkiang had each a military governor vested with complete authority, both civil and military. These positions being open exclusively to officials of Manchu origin, Manchuria was always under rule of its natives, Manchu Tartar or "Banners", and this state of affairs continued down to 1907, when an Imperial edict was promulgated relating to provincial governors in the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria, by which these provinces, like those of China proper, were placed under rule of civil administrators under a Viceroy or Governor-General.

For 268 years Manchuria remained under the rule of Taching, or the Manchu Dynasty. In 1912 China went through a great political upheaval, changing from a monarchy to a republic, and the last of the Manchu Emperors, Pu Yi, declared his abdication.

In point of international intercourse, the first instance of Manchuria having anything to do with an outside nation other than China was recorded in 1687, when disputes arose with Russia over some boundary questions. Next, when Great Britain and France waged war with China, their combined squadrons made use of Port Arthur as the base of operations. Two years later, Newchang was opened to foreign trade. But it was not until the coming of the aggressive Russians some three decades later that Manchuria really assumed importance as a factor of international significance.

Manchuria Under the Republic

The first change to be made in the administrative system of Manchuria or the Three Eastern Provinces upon the establishment of the republican regime, was the appointment to each

province of both a civil governor and a military governor. The latter under the orders of the President and the Minister of War at Peking concerned himself only with military affairs. But the powers of these military governors steadily increased as the central authority declined, so much so that when the question arose of joining the Allies against Germany in 1916, the military governors, amongst whom Chang Tso-lin of Mukden was prominent, asked President Li Yuan-hung to dissolve the Parliament which was opposed to the contemplated step, and amend the Constitution so that war could be declared without the consent of the Legislature. When the President turned down their request, Chang Tso-lin and other military governors declared their provinces as independent of the central Government, a stand which eventually led to their secession.

When Soviet Russia concluded a separate treaty of peace with Germany at Brest-Litvosk, China had reason to fear a possible extension of Russian disturbance into her territory. Chang Tso-lin was appointed in September, 1918, Governor-General of the Three Eastern Provinces and named in 1921 Superintendent-General of the Mongolian Frontier. In the spring of the following year Chang Tso-lin had trouble with General Wu Pei-fu, a leader of the Chihli party. In the ensuing civil war the Mukden chief was defeated and forced to withdraw his troops from the province of Chihli. President Hsu Shi-chang immediately issued an order dismissing him from the posts he had held. But a number of associations in Manchuria joined in passing a resolution against the presidential order, stating that the lives of 30,000,000 people of Manchuria depended on the fate of General Chang.

He himself was quick to rise to the occasion. In May, 1922, he made a declaration of independence of the Three Eastern Provinces, which was communicated to the foreign ministers at Peking and to the foreign consular body at Tientsin. This declaration of independence ran in effect as follows:

(1) The Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria, and Mongolia, Inner and Outer, cannot be recognized as parts of the Republic of China.

(2) Chang Tso-lin who holds a peculiar position in these regions shall hold himself responsible for safeguarding life and property therein, maintaining at the same time cordial relations with foreign nations.

(3) The Treaties hitherto concluded between the Manchu Dynasty and the Chinese Republic shall be respected.

(4) Any foreign minister or consul desiring to negotiate should apply to his office.

(5) Any treaty to be concluded by the Peking Government relating to Manchuria must have his direct approval.

Whatever Peking might have said to this, Chang Tso-lin now considered himself and acted as the de facto ruler of an independent Manchuria. A couple of years later, or in October of 1924, he concluded, without reference to Peking, a separate agreement with Soviet Russia relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway, in the name of the "Government of the Autonomous Three Eastern Provinces of the Republic of China."

Chang Tso-lin now turned his eye towards Peking. The October of the same year saw him engaged in war with Marshal Wu Pei-fu of Chihli. In December of the following year he clashed with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, and four months later he was again fighting with Feng. This time he was so successful that he entered Peking in December. He had in the meantime assumed the leadership of the so-called anti-"Nationalist" armies in North China. There was now little doubt that Chang was aspiring to the office of president on which he had his eye some long time since. He held a series of councils with military leaders about him and, ostensibly at their request, he was installed on June 18, 1927 as Tayuan-shuai, i.e., Grand Marshal of the Military Government of the Republic of China, and declared the vast territory north of the Yangtze under his rule.

The Grand Marshal, however, was not left unchallenged. The "Nationalist armies" under the command of General Chiang Kai-shek, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan were ere long pushing their campaigns against Peking. In the spring of 1928 the Grand Marshal found the situation so unsatisfactory that he decided in June to withdraw from Peking to old Mukden. It was on this trip back to the Manchurian capital that Chang Tso-lin was fatally injured by an explosion caused in the train he and his suite were travelling.

Upon the death of Chang Tso-lin the control of Manchuria passed to his son, Chang Hsueh-liang who, unlike his father, pursued a policy of reconciliation with the National Government at Nanking. When civil war broke out in 1930

between the Nanking Government and the coalition armies of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, the young Marshal of Mukden observed neutrality, until a turn in the situation gave him a chance to make an armed mediation and a pretext to send his military forces beyond the Great Wall. The Manchurian forces took the first opportunity to take possession of the railway zones in both Chihli and Honan Provinces. These provinces were formally placed under Chang Hsueh-liang when he accepted office with the Central Government as Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the National Army.

Manchuria under its often aggressive military ruler, Chang Tso-lin, for the most part remained free from political or other disturbance, though her military forces had more than once entered within the Great Wall to engage in warfare of one kind or another. Under the strong ruling hand of Mukden it had preserved a peaceful order of things internally; and except at the time of Kuo Sung-ling's revolt in December, 1925, it had never been menaced externally. But Manchuria, under the rule of young Chang Hsueh-liang, was to involve itself in serious troubles of international character; first with Soviet Russia in 1929, and next with Japan in 1931.

Eastern Penetration

It was the Russian fur-hunters who blazed the trail across the vast country of Siberia in the 16th century. Their adventures, purely commercial in motive, proved so lucrative that they went farther and farther eastward until they penetrated through Siberia to the Behring Sea, and even across the straits of Alaska. These commercial men were followed by armed forces. The 17th century saw the presence of Cossacks on the Upper Amur, frequently engaging in warfare. In 1689 a treaty was concluded at Nerchensk between Chinese and Russian envoys. It was the first treaty China made with a European nation; certainly the first foreign treaty relating to Manchuria. This historic treaty of Nerchensk extended the Russian empire to the northern boundary of Manchuria along the Argun River, a tributary of the Amur, and from the mountain range of the Kamennul out to the Okhotsk Sea.

Russia never released the hold it had now on Manchuria. While the Peking Court was distracted by the trouble it was having with Britain and France, Muravieff, Viceroy of Eastern Siberia whose name was to rise with the East-

ern policy of the Russian Empire, sectioned more than 12,000 Cossacks at strategic points along the Amur. Against this background he managed, with comparative ease, to wrest from China the now famous Aigun Treaty of May, 1858. It virtually gave away to Russia the whole vast territory north of the Amur River to the Behring Sea, and another large territory extending from east of the Ussuri River as far as to the Sea of Japan and the Korean frontier, the present Maritime Province were placed under the common over-lordship of China and Russia.

In 1859 General Ignatieff entered Peking as the Russian Minister. In the autumn of 1860 the allied armies of Britain and France marched on Peking. The Imperial Court fled to Jehol, while the capital was in a stage of extreme turmoil. The Russian Minister offered his services as intermediary. The effete Peking court could repose neither his offer nor the terms of Britain and France. When the European troops had withdrawn upon ratification of the Tientsin treaties, Russia followed with the demand for what she called her services on behalf of China. The Peking Treaty of November, 1860, was the outcome. By this Russia assumed absolute control of the Maritime Province.

Russia now closed on Manchuria on the east as on the north, down to the mouth of the Tumen River on its Korean frontier. A foothold secured on the seaboard, Muravieff founded the port of Vladivostok on Peter-the-Great Bay, providing it adequately as a port for Russia's Pacific fleet.

Russian Treaties and Railways

The Trans-Siberian Railway was logically a part of Russia's Imperialist policy in the Far East. The enterprising Emperor Alexander III had an able lieutenant in Sergey Yulyevich Witte who was appointed as Minister of State of Finance in September, 1892. With the position of Vladivostok secured, the construction of the Ussuri Railway, connecting the new port with Habarovsk had been begun in May, 1891. The Siberian Railway had now advanced into Trans-Baikal. The situation not unobviously suggested new possibilities. Russia conceived the idea of a railway direct through Manchuria as a short-cut to Vladivostok, in preference to her scheme of building a road to be built following the course of the Amur River.

In 1894 Japan went to war with China. As victor Japan demanded cession of the Liaotung

peninsula. It was so provided in the Shimonoseki Treaty. But the idea of China ceding the peninsula to Japan seemed to put a stick in the wheel of Russian diplomacy bent on further territorial penetration to the south. Witte, in view of the situation, initiated the now famous triple intervention of Russia, France and Germany. Japan had practically no choice but restore the Liaotung to China. It was also through the arrangements made by the same Russian diplomat that a certain French syndicate undertook to furnish China with a loan toward the end of paying the indemnity to Japan, this being a 4 per cent loan of 400,000,000 francs under a Russian guarantee. In the meantime, the Russo-Asiatic Bank was brought into being as an official organ to participate in financial activities in China.

Russia was alive to every occasion to advance her cause. By a series of acts adroitly managed she went on consolidating her position in China. In April, 1896 Li Hungchang was sent to Russia to attend the Czar's coronation, a mission more important for the new agreement that the Russian Minister Cassini managed to obtain at the time. This pact, made in treaty form as the "Treaty of Alliance between China and Russia, was kept in strict confidence for many years, being only known apocryphally as the "Cassini Convention." Through this secret treaty providing for a Russo-Chinese alliance against Japan, Russia obtained formal consent of China to extend the Trans-Siberian Railway straight through Manchuria to Vladivostok. This railway, 919 miles in length and running through the heart of Manchuria, was known as the Chinese Eastern Railway, the company of the same name being organized in 1896. In August of the following year, work of construction was begun on this road which was to shorten the Trans-Siberian Railway exactly by 568 miles.

The contract for the construction and operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway was signed at Berlin between the Chinese Minister to Russia and the Russo-Asiatic Bank, in whose name the charter had been given. By the 5th article of the same Agreement, both civil and criminal jurisdiction in the railway zone was granted to the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, an arrangement tantamount to a consular jurisdiction. "Absolute and exclusive right of administration" in the Railway Zone, it was provided, should be given to the Company.

Russia now turned her eyes elsewhere. Not

quite satisfied with Vladivostok which is ice-bound for more than six months of winter, she sought a better outlet on the sea. She had less than a year to wait. When Germany acquired the lease of Kiaochow harbour and the railway concession in Shantung Province in the spring of 1898, Russia likewise obtained, by a convention concluded in March of the same year, a lease of Port Arthur and Dalny (Dairen), and the adjacent territory and territorial waters for a period of 25 years. It was also agreed that the Chinese Eastern Railway Company should construct a branch line of 624 miles from Harbin to Dalny and to Port Arthur on the same conditions as those of the Chinese Eastern Railway, including civil and criminal jurisdiction and administrative power in the Railway Zone.

Russia lost no time to carry out her programme with vigour and thoroughness. A railway to Dalny and a branch to Port Arthur were built; the latter place was reconstructed as a naval base, with an extensive system of fortification; the harbour and city of Dalny were constructed as a terminal of the branch line; the modern city of Harbin was built as a junction of the Chinese Eastern main line with its South Manchurian branch to Dairen. Russia had practically completed all these undertakings before the Russo-Japanese war broke out. She was said to have spent more than 188,000,000 roubles.

The following table is eloquent of the grandiose undertakings Russia carried out in these parts of Manchuria:

	Roubles
Construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway (including branch line to Port Arthur)	375,000,000
Additional expenses of construction ..	75,500,000
Dalny Harbor construction expenses ..	10,000,000
Dalny City construction expenses	8,800,000
Dalny land purchase expenses	1,380,000
Port Arthur Harbor and City expansion expenses	17,400,000
Harbin City foundation expenses ..	100,000,000
Total	588,140,000

In addition, many millions of roubles were spent for the fortification of Port Arthur, though the matter was kept in strict confidence.

The Boxer trouble of 1900 furnished Russia another excuse to garrison large military forces through Manchuria, materially strengthening her position there. In reply to the representations made by Japan, Britain and the United States, the Russian Government repeatedly as-

sured that her troops would be withdrawn, a promise that she never carried out. The situation in Korea had in the meantime become critical through Russian encroachment. Japan's sincere efforts to reach a friendly adjustment of the situation as regards Manchuria and Korea proved unsuccessful. The result was the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. By the Treaty of Peace made at Portsmouth, Russia ceded to Japan her railway from Changchun to Dalny and Port Arthur, together with the territorial lease of the Kwantung Peninsula.

Russia had to change her policy in the Far East after the war with Japan. What she retained of the railway was now to be managed more as a commercial undertaking. Her attention had now to be turned to the Balkan Peninsula and Morocco where the German activity had become menacing. Under the circumstances Russia saw wisdom in a friendly co-operation with Japan in Manchuria, a policy which materialized in her convention and treaty with Japan made respectively in 1907 and 1910. The scheme of double tracking the Chinese Eastern Railway was now abandoned, and instead Russia built the Trans-Amur Railway, establishing a direct railway line between Europe and Vladivostok within Russian territory throughout. This railway of 1,240 miles was begun in 1908 and completed in 1916 at a cost of 295,000,000 roubles.

Chinese Eastern Railway After Bolsheviki Revolution

The Bolsheviki Revolution in the autumn of 1917 had more disastrous effects upon Siberia than on European Russia. The country was politically convulsed, and economically paralyzed. Chaotic conditions prevailed throughout the country. China lost no time to rise to the occasion. On December 18, 1917, Chinese military forces virtually seized a part of the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone. They were encouraged by the new policy of the Soviet Government which was so anxious to obtain Chinese recognition that it renounced "all rights, privileges and concessions" acquired in China by the former Czarist Government. In 1920 the Chinese authorities took a bold step in their attempt to recover military and police power as well as judicial and municipal administration in the Railway Zone. The Chinese attempt, however, proved futile through the creation of the inter-allied Railway Committee, formed by the representatives of Britain,

France, Japan and the United States, which took charge of the operation and supervision of the Chinese Eastern Railway from January, 1919, to October, 1922. After the evacuation of the allied military forces from Siberia in 1922, the new status of the Chinese Eastern Railway and its zone were established by two agreements made in May, 1924, at Peking between the Republics of China and Soviet Russia after protracted negotiations.

One of these agreements provided for the establishment of normal diplomatic and consular relations. The Soviet Government agreed to abandon its extraterritorial rights in China and to restore all concessions to China, and renounced its claim to the balance of the Boxer Indemnity. The contracting parties reciprocally agreed not to recognize any treaty with a third power affecting the sovereign rights of the other. With regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway it was agreed that Russia's economic ownership would be recognized, while political sovereignty in the Railway Zone, "such as judicial matters, and those relating to the civil administration, military administration, police, municipal government, taxation," etc., would be handed over to China.

The main feature of the other agreement in question was the Sino-Soviet joint management of the Chinese Eastern Railway, with five Russian directors and as many Chinese directors on the Governing Board. In actual management of the railway, however, Russian preponderance was guaranteed by the arrangement that the manager and one of the two assistant managers should be Russians, while China was to have but one assistant manager.

These were followed three months later by another agreement between the Soviet Government and the Government of the Autonomous Three Eastern Provinces which were at the time under the rule of Chang Tso-lin who refused to recognize the authority of Peking. This agreement signed on October 8 at Mukden, was practically the same as the previous agreements of Peking so far as the Chinese Eastern Railway was concerned. In both the Peking and Mukden agreements each party pledged itself against propaganda in the territory of the other. The only point of difference was seen concerning the period of concession of the Chinese Eastern Railway. While the Peking agreement made no reference to this point, the Mukden agreement provided that the time limit as provided in Article XII of the

contract for the construction and operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway of September 8, 1896, should be reduced from 80 to 60 years. Regarding the redemption of the same railway, the Peking agreement went no farther than stating that "China may redeem the railway at some future time," while the Mukden agreement explicitly provided that China should obtain possession of the railway and appurtenant property without compensation at the end of 60 years. By the terms of the Mukden agreement, the Governing Board of the Chinese Eastern Railway was reorganized with the appointment of directors and managers by both the Soviet and Mukden Governments.

Chinese Eastern Railway Under Sino-Soviet Management

The Sino-Soviet management which undertook the operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway was destined to experience a stormy career. Almost from the beginning the Soviet representatives on the Governing Board resorted to their own tactics. Whenever the board of directors was called to meet to consider some important questions, the Russian members consistently absented themselves, thus preventing the necessary quorum of seven. It was thought that Soviet Russia by such management contrived to leave the full control of the railway in the hands of the Russian general manager. As a matter of fact, the Soviet members seem to have taken such an attitude in order to avoid difficulties with the Chinese authorities who, being dominated at the time by the new national spirit of "Recovery of sovereign rights," were showing an attitude of growing aggression in their eagerness to live up to the order of the day. In January, 1926, when the general manager, Mr. Ivanoff, refused to transport Chang Tso-lin's soldiers without receiving advance payment of fares as prescribed in the Agreement of 1896, he was placed under arrest. The Soviet Government immediately issued an ultimatum, giving the Chinese three days to reconsider their act, and Mr. Ivanoff was released. However, in the following month the Russian Municipal Council at Harbin and other places within the Railway Zone were abolished and replaced with local Chinese administration. In September the Chinese authorities seized the ships of the Chinese Eastern Railway on the Sungari, occupying at the same time the offices and other shipping facilities on land. The educational administration maintained by the rail-

way Company within the Railway Zone was also taken over by the Chinese authorities.

What is more, the Chinese police officials raided the Soviet Consulate in Harbin on May 27, 1929. The Chinese demands presented on this occasion included the following points: the Russian chief of the Commercial Department, who did all the purchasing for the Railway Company, and the Russian chief of the Accounting Department, should be replaced by Chinese; the telephone and telegraph system in the Railway Zone should be incorporated in the Chinese system; all lands controlled by the Company within the Zone should be returned to China; and the mines and forests owned by the Company should be surrendered to China. The police raid on the Soviet Consulate, however, was a matter not to be dismissed lightly. It was inevitable that there should arise serious dispute between China and the Soviet Union. For a period of more than half a year, the Chinese Eastern Railway, an important link in the international traffic chain, was seriously menaced and often disturbed, under the circumstances which eventually developed into open warfare.

JAPAN IN MANCHURIA

Japan on the Scene

Although Japan's relation with Manchuria began early in the 8th century when she opened trade with the Kingdom of Pohai, a relation that was to continue more than two centuries, it was not till the time of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894 that Japan came to regard Manchuria as a political proposition of international importance. In the course of the war with China which was caused by a controversy over Korean independence and lasted six months, the Japanese armies took possession of the southern parts of Fengtien (Mukden) Province from the Yalu River to the Liao River at Newchwang. Port Arthur and Weihaiwei successively fell. The Japanese forces were preparing for an attack on Peking, when the war ended by the Treaty of Shimonoseki of April 17, 1895.

By the same Treaty China ceded to Japan in perpetuity the territory south of the line of demarcation drawn from the mouth of the river Yalu to Yingkou (Newchwang) through Fenghuang and Haicheng, a region commonly known as the Liaotung Peninsula, covering an area of about 10,582 square miles. At this moment Rus-

sia, France and Germany stepped in and advised Japan "in a spirit of cordial friendship" to restore Liaotung to China, concentrating at the same time their naval forces in the North China waters. Under the circumstances Japan had no choice but to accept their "advice" and return the same territory to China.

The Shimonoseki treaty of peace, if it benefited Japan nothing by way of territorial acquisition, at least served to pave for her commercial activity in China after the war. It gave Japan a chance to have access to ports and waterways which had hitherto remained closed. Japan seized this opportunity to open China to world commerce. By the terms of the above mentioned treaty, foreigners were able to "engage in all kinds of manufacturing industries in the open cities, towns and ports in China." Until this time Newchwang had been the only port in Manchuria opened to foreign trade, and Japan's trade through this port had been practically insignificant.

What was the first and foremost to attract Japanese attention in Manchuria was bean and bean cake. They discovered the great commercial possibility of the former as material for foodstuff manufacture and that of the latter as rice-field fertilizer. Bean cake had till this time had its only outlet in South China where it was used on the sugar plantations as fertilizer. The Japanese farmers who had been buying expensive fish fertilizer now turned to this bean product so eagerly that Japan was buying by 1899 this stuff to amounts excessive of her total export to South China. It was through the export of bean cake that Manchuria rose in importance in the commercial scale of Japan, stimulating at the same time other lines of merchandise. Up to the time of the Russo-Japanese war, Japan, Great Britain and the United States accounted for the major part of the foreign trade of Newchwang. Japan was the heaviest purchaser of Manchurian products, while Great Britain and the United States were the largest suppliers of cotton goods.

Russo-Japanese War

Russian designs upon the Far East became vividly clear soon after the triple intervention. In March 1898 she leased the Kwantung Peninsula, the southern part of the Liaotung Peninsula, from which she had helped China to oust Japan but three years before. When the Boxer trouble broke out in 1900, the Russian troops occupied Newchwang and the city of

Mukden, placing the former place under the administration of the Russian consul. While peace negotiations were in progress at Peking, the world heard, a surprising report that Russia, by a new convention with China, was planning to close Manchuria to all foreigners except her own nationals. In view of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which was made just about a year later as a check on Russian encroachment, and in view also of the protests made by other nations, the Russian Government, by the Convention of April 8, 1902, modified its demand in respect of Manchuria and promised to evacuate the territory; a promise that it never carried out. In the spring of the following year Russia, again assuming an aggressive attitude, demanded for her evacuation a series of conditions, which Japan regarded as contrary to the principle of equal opportunity for other nations and also an infringement of Chinese sovereignty. Russia's growing military activity not only in Manchuria but in northern Korea, and her strengthening of naval forces in the Far Eastern waters left her true design no longer in doubt. Japan's interests, political and economic, which she had acquired in Korea subsequent on her war with China, were now seriously menaced by Russian encroachment. Japan's consistent efforts to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the questions at issue in Manchuria and Korea by diplomatic negotiation, eventually proved unsuccessful. On February 5, 1904, Japan took independent action to safeguard her "established rights and legitimate interests" in those countries, and followed it with a formal declaration of war against Russia.

After a series of successful fighting, the Japanese troops drove back the Russians across the Manchurian plains. The Japanese had advanced as far north as Changchun, when, through the mediation of the American President, peace was made on September 5, 1905, by the conclusion of the Treaty of Portsmouth. In this war with Russia, Japan lost 120,000 lives and spent 2,000,000,000 yen. Instead of an "indemnity" Japan asked Russia for "reimbursement" of the cost of the war, and obtained but 100,000,000 roubles for payment of Japan's expenses in caring for the Russian prisoners of war. By the Treaty of Portsmouth Russia transferred to Japan her lease of the Kwantung Peninsula, the railway between Port Arthur and Changchun and its branches as well as the coal mines along the railway, together with various rights appertaining thereto. This was followed by

the Treaty of Peking, signed on December 22, 1905, which was concluded "to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government" concerning the above-mentioned transfers to Japan. By an additional agreement, China also gave Japan "the right to maintain" and "improve the military railway line between Antung and Mukden" built during the war by the Japanese troops, so as to make it "fit for the transport of the commercial and industrial goods of all nations". By a protocol appended to this treaty, China pledged herself to Japan "not to construct any main line in the neighbourhood of and parallel to" the South Manchuria Railway, "or any branch line which might be prejudicial to the interest of the above-mentioned railway."

Japan's Open Door Policy

Japan, since the earliest days of her entry into Manchuria, has been consistently following the open door policy. Her earliest effort in the same direction was seen in the agreement she made with China supplementary to the Peking Treaty of 1905. By this additional agreement, Japan caused China to open 10 cities and towns in Manchuria, amongst which the more important are Liaoyang, Hsinmintun, Tieling, Kirin, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Aigun and Manchuli. The question of maintaining equal opportunity for all nations and the territorial integrity of China, which Japan had declared to be her policy in Manchuria and in following which she envisaged no little trouble, a special commission was appointed in November 1905 for the purpose of studying the lines along which Japanese enterprise in Manchuria should be directed. This commission which was known as the Post-bellum Enterprise Commission consisted of Marquis (now Prince) Saionji, the then Prime Minister, Baron (later Count) General Kodama, Chief of the General Staff, and chiefs of other departments concerned. The fundamental principles recommended by this Commission, which was settled on and announced after Marquis Saionji's visit to Manchuria, consisted of the following points; namely, to maintain Chinese sovereignty and equal commercial opportunity; to encourage joint enterprises of Japanese and Chinese; and to supersede Japanese military administration by civil Chinese administration as quickly as possible. This policy was submitted to a council of Cabinet Ministers and Elder Statesmen before the Imperial Throne on May 22, 1906, and was formally approved.

On June 7, 1906, the South Manchuria Railway Company was formally organized, and took over the management of the newly acquired railways in Manchuria from the military who had in the meantime attended to their operation. In the following month, July 30, 1906, an Imperial Ordinance was promulgated for the establishment of the Government-General of Kwantung, which placed the leased territory under its civil administration, superseding the military administration hitherto conducted by the army authorities. This administrative change was made so early, although Manchuria, according to the Treaty of Portsmouth, could remain under the military administration of Japan and Russia until the end of March, 1907, if so desired. Japan's action was accounted for by her eagerness to see the Open Door in Manchuria under Chinese administration. The preliminary agreement relating to the restoration of Newchwang was signed at Peking on October 2, 1906. The final memorandum was signed on December 5 and the Japanese military administration was withdrawn the next day, handing all Customs administration to the Chinese authorities.

On August 22, 1906, the Japanese Government informed the Powers of the formal opening of the port of Dairen as a free port as from the first day of next month. An agreement was signed at Peking on May 30, 1906, by which the Chinese Customs office was established at Dairen on July 1, and merchandise brought there by sea was to enter free of duty, excepting those goods proceeding beyond the Leased Territory, which were levied on by the Chinese Customs.

International Controversies

It is not unnatural that Japan, in the course of development of her interests in Manchuria, has had to deal with a number of international issues of controversial character. Some of them are very significant for the light they throw on the lines of Chinese diplomacy with which Japan has had to contend with at one time or another, and which was later to culminate into the policy of the Mukden rulers until their downfall in 1931.

The first of such an instant occurred in 1907, when Japan learned, to her surprise, that China was about to grant a British firm, Pauling and Co., a concession to finance the construction of a 50 mile railway from Hsinmintun to Faku-men, with the ultimate right to extend it as

far as Tsitsihar, 400 miles further north, on the Chinese Eastern Railway. Japan repeatedly protested against the concession in question on the ground that it would violate the terms of the protocol attached to the Peking Treaty of 1905, by which China agreed not to construct any line "in the neighbourhood of and parallel to the South Manchuria Railway." When the contract for the same concession was signed in November despite Japanese repeated protests, Japan promptly opposed it. In February 1908 she proposed to China a plan of compromise, by which she engaged to endorse the Chinese plan if the latter would agree to extend the contemplated line to Tieling or some other point to be selected on the South Manchuria Railway. China, however, refused to accept this, suggesting that the question be referred to the Hague Tribunal. When Japan refused to entertain this, the matter was brought to a deadlock, never to be taken up again.

In 1909 the South Manchuria Railway had trouble with the Chinese authorities when it began in January to convert the narrow-gauge line between Mukden and Antung to one of standard gauge, the right to do which was granted Japan by the protocol appended to the Treaty of Peking of 1905. After unsuccessful negotiations lasting several months, Japan sent to China on August 6, 1909, an ultimatum notifying that she would take independent action carrying out the undertaking which she believed to be her treaty rights.

Another source of controversy between Japan and China was concerning the question of the Korean boundary, involving the Chientao District, lying to the north of the river Tumen. Dispute arose as to the rightful possession of this district, covering an area of some 1,550 square miles, with a population which was in 1909, 82,999 Koreans and 27,371 Chinese. In the years 1885 and again in 1887, a "Boundary Commission" was despatched to this district by both the Korean and Chinese Governments, but they failed to reach any settlement as to the long standing question of the frontier. In the meantime the Korean settlers of the district became subject to many forms of maltreatment under Chinese administration, on one hand, and, on the other, to not infrequent visitations of the Manchurian bandits. The Koreans constantly asked their home Government for protection. This state of affairs went on until the establishment of the Japanese Pro-

tectorate in Korea, when she took up the matter with Peking.

With all these controversial questions pending, the relation between Japan and China was becoming anything but assuring. However, in view of the situation and of the importance of maintaining peace in the Far East, the two Governments finally came to an understanding and signed on August 19, 1909, a memorandum relating to the Antung-Mukden Railway, by which China recognized Japan's right to reconstruct the same railway. This was followed a few days later by two conventions, one of which is known as the "Convention Relating to Manchuria" and the other the "Convention Relating to Chientao."

By the first of these conventions China engaged to consult Japan beforehand on any question of railway extension, where the interests of the two countries were likely to conflict, as for instance in the case of the proposed Hsinmintun-Fakumen Railway. Satisfactory agreement was also reached concerning other pending questions, such as, recognition of a branch line of the South Manchuria Railway Tashichiao to Yingkou, extension of the Peking-Mukden Railway up to the wall of the latter city, and the coal mines of Fushun, Yentai, etc.

By the convention relating to Chientao, Japan waived Korea's long-standing claim to the Chientao District, recognizing China's territorial sovereignty therein. In return for this concession, China agreed to open four towns in Chientao to international trade and residence, a concession to the demand that Japan had made according to her unchanging policy of the Open Door policy in Manchuria. Japan also took the initiative in withdrawing her extraterritorial jurisdiction in China by recognizing Chinese law and jurisdiction over the Korean settlers in the Chientao District, while China on her part recognized land ownership by Koreans and pledged herself to protect Korean rights "equally with those of Chinese subjects".

Four-Power Consortium

With the international financial consortium consisting of France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States, Japanese and Russian banks joined in 1912, with the reservation that they would withdraw in the event of the proposed business appearing to prejudice their national interests in Manchuria and Mongolia. In 1913, however, the American banks with-

drew from the Consortium, which lost still another member when Germany withdrew upon the outbreak of the European War.

In 1918, however, the United States Government proposed to Great Britain, France and Japan the formation of another banking consortium with the object of financially aiding China, in view of "the change in international relations, both diplomatic and commercial, brought about by the war." While the Governments of these countries were making study of the proposal, the bankers of these four countries met in Paris to consider the matter, even going into discussion of its terms. Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of G. P. Morgan & Co., who was at the time in Paris as financial adviser to the American delegation to the Versailles Conference, was a leading figure on the occasion. Japan expressed herself quite in agreement with the American plan, except that "all rights and options held by Japan in the regions of Manchuria and Mongolia where Japan had special interests" should be excluded from the scope of the proposed undertaking, saying that such reservation was "based on the very special relations which Japan enjoys geographically and historically with the regions referred to, and which have been recognized by France, Great Britain, the United States and Russia on various occasions." However, the United States and Great Britain opposed the Japanese reservation regarding Manchuria and Mongolia.

The negotiations continued without tangible results until Mr. Lamont, with the approval of his Government, came to Tokyo when he found common ground for compromise with the Tokyo Government, and to this arrangement the other Powers agreed. On the basis of the same compromise, notes were exchanged between the representatives of the Japanese and American groups on May 11, 1920, covering in substance the following main points:—

(1) That the South Manchuria Railway and its present branches, together with the mines which are subsidiary to the Railway, do not come within the scope of the Consortium.

(2) That the projected Taonan-Jehol Railway and the projected railway connecting a point on the Taonan-Jehol Railway with a seaport, are to be included within the terms of the Consortium agreement.

(3) That the Kirin-Huining, the Chengchiatun-Taonan, the Changchun-Taonan, the Kaiyuan-Kirin (via Hailung), the Kirin-Changchun, the Hsimintun-Mukden, and the Ssupingkai-

Chengchiatun Railways are outside the scope of the joint activities of the Consortium.

Washington Conference and Nine-Power Treaty

The Washington Conference, which was in session from November 12, 1921 to February 6, 1922, was important, apart from the question of disarmament it dealt with, for the part it played in disposition of questions bearing on the Far East. At the first opportunity given, the Chinese delegation demanded in strong form readjustment of a series of international arrangements existing in their country. At the meeting on November 29 of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, Mr. Alfred Sze, a Chinese delegate, demanded that all "unauthorized" foreign troops, police and telegraph and wireless systems should be withdrawn from Chinese soil. Mr. Hanihara, of the Japanese delegation, stated in reply that while Japan was willing to withdraw her troops from China proper as soon as conditions should warrant, it was impossible for Japan "to forego the right, or rather duty, of maintaining railway guards in Manchuria, whose presence is duly recognized by treaty."

Again at the meeting of the same Committee on December 3, Mr. Wellington Koo, of the Chinese delegation, reiterated the Chinese demand for annulment and termination of the foreign leaseholds, with particular reference to the Japanese leaseholds in Manchuria of Kwangtung, including Port Arthur and Dairen. To this Mr. Hanihara replied saying that Japan had "no intention at present to relinquish the important rights of the leaseholds which she has acquired lawfully and at no small sacrifice."

At the meeting on December 14, of the Committee, Mr. C. H. Wang, another member of the Chinese delegation, strongly asked that "the treaties and Exchange of Notes of 1915" be "reconsidered and cancelled." In reply Mr. Hanihara said that any question, if there was, of the "validity of the Treaty or Agreements of 1915, or the change or abrogation thereof", should be taken up, and at the Conference, but between Japan and China. At the meeting of the Committee on February 2, Baron Shidehara, of the Japanese delegation, anticipating the further discussion of the same question, issued a statement to the effect that the Japanese delegation, while appreciating the difficult position of the Chinese delegation, could not concur to the

procedure taken by China "with a view to cancellation of an international engagement which she entered into as a free sovereign nation." It was also stated that "if it should once be recognized that rights solemnly granted by treaty may be revoked at any time on the ground that they were conceded against spontaneous will of the grantor, an exceedingly dangerous precedent will be established, with far-reaching consequences upon the stability of the existing international relations in Asia, in Europe and everywhere."

However, in view of certain changes seen in the situation since the conclusion of the Treaties and Notes of 1915, the Japanese delegation took occasion to declare in regard to Manchuria as follows:

(1) Japan is ready to throw open to the joint activity of the International Financial Consortium recently organized, the right of option granted exclusively in favour of Japanese capital, with regard, first, to loans for the construction of railways in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and, second, to loans to be secured on taxes in that region. But it is understood that this declaration by no means affects the understanding arrived at by the exchange of Notes in connection with the Consortium Agreement of 1920.

(2) Japan has no intention of insisting on her preferential right under the Sino-Japanese arrangements in questions concerning the engagement by China of Japanese advisers or instructors in political, financial, military or police matters in South Manchuria.

Baron Shidehara, in concluding his statement, said that Japan, in coming to this decision, had been guided "by a spirit of fairness and moderation, having always in view China's sovereign rights and the principle of equal opportunity."

Japanese Railway Undertaking For China

In view of great agricultural possibilities of the vast areas of Eastern Inner Mongolia on one hand and of the lumber industry in the wooded areas of Kirin Province on the other, the Chinese authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces began to formulate toward 1925 an extensive programme for railway construction. The main point of their new scheme was to establish efficient lines of communication between the capital cities of the three provinces. The first contract made with the South Manchuria

Railway was for the construction of the Taonan-Anganchi Railway, 143 miles long. This road, crossing the Chinese Eastern Railway at Anganchi, was to connect Tsitsihar, the capital of Heilungkiang (Amur) Province, with the South Manchuria Railway at Ssupingkai via the Taonan-Ssupingkai Railway. The construction work was commenced in June 1925 and completed in July of the following year. It was provided in the contract that should the Chinese Government fail to pay the expense of construction within one year after the completion of the line, the outstanding amount should be converted into a railway loan.

Another line constructed under contract with the South Manchuria Railway Company is the Kirin-Tunhua line, covering 130.4 miles, being a part of the Kirin-Huining line of 260 miles, which was to have connected the capital of Kirin with the Korean railway at Huining. Of the capital for building the Kirin-Huining line which was to have been furnished by three Japanese chartered banks, an amount of 10,000,000 yen was advanced to the Chinese Government at interest of 7½ per cent per annum. However, owing to political disturbances in China, the construction of this railway was left eventually to be undertaken after the birth of the new state of Manchoukuo.

By a contract signed on December 24, 1926, the South Manchuria Railway Company undertook the construction of the Kirin-Tunhua line, running 130 miles west of Kirin at a cost of 24,000,000 yen. Work was started in June 1926 and completed in October 1928. It was agreed in this instance, too, that if the cost of building this railway should not be paid within one year after its completion, the amount should be converted into a railway loan. The construction of this line covered exactly one half of the proposed line between Kirin and Huining (Kai-wei), Korea.

In 1927 Mr. Jotaro Yamamoto, the then President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, visited Marshal Chang Tso-lin at Peking, where he headed the Military Government of the Chinese Republic, and concluded a preliminary contract for construction for China of five railway lines. They were (1) the remaining half of the Kirin-Huining Railway, (2) Changchun-Talai Railway via Fuya, (3) Taonan-Solun line, (4) Kirin-Wuchang line, and (5) Yenching-Hailin line. The formal contract for building the first two lines was signed on March 15, 1929, and the work of construction

was to be commenced within one year. Nothing, however, was done on this line, since Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, succeeding to the ruling power of Manchuria, showed no disposition to execute the contract made by his late father.

Japanese Investments in Manchuria

Japanese investments in Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, as may be expected, in-

creased in proportion as her relations with these regions developed in industrial and economic lines, as chiefly seen in manifold activities of the South Manchuria Railway Company. At the end of March 1931 the Japanese investments were officially returned as totaling over 1,715,000,000 yen, as shown in the following table:—

Japanese Investments in Manchuria		
Investors	Items of Investment	Amount (Yen)
South Manchuria Railway Company	Railway	270,230,960
	Railway Workshops	6,465,032
	Harbours and Wharves	83,200,948
	Coal Mines	117,871,977
	Oil Shale Plant	8,824,461
	Direct Undertakings ...	27,716,716
	Chemical Fertilizer Manufacturing Plant	50,939
	Sanitation	15,842,006
	Education	14,304,671
	Municipal Undertakings	146,125,530
	Others	51,435,966
	Total	742,069,206
	Securities of affiliated Companies and Public Bonds	93,391,089
	Loans to Chinese Railways and for Encouraging Industries	69,185,869
	Cash Advanced for Contract Construction of Chinese Railways, Deposits, Uncollected Credits, etc.	158,158,384
Total	320,735,342	
TOTAL	1,062,804,548	
Japanese Government's Guarantee	Loans to Chinese Government	98,730,823
Japanese Corporations ...	Loans to Chinese Government and Individuals	20,282,080
Japanese Corporations ...	Capital Funds invested by Corporations	439,003,410
Japanese Individuals ...	Capital Funds invested by Individuals	94,991,560
Total		554,277,050
GRAND TOTAL		1,715,812,421

In addition, the property owned by the Kwantung Government and the Japanese Army and the private property owned by Japanese nationals in Manchuria amount to a considerable value. With addition of these investments as well as the annual grant from the Tokyo

Government for the past quarter of a century, the total investment of Japan was said to have reached the huge total of 2,200,000,000 yen, prior to the outbreak of hostilities in September 1931.

**CHAPTER IV
ADMINISTRATION**

The administration of Manchoukuo is nominally vested in the person of the Emperor. The highest central administrative organ is the State Council which, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, performs the task of national administration. The State Council consists of the following nine departments each of which is supervised by a Minister: Civil Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Industry, Communications, Justice, Education and Mongolia Administration. The rapid growth of governmental business makes it impossible for state ministers to do much more than attend to their own departments and in matters of general administration the power imposed in the Prime Minister has become increasingly important. The Prime Minister counter-signs laws, military orders, ordinances and messages concerning State affairs, and directs the Ministers of all Departments by order of the Emperor.

The nine state departments are organized as follow:—

Department of Civil Affairs. Consists of 6 bureaux as follows: General Affairs, Local Administration, Police, Public Works, Public Health, Land Bureau. Other organs controlled are the Metropolitan Police Board, Central Police Institute, Special Police Corps, Harbin Municipal Preparation Council, Provincial Governments, Special Municipality.

Department of Foreign Affairs. Consists of 4 bureaux as follows: General Affairs, Commercial Affairs, Political Affairs, Information & Publicity. Other organs controlled are the Manchoukuo Legation in Japan, Office of the Foreign Commissioner for North Manchuria, Consulates, Passport Offices.

Department of Defence. Consists of 3 bureaux as follows: General Staff, Military Supply, Horse Administration.

Department of Finance. Consists of 3 bureaux as follows: General Affairs, Revenues, Finance. Other organs controlled are the Tax Bureau, Revenue Inspectorate, Customs Houses, Salpetre & Nitrate Bureau, Match Monopoly Bureau.

Department of Industry. Consists of 5 bureaux as

follows: General Affairs, Agriculture, Forestry, Industry & Commerce, Mining.

Department of Communications. Consists of 4 bureaux as follows: General Affairs, Transportation, Posts, Navigation. Other organs under its control are the Telegraph Administration, Postal Administrative Bureaux, Railway Administrative Bureaux, Railway Engineering Bureau, President's Office of the North Manchuria Railway, Safety Committee for the Shenyang-Hailung Railway, Water Transport Bureau, Northeastern River Conservatory Bureau, Northeastern River and Marine Transportation Administration, Liaohe River Conservatory Engineering Bureau.

Department of Justice. Consists of 4 bureaux as follows: General Affairs, Civil Affairs, Criminal Affairs, Execution. It also controls the Prison Office.

Department of Education. Consists of 3 bureaux as follows: General Affairs, Education, Religions & Social Works. Other Organ: Committee for Compiling Text-books.

Department of Mongolia Administration. Consists of 3 bureaux as follows: General Affairs, Civil Affairs and Industrial Development. Other organs under its control are the old Mongolian Adjustment Committee and Mongolian Text Book Compiling Bureau. The 4 provinces supervised by the Department are the following: Hsingan Eastern Province, Hsingan Southern Province, Hsingan Western Province and Hsingan Northern Province.

Supervisory Council. The Council is under the direct control of the Emperor, and is independent of the State Council, entrusted with the work of supervision and auditing. The Supervisory Council consists of the following three bureaux: General Affairs, Supervisory, Auditing. Each of the three bureaux are divided into three sections or divisions, excepting the Auditing Bureau which has four divisions. General Affairs Bureau: Secretariat Section, Documents Section, General Office Section; Supervisory Bureau: First Division, Second Division, Third Division; Auditing Bureau: First Division, Second Division, Third Division, Fourth Division.

Legislative Council. Functions of the Legis-

lative Council are to draft and approve laws and budget bills. It possesses the authority to present opinions on state affairs to the State Council. Members of the Council are appointed by the Emperor from among the representatives of the peoples. The Legislative Council consists of one secretariat and the following four sections: Document, General Office, Treasury, Records.

Privy Council. The Privy Council gives its opinion at the request of the Emperor on Imperial Ordinances, Laws, Budget, Negotiations and Treaties with foreign countries, declarations to foreign countries made in the name of the Emperor, appointment of important officials, and other State affairs, and may also submit its opinion to the Emperor in respect to important State affairs, without the request of the Emperor.

Department of Imperial Household Affairs. This Department was created following the inauguration of the Imperial Regime in March 1934 and is directly responsible to the Emperor. The Department consists of the following 5 bureaux: General Affairs, Domestic, Attendants, Ceremony and Guards.

Courts of Justice. Courts of Justice include District Courts, High Courts, and the Supreme Court. In keeping with the spirit of its foundation proclamation, the new Government is seriously endeavouring to abolish all forms of evils and abuses prevalent in the days of the old regime as regards the judicial administration, to protect life and property, and to assure the dispensation of justice by the establishment of modern courts and the appointment of upright and impartial judges.

Local Administration. The founding of Manchoukuo has brought extensive changes in the matter of local administration. While much is yet to be accomplished in consummating a system of smooth and coordinated execution of administrative affairs, it is noteworthy that in the case of local administration a highly unified system has been achieved. The provinces are under the supervision of governors appointed by the Central Government and are directly responsible to it in general matters. Unlike the practise in the previous regime, the collection of taxes, stationing of troops and the compiling of budgets are done under the direction of the central Government. The realization of such a policy has not only brought about unity in local administration, but has considerably eliminated such opportunities as would lead to

fraudulent practises and divisional dissensions. As noted elsewhere the Department of Civil Affairs of the Central Government takes charge of provincial affairs, but an exception is made with regard to the administration of the newly established Mongolia Administrative Department which is under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister.

The newly established fourteen provinces of Manchoukuo are divided into districts and the supervision of each district is vested in a magistrate who is responsible to the respective provincial governors.

The administration of special municipalities such as Hsinking and Harbin are under the direct control of the central Government in virtue of the Organic Regulation for Special Municipalities issued in August, 1932 and amended in June 1933. The public affairs of a special municipality are controlled by the Mayor with the assistance of a council chosen from among the inhabitants.

JAPANESE ADMINISTRATION

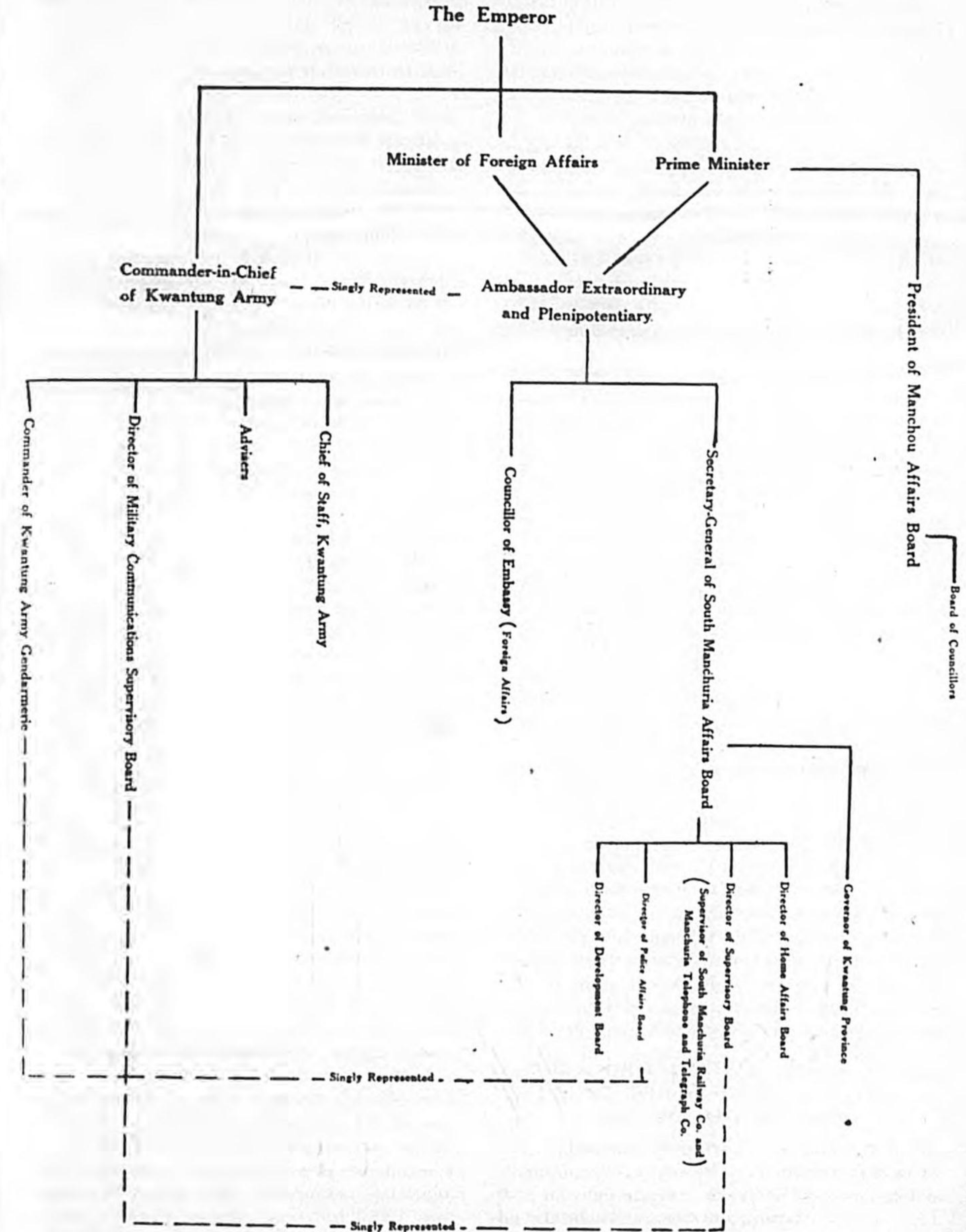
With a view to complying with the new situation that has arisen following the establishment of Manchoukuo, several changes to the Japanese administrative system were effected in the autumn of 1934 in order to permit its conformity with the actual work as carried out by the Japanese since the birth of the new Empire. The changes are, therefore, more in the way of modifying the administrative system to the actual state of affairs rather than in blazing the way for whatever changes in policy that may occur in the future.

The aim of the revisionist movement is to bring Japanese jurisdiction in Manchoukuo under one head. Under the new plan the Japanese administration is entrusted to a figure vested with the dual powers corresponding to those of the commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army and those of a diplomatic envoy of ambassadorial rank. The figure is directly responsible to the Emperor in matters of military affairs and to the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister in matters dealing with diplomatic affairs. As regards other matters, such as the supervision of the South Manchuria Railway, a voice is given to both the military and diplomatic authorities.

The main causes influencing the administrative change are the growing responsibility of Japan in looking after the affairs of Manchoukuo. The sphere of Japanese power in Manchoukuo is delineated in the Japan-Manchoukuo

Diagrammatic Chart of Japanese Administration in Manchoukuo

(As Provisionally Announced in Dec. 1934)



Protocol signed on September 15, 1932. In virtue of the Protocol Japan is given a free hand in the maintenance of the national security of Manchoukuo from any foreign threat to the country. To execute this purpose Japanese forces are thus allowed to be stationed in Manchoukuo.

Japanese jurisdiction in the Kwantung Leased Territory, prior to the founding of Manchoukuo, was under the direction of the Governor of the Kwantung Province and the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army. The Governor, a civil appointee, exercised administrative and judicial jurisdiction in the Province, control of the police in the Leased Territory and the Railway Zone and supervision of the business of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The sphere of the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army was over the garrison troops and the railway guards. Consular jurisdiction outside the Leased Territory was entrusted to the Japanese consular authorities.

With the establishment of Manchoukuo the system of Japanese jurisdiction underwent a modification and an embassy was founded at Hsinking and matters with regard to the Kwantung Army and diplomatic affairs were entrusted to an ambassador. The first ambassador to represent Japan at Hsinking was the late Marshal Nobuyoshi Muto who was appointed to the post in August 1932. Following his untimely death in July 1933 he was succeeded by General Takashi Hishikari. In December 1934 General Jiro Minami was appointed to succeed General Hishikari at the post.

Japan's Policy for Economic Development of Manchoukuo

Certain principles were laid by the Japanese administration in developing the economic potentialities of Manchoukuo. The policy as announced by Lieut. General Kuniaki Koiso in 1933 when he was Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army is summed up as follows:—

1. Unification and rationalization of the economic systems of Japan and Manchoukuo.
2. Consolidation of the position of Japan and Manchoukuo and protection of the lives of the two peoples in times of war and peace.
3. Utilization of the economic resources of the two countries as a means for improving their economic positions in the world.

The following measures are to be taken in order to realize the purposes mentioned above:—

- (1) The interest of the two nations at large

should receive paramount consideration before that of any individual.

- (2) The economic systems of the two countries should be so arranged as to meet the need in time of war.
- (3) Consolidation of Japan's economic position in Manchoukuo before any of the world powers starts economic activities in that country.
- (4) The kinds of industries to be started in given places are to be decided on with due consideration of the public interest of the two countries.
- (5) The investment of foreign capital in Manchoukuo is to be encouraged in order to show respect for the open door policy and the principle of equal opportunity.

ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

At the outset of its industrial program the Manchoukuo Government designated the placing of certain basic enterprises under governmental control. The following kinds of enterprise fall into the category:

- (1) Business of importance relating to traffic and communication.
- (2) Technical industries, mining, and any other kinds of basic industry with close relations with the national defence of the two countries.
- (3) Gold mining.
- (4) Electric industries.
- (5) Leading businesses pertaining to the banking business.
- (6) Industries closely connected with public interest.
- (7) Some of the special industries, which it is necessary to place under the economic control policy of the authorities.

These seven kinds of industry are to be placed under the economic control policy of the authorities by placing them under the direct management of government organs or of semi-official ones, or of allowing some of them to be managed by special people furnished with official licenses issued for the purposes in view.

A TABLE OF INDUSTRIES TO BE PLACED UNDER THE ECONOMIC CONTROL OF THE AUTHORITIES

1. Industries to be placed under the direct management of government organs, public office, or semi-official offices, or to be carried on by virtue of special licenses:—

- (1) Special banking business

- (2) Savings banking business
 - (3) Central banking business
 - (4) The business of issuing lottery tickets, debentures with premium, etc.
 - (5) Post service
 - (6) Railway service (local and private railways, i.e. railways for private use, are excluded)
 - (7) Telegraph and telephone service (Radio broadcasting business excluded)
 - (8) Aviation service
 - (9) Horse-racing business
 - (10) Slaughtering business
 - (11) Live-stock markets
 - (12) Afforestation in state forests
 - (13) Trade in opium and cocaine, and the manufacturing of these chemicals
 - (14) Gold mining in the mining districts of the State
 - (15) The mining of iron, petroleum, ores of such light metals as are necessary for the national defence
 - (16) Refining industry of light metals
 - (17) Iron and steel manufacturing industries
 - (18) Oil shale industry
 - (19) Electric industry
 - (20) Gunpowder manufacturing
 - (21) Manufacturing of other kinds of war necessities
 - (22) Manufacturing of weighing and measuring tools.
2. Kinds of industries to be carried on with the official permission.
- (1) Ordinary banking business
 - (2) Insurance business
 - (3) Local railways (All kinds of traffic service by means of track are included)
 - (4) Railways for private use
 - (5) Automobile transportation
 - (6) Small transportation business on rivers
 - (7) Sea-transportation
 - (8) Transportation business on small scale
 - (9) Fishery to be conducted under Fishery rights given to fishing companies, associations, etc.
 - (10) Fishery to be conducted by individuals by virtue of their membership in the fishing companies or associations with fishery right
 - (11) Afforestation
 - (12) Manufacturing of wool and cotton
 - (13) Hunting
 - (14) Cultivation of opium
 - (15) Gold mining outside the state mining districts

- (16) Mining of coal and other useful ores other than mentioned in (15) of the industries itemized in 1
 - (17) Oil refining (Petroleum)
 - (18) Gas supply
 - (19) Automobile production
 - (20) Ammonium-Sulphate industry
 - (21) Alcohol distillery
 - (22) Sodium industry
 - (23) Tobacco Manufacturing
 - (24) Salt manufacturing
3. Kinds of industries to be started or carried on freely.
- (1) Farming and stock raising under private management
 - (2) Manufacturing of agricultural and live-stock products (Woolen and Cotton manufacturing industries are excluded)
 - (3) Fishery in general
 - (4) Lumber industry
 - (5) Trade in marine products
 - (6) Trade in live-stock products
 - (7) Trade in agricultural and forestry products
 - (8) Trade in marine products (Salt excluded)
 - (13) Provision manufacturing
 - (14) Oil and Grease manufacturing
 - (15) Cement producing
 - (16) Spinning
 - (17) Dyeing and weaving
 - (18) Production of hides and skins
 - (19) Pharmaceutical business at large
 - (20) Machinery industry
 - (21) Porcelain manufacturing.

INDUSTRIES CLOSELY RELATED TO NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Kwantung Army has been doing its best to accelerate the healthy development of various kinds of industry closely connected with national defence of the two countries with the valuable cooperation of the Tokyo Government in consideration of the wishes on the part of the Manchoukuo Government. The present condition of these industries (except the traffic and communication industries) is as follows:—

1. Iron and Steel Industry.—With a view to establishing a complete system of Iron and Steel Industry in Manchoukuo, the establishment of the Showa Steel Mill at Anshan has been decided upon in consideration of the capacity of the Anshan Iron Foundry, and various preparations required for the establishment of the mill are being hurried.

2. Coal Mining Company.—In order to place all the coal mining business in Manchoukuo under the control of the authorities concerned, studies required for the establishment of a large coal mining company, which will be realized at no distant date are being made.

3. The shale oil industry in Manchoukuo is now producing a good deal of crude oil. Plans are being formed to make naphtha of the crude oil, and if the result be successful, the greater portion of the crude oil taken from the oil shale is to be refined into naphtha. The production of some liquid fuels mixed with alcohol in order to secure the supply of fuel for automobiles running in Manchoukuo are being encouraged.

4. Preparations are under way in order to establish an aluminum manufacturing company making use of the abundant supply of ores from various parts of Manchoukuo.

5. Magnesium Industry.—Rich supplies of magnesium ore from Tashihchiao district will before long lead to the establishment of a magnesium manufacturing company.

6. A sulphate of ammonium manufacturing company with an annual production of 18,000 tons will be established at no distant date with a view to meeting the demand for it, not only in Japan and Manchoukuo, but for the markets abroad.

7. Sodium Industry.—Manchoukuo has a bright future in this connection being rich in the supply of salt and fuel which are necessary for the production of electric power required for sodium manufacturing. The authorities are now making a special study in this connection.

8. The alluvial gold and gold mines of North Manchuria are noted for their rich supply. The plan of establishing a special company for the production of gold is now under serious study by a special party organized by the Government.

9. Electric Industry.—Most of the electric industries in Manchoukuo are under the management of the Japanese, very small number of electric works being carried on by the natives owing to their lack of technical knowledge and skill. The Manchuria Electric Association, an organ established by the Japanese and Manchoukuo authorities, is now making studies about the regulations and system for the control of the electric industry of Manchoukuo.

10. Production of Ordinance.—The Joint Stock Company, Mukden Arms Works establish-

ed by the Japanese capitalists availing themselves of the equipment of the Mukden Arsenal of Chang Tso-lin is now engaged in the production of various kinds of arms and ammunitions, besides measuring and weighing apparatus. The amount of capital invested therein is not large at present. In case of necessity, however, it will be increased to meet any demand.

11. The authorities are now studying where to establish a works for the production of automobiles. Automobile manufacturing in Manchoukuo is intended for accelerating the growth of a similar industry in Japan proper.

12. The Manchoukuo Government are to abolish all the private works engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder. The business will shortly be monopolized by the government.

13. Weights and Measures.—For the present, the Manchoukuo Government shall adopt the Shaku (foot) and Kin (pound) system, which later will be replaced by the metric system. The weighing and measuring tools of simpler nature will be manufactured by the Manchoukuo Government, while those of a more complex nature by the Mukden Arms Works or by companies appointed by the Commercial and Industrial Office of Japan.

14. In order to obtain goods of the standard quality, all kinds of products in Manchoukuo will in the future be subjected to the same kind of examination as is now being enforced in Japan proper. For this purpose, a special committee has been organized in the Commercial Department of the Manchoukuo Government.

15. In consideration of the defective nature of the present Mining Industry Regulations of Manchoukuo, it is planned to promulgate new and up-to-date regulations before long.

16. Investigations are going on among the authorities concerned in order to improve the physical condition of the native horses of Manchoukuo. According to the plan, the height of the improved Manchoukuo horses will be 1.45 meters, and the required number of the improved horses will be obtainable in 45 years.

17. The authorities are now studying how to improve and enlarge the wool and sheep-raising industry in Manchoukuo in consideration of its importance as one of the war materials during the cold season.

18. The authorities are recommending the cultivation of the upland cotton recommended by the S.M.R. experts. According to the government's plan the area of land under cultivation of cotton will be increased to 300,000 chobu

(One cho is equal to 2.45 acres) in 20 years, which will yield 150,000,000 lbs. a year.

19. Meteorological Service System.—The completion of the meteorological service system is essential to the healthy growth and development of the traffic and transportation business. The authorities have already framed a plan in this connection, which will be enforced in about five years beginning the 1st year of Dai-do in consideration of the financial capacity of the country.

20. The central banking organ, which is essential to the consolidation of the financial and economic basis of Manchoukuo has been established in view of the paramount necessity of Manchoukuo showing the common economic front with Japan in time of peace and war.

ORDINANCE OF MANCHOUKUO EMPIRE

In March 1934, the Government issued the following ordinance on the inauguration of an Imperial Regime in Manchoukuo.

By the grace and will of Heaven, We have acceded to the Throne and have indicated the fundamentals of the sovereign organization by enacting the Organic Law. In the exercise of the supreme power We shall conform to the provisions of the said Law and shall not suffer the same to be violated.

Imperial sign-manual and Imperial seal

First day of March, 1934, First year of Kangte.

Countersigned by

The Prime Minister and
Ministers of the Departments.

Chapter I. The Emperor

Article I.—The Manchou Empire shall be reigned over and governed by an Emperor. The succession to the Imperial throne shall be as determined separately.

Article II.—The dignity of the Emperor shall be inviolable.

Article III.—The Emperor is the head of the Empire, supervising the sovereign rights, and shall exercise them in accordance with the provisions of the present Law.

Article IV.—The Prime Minister shall give his advice to the Emperor and be responsible for it.

Article V.—The Emperor shall exercise the legislative powers with the approval of the Legislative Council.

Article VI.—The Emperor shall cause the courts of justice to exercise the judicial powers in accordance with the law.

Article VII.—The Emperor shall issue or cause to be issued ordinances for the maintenance of public peace and order and for the promotion of public welfare, or for the carrying out of laws. But no such ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

Article VIII.—The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity of maintaining public safety or averting emergency calamities, shall be empowered to issue, with the approval of the Privy Council, when it is impossible to convene the Legislative Council, Imperial ordinances which shall have the identical force of law. Such Imperial ordinances, however, shall be reported at the following session of the Legislative Council.

Article IX.—The Emperor shall determine the organization of the different branches of administration, appoint or dismiss government officials and shall fix their salaries, except in the case of those especially provided for in the present law or other laws.

Article X.—The Emperor shall have the power to declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties.

Article XI.—The Emperor shall have the supreme command of the military, naval and air forces.

Article XII.—The Emperor shall confer decorations and other marks of distinction.

Article XIII.—The Emperor shall order amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments and rehabilitations.

Chapter II. The Privy Council

Article XIV.—The Privy Council shall be composed of Privy Councillors.

Article XV.—The Privy Council shall, when consulted by the Emperor, submit its opinions relative to the following matters:

- (1) Laws;
- (2) Imperial House Law;
- (3) Imperial ordinances;
- (4) Budgets and matters pertaining to contracts other than budgets which entail obligations upon the National Treasury;
- (5) Treaties and agreements negotiated with foreign nations and declarations issued in the name of the Emperor;
- (6) Major appointments and dismissals of government officials;

(7) Other important matters of state.

Article XVI.—The Privy Council may report its views to the Throne on important matters relating to the affairs of the State.

Chapter III. The Legislative Council

Article XVII.—The organization of the Legislative Council shall be as determined separately by law.

Article XVIII.—All legislative and budgetary bills and matters pertaining to contracts other than budgets entailing obligations upon the National Treasury shall require the approval of the Legislative Council.

Article XIX.—The Legislative Council may present proposals relating to affairs of the State to the State Council.

Article XX.—The Legislative Council may receive petitions presented by the People.

Article XXI.—The Legislative Council shall be convoked annually by the Emperor. The duration of the ordinary session shall be one month, which may, however, be prolonged by the Emperor in case of necessity.

Article XXII.—No session of the Legislative Council can be opened unless more than one-third of the total number of the members are present.

Article XXIII.—The proceedings at a session of the Legislative Council shall be decided by a majority vote. In case of a tie-vote, the chairman shall have the casting vote.

Article XXIV.—The deliberations of the Legislative Council shall be held in public. Closed sessions may, however, be held upon demand by the State Council or by a resolution of the Legislative Council.

Article XXV.—All legislative and budgetary bills and matters pertaining to contracts other than budgets which entail obligations upon the National Treasury shall be sanctioned, promulgated and put into force by the Emperor.

In the event of the legislative and budgetary bills and matters other than budgets pertaining to contracts which entail obligations upon the National Treasury being rejected by the Legislative Council, the Emperor shall represent them to the Legislative Council by indicating his reasons therefore. When further rejected, the Privy Council shall be consulted for its decision thereon.

Article XXVI.—No member of the Legislative Council shall be held responsible outside the

Council for his opinions uttered or for any vote given within the Council.

Chapter IV. The State Council

Article XXVII.—The State Council shall take charge of all administrative affairs.

Article XXVIII.—The State Council shall be composed of the Departments of Civil Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Industry, Communications, Justice and Education.

Article XXIX.—The State Council shall have a Prime Minister and each of the Departments a Minister.

The Minister of each Department shall be responsible for the affairs over which he exercises jurisdiction.

Article XXX.—The Prime Minister and the Ministers of the Departments may attend the sessions of the Legislative Council at any time and may have a voice in its deliberations, but shall have no vote.

Article XXXI.—All Imperial edicts or rescripts, Imperial messages, laws and Imperial Ordinances relating to State Affairs shall bear the countersignatures of the Prime Minister and the Ministers of the Departments concerned.

Chapter V. The Courts

Article XXXII.—The Courts shall, in accordance with law, conduct trials of civil and criminal cases. In respect to administrative and other special litigations, however, special provisions shall be made by law.

Article XXXIII.—The organization of the courts and the qualifications of the judicial officials shall be determined by law.

Article XXXIV.—The judicial officials shall command independence in the discharge of their duties.

Article XXXV.—No judicial official shall be dismissed except by trials on criminal offence or disciplinary punishment, nor shall he be subjected to suspension, transfer of position or office and reduction of salary, against his will.

Article XXXVI.—The trials and judgements of the Courts shall be open to the public. Cases which threaten to disturb the public order and peace, or in which public morals are liable to be in danger, however, may be closed to the public in accordance with the law or by a decision of the Courts concerned.

Chapter VI. The Supervisory Council

Article XXXVII.—The Supervisory Council shall conduct supervisory duties and audit the accounts. The organization and duties of the supervisory council shall be determined separately by law.

Article XXXVIII.—The Supervisory Council shall have supervisors and auditors.

Article XXXIX.—No supervisor or auditor shall be dismissed except by trials on criminal offence or disciplinary punishment, nor shall any supervisor or auditor be subjected to suspension, transfer of position and reduction of salary, against his will.

Supplementary Provisions

Article XL.—The present Law shall come into force on the First day of March, First year of Kangte.

Article XLI.—The Emperor may, for the time being, issue Imperial ordinances or decrees possessing the identical force of laws, fix the budgets or make contracts other than budgets which entail obligations on the National Treasury, with the approval of the Privy Council.

Article XLII.—All previous ordinances, Council orders, and other laws and ordinances irrespective of their designations or titles shall continue to remain in force.

THEORY OF "WANGTAO"

Manchoukuo's administrative policies, both internal and external, are based upon the theory of "Wangtao." This word which literally means the "Way of the King," but which may be freely translated as the "Way of Benevolent Ruler" is by no means a product of modern times; it is the fundamental idea of Confucianism. The great masses of Manchoukuo, tired of the imported ideas of Republicanism, Nationalism or Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "Three People's Principles," which have all proved gross failures in China, quite naturally turned their minds to their own traditional political ideas inherent in Confucianism. The golden age of such ancient sage-kings as Yao and Shun loomed large and fascinating in their eyes and the result was the unanimous voice of the 30,000,000 people, "Back to Wangtao."

As to the essential ideas of "Wangtao," H.E. Mr. Cheng Hsiao-hsu, Premier of the Manchoukuo Government and staunch advocate of the doctrine, has the following to say:

stituted the superior man. The Master (Confucius) said, "The cultivation of himself in reverential carefulness." "And is this all?" said Tzu-lu. "He cultivates himself so as to give peace to others," was the reply. "And is that all?" asked Tzu-lu again. The Master said, "He cultivates himself so as to give peace to all people, even Yao and Shun were solicitous about this."

The sentence "He cultivates himself so as to give peace to others" means that in regard to the aged, to give them rest; in regard to friends to show them sincerity; in regard to the young, to treat them tenderly. The sentence "He cultivates himself so as to give peace to all people" has the same meaning as "Yu (the King who succeeded Shun) thought that if any one in the empire were drowned, it was as if he drowned himself." Tzu-lu thought that if any one in the empire suffered hunger, it was as if he famished himself. Yao and Shun took the responsibility of the empire as their own.

In the ancient Chinese "Book of Rites" we find the following:

When the great doctrine prevails all under heaven will work for the common good. The virtuous will be elected to office, and the able will be given responsibility. Faithfulness will be in constant practice and harmony will rule. Consequently, mankind will not only love their own parents and give care to their own children; all the aged will be provided for, and all the young employed in work. Infants will be fathered; widows and widowers, the fatherless and the unmarried, the disabled and the sick, will all be cared for. The men will have their rights and the women their home. No goods will go to waste, nor need they be stored for private possession. No energy should be used for personal gain. Self-interest ceases and theft and disorder are unknown. Therefore, the gates of the houses are never closed.

The "Way of the King," according to Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsu, should rule not only internal politics but also international relations. He says:

It is argued that, in this age of rationalism and militarism, no nation can exist without militarism, no nation can exist without military power. Yet history tells us that men like Napoleon and William the Second failed to achieve their ambitions though their military forces were more than sufficient for their own protection. Today we find small countries existing as independent nations regardless of their military strength. Larger and stronger nations

Yen Yuan asked about perfect virtue. The Master (Confucius) said: "To subdue one's self and return to propriety is perfect virtue. If a man can for one day subdue himself and return to propriety, all under heaven will ascribe perfect virtue to him." Tzu-lu asked what can be prevented from annexing them by the principle of the "balance of power," which protects the small nations from the fear of the larger. The safety of the small nations likewise is the protection of the larger.

Hence a similarly developed nation, a "Wangtao" nation in the Far East, if brought into existence should be of enormous advantage to the whole and would be under the protection of the great nations. Its weakness will be its strength, for unjustifiable force used against it by any one Power would excite the rest of the powers to come to its assistance and prevent invasion. As a result of a surfeit of war the world is sick of war. If "Wangtao" is adopted the outlook of the whole world will be changed. The development of such an attitude should contribute to the solution of naval and military armament reduction problems. But the most serious menace which confronts us is Communism, because its aim is to overthrow world morality. Communism is our chief enemy, as its very use of the principles of force is contrary to the teachings of "Wangtao."

It may be said that "Wangtaoism" is neither nationalistic nor communistic but represents the golden mean between fascism and bolshevism. By buttressing "Wangtaoism" with modern science in all government administration leaders of Manchoukuo feel confident that they can build up a nation that will at once receive the full support of the populace and at the same time hold promise for a bright and progressive future.

JURIDICAL ADMINISTRATION

The juridical system of Manchoukuo follows in principle the system existing prior to the founding of the present government. It is in essential the pattern that obtains in China. The

Manchoukuo government has, however, effected a number of measures with a view to eliminating the causes of evil practises that prevailed in the former regime. The most prominent measure taken in this regard is the unification of juridical appropriations throughout the Empire. By taking this action the Government has succeeded in eliminating such practises as bribery and other means which have been the cause of juridical corruption in the past. Other important steps taken by the Government include the improvement of the penal system, stricter regulations in the selection of officers, and revisions to the criminal, civil and commercial codes.

The courts in Manchoukuo at present consist of 1 Supreme Court, 4 High Courts and 4 Branches, 25 District Courts and 14 Branches, and 122 Prefectural Courts. The Supreme Court was established at Hsinking in 1932. The distribution of the various courts in the Empire classified by provinces and special district at the end of December 1932 is as follows:

	High Courts	Branches	District Courts	Prefectural Courts	Attached to prefectural Magistrate rates
Fengtien	1	1	13	9	9
Kirin	1	2	3	2	15
Heilungkiang ...	1	1	4	—	—
Special District ..	1	—	1	3	—
Total	4	4	21	14	24

Besides the above there were 4 district courts attached to high courts and 98 prefectural courts attached to the prefectural magistrates.

The number of prisons has been increased by the present Government and at the end of 1932 there were in all 189 prisons, of which 25 were newly established. The number of convicts prior to the founding of the new state aggregated 21,610, of which all but 8,320 had been freed by the Manchoukuo officials at the end of December 1932. Compassion shown by the present government on its establishment is attributable to the decrease in the number of convicts.

CHAPTER V

DIPLOMACY

With China still reluctant to extend her friendly hand across the Great Wall except in a very guarded manner, the diplomatic activity of Manchoukuo during the past year was necessarily concerned most with Soviet Russia in the north where the two nations are geographically in contact with one another, and with Japan which is preeminently a factor of growing importance diplomatically, politically and economically, in the national life of the new state of Manchuria. With the former nation the Hsinking government has had to deal with a number of issues raised along the borders extending from Manchuli to Pograditchnaya. Soviet patrols firing upon Manchoukuo ships on the Sungari and elsewhere, and Soviet aeroplanes not infrequently flying over Manchoukuo territory furnished occasion for irritation. The situation at times assumed such aspects as to give rise to ominous views to which not only the Manchurian but the Japanese and even European press gave expression. What, however, was, and is still regarded as a matter of greater significance is the situation as regards the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), the negotiation for the sale of which was begun, in 1933 through Japanese intercession, broken off after a prolonged position of a stalemate last summer, and resumed in early autumn.

In these circumstances gloomy views were taken in many quarters of the world. A war between Soviet Russia and Japan was prophesied. In order to substantiate such views it has been customary to point to the military preparations which have been made along the Soviet frontiers with feverish efforts. In contrast to this situation it is necessary to point out that Soviet and Manchoukuo authorities reached agreement in August on the question of river navigation. This is significant not only as a step designed to remove the source of friction between the two countries but as a diplomatic procedure foreshadowing the Soviet attitude on the question of recognizing the independent status of Manchoukuo. It was encouraging to see, therefore, that the diplomatic negotiation on the Chinese Eastern Railway

was resumed at Tokyo in September. While the negotiation is in progress at this writing there are many indications that a satisfactory agreement will be reached through mutual concession.

Since the recognition of Manchoukuo by Japan in September 1932 one of the most important events in the relations between Manchoukuo and Japan was the visit to Tokyo of the Prime Minister, Cheng Hsiao-hsu, and of the Finance Minister, Hsieh Chieh-shih, shortly following the enthronement in March 1934 of the Regent Pu Yi as Emperor. In return for this diplomatic courtesy H.I.H. Prince Chichibu was sent in May as Imperial representative to the court of the new Manchoukuo Emperor. Cordiality between the two courts will further be deepened in the spring of 1935 when the Manchoukuo Emperor will visit Japan as an Imperial guest.

Recognition by Salvador. An important diplomatic event early to mark the first Imperial Era of Manchoukuo took place in May when Salvador formally recognized the independence of the new Empire. This diplomatic procedure was naturally well received in Hsinking as well as in Tokyo. While relations between this Central American state and Manchoukuo still remain to be cultivated in good part the former's recognition, apart from any other political significance, is regarded as indicating that sentiment is growing abroad that the new, fast growing state of Manchoukuo cannot be long left out of reckoning.

Manchoukuo's transactions of diplomatic affairs with China have mostly been done through the Japan authorities. The main question handled was concerning the railway inter-traffic which had been suspended since the autumn of 1931, and the resumption of which had been opposed by a large section of the political influence in north China. The negotiation on this question was successfully concluded in July, together with that of opening the Chinese customs at Shanhaikwan. International railway traffic has been maintained since then between Peiping and Mukden and Hsinking. With the settlement of the postal question, which is

expected to be the next outstanding issue to be taken up, Manchoukuo will be ere long reestablished as she was before, as a link in the international traffic between Europe and the Far East.

TEXTS OF DIPLOMATIC NOTES

Recognition of Manchoukuo by El Salvador

His Excellency Mr. W. S. Y. Tinge, His Imperial Manchou Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, under date of May 19th, First Year of Kangtè (1934) received an official communication from the Hon. Leon Siguenza, the El Salvador Consul-General in Tokyo, informing him that the Government of the Republic of El Salvador, under date of March 3rd of this year, had accorded de jure recognition to the Manchou Empire. A memorandum was also attached to the communication which stated that the subjects of the Manchou Empire would be free to enter the Republic. The original text of the communication and the memorandum follow:

CONSULADO GENERAL DE EL SALVADOR TOKIO

Mayo 19 de 1934

Excelencia:

He tenido el honor de recibir informe del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de mi país, en el que se me comunica que el Gobierno de la República, con fecha 3 de Marzo, reconoció al nuevo Imperio de Manchou Tikuo.

El paso dado por mi Gobierno es el primero que da un país de América, por la paz del lejano oriente.

Haciendo votos por que entre el Imperio y la República se establezcan relaciones comerciales que afiancen, indefinidamente, las que ahora se inician con el reconocimiento, tengo el honor de suscribirme de V. E. su muy atento y seguro servidor.

(Sgd.) Leon Siguenza

Consul General de El
Salvador en el Japon.

(Sealed)

Excelentísimo señor Ministro
del Imperio de Manchou Tikuo.
General Tinge Shih Yuan
Tokyo

MEMORANDUM

del CONSULADO GENERAL DE EL SAVADOR

De conformidad con la Ley de Migración de El Salvador, están excluidos del territorio los originarios de China o de Mongolia.

Con el reconocimiento de Manchoukuo, los súbditos del nuevo Imperio pueden entrar libremente a la República.

(Sealed)

In acknowledgment of receipt of the above communication and memorandum H.E. Mr. W. S. Y. Tinge, under date of May 21st, sent the following reply to Consul-General Leon Siguenza:

MANCHOUKUO LEGATION TOKYO

May 21st, 1934.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated 19th May, 1934, with Memorandum enclosed, for which I thank you heartily.

Their contents having already been telegraphically transmitted, I will despatch by mail the originals, to my Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to present to you my best compliments and wishes.

(Sgd.) W. S. Y. Tinge

His Imperial Manchou Majesty's
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan.

To

Leon Siguenza, Esq.,
Consul-General for Salvador,
Tokyo

The following is the text of the telegraphic communication sent on May 23rd by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hsieh Chieh-shih, to H.E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of El Salvador, Mr. Miguel Angel Araujo:

Sir,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that on May 19th, First Year of Kangtè, our Minister in Japan had the pleasure of receiving a notification from your Consul-General in Tokyo that your Government under date of March 3rd accorded de jure recog-

dition to the Manchou Empire. Our Government thereupon immediately caused the Minister in Tokyo to ask your Consul-General to convey to your Government our respects and gratitude for the step taken by your esteemed country.

It is my firm belief that the action taken by your Government will contribute greatly to the peace of the Far East, as well as the peace of the world. I am, moreover, convinced that the fact of your country taking the lead among the nations of the American continents in according formal recognition to our Empire will most assuredly help to lay a secure foundation for the establishment of lasting cordial relations between your country and ours.

I avail myself of this occasion to convey to Your Excellency the feelings of sincere friendship which the Government and people of my country entertain towards your Government and people and also our earnest hope that the prosperity of your country will continue to grow and the cordial relations between the two nations will increase.

Respectfully,

Hsieh Chieh-shih,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Manchoutikuo

His Excellency Señor Miguel Angel Araujo,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador,
San Salvador.

COMMUNICATION EXCHANGED BETWEEN
FOREIGN MINISTER AND BISHOP GAS-
PAIS, ACTING APOSTOLIC DELE-
GATE TO MANCHOUKUO

The following communications have been exchanged between H.E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hsieh Chieh-shih, and H.E. the Rt. Rev. Bishop A. Gaspais, the Vicar Apostolic of Kirin and Hsinking, who has been appointed by the Holy See as acting apostolic delegate ad interim to Manchoukuo:

Hsinking, le 18 Avril 1934.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de Vous informer que le Saint SIEGE, désirant voir l'Eglise entrer en

relations avec Votre Gouvernement, a daigné me confier "ad tempus" le soin de traiter avec les Autorités du Manchoukuo des intérêts de l'Eglise Catholique, au nom et place de tous les Ordinaires des Missions situées sur le territoire de l'Empire.

A cette occasion, je serais très heureux de présenter mes hommages à Votre Excellence et Vous prie, si la chose est possible, de bien vouloir me faire connaître la date, l'heure et l'endroit où il vous plaira de me recevoir.

Daignez agréer,

Monsieur le Ministre,

avec l'expression de ma haute considération, l'hommage de mes sentiments très distingués.

A. Gaspais, Ev.

Vic. Apost.

Excellence, Monsieur le Ministre,
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.
Hsinking.

(Translation)

April 21st, First Year of Kangtê.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication dated the 18th inst. informing me of Your Excellency's appointment by the Holy See as a provisional representative of the Catholic Missions in this country to negotiate with our Government or matters concerning the Catholic Church in Manchoukuo. I also highly appreciate the visit Your Excellency paid to me on the 20th inst.

I wish to inform Your Excellency that I should like to afford to the Catholic Church every possible facility within the scope of the laws and policies of this country.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Hsieh Chih-shih,

Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Manchoukuo.

His Excellency Bishop Gaspais,
Acting Apostolic Delegate to Manchoukuo.

Foreign Diplomats and Consular Officials in Manchoukuo

(Standing December 1934)

Japanese Embassy at Hsinking.....	General Jiro Minami, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Japanese Consulate General at Hsinking	S. Yoshizawa, Consul General.
" " Kirin.....	S. Morioka,
" " Tunhua Branch Office	M. Kusano, Vice-Consul.
Japanese Consulate General at Mukden	T. Hachiya, Consul General.
Hsinminfu Branch Office	N. Tsuchiya, Chief.
Tunghua Branch Office.....	K. Mori,
Hailung Branch Office	K. Matsuura, Vice-Consul.
Hsifeng Branch Office	S. Imai, Chief.
Japanese Consulate General at Harbin	M. Morishima, Consul General.
" " Chientao.....	K. Nagai, Consul General.
" " Hunchun Branch Office	T. Katagiri, Chief.
Paitsaokou Branch Office.....	H. Sugiura, Vice-Consul.
Yenki Branch Office	O. Tanaka, Vice-Consul.
Toutoukuo Branch Office.....	D. Asaha, Chief.
Tumen Branch Office	H. Matsubara, Chief.
Japanese Consulate at Antung	I. Okamoto, Consul.
" " Yingkow	T. Ota, Consul.
" " Chinchow.....	R. Goto, Acting Consul.
" " Chihfeng	C. Seino, Consul.
" " Jehol.....	N. Nakane, Acting Consul.
" " Chengchiatun.....	H. Ishizuka,
" " Suifenho	Y. Okitsu,
" " Tsitsihar	G. Uchida, Consul.
" " Hailar	Y. Yonaiyama, Consul.
" " Manchouli	B. Tanaka, Consul.
British Consulate General at Mukden	P. D. Butler, Consul General.
" " Harbin	C. F. Garstin, Consul General.
British Consulate at Dairen	R. McP. Austin, Consul.
" " Yingkow	J. P. Coghill, Vice-Consul.
American Consulate General at Mukden	J. W. Ballantine, Consul General.
" " Harbin	W. A. Adams, Consul General.
American Consulate at Dairen.....	J. C. Vincent, Consul.
French Consulate at Mukden	P. Crepin, Consul.
" " Harbin	L. Reynaud, Consul.
" " Dairen	P. Crepin, Consul. (Mukden)
U.S.S.R. Consulate General at Mukden.....	N. G. Erofeev, Consul General.
" " Harbin	N. Rayvid, Acting Consul General.
U.S.S.R. Consulate at Dairen	I. Mikhailoff, Consul.
" " Tsitsihar	V. V. Kuznetsoff, Consul.
" " Manchouli	V. V. Smirnof, Consul.
" " Suifenho.....	Stermac
" " Heiho	W. Y. Gross, Consul.
German Consulate at Mukden	A. Tigges, Consul.
" " Harbin	K. A. Balsler, Consul.
" " Dairen	Greiser, Acting Consul.
Italian Consulate at Harbin	A. Maffei, Consul.
Polish Consulate at Harbin	A. Kwiatkowski, Consul.
Czechoslovak Consulate at Harbin	R. Hejny, Consul.
Portuguese Consulate at Harbin	V. E. Kauffman, Acting Hon. Consul.
Danish Consulate at Harbin	A. R. Jorgensen, Hon. Consul.
Dutch Consulate at Harbin	L. V. D. Hoeven, Hon. Consul.
Norwegian Consulate at Yingkow	P. Farmer, Hon. Vice-Consul.
Finnish Vice-Consulate at Dairen	P. Pansing, Hon. Vice-Consul.
Dutch Consulate at Dairen	W. H. Winning, Hon. Vice-Consul.
Swedish Consulate at Dairen	"
Esthonian Consulate at Harbin	A. M. Lohmus, Acting Consul.
Govt. Representative for Lithuania at Harbin.....	J. Katil-Katilius.
" " Latvia at Harbin	P. Meschak.

Manchoukuo's Diplomatic and Consular Services

Legation in Tokyo	Lt-Gen. Ting Shih-yuan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Consulate at Blagoveschensk	Kuei Heng-chi, Consul.
" " Chita	Li Huan, Consul.
" " Shingishu	Yuan Tao, Acting Consul.
Office of Foreign Affairs Commissioner at Harbin.....	Shih Li-pen, Commissioner.

CHAPTER VI

NATIONAL DEFENCE

The national defence of Manchoukuo is jointly undertaken by the governments of Manchoukuo and Japan. The state budget of the new Empire carries an appropriation for this purpose and commencing with the fiscal year 1934-35, the Manchoukuo government is extending a sum of 9,000,000 yuan to the Japanese Government to be used by the latter in the national defence of Manchoukuo. By the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol signed on September 15, 1932, Japan is given the privilege of stationing troops at any location in the new Empire.

As regards the framework of the organ of nation defence, the system as adopted by Manchoukuo is similar to that of Japan. In place, however, of separate departments of the navy and army, Manchoukuo has a single Department of Defence. The Department consists of a General Staff and several bureaux connected either directly or indirectly in matters of national defence. The more prominent divisions under its direction are the following:

- Military Supply Bureau
- Horse Administration Bureau
- Central Military Training Institute
- Central Army Clothing Depot
- Central Military Arsenal
- Central Military Affairs Propagation Committee
- Central Bandit Suppression Committee
- Guards Corps of the Capital

Troops of the Manchoukuo National Army are composed of officers and men of the former regime who alleged loyalty to the new Manchoukuo Government as well as recruits newly enlisted after the formation of the new state.

Standing Army:—The standing army consisted in 1933 of the following:

- Infantry—12 Brigades, 7 regiments, 18 battalions
- Cavalry—17 Brigades, 12 regiments, 3 battalions
- Artillery—4 battalions

The national troops are divided into five army districts, exclusive of those troops under direct supervision of the Department of Defence. The number of troops in 1933 was given out as 120,000. The army districts are

enumerated below together with areas under their jurisdiction and forces under their command.

1st Army District:

- Jurisdiction Fengtien Province
- Commander-in-chief .. General Yu Chih-shan
- Forces Infantry—1 Regiment and 17 Battalions
- Cavalry—3 Brigades and 2 Regiments
- Artillery—1 Battalion (about 20,000 in Number)
- Headquarters Mukden

2nd Army District:

- Jurisdiction Kirin Province
- Commander-in-chief .. Lieut.-Gen. Kie Hsing
- Forces Infantry—7 Brigades, 1 Regiment, 1 Battalion, and 1 Company
- Cavalry—3 Brigades, 3 Regiments, and 1 Battalion
- Artillery—2 Battalions (about 35,000 in Number)
- Headquarters Kirin

3rd Army District:

- Jurisdiction Heilungkiang Province
- Commander-in-chief .. Lieut.-Gen. Chang Wen-chu
- Forces Infantry—4 Brigades, and 1 Regiment
- Cavalry—5 Brigades
- Artillery—2 Battalions (20,000 in Number)
- Headquarters Tsitsihar

4th Army District:

- Jurisdiction North Kirin Province
- Commander-in-chief .. General Yu Shen-cheng
- Forces Infantry—
- Cavalry—3 Brigades
- Headquarters Yilan in Kirin Province

This army is commissioned chiefly for the suppression of bandits in Kirin Province. General Yu Shen-cheng is also the commander-in-chief of the guards corps of the North Manchu-

ria Railway, whose headquarters is stationed at Harbin.

5th Army District:

- Jurisdiction Jehol Province
- Commander-in-chief .. General Chang Hai-pen
- Forces Infantry—1 Brigade
- Cavalry—5 Brigades
- Artillery—1 Company
- Headquarters Jehol

To protect Hsingan Province, three Provincial Guards are established.

Provincial Guards of Hsingan Eastern Sub-Province:

- Headquarters Pokutu
- Forces about 1,000

Provincial Guards of Hsingan Northern Sub-Province:

- Headquarters Hailar
- Forces about 1,000

Provincial Guards of Hsingan Southern Sub-Province:

- Headquarters Chienchiatien
- Forces about 2,000

Total forces of these three Guards are as follows:—

- Infantry 2 Companies
- Cavalry 7 Regiments and 2 Battalions

As to the troops under direct control of the Department of Defence, the following corps are enumerated.

- A. Imperial Guards 1 Infantry Regiment
- B. Guards Corps for the Imperial Palace 1 Infantry Regiment
- C. Chinganchun 2 Infantry Regiments, 2 Cavalry Companies and 1 Artillery Company
- D. Independent Cavalry Brigade to Guard the Capital
- E. The Gendarmerie of the Capital

The Chinganchun (literally peace preservation force) is the former Chinganyuchitui and originally was organized in Fengtien Province

immediately after the Manchurian Incident. It was under the Fengtien Provincial Office. Later it was placed under the Department of Defence.

NAVY

The navy of Manchoukuo consists entirely of river gunboats taken over from the old regime and supplemented by a few vessels built after the founding of the new state. The Manchoukuo navy was officially organized in June 1934 on the occasion of the completion of several warships. Because of the shallow waters in which such crafts have to cruise in their defense areas, which are mostly along the Sungari river, the ships of the Manchoukuo navy do not exceed but a few hundred tons at the most. The navy at present consists of 7 gunboats. Two of them, the Tatung and Limin, were recently completed and displace 50 tons each. The old crafts are between 150 and 200 tons in displacement. Two more gunboats are under construction, the Tsimin and Shuntien, each of 270 tons.

BANDIT SUPPRESSION

The betterment in national defence, as compared to the condition obtaining in the former regime, is reflected in the strides taken in the suppression of bandit activity. At the time of the founding of Manchoukuo in the spring of 1932 the total number of bandits exceeded 100,000. By September of the same year the number had increased to 210,000 due principally to the subversive activities of Chang Hsueh-liang's remnant troops who were thrown out of employment following the downfall of the young marshal. Since then, however, the number of such bandits have been on the decrease as a result of their suppression by Manchoukuo and Japanese forces. In August 1934 the number of bandits was estimated to have decreased to 51,000.

The following table compiled by the War Office of the Japanese Government gives the principal military operations in Manchoukuo since the autumn of 1931.

PEACE PRESERVATION SITUATION IN MANCHOUKUO

1931		
September	Battles at Mukden, Chinganchun & Kirin	Downfall of Chang Hsueh-liang Government
October	Bombing of Chinchow.	
		13-1 Vote against Japan by League of Nations

NATIONAL DEFENCE

November	Battles at Nonni & Kokokei Tientsin Incident	}	—	—
December	Pacification of Liaoning District		—	—
1932				
January	Japanese entry into Chinchow	}	—	\$62,000
February-March	Battle at Harbin & Shanghai Incident		} Manchoukuo's Declaration of Independence	—	§§100,000
April-May	Extermination of Anti-Kirin troops in Fangcheng and along Eastern line of C.E.R., and Sungari River	}		—
June	—		—	—
July	Subjugation of Ma Chanshan	}	—	§§§178,000
August	—		—	—
September	—	}	—	§§§210,000
October-December	Punitive Expedition in Tung-pien-Tao, and Hailar		} Signing of Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol Publication of Lytton Report	—	86,000-111,000
1933				
January	Punitive Expedition in Eastern Kirin: Shanhaikwan incident	}	—	84,000
February-March	Pacification of Jehol Province		} Withdrawal from League of Nations; Publication of Substance of Economic Reconstruction Plan of Manchoukuo	—	*66,000
April-May	Signing of Truce with China	—		—	**105,000
June	Completion of Distribution Plan of the Kwantung Army	}	—	—
July-August	Punitive Expedition in Tung-pien-Tao, Fengtien Provincial Borders, and		} League of Nations' adoption of resolution for non-recognition of Manchoukuo	—	94,000-95,000
September	Punitive Expedition against Chi Hung-chang and Fang Chen-wu	}		—	95,000
October-November	Autumnal Grand Punitive Expedition in Kirin Province		}	—	66,000
December	—	—		—
1934				
January	—	}	—	—
February-March	Winter Punitive Expedition in Kirin and Heilungkiang Province		} Establishment of Monarchy in Manchoukuo by El Salvador	—

PEACE PRESERVATION

April	Reorganization of the Kwantung Army	}	—	18,000
May	—		—	23,000
June	—	}	—	—
July	—		} Despatch of H.I.H. Prince Chichibu to Manchoukuo	—
August	—	—		—

§ Not including soldier-bandits formerly attached to the Chang Hseuh-liang Army.

§§ Increase due to hostilities by the former Chang Hsueh-liang soldiers.

§§§ Increase due to activities of ex-soldiers in bandit pursuits.

* Not including the former Chang Hsueh-liang soldiers in Jehol province.

** Including bandit-army dispersed by the Japanese punitive expedition in Jehol battles.

*** Estimate.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION

The percentage of literacy of the population of Manchoukuo was estimated at below 20 per cent in 1934. The large illiteracy of the population as a whole is attributed to the internal dissensions that continued almost without interruption until the founding of the new state in 1932. Whatever education that was carried on remained confined to the cities and this situation still continues although plans are being formulated by the new government for establishing educational institutions in all of the towns in the country.

Of the five former provinces of the Empire of Manchoukuo the province of Fengtien which harbored a population of 7,135,542 according to the census taking in December, 1932 possesses by far the best educational facilities. The concentration of the bulk of the schools in Fengtien province is ascribed to its location in the industrial region of Manchoukuo and to the enterprising initiative of the South Manchuria Railway Company which had exerted its efforts towards educating the people within its jurisdiction for a score of years prior to the Manchurian Incident.

Before the founding of Manchoukuo the educational institutions were left in charge of the respective municipalities in the country. The disunified administrative situation naturally brought about a disorderly system of education where text books and methods of instruction varied widely according to the location of the schools. Moreover, the occurrence of civil

wars proved a great setback, forcing the closing of schools intermittently for long stretches.

Educational System

The Department of Education of Manchoukuo is supervised by a minister and consists of three bureaus, namely, the General Affairs Bureau, the Educational Affairs Bureau and the Religious Affairs Bureau. The General Affairs Bureau is subdivided into the Secretariat, Section of Archives, General Affairs Section and the Research Section. The Educational Affairs Bureau is subdivided into the General Affairs Section, the Section of Ordinary Education and the Section of Special Education. The Religious Affairs Bureau is subdivided into the Social Education Section and the Religions Section. Educational Office in all the provinces in the Empire are held responsible to the central educational organ.

Present Situation

More than ninety-five percent of the educational institutions in 1934 were primary schools. While the government has been taking steps to establishing institutions of higher learning on a wider scale the bulk of its attention is still concentrated on primary schools. Thus of the total of 7,990 educational institutions in operation in May 1933, primary schools numbered 7,635, the rest consisting of 216 middle schools, 78 normal schools, 53 vocational schools and 8 colleges. The following figures indicate the situation at the end of May, 1933:—

No. of Educational Institutions

	Primary Schools		Middle Schools		Normal Schools		Vocational Schools		Colleges Opened
	Opened	Not opened	Opened	Not opened	Opened	Not opened	Opened	Not opened	
Hsinking Special Municipality ..	23	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fengtien	6,632	3,375	151	44	59	40	43	6	1
Kirin	426	832	13	4	7	1	3	—	—
Heilungkiang ...	409	167	9	—	10	1	4	—	—
Jehol	5	859	—	5	—	8	—	1	—
Hsingan	42	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
North Manchuria Special District	98	9	42	—	1	—	2	—	7
Total	7,635	5,242	216	53	78	50	53	7	8

Enrollment. The total enrollment in primary schools, middle schools, normal schools, colleges and vocational schools on May 1, 1933 was 483,773 classified as follows:

Enrollment at Primary Schools (by provinces)

Province	No. of Students
Fengtien	349,340
Kirin	40,489
Heilungkiang	28,415
Jehol	933
Hsingan	2,007
North Manchuria Special District	16,003
Hsinking Special Municipality ...	3,446
Total	440,633

Enrollment at Middle Schools (by provinces)

Province	No. of Students
Fengtien	13,986
Kirin	2,267
Heilungkiang	912
Jehol	—
Hsingan	—
North Manchuria Special District	10,400
Hsinking Special Municipality ...	319
Total	27,882

Enrollment at Normal Schools (by provinces)

Province	No. of Students
Fengtien	5,250
Kirin	1,826
Heilungkiang	803
Jehol	—
Hsingan	39
North Manchuria Special District	150
Hsinking Special Municipality ..	—
Total	8,068

Enrollment at Vocational Schools (by provinces)

Province	No. of Students
Fengtien	4,212
Kirin	311
Heilungkiang	321
Jehol	—
Hsingan	62
North Manchuria Special District	163
Hsinking Special Municipality ..	—
Total	5,069

Enrollment at Colleges (by provinces)

Province	No. of Students
Fengtien	71
North Manchuria Special District	2,050
Total	2,121

Instructors. The number of instructors at primary, middle, normal and vocational schools was 17,977 on May 1, 1933. The number of instructors classified by kinds of institutions is as follows:

Kinds of Schools	No. of Instructors
Primary	14,346
Middle	2,514
Normal	704
Vocational	413
Total	17,977

Curriculum. Primary School. (course 6 years). The curriculum is as follows:

Classification and Hours of Subjects Per Week

Subject	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year
Ethics	2	2	2	2	2	2
National Language ..	10	10	12	12	10	10
Japanese Language ..	—	—	—	—	2	2
Arithmetic	5	6	6	6	5	5
History	—	—	—	—	2	2
Geography	—	—	—	—	2	2
Science	—	—	—	—	2	2
Drawing	—	1	1	1	1	1
Manual Training ...	—	1	2	2	2	2
Music	2	2	1	1	1	1
Gymnastics	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total	22	25	27	27	32	32

Middle School. (course 3 years). The curriculum is as follows:—

Classification and Hours of Subjects Per Week

Subjects	1st year	2nd year	3rd year
Ethics	1	1	1
Chinese Classics	1	1	1
National Language	6	6	6
Japanese Language	3	3	3
English Language	3	3	3
Mathematics	6	5	5
History	2	2	2
Total	22	21	21

Higher Middle School. (course 3 years). Divided into the departments of science and lite-

ature. The curriculum in the science department is as follows:

Classification and Hours of Subjects Per Week

Subjects	1st year	2nd year	3rd year
Ethics	2	2	2
National Language	4	4	5
Japanese Language	3	3	3
Foreign Language	3	3	4
Algebra	4	4	2
Geometry	4	2	—
Analytical Geometry	—	—	2
Differential and Integral Calculus	—	—	4
Analytical Science	—	—	2
Trigonometry	—	3	—
Physics	2	2	2
Practical Physics	—	2	—
Chemistry	2	2	2
Practical Chemistry	—	2	2
Dynamics	—	—	2
Biology	3	—	—
Geography & History	3	3	2
Mechanical Drawing	1	1	2
Gymnastics	1	1	1
Total	32	32	37

The curriculum in the literature department is as follows:

Subjects	1st year	2nd year	3rd year
Ethics	2	—	—
Chinese Classics	2	2	2
Logic	—	2	—
National Language	5	5	2
National Grammar	1	—	—
Outline of National Literature	—	—	3
Etymology	—	3	—
Japanese Language	3	3	3
Foreign Languages	4	4	4
Mathematics	4	3	3
Geography & History	3	3	—
Physics	3	—	—
Chemistry	—	3	—
Biology	3	—	—
History of Literature	—	—	3
Outline of Literature	—	2	—
Philosophy of Life	—	—	2
Outline of Philosophy	—	2	—
Outline of Science	—	2	—
Sociology	—	—	2
Political Science	—	2	—
Jurisprudence	—	—	2

Economy	—	—	2
Gymnastics	1	1	1
Total	31	37	30

Normal School. (course 3 years). The curriculum is as follows:

Classification and Hours of Subjects Per Week

Subjects	1st year	2nd year	3rd year
Ethics	1	1	1
Chinese Classics	1	1	1
National Language	5	5	4
Japanese Language	3	3	3
English Language	3	3	3
Mathematics	4	3	3
History	2	2	2
Geography	2	2	2
Pedagogy	3	5	6
Natural Science	2	2	1
Physics & Chemistry	2	2	1
Drawing	1	1	1
Music	2	1	1
Gymnastic	2	2	2
Law & Economy	—	—	2
Technology	3	3	3
Total	36	36	36

A government officials' training school known as the Tatung Shieh Yuan (Tatung Academy) was established by the Manchoukuo government in July, 1932 at Nanling, near Hsinking, with the purpose of supplementing the official staff in administering the affairs of the country. The course is of six months and in October 1933 graduates numbered 204, who are now serving the government. The percentage of Japanese to Manchurian graduates was 80%.

In cooperation with the Japanese authorities and with the Russian officials of the North Manchuria Railway the government is also assisting in the education of Russians in Harbin and Japanese in the S.M.R. Zone and the Kwantung Leased Territory, while it maintains a protective policy towards White Russian refugees who operate schools in Harbin.

School term. The school year begins February 1 and ends January 31 of the following year, and consists of two terms, the first term spanning the period from February 1 to July 31 and the second term from August 1 to January 31. The winter vacation is in all cases less than 60 days, and the summer vacation less than 30 days. The total number of days allowed for the aggregate of winter and summer

vacations is restricted to 70 days. One day every week, Sunday, is a holiday. National festive days, including the Emperor's Birthday, the Confucian Festivals, and Empire Day are also observed.

Japanese Educational Enterprises. Educational institutions owned and supervised by Japanese through the medium of the Kwantung Government and the South Manchuria Railway, continue to play an important role in the country. Started some thirty years ago the educational institutions supervised by the two organs have increased by leaps in the Japanese administrative regions consisting of the Kwantung Leased Territory (3,462 sq. km.) and the South Manchuria Railway Zone (290 sq. km.).

The institutions are divided broadly into two classifications, (1) schools for Japanese and (2) schools for Manchurians. The number of Japanese controlled educational institutions in the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone totalled 211 primary schools, and 65 middle schools at the end of 1931. The primary schools are divided into three categories, consisting of ordinary primary schools, the Kogakudo, giving special courses in Japanese, and the Futsugakudo maintained by village communities and devoted to Manchurians. Classified by number of schools, instructors and students they were as follows at the end of 1931:—

Japanese Controlled Primary Schools

Kinds of Institutions	No. of Institutions		No. of Instructors		No. of Students	
	Leased Territory	S.M.R. Zone	Leased Territory	S.M.R. Zone	Leased Territory	S.M.R. Zone
Primary School	22	32	—	—	16,333	14,524
Kogakudo	11	19	258	144	8,718	4,818
Futsugakudo	127	—	564	—	24,448	—
Total	160	51	—	—	—	—

Japanese Controlled Middle Schools

Kinds of Institutions	No. of Institutions		No. of Instructors		No. of Students	
	Leased Territory	S.M.R. Zone	Leased Territory	S.M.R. Zone	Leased Territory	S.M.R. Zone
Middle School	4	5	119	125	2,538	1,932
Girls' Middle School	4	4	118	85	2,342	1,567
Girls' Home Training Middle School	2	13	9	61	71	426
Technical School	6	1	149	29	1,869	388
Others	9	17	127	125	—	3,907
Total	25	40	522	425	—	15,040

Besides, primary and middle schools the Japanese administration has established a few specialized educational institutions. The leading institutions are the following:

Manchuria Medical College: Established at Mukden by the South Manchuria Railway Company in June, 1911 for Japanese and Manchurian students. Course: preparatory 3 yrs., college 4 yrs. Enrollment in 1931:—College course, 292; preparatory course, 230; Special preparatory course, 29; Special course, 88. Clinic attached.

Port Arthur Engineering College: Formerly Port Arthur Engineering School. Elevated to college status August, 1922. Departments: mechanical engineering, electric engineering, mining, metallurgy. Course: preparatory 3 yrs., college 4 yrs. Enroll-

ment in 1931: Preparatory course, 191 (154 Japanese, 37 Manchurians); College course, 140 (137 Japanese, 12 Manchurians).

Russo-Japanese Association School: Established, 1920 at Harbin by the Late Count Goto. Course; 3 yrs., Special course 1 yr.

South Manchuria Technical College: Established at Dairen. Formerly, South Manchuria Technical School. Elevated to college status, 1922. Course, 3 yrs. Departments: architectural, mechanical. Enrollment in 1932: 233 students.

Industrial Training School: Established at Fushun. Object: practical technical training. Course, 3 yrs. Enrollment in 1932: 180 students.

Agricultural Training Schools: Established at

Kungehuling and Hsiungyocheng. Course, 1 to 2 yrs. With dormitory facilities.

Commercial Training Schools: Established at Ying-kow and Liaoyang in 1928. Course, 1 to 2 yrs. With dormitory facilities.

Education Budget. Appropriations for the Education Department in the government's budget for first year of Kangle (July 1, 1934—June 30, 1935) as adopted at the 17th meeting of the State Council on June 25, 1934 amount to MY 6,114,268, as compared with MY 931,102, the total for the previous year. The growth in this case is close to 600 percent. The appropriation consists of MY 5,000,585 in the Ordinary Account and MY 1,113,683 in the Extraordinary Account, and is classified as follows:

Ordinary Expenditures

Education Office	MY	605,850	
Salary	MY	288,679	
Office Expense		253,075	
Examination Expense		22,380	
Relics Preservation		29,216	
Gymnastics Encouragement		10,500	
Special Funds		2,000	
Social Education			72,000
Educational cinema		25,000	
Encouragement		47,000	
Higher Normal Schools			307,700
Salary		105,636	
Office		131,064	
Equipment		71,000	
Agricultural Schools			86,861
Salary		31,890	
Office		34,971	
Equipment		20,000	
Teacher's Training Schools			87,136
Salary		19,578	
Office		67,558	
Libraries			56,317
Salary		19,380	
Office		21,637	
Equipment		15,300	
Museums			44,165
Salary		19,380	
Office		24,785	
Provincial Education			3,141,325
Salary		2,183,148	
Miscellaneous		958,177	
Cultural Organs			158,020
Salary		85,800	
Miscellaneous		72,220	
Studies Abroad			319,533

Teachers	27,700
Students	162,390
Bannermen	129,443
Miscellaneous	121,678
Total	MY 5,000,585

Extraordinary Expenditures

Confucius Festival	33,000
Text Book Compilation	26,436
Salary	26,436
Text Book Donations	336,700
Teachers' Training & Research	65,450
Language Training	12,000
Teachers' Training	26,650
Education Research	26,800
Ching Dynasty History Printing	40,000
Subsidies	590,637
Miscellaneous Undertakings	307,893
Provincial Education	282,744
Cultural Institute	21,400
Total	MY 1,113,683
GRAND TOTAL	MY 6,114,268

Private School Regulations. The provisional regulation governing private schools as promulgated by the government on July 13, 1933 is as follows:

Article I. The present Regulation shall be applicable to any school which may be established by a private person or private juridical person.

Article II. For establishing a middle school or school of equivalent or higher grades, the founder shall obtain the permission of the Minister of Education, while in the case of a primary school or other educational institutions the approval of the Provincial Governor concerned, the Administrator of the North-Manchurian Special District or the Mayor of the Special Municipality shall be required.

Article III. The application for the necessary approval mentioned in the preceding article shall contain the following points in full:

1. Purpose;
2. Name;
3. Location;
4. School regulation;
5. Titles and authors of textbooks and other books for use and grades or classes for which they are intended;
6. Area and drawings of the campus and buildings;

7. Properties and expenditures, and the method of maintenance;
8. Name and curriculum vitae of both the founder and the principal or director of the school.

In case a revision is to be made in any of the aforementioned items, the approval of the authorities shall be obtained according to the stipulation of the preceding article.

Article IV. The school regulation shall provide for the following items:

1. Purpose;
2. Terms or course of study, academic or school year, holidays and vacations;
3. Entrance, transfer, and leave or dismissal from school;
4. Capacity for enrollment and classes or grades;
5. Course of studies, curriculum, and weekly distribution of hours;
6. Tuition fees and method of collection;
7. Other important matters.

Article V. The government office concerned upon permitting the establishment of any private school without delay must submit a report on the matter to the Minister of Education.

Article VI. Whenever a private school is to be abolished, the permission of the authorities shall be sought by submitting the following facts:

1. Reason;
2. Date of abolition;
3. Disposal of teachers (or other members of school staff) and students;
4. Adjustment of properties and expenditures.

Article VII. In case a principal or director or a teacher or any other staff member is to be employed, the permission of the authorities shall be sought by submitting a statement containing his curriculum vitae, subjects to be taught or duties in his charge, and treatment to be accorded him.

Article VIII. In case a principal (director) or any member of the school staff is deemed unfit, the permission granted in accordance with the preceding article may be cancelled.

Article IX. The resignation or dismissal of the principal (director) or any member of the school staff shall be reported without delay together with the reasons for the same.

Article X. A private school shall possess the following books or records:

1. An account of the general conditions and regulation of the school;
2. Curriculum vitae of each member of the school staff, attendance list, and chart of the distribution of duties;
3. Role of students, record of dismissed students, and record of graduates;
4. Record of students' attendance and chart of teaching hours;
5. Budget, statement of accounts, cash book and original statement of properties.

Article XI. A private school shall report on the following items within one month after the commencement of each school year:

1. Table showing the distribution of duties and treatment of the school staff members;
2. Number of classes and number of both male and female students in each;
3. Budget for expenditure of the new school year and balance sheet for the preceding school year;
4. Important matters executed during the preceding school year;
5. Statistics of attendance, entrance and dismissal during the preceding school year;
6. Condition of attendance of school staff members during the preceding year;
7. Number of graduates during the preceding school year and their conditions subsequent thereto.

Article XII. When a temporary closure of a private school extends over a month or more, Official approval shall be sought by presenting reasons therefor. This shall also apply in case the period is to be further extended.

Article XIII. In case the equipment, management or the teaching method of a private school shall be deemed inadequate or inappropriate, the permit of its establishment may be cancelled.

Article XIV. All applications or reports as provided for in the present Regulation shall be addressed to the authorities mentioned in Article II and shall be forwarded by the founder or the trustee of the school through the district (hsien) magistrate or substitute provisional administrative office, or the Administrator of the North Manchuria Special District or the Mayor of the Special Municipality within whose jurisdiction the school is situated.

Article XV. The present Regulation shall come into force on the day of its promulgation.

Article XVI. A private school in existence prior to the date of enforcement of the present Regulation shall be considered as having been established in accordance with the provisions contained in the present Regulation.

All private schools mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall prepare and submit full statements as provided for in Article III to the authorities concerned in accordance with the stipulations of Article II within three months from the date of enforcement of the present Regulation.

Preservation of Historic Remains. The Education Department has taken pains at preserving relics of historic importance and through the government promulgated the Law Governing the Preservation of Historic Remains on July 1, 1933. The text of the Law follows:

Article 1. The term historic remains as used in the present Law refers to ancient tombs, castles, watch towers, stations, temples and lamaseries, kilns, and other places of historic interest, as well as other historic sites containing buried therein shells, stone vessels, earthenware, bone and horn implements.

Article 2. Any person who has discovered historic remains shall without delay notify the Chief of the North Manchuria Special District, the Mayor of a Special Municipality, the Governor of a Province, a hsien Magistrate, the Mayor of a city or other corresponding officials, as the case may be.

Article 3. In case the owner of the discovered historic remains is unknown, the said remains shall become the property of the State.

Article 4. In the course of an investigation for historic remains, if it is deemed necessary, the competent official or officials concerned may enter the land of any person, carry on excavations in the said land, remove obstructions, or set up stone or wooden signs.

Article 5. If it is deemed that certain historic remains require special care and preservation, such remains shall be so designated by the Minister of Education.

Article 6. In connection with the preservation of designated historic remains, the Minister of Education may designate the area concerned, and prohibit or limit certain acts therein, or may instruct the owner or the administrator concerned to adopt certain measures.

Article 7. In case any private person incurs

any loss as a result of action taken under the provisions of Article 4, or of disposition or measures adopted by virtue of the provisions of the foregoing Article, the Minister of Education may grant to such person what he deems to be proper compensation.

Article 8. Without the permission of the Minister of Education, no person shall alter the existing state of historic remains, or take any action which may affect the preservation of such remains.

In case it is necessary to alter the existing state of any historic remains for the construction of highways, railways, or any other enterprise concerning the public interest, the competent authorities concerned shall first consult the Minister of Education on the matter.

In case of urgent necessity, however, the competent authorities concerned may adopt appropriate measures in the case of undesignated historic remains, and shall report to the Minister of Education to that effect.

Article 9. Designated historic remains owned by the State shall be administered by the Minister of Education.

Article 10. Any person who violates the provisions of Article 2 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding twenty (20) yuan.

Article 11. Any person who violates the prohibitions or limitations provided for in Article 6 or any other orders issued under the said Article shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) yuan.

Article 12. Any person who violates the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 8 shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months or with a fine not exceeding two hundred (200) yuan.

Article 13. Any person who throws away, wilfully damages or destroys a historic remain shall be punished with penal servitude for a term not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding one thousand (1,000) yuan.

Article 14. The Minister of Education shall decide the necessary regulations for the enforcement of the present Law.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS

Article 15. All owners or administrators of historic remains shall submit reports to the Chief of the North Manchuria Special District, the Mayor of a Special Municipality, the Governor of a Province, a hsien Magistrate, the

Mayor of a city, or other corresponding officials, as the case may be, within one year after the date of enforcement of the present Law.

The provisions of Article 10 shall apply to cases involving violation of the provision of the foregoing paragraph.

Article 16. In the case of Hsingan Province

the terms Minister of Education and hsien Magistrates shall refer respectively to the Minister of the General Administrative Office of Hsingan Province and the banner Chiefs.

Article 17. The present Law shall take effect as from the date of its promulgation.

RELIGION

Religion. Religions in Manchoukuo include both native cults and religions introduced from Japan and other foreign countries.

Native Religions. There are various sects and denominations in the native religions, and each of them is intimately bound up with the social and political life of the people. Religious buildings are popularly called "miao" (shrines), or "ssuyuan" (temples). Native shrines, temples and churches in this country at the end of 1932 numbered as follows:

Religions	Shrines, Temples Churches	Followers
Buddhism	793	756,496
Taoism	488	37,134
Mohammedanism	150	151,197
Lamalism	28	3,458
Roman Catholicism	121	64,263
Protestantism	234	32,193
Total	1,814	1,044,741

Besides the above, there are 35 "Wen-miao" or Confucian shrines in Fengtien Province, 15 in Kirin Province and 12 in Heilungkiang Province.

Hungwantzchui or Red Swatika Society which is also regarded as a sect of Taoyuan exercises considerable influence over the Manchurians.

Religions among the Japanese. There are various sects and denominations of Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity, practised by the Japanese. Buddhism has the strongest influence, with many temples, followed by Shintoism and Christianity.

Religions among other foreigners. When the first Christian missionaries, mostly Danish and French, settled in this country, they found it very difficult to cultivate the new field. At present various districts of this country are dotted with Roman Catholic churches, as well as with Protestant churches established mostly by British and American missionaries, particularly by Americans.

Buddhism. Buddhism in Manchoukuo has been divided into more than 30 denominations or sects, the most influential of which is Rin-zai Zen. It is most popular and accordingly influential in Kirin province and also in Hun-chung, Ningtow, Tsitsihar and elsewhere.

Alive to the importance of religion, Chinese in responsible posts created schools for priesthood and Chinese priests organised the Chinese Buddha Society. Laymen taking interest in Buddhism also set up a Buddhistic Association. The Chinese Buddha Society established colleges for all sects, instructional institutions, and training stations. These bodies give lectures or carry on social works. Other organisations do not remain idle. Chinese priests and laymen agreed upon co-operation, and formed the Chinese Society of Associated Buddhists. Briefly, Buddhism in the land is steadily spreading.

Taoism. Taoism is a doctrine preached by Lao-tse. This was not a religion in its origin. When a certain period passed after the introduction of Buddhism, Taoism adopted idol worship. Limitless longevity and conciliation with nature are the doctrine it preaches. Taoism has 36 seats and 72 divisions.

Confucianism. Doctrines, principles, and precepts prevalent long before the birth of Confucius were compiled and systematised by him. Mencius was the most noted exponent of his ideas. During the Han Dymasty of China, Confucianism was made the national teaching and has since been influential for many centuries.

The State of Manchoukuo was founded in accordance with the principle of Royal Righteousness, an idea derived from Confucianism. Consequently, the Confucius Festival is observed as the National Festival of Manchoukuo, and is conducted every year on September 5 throughout the country.

Mahomedanism. Mahomedanism is an appellation much disliked by Mahomed himself, whose conviction it was that the teaching of

Allah was the only truth which all men could believe and the doctrine he preached he called Islam. Islam implies peace, safety, salvation and reverence. Mahomedans in Manchoukuo are mostly butchers, tanners, hotel-keepers, bath-keepers and the like. Their antipathy towards those believing in other religions is very strong. However, the Declaration of Independence of Manchoukuo contains an idea showing reverence to the Mahomedans, who are accordingly recognised in the national colour of the country. In consequence, they are so friendly to Manchoukuo that an All Manchoukuo Mahomedan Meeting was held under the direction of Mr. Mohamed Kurubangary, President of the Japan Mahomedanism League.

Lamaism. Lamaism is a religion prevalent chiefly in Mongolia. When the Manchu Dynasty subjugated China and her tributaries or subject peoples, Manchu statesmen availed themselves of that religion to make the virile Mongols imbecile and to cow them into docility. Lamaism is by no means an independent religion, but a form of Buddhism. Lama is a Mongol word implying "superior being". Mongols are accustomed to address Mongol priests of high posts, saying Lama or Lamadom. The doctrine of Lama is in no way different from that of Buddhism. There are several divisions, the most

influential being the Red and the Yellow Sects. Manchoukuo is mostly influenced by the Yellow Lama.

There is one more religion in Manchoukuo, known as Shamanism. This is a teaching indigenous to the soul of Manchus. It is believed by native Manchus in Northern Manchuria and by Siberian aborigines. Tsailism is another teaching, a school of which is said to have agitated the Boxers to rise in rebellion.

Taoism and World Buddha Scarlet Cross Society. Taoism was originated in Shantung Province in December, 9th Year of the Chinese Republican Regime. Its object of worship, Lao-so, is considered the progenitor of all things in the universe and the source of the Great Path. It is the Great Principle of Confucianism personified. The World Buddha Scarlet Cross Society is conducting various descriptions of social work. Buddha Scarlet symbolizes great benefit of vast magnitude like that of the sun. Taoism and Buddha Scarlet Cross Society are mutually dependent, one inseparable from the other. Membership of one must be the membership of the other. It is said that these bodies have millions of members. The Buddha Scarlet Cross Society was founded in the 11th Year of the Chinese Republican Regime.

CHAPTER VIII

FINANCE

The introduction of a national budget system was undertaken by the Manchoukuo Government soon after its establishment. The twelve months from July 1 to the following June 31 were determined as the fiscal year. The Government has since drawn three fiscal budgets.

The budget for the fiscal year 1934-35 was adopted at the 17th meeting of the State Council on June 25, 1934 and given formal approval by the Privy Council on June 27th.

The new budget, exclusive of the special accounts, amounts to MY188,725,058, representing an increase of MY39,555,880 over that of the previous year not including the latter's three supplementary budgets. Figures of the special accounts are revenues, MY136,434,133, and expenditures, MY126,956,705 as compared with MY106,945,834, the figure for both revenues and expenditures for the preceding year.

The budget has been again balanced without resorting to any loan flotation, except for the MY5,000,000 which has been borrowed for constructing national highways in accordance with previously decided plans.

Among the revenues it is estimated that receipts from customs duties (including the tonnage dues) will total MY72,638,107, or 51 per cent of the total income from duties and taxes. Compared with the estimated total revenue from the same source for the previous year, the above sum shows an increase of MY22,857,089 or 45 percent. This growth in customs receipts is anticipated in view of the country's expanding foreign trade, the improving domestic economic condition, and the reduction of smuggling through the improvement of the customs system.

Although the salt tax has been reduced, it is estimated that receipts from this source for the year 1934-35 will aggregate MY21,616,000, an increase of about MY879,200 over the preceding year.

A growth of MY11,038,909 over the previous year is anticipated in the internal revenues which are estimated at MY46,221,480. The economic development of the country and the improvement of the tax-collecting system through the restoration of peace and order are given as reasons for this anticipated increase.

In view of the rather poor returns from the Monopoly Bureau the previous year, it is estimated that profits from the same source during 1934-35 will not exceed MY4,000,000 a decrease of MY5,828,246 from the preceding year. The income from the Kirin and Heilungkiang Salt Transportation Office is also expected to fall because of the reduction of the salt price effected at the time of the enthronement.

All departmental budgets, with the exception of the Finance Department, show considerable increases. The most conspicuous increase is that of the Dept. of Education whose expenditures are estimated at MY6,114,268, as compared with MY931,102, the total for the previous year. The growth in this case is close to 600 per cent. The Dept. of Civil Affairs has been given an increase of close to MY8,000,000 in its appropriation, the General Affairs Board, about MY6,000,000, the Dept. of Defence, MY10,300,000, and the Dept. of Industry, an increase of about MY1,800,000.

Special mention may be made of the fact that beginning this fiscal year the Manchoukuo Government will bear a portion of the military expenditures incurred by the Japanese garrison troops stationed in Manchoukuo by virtue of the Manchoukuo-Japan Protocol of Sept. 15, 1932, to the amount of about MY9,000,000 per annum, the sum to be defrayed from the Department of Defence.

A glance at the new budget will show that the Government is placing more and more emphasis upon internal construction—development of industries, communications and transportation, education and culture, etc.

The figures of the new budget as released by the State Council are as follows:

GENERAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET FOR FIRST FISCAL YEAR OF KANGTE
(July 1, 1934—June 30, 1935)

Revenue Estimates

Jurisdiction	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
General Affairs Board	M¥460,000	M¥17,663,854	M¥18,123,854
General Administration Office for Hsingan Province	—	200	200
Department of Civil Affairs	2,004,922	232,000	2,236,922
Department of Defence	883,825	302,350	1,186,175
Department of Finance	157,711,707	6,320,000	164,031,707
Department of Industry	1,555,920	162,500	1,718,420
Department of Communications	—	715,780	715,780
Department of Justice	608,700	5,000	613,700
Department of Education	96,000	2,300	98,300
Total	M¥163,321,074	M¥25,403,984	M¥188,725,058

Revenue Estimates Ordinary

	1st Year Kangté	2nd Year Tatung	Increase or Decrease
Taxes and Duties	M¥140,475,587	M¥108,629,445	M¥31,846,142
Customs Duties	72,041,107	49,781,018	22,260,089
Internal Revenues	46,818,480	38,111,627	8,706,853
Salt Gabelle	21,616,000	20,736,800	879,200
Stamp Revenue	8,131,120	—	8,131,120
Monopoly Profits	8,208,000	15,385,546	7,178,646*
Monopoly Bureau Profits	4,000,000	9,828,246	5,828,246*
Kirin-Heilungkiang Salt Transportation Office	3,500,000	5,000,000	1,500,000*
Others	708,000	558,400	149,600
State Industries and Other Revenues	6,506,367	8,118,209	1,611,842*
Total	M¥163,321,074	M¥132,134,300	M¥31,186,774

Revenue Estimates Extraordinary

General	M¥3,040,130	M¥6,678,204	M¥3,638,074*
From Special Accounts	750,000	317,310	432,690
Loan Funds	5,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000*
Surplus from Previous Year	16,613,854	3,039,364	13,574,490
Total	M¥25,403,984	M¥17,034,878	M¥8,369,106
GRAND TOTAL	M¥188,725,058	M¥149,169,178	M¥39,555,880

N.B. 1. In the budget of the 2nd fiscal Year of Tatung the stamp revenue was included in the internal revenues and revenues from state industries.

2. * indicates decrease.

Expenditures

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Department of Imperial Household	M¥2,000,000	—	M¥2,000,000
General Affairs Board	10,473,191	35,021,007	45,494,198
General Administrative Office for Hsingan Province	2,442,348	418,355	2,860,703
Department of Civil Affairs	23,663,687	8,345,899	32,009,586
Department of Foreign Affairs	1,421,393	158,021	1,579,414
Department of Defence	49,230,393	9,041,638	58,272,031
Department of Finance	13,645,067	10,077,656	23,722,723

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Department of Industry	2,374,732	2,825,252	5,199,984
Department of Communications	3,128,234	319,917	3,448,151
Department of Justice	7,882,400	141,600	8,024,000
Department of Education	5,000,585	1,113,683	6,114,268
Total	M¥121,262,030	M¥67,463,028	M¥188,725,058

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET FOR FIRST FISCAL YEAR OF KANGTE
(July 1, 1934—June 30, 1935)

Revenues and Expenditures

	Revenue	Expenditure
General Affairs Board		
Adjustment Fund for Old Loans Secured on Customs Duties and Salt Gabelle	M¥32,313,900	M¥32,313,900
Capital Construction Bureau	9,661,015	8,750,137
Supplies	11,316,635	11,354,967
Sinking Fund	5,542,354	5,542,354
Department of Defence		
Army Clothing Factory	7,296,771	7,397,189
Arsenal	7,000,000	7,000,000
Department of Finance		
Monopoly Bureau	25,724,000	21,158,872
Kirin-Heilungkiang Salt Transportation Office	17,310,277	13,323,233
State Properties Adjustment Fund	4,645,050	4,491,922
Investments	12,120,680	12,120,680
Department of Communication		
Postal Administration	3,503,451	3,503,451
Total	M¥136,434,133	M¥126,956,705

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR SECOND FISCAL YEAR OF TATUNG ADOPTED BY THE MANCHOUKUO GOVERNMENT

(July 1, 1933—June 30, 1934)

In addition to the general budget for the second fiscal year of Tatung the Manchoukuo Government State Council adopted on Jan. 12, 1934 the supplementary budget to the amount of M¥18,474,441, the amount being itemized as follows:

1. Expenditure for Peace Preservation	M¥8,677,191
2. Expenditure for Industrial development	3,091,470
3. Expenditure for Preparation for Abolition of Extraterritoriality	1,574,115
4. Sum turned over to Sinking fund	1,443,600
5. Emergency fund	3,688,065
Total	M¥18,474,441

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR SECOND FISCAL YEAR OF TATUNG

Revenues:	
Ordinary	M¥412,956

Extraordinary	17,798,681
Ordinary Revenue ..	M¥1,798,681
Forestry loan	2,000,000
Surplus from 1st Fiscal Year	14,000,000
Decreased sum from Ordinary Expenditures of General Budget for 2nd Fiscal Year	262,804
Total	M¥18,474,441

Expenditures:	
Ordinary	M¥3,226,666
Extraordinary	15,247,775
Total	M¥18,474,441

SUPPLEMENTARY SPECIAL BUDGET FOR SECOND FISCAL YEAR OF TATUNG

State Highways Bureau	M¥348,013
Sinking Fund	1,443,600
State Property Readjustment Fund ..	300,000
Postal Administration	113,476
Total	M¥2,205,089

Adding the above to the general budget and special budget for the second fiscal year of Tatung (July 1933—June 1934) the combined budget for the same fiscal year totals M¥ as follows;

General Budget	MY149,169,178
Special Budget	106,945,834
Supplementary General Budget ..	18,474,441
Supplementary Special Budget ..	2,205,089
Total	MY276,794,542

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET (NO. 2) OF THE 2ND FISCAL YEAR OF TATUNG

Manchoukuo's second supplementary budget for the fiscal year (1933-34) to meet the expenditures pertaining to the Enthronement ceremonies and construction work of the Imperial palace amounting to MY2,879,975, prepared by the State Council received the approval of the Privy Council at its special session held on Jan. 25, 1934. A portion of the surplus fund carried over from the first fiscal year was set aside to meet the required expenses.

1. Construction work of the Imperial palace (first year's allotment)	MY260,000
2. Enthronement ceremonies	2,614,395
3. Investigations relative to distinguished services in national founding	5,580
Total	MY2,879,975

CONTRACTS OTHER THAN BUDGETS ENTAILING OBLIGATIONS ON NATIONAL TREASURY

Approved by the Privy Council and promulgated on June 28th, 1934

General Accounts

General Affairs Board

The General Affairs Board may enter into contracts for the payment of subsidies to the total amount of MY1,244,514 for the construction and management of provisional residences of Manchoukuo officials in Hsinking, within the limits of the following annual allotments:

Creditor Nations	Number of bonds	Amount of bonds	Fractional Sum in cash	Total
Manchoukuo	1,214	MY930,850.00	MY6,278.19	MY937,128.19
Japan	2,094	1,543,100.00	1,161.83	1,544,261.83
Great Britain	88	191,050.00	387.49	191,437.49
United States of America	53	47,950.00	327.61	48,277.61
Germany	856	2,086,700.00	575.02	2,087,275.02
France	51	94,400.00	57.57	94,457.57
Sweden	4	750.00	15.00	765.00
Holland	25	250,000.00	—	250,000.00
Denmark	6	2,750.00	64.58	2,814.58
Others	5	400.00	82.46	482.46
Total	4,396	MY5,147,950.00	MY8,949.75	MY5,156,899.75

First Year Kangtê (1934-35)	MY60,105
Second Year Kangtê (1935-36)	109,121
Third Year Kangtê (1936-37)	134,411
Fourth Year Kangtê (1937-38)	134,411
Fifth Year Kangtê (1938-39)	134,411
Sixth Year Kangtê (1939-40)	134,411
Seventh Year Kangtê (1940-41)	134,411
Eighth Year Kangtê (1941-42)	134,411
Ninth Year Kangtê (1942-43)	134,411
Tenth Year Kangtê (1943-44)	134,411

Dept. of Industry

The Dept. of Industry may enter into contracts for the payment of subsidies to the total amount of MY232,500 to the Manchoukuo Weights and Measures Instruments Company, Ltd., within the limits of the following annual allotments:

First Year Kangtê (1934-35)	MY7,500
Second Year Kangtê (1935-36)	45,000
Third Year Kangtê (1936-37)	45,000
Fourth Year Kangtê (1937-38)	45,000
Fifth Year Kangtê (1938-39)	45,000
Sixth Year Kangtê (1939-40)	45,000

Liquidation of Claims

In accordance with the Claims Liquidation Bond Issue Law promulgated on Sept. 27, 1933, the Commission on the Liquidation of Claims of the Manchoukuo Government has completed the final settlement of foreign and other claims due to the old regime, having liquidated in favour of the interested countries through the branch office of the Central Bank of Manchou at Mukden on November 24, 1933, the total amount of MY5,156,899.75, including MY5,147,950.00 in bonds and MY8,949.75 in cash. (Fractional sums below MY50.00 were paid in cash.)

The amounts in bonds and cash of fractional sums shared by each creditor nation are as follows:

Creditor Nations	Number of bonds	Amount of bonds	Fractional Sum in cash	Total
Manchoukuo	1,214	MY930,850.00	MY6,278.19	MY937,128.19
Japan	2,094	1,543,100.00	1,161.83	1,544,261.83
Great Britain	88	191,050.00	387.49	191,437.49
United States of America	53	47,950.00	327.61	48,277.61
Germany	856	2,086,700.00	575.02	2,087,275.02
France	51	94,400.00	57.57	94,457.57
Sweden	4	750.00	15.00	765.00
Holland	25	250,000.00	—	250,000.00
Denmark	6	2,750.00	64.58	2,814.58
Others	5	400.00	82.46	482.46
Total	4,396	MY5,147,950.00	MY8,949.75	MY5,156,899.75

Adding the above total, namely, MY5,156,899.75, to the first and second instalments in cash, namely, MY2,816,993.37, the grand total payment effected amounts to MY7,973,893.12.

Tax Reductions

Inaugurating on the one hand the Staples Sales Association for the benefit of the rural masses in the sale of bumper crops and to assist in the raising of necessary funds, the Government on the other hand decided to reduce the foodstuff tax in order to lighten the tax burdens of the farming populace by promulgating the Crops Production Law on November 30, 1933 to be enforced as from Dec. 1, 1933.

As a result of the introduction of the present Law which incidentally illustrates the great stride made toward the modernization of the internal tax system of the country, a uniform

and regular tax system for foodstuffs has been created for the first time throughout the land, although the State revenues will be reduced by at least MY9,000,000 in average per annum.

In Kirin Province, two internal tax items, namely, crops market tax and crops measurement tax, have been abolished, while the crops business tax has been created to take the place of the said two taxes, similar to the business tax system existing in Fengtien and Heilungkiang Provinces.

Inhabitants of Jehol Province will be relieved under the revised system as they will be exempted, by virtue of the State Ordinance simultaneously promulgated, from the land tax, surplus land tax, salt consumption tax, anti-opium fine and anti-opium fine surtax long in arrears.

The new foodstuff tax rates are considerably lower as compared with the former rates as shown in the following table:

Tax items	Foodstuffs	New rates	Fengtien	Old rates Kirin	Heilungkiang
Crude crops ..	Maize, Kaoliang, Millet, etc.	Ad val. 1½%	Ad val. 1%	4½%	5%
Fine	Upland rice, Rice, Wheat, etc. ..	1%	2½%	5.3%	5%
Vegetables for refined oil ..	Sesamum seed oil, Hemp seed oil, Perilla seed oil, etc.	2½%	2½%	5%	5%
Beans	Yellow beans, Green beans, Black beans; Peas, small green, Miscellaneous peas	2½%	1%	5.3%	5%

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF

(For complete Customs Tariff table refer to Supplement I)

The Customs Tariff regulations which the Manchoukuo Government took over from the old regime contained various inadequate and unreasonable points in respect to both rates and classification of articles. With a view to alleviating such factors a partial revision of the country's import and export duties was promulgated on July 23, 1933 and took effect from the following day. Certain other inadequacies were felt since then and on November 14, 1934 a second revision was promulgated and put into effect on November 22. Important points of the present tariff revision of Manchoukuo are summarized as follow:

- A change is made in the rates on cotton yarns and textiles with a view to readjust the variations existing between special and ad valorem rates.
- A reduction is effected in the rates on the following articles in order to realize the financial object of the tariff schedule: bottled and canned fruits, saké, fans, rub-

ber shoes, rubber-soled canvas shoes, newsprint, silk-cotton mixed satin, silk, and rayon tissues, dried fish, enamelled wares, bags, cotton hosiery, garments, towels, blankets and various other cotton goods.

- New tariffs are set up and revisions are made in line with the industrial policies in the rates for the following articles: wheat flour, bicycle tires and alcohol. New tariff rates are set up for wheat and wheat flour. The rates for passenger motor cars and trucks are unified, while those on automobile parts are lowered. A slight upward revision is made in the rates on alcohol.

Jute, scrap iron, seeds, plants, agricultural implements, and parts thereof. Rates on jute and scrap iron are lowered for the reason that the former is raw material for bags and the latter is material for the manufacture of steel. The remain-

- ing articles are included on the free list.
- (d) Revisions are made in the rates on cement, cigarettes and cigars, cotton yarn, wheat flour, brewed or distilled alcoholic beverages, in view of the recent abrogation of internal taxes on these articles.
- (e) A revision is made in the classification of minerals, turpentine and umbrellas.

The rates of export duties are either repealed or lowered for some of the following articles: Lumber, coal, beef, woollen rugs, cattle and dairy products, agricultural products, bran, castor oil, alcoholic beverages distilled from kaoliang. In addition, the present scheme aims at repeal of the navigation tax at Sungari river.

CHAPTER IX CURRENCY

Introductory Remarks. On June 11, 1932, the Currency Law was promulgated and the country was placed under the silver standard with the "yuan", containing 23.91 grams of pure silver, as the standard unit. The yuan is divided decimally into the "chiao" (1/10 of the yuan), the "fen" (1/100 of the yuan) and the "li" (1/1000 of the yuan). The right of minting coins and issuing notes belongs exclusively to the Manchoukuo Government, and they are carried out by the Central Bank of Manchou through Government orders. The Central Bank of Manchou must have a reserve fund in gold or silver bullion, reliable foreign money, or gold or silver money deposited in foreign banks, corresponding to not less than 30 percent of the total value of the notes issued by the Bank. Notes issued above the amount of the reserve fund must be backed with public bonds, bills issued or guaranteed by the Government, or other safe bills and bonds.

Recent Situation. The unification of the currency was practically attained in 1934 after two years of strenuous efforts following the establishment of Manchoukuo. At the end of June, 1934, the Central Bank of Manchou had caused the redemption of 93.1% of the old notes, and simultaneously a grace of one year was granted for the exchange of the rest of the old notes.

The satisfactory solution of the currency problem dispels one of the greatest obstacles that have existed in the past in the field of commercial transactions. Prior to the establishment of the new government the currency situation had been in general disorder due to the circulation of various kinds of notes issued by the war lords backed with securities of dubious character. To unify the currency the Manchoukuo Government thus announced the official rate of exchange for old currency against new in June 1932. The official rate of exchange is subjoined:

EXCHANGE RATE OF NEW CURRENCY FOR FORMER CURRENCIES (Standing at July, 1932)

Former Currencies	Exchange rate against one yuan of New Currency
(1) Convertible Notes issued by the Provincial Bank of Three Eastern Provinces (not including Tientsin notes)	1.00 yuan
(2) Convertible Notes issued by the Frontier Bank (not including Tientsin notes) ..	1.00
(3) Convertible Notes issued by the Joint Reserve Fund of Four Liaoning Banks* ..	1.00
(4) Exchange Notes issued by the Provincial Bank of Three Eastern Provinces†	50.00
(5) Copper Notes issued by Kungehi Pingshili Bank†	60.00
(6) Harbin Tayang-piao issued by the Kirin Provincial Bank (bearing supervisor's official seal)	1.25
(7) Harbin Tayang-piao issued by the Provincial Bank of Three Eastern Provinces (bearing the supervisor's official seal)	1.25
(8) Harbin Tayang-piao issued by the Heilungkiang Provincial Bank (bearing supervisor's official seal)	1.25
(9) Harbin Tayang-piao issued by the Frontier Bank (bearing supervisor's official seal)	1.25
(10) Kuantieh issued by the Kirin Provincial Bank	500.00 tiao
(11) Hsiaoyang-piao issued by the Kirin Provincial Bank	50.00 yuan
(12) Tayang-piao issued by the Kirin Provincial Bank	1.30
(13) Kuantieh issued by the Heilungkiang Provincial Bank	1,680.00 tiao
(14) 4% Debentures issued by the Heilungkiang Provincial Bank	14.00 yuan
(15) Tayang-piao issued by the Heilungkiang Provincial Bank	1.40

* (1), (2) and (3) are the so-called Hsien Tayang-piao.
† So-called Fengtien Hsiaoyang-piao.

The amount of old notes redeemed as on June 31, 1934 amounted to M.Y. 132,351,370.07, representing 93.1% of the total old notes. The total amount of old notes redeemed on the corresponding date of 1933 amounted to M.Y. 85,514,-

808. Thus in the intervening period the government was able to redeem more than M.Y. 46,837,000 in such notes. Figures subjoined show the situation as standing on June 31, 1934.

AMOUNT OF OLD NOTES REDEEMED

(As on June 31, 1934)

(In Manchoukuo Yuan)

Old notes issued by	Old notes taken over by the bank of Manchou	Old notes redeemed	Current amount of old notes	%
Bank of Three Eastern Provinces	68,102,561	62,738,426.90	5,364,134.17	92.1
Frontier Bank	16,822,360	15,849,340.83	973,019.71	94.2
Bank of Kirin Province	31,693,477	29,453,243.69	2,240,234.19	92.9
Bank of Heilungkiang Province	25,616,481	24,310,358.65	1,306,122.86	94.9
Total	142,234,878	132,351,370.07	9,883,510.93	93.1

The amount of new notes issued by the Bank of Manchou as at the end of June 1934 aggregated M.Y. 100,540,956.43 and reserves in gold and silver amounted to M.Y. 59,961,651.94, show-

ing a coverage of 59% over the total issue. The following table shows the situation since July 1932.

Note Issue and Amount of Reserve

(In Manchoukuo Yuan)

Year	Month	Notes Issued	Reserve (Gold & Silver)	Reserve %	Security Reserve	
1932	July 1	142,234,881.00	80,490,183.42	56.6	61,744,698.58	
	July End	139,055,877.81	79,158,142.53	56.9	59,879,735.28	
	Aug.	123,173,093.24	66,532,719.50	54.0	56,640,373.74	
	Sept.	120,699,836.72	65,446,749.59	54.2	55,253,087.13	
	Oct.	122,509,471.41	63,929,540.87	52.2	58,579,930.54	
	Nov.	132,688,334.47	70,795,080.24	53.4	61,893,254.23	
	Dec.	151,865,395.87	77,849,097.80	51.3	74,016,298.09	
	1933	Jan. End	154,851,603.74	87,859,438.55	56.7	66,992,165.19
		Feb.	146,441,161.83	83,033,097.23	56.7	63,408,064.60
		Mar.	136,353,347.67	79,065,676.10	58.0	57,287,671.57
		Apr.	130,081,041.89	73,621,509.58	56.6	56,459,532.81
		May	124,193,390.81	73,257,756.59	59.0	50,935,634.22
June		112,263,519.00	76,059,565.38	67.8	36,203,953.62	
July		110,365,267.16	75,356,550.74	68.3	35,008,716.42	
Aug.		107,490,441.37	71,933,352.18	66.9	35,557,089.56	
Sept.		108,410,647.74	69,142,610.09	63.7	39,268,037.65	
Oct.		111,869,568.02	62,904,601.60	56.2	48,964,967.32	
Nov.		113,653,729.43	63,033,943.53	55.5	50,619,785.90	
Dec.		129,223,637.97	67,567,820.21	52.3	61,655,817.76	
1934	Jan. End	129,809,868.13	68,529,237.12	52.8	61,280,631.01	
	Feb.	134,027,574.32	68,687,439.93	51.2	65,340,134.39	
	Mar.	125,596,693.66	68,050,855.53	54.2	57,545,838.13	
	Apr.	115,857,923.19	64,807,891.92	55.9	51,050,031.27	
	May	106,145,320.90	58,409,465.33	55.2	47,735,855.57	
	June	100,540,956.43	59,961,651.94	59.0	40,579,304.49	

The amount of subsidiary coins issued as on June 31, 1934 is shown in the following table:—

Amount of Subsidiary Coins Issued

As on 31st of June, 1934

	1-Chiao Pieces	5-Fen Pieces	1-Fen Pieces	5-Li Pieces	Total
Head Office	510,500.00	62,600.00	34,450.00	5,335.00	612,885.00
Mukden Branch	6,857,000.00	368,200.00	392,420.00	64,525.00	7,682,145.00
Kirin Branch	367,100.00	39,500.00	23,600.00	5,050.00	435,250.00
Tsitsihar Branch	835,100.00	100,100.00	48,020.00	15,005.00	998,225.00
Harbin Branch	727,300.00	145,100.00	64,220.00	11,155.00	947,775.00
Others	44,200.00	5,400.00	4,450.00	150.00	54,200.00
Total	9,341,200.00	720,900.00	567,160.00	101,220.00	10,730,480.00

The foreign exchange rates of the Manchoukuo yuan has been characterized by firmness as the following table shows:

MANCHOUKUO YUAN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Year	Month	Hsinking								
		On Japan		On New York		On London		On Shanghai		
		Rate (¥)	Index	Rate (\$)	Index	Rate (s.d.)	Index	Rate (Yuan)	Index	
1932	July	73.19	100.0	20.10	100.0	1-1.56	100.0	95.72	100.0	
	August	85.58	116.9	20.99	104.4	1-2.69	108.3	95.96	100.3	
	September	91.79	125.4	21.71	108.0	1-2.99	110.5	98.83	103.2	
	October	92.96	127.0	21.63	107.6	1-3.25	112.5	99.30	103.7	
	November	105.21	143.8	21.80	108.5	1-3.94	117.6	100.38	104.9	
	December	96.82	132.3	20.19	100.4	1-2.75	108.8	100.70	105.2	
	1933	January	97.57	133.3	20.25	100.7	1-2.50	106.9	99.45	103.9
		February	98.11	134.0	20.43	101.6	1-2.31	105.5	99.30	103.7
		March	96.00	131.2	20.77	103.3	1-2.50	106.9	98.90	103.3
		April	96.10	131.3	21.24	105.7	1-2.32	105.6	98.09	102.5
		May	98.59	134.7	23.47	116.8	1-2.34	105.7	96.72	101.0
		June	99.37	135.8	25.16	125.2	1-2.66	108.1	97.70	102.1
July		99.83	136.4	28.20	140.3	1-2.61	107.7	98.21	102.6	
August		100.80	136.5	26.79	133.3	1-2.28	105.4	97.29	101.6	
September		106.60	145.6	28.61	142.3	1-2.74	108.7	97.92	102.3	
October		105.52	144.2	28.79	143.2	1-2.79	109.1	97.75	102.1	
November		108.17	147.8	32.00	159.2	1-3.03	110.8	99.30	103.7	
December		109.39	149.5	32.56	164.0	1-3.37	113.3	100.32	104.8	
1934	January	111.78	152.7	33.00	163.7	1-3.66	115.4	98.49	102.9	
	February	112.70	154.0	32.83	163.3	1-3.72	115.9	98.06	102.4	
	March	112.68	154.0	33.15	164.9	1-3.63	115.2	97.55	101.9	
	April	109.61	149.8	32.76	163.0	1-3.30	112.8	97.05	101.4	
	May	105.27	143.8	31.58	157.1	1-2.79	109.1	98.18	102.6	
	June	107.27	146.6	31.90	158.7	1-3.06	111.1	97.82	102.2	

GOLD ADVOCATES

At the time of the establishment of Manchoukuo discussions were held as to placing the country on the gold yen basis. While the silver standard has been retained the arguments in favor of gold is gaining ground among certain financial circles. Criticisms against the silver basis have been raised on the following points: (1) Severe fluctuations of silver in the past few

years which have diminished the worth of the white metal as a standard of value. (2) The decrease in the number of countries retaining the silver standard. In this respect India's renunciation of the silver standard leaves China as the only powerful bulwark of the white metal.

It is furthermore pointed out that gold is actually the basis for a great deal of the business

transactions carried out in Manchoukuo. The "chinpiao" (gold yen issued by the Bank of Chosen) is in general use by the various commercial undertakings of the South Manchuria Railway Company, which constitutes the backbone of economic enterprises in the country, and by commercial houses in Manchoukuo proper and the Kwantung Leased Territory. As a result, from a practical point of view great difficulties will beset its replacement by silver. If silver were to replace gold entirely in commercial transactions, the handicaps that such action would cause still would not be compensated for by a parallel gain due to the growing superiority of gold as the medium for transactions over silver in other parts of the world. Thus the gold advocates in Manchoukuo believe that the adoption of the gold standard in that country is a matter only of time. The greatest impediment to its early adoption is a psychological factor, namely, the fact that the in-

habitants have from long practise become thoroughly accustomed to the silver standard.

HISTORY

Prior to the establishment of the new state the situation in Manchuria as regards currency was in general disorder. An immense amount of paper money issued by the order of Chang Tso-lin and his successor, Chang Hsueh-liang, without adequate reserve, had flooded the market. Each province had its own currency, or attached a different value to other currency. No port or city in the same province had a currency the same as that of its neighbour. Antung, Mukden and Newchwang each had a different currency, while Harbin, Kirin and Changchun (now Hsinking) in Kirin Province had their own special currencies. The money which was in circulation in Manchuria in 1930 was extremely varied as the following table shows:

Native Currency	Coins	.....	{	Copper cash (Chihchien), Copper coin (Tungyuan)
				Silver coin (Yangchien), Sycee Yinting)
	Notes	.....	{	Government copper cash notes (Kuantiok)
Book Currency	.....	Transfer tael	{	Copper coin notes (Tungyuanpiao)
				Silver coin notes (Yangchienpiao)
Foreign Currency	Coins	.....	{	Japanese silver yen, Mexican dollar
				Japanese subsidiary coins
	Notes	.....	{	Bank of Japan gold notes
Notes	.....	Bank of Chosen gold notes	{	Yokohama Specie Bank silver notes
				Yokohama Specie Bank silver notes

Of the native currencies in Manchuria, the hard money, particularly subsidiary or smaller silver coin of less fineness than the standard silver was issued in immense quantities for nearly ten years up to 1916. Since the latter year, when the price of silver rose owing to the European war, the issue of the smaller silver coins was decreased, and the note issue, nominally based on the silver coin, came into prominence. Although measures for removing the financial

disturbance in Manchuria caused by chaotic currencies were introduced in 1917 with the cooperation of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Mukden, nothing could be carried into effect. Meanwhile, one civil war after another took place between North and South, and the note issue was accelerated year by year.

The table subjoined gives an estimate of the varied currencies circulating in Manchuria at the end of December, 1930.

Name of Currency	Estimated amount in Circulation	Exchange Rate against 100 Silver Dollars	Value in Silver Dollars	Circulation Area
Mukden Notes	1,180,000,000 Yuan (Mukden Dollar)	6,000 Yuan	19,670,000	Mukden Province
Silver Dollar Notes	67,227,000 Yuan	300 Yuan	67,227,000	" "
Harbin Tayan Notes	39,000,000 Yuan	140 Yuan	27,857,000	Harbin and C.E.R. Zone
Government Notes of Kirin Province	9,500,000,000 Tiao	23,000 Tiao	41,300,000	Kirin Province
Kirin Yungheng Tayan Notes	10,000,000 Yuan	145 Yuan	6,897,000	" "

Name of Currency	Estimated amount in Circulation	Exchange Rate against 100 Silver Dollars	Value in Silver Dollars	Circulation Area
Government Notes of Amur Province	12,000,000,000 Tiao	20,000 Tiao	6,000,000	Amur Province
Amur Kuanghsin Tayan Notes	10,000,000 Yuan	140 Yuan	7,143,000	" "
Sycee kept in Antung	2,000,000 Taels	82 Taels	2,488,000	Antung
Transfer Account in Newchwang	15,000,000 Taels	210 Taels	7,143,000	Newchwang
Silver Dollars	1,000,000 Yuan	100 Yuan	1,000,000	Manchuria and Inner Mongolia
Small Silver Coins	5,000,000 Yuan	114 Yuan	6,386,000	Manchuria
Total			191,111,000	

The central administration of the Chinese republic had never been strong enough to establish a stable currency. So far as the circulation of money is concerned, most provinces in China proper are feudalistic, while those in Manchuria were more independent. The Central Government, regional military chiefs, the provincial government, and private guilds or persons have each in the past constituted themselves an issuing authority. In addition, foreign currencies have prevailed at all the open ports. Moreover, some of the issues are on a copper basis, some on a silver basis, and others, again, on a gold basis. All issues have circulated indiscriminately side by side, with no fixed rate of exchange. More recently, the indiscriminate issue of inconvertible bank notes under the authority of military leaders (tuchun) had but added to the currency confusion. In Mukden Province alone, the circulation of such paper as that popularly called the "Mukden Note," in the vernacular, "Fengtienpiao," was estimated in December, 1929, to reach the enormous total of 3,000,000,000 Chinese dollars. Its rate, at that time, was 6,000 against a hundred silver dollars. Although the issue of the Fengtien-piao was decreased in 1930, the rate fell to 11,800 in December in that year chiefly due to the depression in silver. Such a chronic state of monetary confusion proved to be prejudicial to the economic welfare of the Chinese themselves and inimical to the interests of all peoples trading with China.

Copper Cash

Among native coins, copper cash (Chichien), round in form with a square hole in the center, is the oldest coin of China, and is recorded as existing at the beginning of the Chou Dynasty (B.C. 1122-781). Manchu peoples of the Tribal Kingdoms in the twelfth century used copper cash minted by Chinese during the Sung Dynasty. Since the Manchu Dynasty came into existence, this cash bore the characters of the

calendar name of each Emperor. Cash first bore two characters—one the Chinese and the other the Manchu. Since the period of Emperor Yung Cheng (1723-36) only two Manchu characters were imprinted on each cash. "Chichien" itself signifies "Official money." Meanwhile Ssuehien, cash made by private guilds or persons, came into existence, besides those brought from China proper, and the old Korean and Japanese cash which were exchanged in the barter trade. In the middle of the nineteenth century, many varieties of cash circulated in Manchuria. The Peking Government issued an order in 1852 to each province to readjust its cash, but the Mukden and Kirin Governments, not easily finding access to copper ore, minted silver coins and printed silver notes. In 1901, the Kirin Government first started to coin cash on a large scale, establishing four mints to meet the ever-increasing demand. Since the Kirin and Mukden Governments established official mints and began to produce copper coins after the Western fashion, the circulation of this cash has gradually diminished. The closing down of the mints in China proper and later in Manchuria, the exportation of the cash abroad in consequence of the high price of copper, and the inconvenience of cash as money, caused this currency practically to disappear from the towns along the railway except in out-of-the-way places. But the new copper coin and the Government note were originally issued on the basis of this cash, and were still calculated in terms of tiao and wen.

Copper Coinage

Copper coins, or Tungyuan, to use the native term, were soon turned out in large quantities by the Government mints of Mukden and Kirin. Amur Province received its supplies of copper coin from the Mukden and Kirin mints. The value of this new coin was measured by the old cash, and has inscribed on it 5 cash, 10 cash,

or 20 cash according to size. The coin, being more regularly minted than the old cash, soon became popular. At one time it circulated extensively and constituted an indispensable currency in Manchuria. But it was not long before the greed for mintage profit resulted in its value being debased. The Peking Government in February, 1908 ordered the closing of the provincial mints with a view to putting an end to the evil practice. Subsequently the Mukden and Kirin Governments stopped the further minting of the copper coin. But the Mukden Government resumed the minting in September, 1908 supplying the whole to Manchuria, particularly after the Republic regime was inaugurated. Up to 1917, the Mukden Government had issued 232,000,000 of these coins. But large quantities were taken home each year by coolies from Shantung in the form of savings, and further, the Tungyuan-piao (note) nominally based on this copper coin and issued by the Amur and Mukden Governments, resulted in reducing the supply of the coins in Manchuria to an extremely small amount.

Silver Coins

Among the native currency, the silver coin called "Yangchien," was the most important

Denomination	No. of Coins minted at Mukden	No. of Coins minted at Kirin	Total	Value in Yuan or Silver Dollars
1 Yuan	11,709,259	4,734,717	16,443,976	16,443,976
5 Chiao	—	12,719,553	12,719,553	5,781,615
2 Chiao	249,219,912	22,508,562	271,728,473	49,404,995
1 Chiao	1,078,450	953,875	2,032,325	184,847
Total				71,815,433

From the above table it will be seen that 55,000,000 dollars of subsidiary coins had been minted against 16,000,000 dollars of the standard. Indeed, the relationship of standard and subsidiary coinage originally intended for the different grades of silver coins could hardly be maintained under such circumstances. Having its own quotation in the market, each gradually became an independent currency. Of these new silver coins, yangchien, one yuan silver, is called tayangchien signifying large yangchien, and the rest of smaller denomination hsiaoyangchien signifying small yangchien. The tayangchien circulated but little in Manchuria owing to the smallness of its issue, having been driven out of circulation by the smaller coins. Those which circulated in Manchuria were mostly the hsiaoyangchien, especially of the 2 chiao denomination; these were used mostly in Antung and Kwantung Leased Territory.

in Manchuria. This coin, which is made after the western model, closely resembling the Mexican or Japanese coin, was first minted in 1889 in Canton by the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. In the following year the Peking Government issued an edict, by which the Provincial Governments were permitted to mint silver coins and in which the denominations, fineness, and weight were defined. There are coins of five denominations, i.e., 1 yuan (one Chinese dollar), 5 chiao, 2 chiao, 1 chiao and 5 fen. The yuan, which should have the fineness of 900, was regarded as the standard coin, while the rest, of finenesses of 860-820, were regarded as subsidiary.

In Manchuria, the minting of new silver coins was commenced by the Kirin Government in 1901 and by the Mukden Government in 1905. As in the case of China proper, the provincial governments in Manchuria, with an eye to the greater profits accruing, were anxious to mint the subsidiary rather than the standard coin. The following table shows the number of coins minted up to the end of 1917 by the above-mentioned provincial governments:

But the financial embarrassment of the Mukden Government and the world-wide appreciation in the price of silver during and after the European war made it impossible further to issue even these small coins, and naturally prepared the way for the issue of more paper notes, nominally based on the hard coins, but actually without reserve. In recent years, these silver coins were immensely decreased, their circulation being estimated at only a few million dollars in 1929.

Sycee

The sycee is a silver ingot that passes as money by weight. It is often called "Shoe" or "shoe silver," since it is moulded in the shape of a shoe. This silver ingot is said to have come into existence in the latter period of the Sung Dynasty (960-1280). Moulding bar silver or coined silver into sycee is entrusted to a

few reputable private concerns, called Loofang. Every shoe bears the firm name of the melter, with the particulars of weight and fineness stamped upon it with a die. The weight and value of sycee vary according to province or locality. Shanghai shoes weigh very closely to 50 taels, while Newchwang shoes weigh on an average 53½ taels. Shoe silver, though rudimentary and inconvenient as money, is an important medium of currency, as it is often used in the settlement of interport trade balances in China. The sycee was once widely used in Manchuria. Transactions of large amount were conducted by means of this silver ingot especially in Newchwang, Antung, Mukden, and Kirin. But the introduction of the so-called "transfer" or "book transfer" in the settlement of mercantile transactions of Newchwang, the financial chaos following in the wake of the civil war after the Revolution of 1911, and the rise in the price of silver as a consequence of the war in Europe, were the chief factors bringing about the gradual diminution of circulation of sycee. Today it has practically disappeared from all commercial centers in Manchoukuo.

Paper Currency

Paper currency came to hold a preponderant position in Manchuria due to the irregularities that were practised under war-lords for years. In time paper currencies were not only gradually taking the place of the metal moneys, but overwhelming all currencies without the backing of substantial reserves. They flooded the market beyond control. This was particularly true on occasions when military authorities under the dictatorship of Chang Tso-lin and later of Chang Hsueh-liang penetrated within the Great Wall as they frequently did on their military campaigns.

Cash and Copper Notes

Kirin and Amur Provinces first issued Government notes in 1898, the Kuantieh, based on copper cash, with the object of replacing the obnoxious private notes called Tiehtzu. In their earlier days, they were readily converted into cash, and naturally maintained credit. As time went on, however, the financial disorders of these governments made conversion difficult and their value gradually declined. Yet, in the absence of better money, they circulated widely in these two provinces, but at a large discount.

There was another Government note in the Amur Province issued on the modern copper

coin, and called Tungyuan-piao, or copper note. The Amur Government, possessing no mint, had this coin supplied by the Mukden and Kirin Governments. But not having a steady supply of the copper coinage, Amur Province started to issue copper notes, nominally based on the coins. The copper note was issued in enormous quantities, also, by the Mukden Government, and the value in circulation was estimated at about 90,000,000 yuan in 1929.

Silver notes are called Yangchien-piao. Notes issued on the Chinese silver dollar are called Tayang-piao and those to be issued on smaller silver coins Hsiaoyang-piao.

Silver Notes

The hsiaoyang-piao was not necessarily limited to the smaller denomination. For example, the 5 yuan (dollar) note, if the issue bank promises to pay bearer fifty ten-cent pieces, is called the hsiaoyang-piao, or smaller silver coin note. From the outset, tayang-piao based on the silver dollar could not be easily issued as there was not an adequate amount of silver dollar coins or other reserves. Government Banks and authorized banks in Manchuria issued more smaller silver coin notes, called Hsiaoyang-piao. This currency was originally a note convertible into small silver coins. But the wanton issue of the note by these banks in Mukden, especially by the (Government) Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces, Mukden, made their conversion into specie or coin impossible. The disorder resulted in financial disturbances in Manchuria, the interest of the Japanese communities being also seriously affected. To remedy this financial chaos, six great banks in Manchuria made an agreement which came into force in August, 1917. By this agreement, the tayang-chien, or Chinese silver dollar, was to be stopped, and those in circulation were to be changed for the new tayang-chien, with the exception of the small notes under 10 chiao; and the exchange ratio of hsiaoyang to tayang was to be 10 to 12. The issue banks enjoyed such little public credit that as soon as the new notes were on the market not only were the old hsiaoyang notes presented for exchange into tayang notes, but the new tayang note itself was presented for conversion into cash. The result was that the tayang note became as inconvertible as the hsiaoyang note.

The original aim of putting a stop to the indiscriminate note issue thus resulted in failure. On the contrary, other issues of inconvertible

notes came in succession under other names, such as the Huitui-piao or exchange note, which, together with the copper note issued by the Mukden Government, is popularly called the Mukden note.

The Mukden note was first issued in December, 1917, by the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces, by order of the Mukden Government.

Mukden Note

The privilege was extended to the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in 1919, each to the extent of 5,000,000 dollars, and later to the Frontier Territorial Bank. The use of this note being compulsory, it circulated extensively. It became the common practice of the provincial governments to relieve their financial embarrassments simply by the issue of new notes through these official banks, little trouble being taken about the reserves to cover the issues. In the year 1922, when civil war broke out between the Peking and Mukden factions, the issue of these Mukden notes increased to 300,000,000 dollars. During the civil war between the North and South (1926-28), there were further issues, the total being estimated at from 800,000,000 to 1,300,000,000 dollars at the end of 1928. During the warfare that resulted from the Sino-Soviet dispute in 1929, the total issue of Mukden notes was estimated at over 3,000,000,000 dollars in November of that year. The notes were bank notes not backed by security, but dependent upon the credit of the military authorities at Mukden. Their value steadily declined since 1918. It dropped to 167 dollars against 100 silver dollars in 1922; 600 in 1926; 1,390 in 1928, 6,000 in 1929 and 11,800 in 1930 (which means that the market value of the Mukden ten dollar note is less than ten cents in silver). This phenomenon brought disaster upon the Manchurian farmer. Owing to the complaints of the general public against the ever-falling value of the Fengtienpiao, these leading banks, May 17, 1929, set up a "joint treasury reserve" of silver, as the reserve for a convertible note issue. But this measure did little towards remedying the situation of Fengtienpiao.

Foreign Currency

Mexican and Hongkong dollars circulated at Newchwang, as in Shanghai and Tientsin, after its opening to foreign trade in 1860. When the construction work of the Chinese Eastern Rail-

way was commenced in 1897, Russian gold roubles circulated in the railway zone in Manchuria. In the same year, the Russo-Asiatic Bank established branch offices at Newchwang and Harbin, which financed the huge transactions in railway materials.

The Russian rouble note was once the most commonly used foreign currency in Manchuria. It circulated all over the three provinces, as freely in Newchwang, Port Arthur, Dairen, and Mukden, as in Harbin and the northern areas. During the Russo-Japanese war (1904-5), both belligerents issued enormous amounts of military notes. The Japanese military notes alone at one time went up to 150,000,000 yen, and the Russian issue was probably greater. But after the Russo-Japanese war, the sphere of circulation of the Russian roubles was limited to the North. Prior to the Great War in Europe, the total amount of Russian currency circulating in Manchuria was estimated at over sixty million roubles. After the outbreak of war in 1914, the ever-increasing issue of paper regardless of specie reserve caused the rouble note to become inconvertible, and the situation was aggravated by the outbreak of the revolution in 1917 in European Russia, which was followed by political chaos in the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone. After the establishment in 1922 of the State Bank of Soviet Russia with the issue of a new gold rouble note named the "chervonetz", a branch of the Dalbank established in 1922 in Harbin tried to restore Russian credit in the C.E.R. zone. Subsequently, however, Russian influence being overshadowed by the vigorous policy of Chang Tso-lin, Chinese paper currency, and to a certain extent Japanese currency, penetrated the Railway Zone of the C.E.R.: the chervonetz fell off, and its circulation was limited to the Russian community in Harbin.

Japanese Currency

When the Manchurian trade of Japan, particularly the purchase of soya beans, was growing, the Yokohama Specie Bank opened a branch office at Newchwang in January, 1900, and commenced business in exchange. Following the practice of other foreign banks in the open ports of China, this office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, in 1903, began to issue silver notes payable at sight in the Japanese silver yen. One year after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, the Japanese Government gave orders to the bank to redeem the military notes

issued during the war, and, in consideration thereof, granted the bank the privilege of issuing notes in Manchuria.

This bank-note is of four denominations, of 1, 5, 10, and 100 yen, all payable in Japanese silver yen, and called by the Chinese yin-piao (silver note), or chaopiao. The note must be issued only by the branch office of the Bank in Dairen, and is payable only at this branch. The note-issue progressed favourably for the first several years, and amounted to over 7,000,000 yen at the end of the year 1911. But the fluctuation in the price of silver was so acute that the Kwantung Government had to adopt in 1908 the unit of the gold yen in the valuation of its revenue and the South Manchuria Railway in payment of wages, especially for the Japanese employees. In the meantime, the Japanese population gradually increased in the Leased Territory of the Kwantung Peninsula and in the Railway Zone, where the Japanese gold notes issued by the Bank of Japan and the auxiliary currency naturally circulated. In 1913, the Yokohama Special Bank was finally

authorized by an Imperial Ordinance to issue notes on gold coins or notes of the Bank of Japan. For this reason the circulation of the Yokohama Specie Bank silver notes steadily declined, until at the close of the year 1915 the amount of those in circulation was but 2,257,000 yen. The gold note issue of this bank was continued until 1917, when this privilege was transferred exclusively to the Bank of Chosen. By discontinuing the issue of gold notes, the note issue on silver by this Bank did not increase. On the contrary, the note based on silver became more and more difficult owing to the rise in price of silver. Moreover, the Japanese and other foreign dealers in Manchurian beans preferring the gold unit in their transactions, the Produce Exchange of Dairen adopted the gold unit account in 1921. This movement also affected the silver notes issued by the bank, which fell off to 1,037,000 at the end of 1922. Meanwhile the acute fluctuation in the price of silver stopped, and the Produce Exchange of Dairen readopted (in 1923) the silver unit for account settlements.

CHAPTER X BANKING

The Central Bank of Manchou is the sole bank of issue in the country and is authorized to handle exclusively the funds of the National Treasury. It controls the currency and regulates its circulation, and conducts the ordinary business of a commercial bank. The Central Bank is capitalized at MY30,000,000 and came into being as a result of the amalgamation of the four old note issuing banks of Manchuria, namely, the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces, the Bank of Kirin Province, the Bank of Heilungkiang Province and the Frontier Bank. Its branches number 125, including agencies throughout the country.

In the formation of the Central Bank of Manchou three important objectives were laid out:—

- (1) To unify and stabilize the currency;
- (2) To function not only as a central banking institute for Manchoukuo, but also to engage in general banking business and give necessary aid to enterprises; and
- (3) To effect the unity and control of the monetary system, to perfect the various financial organs, and to assist in the development of the credit system.

As a result of the merger of the aforementioned four banks with the Central Bank of Manchou, the notes issued by the old banks were taken over by the new institution together with all assets and liabilities. In order to ascertain the assets of the old banks, a special committee was appointed and any deficit found in consequence of such an enquiry is to be compensated for by the Manchoukuo Government.

The union of the old banks with the new necessitated the taking over of the following number of offices and their employees by the latter:

No. of bank offices	128
No. of their employees	1,940
No. of subsidiary firms	132
No. of their employees	3,539

The subsidiary firms mentioned in the foregoing had been dealing chiefly in Manchurian staple products, besides engaging in other commercial, industrial, lumbering and mining en-

terprises. In accordance with the stipulations contained in the Law of the Central Bank of Manchou, a corporation named the Tahsing Co. was established at Hsinking in the spring of 1933 to deal in pawning business, brewing, oil-refining and sundry goods besides popular financing. However, such commercial and industrial enterprises as lumbering, flouring, paper-manufacturing, mining and cereal transactions, which had heretofore been undertaken by the Industrial Bureau of the Bank, are placed in the hands of the general merchants. The new firm, which was capitalized at 6,000,000 yuan, has decided to establish its branch offices at Mukden, Kirin, Harbin and Tsitsihar.

Business of the Central Bank

1. To discount or purchase Government Bills and cheques, and mercantile bills.
 2. To make loans on the security of gold or silver bullion, or of foreign money.
 3. To buy and sell gold and silver bullion, and foreign money.
 4. To receive money on deposit, and to make overdraft.
 5. To take charge of gold and silver bullion, foreign money, precious articles, bills and bonds, etc.
 6. To make loans on the security of Government bills, or other bills or bonds guaranteed by the Government.
 7. To make loans generally on safe security.
 8. To collect money on bills for banks and firms having account with the Bank.
 9. To draw cheques and documentary bills.
- Besides the above, the Bank is authorized to purchase national bonds, provincial bills and bonds, and also valuable papers specified by the Government.

The Central Bank of Manchou is legally a joint stock company of the government and the public, but hereto investments have been made only by the government. The capital of 30,000,000 yuan which consists of 300,000 shares of 100 yuan each, may be increased by resolution of shareholders with the sanction of the govern-

ment. In 1934 the government had subscribed 15,000,000 yuan, or one-half of the authorized capital, this being the extent to which the government may subscribe in accordance with the law of the Central Bank of Manchou. The other half was left for later subscription. The first payment on shares by the government to the extent of 7,000,000 yuan, being equivalent to one-half of the face value of shares to which it has subscribed, was made in compliance with the stipulations of the law.

The supervisory staff of the Central Bank of Manchou consists of a Governor, a Vice-Governor, five or more Directors and three or more Auditors.

The balance sheet of the Central Bank of Manchou for the first half of 1934 show the institution to be in a satisfactory position. The total gross profit for the period amounted to MY6,521,237.71 and total gross loss, MY5,714,095.96, showing a net profit of MY807,141.75, as compared to MY779,053.48 for the second half of 1933. The balance sheets for the second half of 1933 and the first half of 1934 are as follows:

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF MANCHOU

As at close of Business 31st December, 1933
Second Year of Tatung.

Balance Sheet

I. Assets	
Capital Unpaid	MY 15,000,000.00
Advances to the Government	19,100,000.00
Time Loans	46,727,373.77
Overdrafts	27,084,683.84
Bills Discounted, etc.	10,986,653.03
Deposits with Other Banks	58,118,948.46
Liabilities of Customers against	
Acceptance and Guarantee ..	750,298.08
Suspenses	10,067,415.85
Various Securities	50,320,280.48
Bullions	27,985,788.66
Bank Properties	21,617,251.36
Cash on Hand	4,474,483.00
Total Assets	MY 292,233,182.53
II. Liabilities	
Capital Subscribed	MY 30,000,000.00
Legal Reserve	285,000.00
Notes Issued	129,223,637.97
Government Deposits	32,852,854.24
Fixed Deposits	4,732,774.42

Current Deposits	24,559,640.26
Special Current Deposits	3,030,449.37
Deposits at Notice	5,233,937.89
Other Deposits	1,117,561.23
Loans from other Banks	96,406.93
Loans	18,265,993.20
Bills Payable	2,035,339.85
Acceptance and Guarantee	750,298.08
Suspenses	39,164,201.63
Balance Carried Over	106,033.98
Net Profits for the Half Year	779,053.48
Total Liabilities	MY 292,233,182.53

Profit and Loss Account

1. Total Gross Profit for the	
Period	MY 6,570,888.04
2. Total Gross Loss for the Period	5,791,834.56
Net Profit for the Period ..	779,053.48
Balance Carried Over	106,033.98
Total	885,087.46

Allocation of Profits

1. Reserve against Loss and Con-	
tingencies	MY 64,000.00
2. Reserve for Dividend	16,000.00
3. Special Reserve	160,000.00
4. Bonus for Executives	35,000.00
5. Dividend to Shareholders (6%	
per annum)	450,000.00
6. Balance Carried Forward ..	160,087.46

Yung Hao, President (Signed)
and
Directors, Auditors.

BALANCE STATEMENT of THE CENTRAL BANK OF MANCHOU

As at the Close of Business 30th June, 1934,
1st year of Kangtê

I. Assets

Capital Unpaid	MY 15,000,000.00
Advances to the Government ..	19,100,000.00
Time Loans	19,873,521.71
Time Loans on Mortgage	32,651,139.61
Overdrafts	28,656,557.81
Bills Discounted, etc.	926,430.70
Loans Outstanding	8,796,821.09
Deposits with other Banks	60,546,691.96
Liabilities of Customers against	
Acceptance and Guarantee ..	576,576.90
Suspenses (Short-term Advances)	14,915,015.78
Various Securities	57,289,364.49
Bullions	37,080,687.61

Bank Properties	19,223,063.71	Net Profit for the Period ..	807,141.75
Cash on hand	7,902,696.63	Balance Carried Over	160,087.46
Total	MY 322,538,568.00	Total	MY 967,229.21

H. Liabilities

Capital Subscribed	MY 30,000,000.00
Legal Reserve	525,000.00
Notes Issued	100,540,956.43
Government Deposits	54,867,174.48
Fixed Deposits	6,718,183.97
Current Deposits	28,126,952.53
Special Current Deposits	3,954,612.88
Deposits at Notice	31,764,015.08
Bills Issued	96,223.49
Other Deposits	1,651,687.24
Loans from Other Banks	18,430,700.88
Bills Payable	2,088,405.58
Acceptance and Guarantee	576,576.90
Suspenses (Short-term Deposits)	42,230,849.33
Balance Carried Over	160,087.46
Net Profit for the Half Year ..	807,141.75
Total	MY 322,538,568.00

Profit and Loss Account

1. Total Gross Profit for the Period	MY 6,521,237.71
2. Total Gross Loss for the Period	5,714,095.96

Principal Native Banks in Manchoukuo (1934)

	Head Office	No. of Branches	Established	Capital		
				Normal	Paid-up	Reserves
Central Bank of Manchou ..	Hsinking	125	1932	(MY) 30,000,000	15,000,000	685,080
Ifa Bank	Hsinking	—	1926	(Tayang)	200,000	200,000 50,000
Huihua Bank	Hsinking	—	1918	(")	300,000	300,000 21,200
Mukden Commercial Bank ..	Harbin	1	1914	(Fengtien Hsiao-yang)	1,000,000	875,000 76,387
Mukden Commercial Bank ..	Mukden	1	1914	(Hsien Tayang)	125,000	125,000 —
Itung Commercial Bank	Hsinking	—	1919	(Tayang)	1,000,000	250,000 258,247
Eastern Frontier Commercial Bank	Antung	—	1921	(")	1,500,000	1,500,000 581,778

In the same year a total of 138 native and Chinese organs authorized to carry on ordinary banking business in the country, besides the Central Bank of Manchou, were located in the country. The combined amount of the subscribed capital amounted to MY21,399,912. With

the exception of two banks in Heilungkiang Province, the rest are to be found in Fengtien and Kirin Provinces. The following table shows the distribution and business standing of the banks:

Assets and Liabilities of Native Ordinary Banks and Chinese Banks in Manchoukuo (as on 31st May, 1934) Unit: MY

	Manchoukuo Banks				Total	Chinese Banks	Grand Total
	Fengtien Province	Kirin Province	Heilungkiang Province	Hsianan Province			
No. of Banks	57	40	2	6	105	33	138
Capital Unpaid	1,140,949	1,307,054	—	—	2,448,003	—	2,448,003
Loans	14,900,268	13,438,381	23,393	280,679	28,641,721	28,188,145	56,829,866

Allocation of Profits

1. Reserve against Loss and Contingencies	MY 65,000.00
2. Reserve for Dividend	17,000.00
3. Special Reserve	170,000.00
4. Bonus for Executives	35,000.00
5. Dividend for Shareholders (6% per annum)	450,000.00
6. Balance Carried forward	230,229.21

Yung Hao, President (Signed)
and
Directors, Auditors.

Native Banks

There were in 1934 seven prominent native banks in Manchoukuo, including the Central Bank. Four of them were capitalized at or over MY1,000,000, while the remaining three had capitalizations ranging between MY125,000 and MY300,000. The larger banks in Manchoukuo are located chiefly in Hsinking and Mukden. A table of Manchu banks in the country in 1934 is given below:

	Manchoukuo Banks				Total	Chinese Banks	Grand Total
	Fengtien Province	Kirin Province	Heilungkiang Province	Hsianan Province			
Deposits with Other Banks	1,741,080	13,367,937	6,574	9,493	15,125,084	10,031,457	25,156,541
Various Securities	333,938	108,759	500	1,240	444,437	3,556,420	4,000,857
Bullions	1,550	45,892	—	4,310	51,752	26,915	78,667
Bank Properties	5,213,716	916,742	2,000	9,343	6,141,701	959,896	7,101,600
Cash on Hand	1,020,481	763,768	1,516	35,258	1,821,023	4,333,343	6,154,366
Others	7,196,112	8,717,124	26,870	89,646	16,029,752	42,931,590	58,961,342
Total	31,548,094	38,665,557	59,853	429,969	70,703,473	90,027,775	160,731,248
Capital Subscribed	11,175,903	9,867,555	49,480	174,369	21,267,307	132,605	21,399,912
Deposits	9,235,273	16,774,136	10,373	120,642	26,140,424	61,369,631	87,510,055
Loans from Other Banks	8,552,174	2,054,329	—	8,235	10,614,738	3,079,215	14,293,953
Money Orders	133,639	2,720,108	—	43,915	2,897,662	3,100,263	5,097,925
Others	2,451,105	7,249,429	—	82,808	9,783,342	21,746,061	31,529,403
Total	31,548,094	38,665,557	59,853	429,969	70,703,473	90,027,775	160,731,248

FOREIGN BANKS

Foreign banking institutions, representing chiefly the countries of Japan and China with a sprinkling of American and European banks, play an important part in Manchoukuo's commercial transactions. Among such foreign banks those of Japanese capitalization have been most active in the last few years due

greatly to the increasing volume of business between the two countries. There were in 1934 some eleven prominent Japanese banks, five Chinese, and ten European and American banks in Manchoukuo.

A table of leading foreign banks located in Manchoukuo, together with their capitalization, reserves, etc. is given below:

Principal Japanese Banks in Manchoukuo (1934)

	Head Office	Branches in Manchoukuo	Established	Capital		
				Normal (¥)	Paid-up (¥)	Reserves (¥)
Yokohama Specie Bank	Yokohama	6	1880	100,000,000	100,000,000	121,250,000
Bank of Chosen	Keijo	12	1909	40,000,000	25,000,000	5,301,000
Shoryu Bank	Dairen	10	1908	12,000,000	5,624,000	479,000
Manshu Bank	"	15	1923	10,000,000	2,906,000	665,000
Nikko Bank	Tiehling	—	1920	500,000	500,000	54,909
Hsinking Bank	Hsinking	—	1917	1,000,000	400,000	189,000
Antung Commercial Bank ..	Antung	—	1913	500,000	125,000	138,000
Kyosai Bank	"	—	1918	1,000,000	250,000	108,267
Harbin Bank	Harbin	—	1921	1,000,000	250,000	59,200
Manshu Shokusan Bank	Hsinking	—	1934	20,000,000	—	—
Industrial Bank of Manchou ..	"	—	—	10,000,000	(under Organization)	—

Branch Office:

Shoryu Bank—Yingkow, Mukden, Port Arthur, Hsinking, Fushun, Kaiyuan, Ssuningkai, Tsingtao, Harbin, Antung, Anshan, Kungehuling.

Manshu Bank—Chinchou, Pitzuwo, Pulantien, Anshan, Mukden, Hsiao-hsikuang, Fushun, Penhaihu, Antung, Hinglungkai, Kungehuling, Fanchiatun, Hsinking, Kirin.

Yokohama Specie Bank—Dairen, Yingkow, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Kaiyuan.

Bank of Chosen—Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking, Kaiyuan, Yingkow, Port Arthur, Liaoyang, Antung, Tiehling, Harbin, Fuchiatien, Ssuningkai.

European and American Banks in Manchoukuo (1934)

	Head office	Estab-lished	Capital		Reserves	Branches in Manchoukuo
			Normal	Pa'd-up		
Far Eastern Mutual-Credit Bank	Harbin	1910	¥ 169,000	169,000	—	—
Far Eastern Bank of Harbin	Harbin	1923	\$ 5,000,000	5,000,000	—	Manchouli
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	Hongkong	1865	\$ 50,000,000	20,000,000	128,357,143	Hailar, Dairen, Mukden
National City Bank of New York	New York	1812	G\$127,500,000	127,500,000	36,046,503	Dairen, Harbin, Kaiyuan, Mukden
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	London	1853	£ 3,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	Harbin, Dairen
Chinese American Bank of Commerce	Peiping	1917	\$ 10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Harbin
Jewish People's Bank	Harbin	1923	¥ 100,000	68,000	—	—
Far Eastern Jewish Commercial Bank	Harbin	1921	¥ 400,000	400,000	—	—
Banque Franco-Chinoise pour le Commerce et L'industrie	Paris	1915	Frs. 50,000,000	50,000,000	29,669,642	Mukden
Banque Franco-Asiati-que	Paris	1929	Frs. 25,000,000	25,000,000	1,513	Harbin, Mukden

Principal Chinese Banks in Manchoukuo (1934)

	Head Office	Branches in Manchoukuo	Estab-lished	Capital		Reserves
				Normal	Pa'd-up	
Bank of China	Peiping	14	1905	25,000,000 (Shanghai Tayang)	24,711,700	2,830,268
Bank of Communications	Shanghai	10	1907	10,000,000 (")	8,715,575	2,239,743
Chincheng Bank	Tientsin	2	1917	10,000,000 (Tientsin Tayang)	7,000,000	2,200,000
Tunglai Bank	"	1	1918	3,000,000 (")	3,000,000	206,744
Tachung Bank	"	1	1929	4,000,000 (")	1,600,000	—

The business returns of Japanese banks located in Manchoukuo show a steadily growing volume of business in recent months. The following table gives light to the situation in 1932, 1933 and the first few months of 1934.

Business Returns of Japanese Banks in Manchoukuo

(in Gold Yen and Silver Yen)

1932	Deposits	Loans	Cash on hand at the end of month	April		Cash on hand at the end of month
				Deposits	Loans	
January						
Gold	135,606,842	175,213,121	5,768,672	138,901,174	177,256,634	5,856,691
Silver	38,577,057	12,077,241	4,208,578	40,847,175	8,866,042	6,746,661
February						
Gold	136,095,950	175,781,452	7,396,518	162,801,006	167,785,469	6,160,369
Silver	41,654,607	10,317,628	4,886,582	40,492,899	7,689,734	6,803,442
March						
Gold	138,433,165	178,946,499	5,315,871	164,941,835	161,160,842	5,457,992
Silver	42,367,495	10,444,388	5,712,845	37,448,132	7,948,545	5,524,482
April						
Gold				151,362,882	162,726,497	4,646,208
Silver				38,656,513	3,924,620	4,906,864
May						
Gold				181,358,091	170,101,657	4,977,194
Silver				49,515,688	4,531,186	5,927,322
June						
Gold				180,104,599	174,500,295	5,645,706
Silver				54,734,043	4,918,804	5,698,848

Month	Gold	Silver	Loans	Cash on hand at the end of month	Month	Gold	Silver	Loans	Cash on hand at the end of month
October	189,876,452	56,153,649	181,597,419	5,789,226	March	253,070,176	34,060,338	204,847,427	7,529,347
November	195,248,268	50,198,551	193,653,986	5,652,483	April	263,524,299	36,673,212	211,171,229	7,444,823
December	212,710,784	46,479,969	206,269,109	5,086,006					
1933									
January	229,804,477	49,201,365	198,846,998	5,234,172					
February	226,965,278	42,232,811	200,656,948	5,174,445					
March	231,921,576	33,827,768	189,849,695	4,793,645					
April	235,913,702	24,345,064	190,000,520	5,160,236					
May	241,460,962	25,869,461	185,560,807	5,661,252					
June	251,318,411	26,803,049	181,877,623	6,151,229					
July	250,465,708	22,833,016	175,551,728	6,592,871					
August	248,804,198	18,890,662	179,897,138	6,531,945					
September	242,183,929	21,319,400	179,165,021	7,677,635					
October	247,433,736	26,545,423	184,381,124	8,998,575					
November	245,409,359	24,557,439	190,829,549	10,672,046					
December	219,496,826	24,057,374	191,085,760	6,313,142					
1934									
January	228,162,139	28,550,823	191,928,642	7,058,410					
February	220,624,167	29,619,190	195,655,113	5,209,379					

HISTORY

Prior to the Sino-Japanese war (1894-5), there was no banking institution in the modern sense in Manchuria. There were native exchange shops: Piao-chuang, Chien-chuang, Yinlu, and Chienpu, as well as Tangpu or pawnshops.

These exchange shops, though principally conducting local business by exchanging the different currencies, often received deposits and made loans. The Yinlu originally participated in minting coins, and later limited their activities to a sort of ordinary banking exchange business, granting loans, and receiving deposits. The Piao-chuang at one time extensively engaged in the exchange of bills and notes especially among the Shanghai people, but in 1931 this was practically done away with. The tangpu is the pawnshop, which is an important monetary organ, especially for the coolie class. There is another shop called Liangchan, conducting warehousing and brokerage business in grains; these shops also rendered financial service to farmers.

Japanese banking institutions in Manchoukuo first appeared in January, 1900 when the Yokohama Specie Bank opened a branch at Newchwang. In 1902 the Tientsin branch of the Bank started to issue bank notes, and later the Newchwang branch also commenced to issue notes. The opening of the Russo-Japanese War suddenly stimulated the activity of the Bank of those districts.

By the Imperial Ordinance No. 247 issued in September, 1906 the Yokohama Specie Bank was recognized as the note issuing bank in Manchuria, and at the same time the branches of the Bank in Manchuria came to handle the business of the Japanese Government Treasury. In 1907, with the unparalleled fall of the world silver price, the rate of exchange between the Hsiao-piao and gold notes became extremely unstable. Because of this situation the Government of Kwantung Leased Territory decided to use the gold notes as the standard for its revenue in order to stabilize its financial condition. The South Manchuria Railway Company also adopted the same system, which

was adopted by other private Japanese business organizations as well. Thus the two systems of silver and gold came to be adopted for business.

When the Yokohama Specie Bank obtained the privilege of issuing silver notes in Manchuria, the bank hoped to become able to unify the currencies in that country. But as the economic activities of Japanese in Manchuria suddenly developed, the demand for gold capital steadily increased. Thus the Yokohama Specie Bank was obliged to adopt a new policy. By the Imperial Ordinance issued in July, 1913, the bank was permitted to issue notes convertible to gold coins or to Bank of Japan notes, besides silver notes which it had been formerly issuing. In October, 1913, the Bank made its first issue of gold notes.

Due to the development of economic conditions of Manchuria, the Japanese Government recognized the need of the special banking institutions for the benefit of Japanese businessmen and also for the development of Manchuria, and in November, 1917, they transferred the privilege of issuing gold notes and of handling the affairs of the Japanese Government Treasury from the Yokohama Specie Bank to the Bank of Chosen. Furthermore, the Government made compulsory the circulation of the Bank of Chosen gold notes. Also the Government commissioned the Oriental Development Company which entered the field of Manchuria to undertake the task of providing funds required for real estate deals. Thus the Yokohama Specie Bank was obliged to return to its original field of an exchange bank.

In this way, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Chosen, and the Oriental Development Company came to be the three main Japanese banking organizations in Manchuria, in their respectfully designated fields.

The Japanese banking policy in Manchuria started with the silver standard, and then a system of permitting the use of the gold standard along with the silver standard was adopted, in order to gradually unify the currency by the gold standard.

Chinese Banks

As provincial government institutions, there were four banks in Manchuria in 1931. The Three Eastern Provinces Government Bank was established in 1909 by amalgamation with the original Mukden Government Bank which was created in 1905. This bank absorbed in 1924

the Mukden Industrial Bank and increased its capital to 20,000,000 Mukden dollars. The bank had branches in the principal towns along the South Manchuria Railway, the Chinese Eastern Railway, and Chinese railways in Manchuria. The bank acted as a central bank for Mukden Province and was authorized to issue the famous Mukden note and Harbin note, the issue of which reached enormous amounts in 1931. Beside issuing notes and doing an ordinary banking business, including exchange, the bank conducted the purchase of Manchurian beans, and manufactured fibres, flour, bean-oil, etc. The Frontier Bank was originally established at Tientsin in 1924 by Chang Tso-lin, but was transferred to Mukden in 1928, when Chang retreated from Peking and Tientsin. Its authorized capital was 20,000,000 Mukden dollars, and the principal shareholder was Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. The bank not only acted as the treasury of the Mukden Government, but issued Mukden and Harbin notes together with the Three Eastern Provincial Bank. This bank also engaged in the ordinary banking business and dealt in Manchurian beans. Generally speaking, the bank acted as a Government bank side by side with the Three Eastern Provincial Government Bank.

The Kirin Yungheng Government Bank was established at Kirin in 1909 with the authorized capital of 10,000,000 Chinese dollars, it being an amalgamation of the Minting Bureau and Note Issue Bureau of Kirin Province. Being the central bank of Kirin Province, there were formerly two banks: Kuanghsin Kungssu, established in 1904 with a capital of 512,000 taels, and the Amur Government Bank, established in 1908 with the capital of 300,000 taels. These banks were amalgamated in 1919 under the name of the Amur Province Kuanghsin Kungssu with increased capital amounting to 1,000,000 taels. The notes issued by this bank reached 10,000,000 Chinese dollars at the end of 1929.

The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications established branches in Manchuria, and had issued notes under authority in Manchuria to a limited extent since 1907. In addition to the above mentioned, more than twenty banks were established in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia during the period 1914-29, and still others were contemplated. Most of the Chinese banks in Manchuria, acting as the agents of the military authorities of the Chang family, and issuing notes indiscriminately, were in a bankrupt condition at the time of the Manchurian Incident.

Other Foreign Banks

The Russo-Chinese Bank, established in St. Petersburg in December, 1895, with an initial of 6,000,000 gold roubles derived from French sources, was possibly the first banking institution in Manchuria, especially financing the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway and other Russian activities in Manchuria. To the capital of the Bank the Chinese Government was said nominally to have contributed 5,000,000 Kuping taels, in order to participate in the profits of the enterprise. The name of the bank was changed in 1910 to "Russo-Asiatic Bank." At one time, it conducted an extensive business, especially in North Manchuria. As a result of the Bolshevik revolution, however, there was much negotiation between China, France and Russia regarding the nationality of the bank, and France finally took it over, in 1920, when it was reorganized in Paris. But after the Revolution its activities were much reduced, and the bank to-day exists only in name.

The Dalbank was established in Harbin in 1923 by the Soviet Union, and acted as agent for the accounting administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. On August 10, 1927, it was arranged that the receipts of the railway should be deposited in equal proportions in the Three Eastern Provinces Bank at Mukden and the Dalbank. When the Sino-Soviet dispute took place in 1929, the Dalbank closed its office, in September, and reopened business when the dispute was settled.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, of British registry, gradually penetrated the financial field in Manchuria as the business of the Russo-Asiatic Bank declined. The British bank, with its established credit, is playing an important part in the foreign exchange business in Manchuria. It has branches at Dairen, Harbin and Mukden. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, of London, opened branches in Dairen and Harbin in 1928.

The National City Bank of New York has opened branches at Dairen, Harbin and Mukden.

Postal Statistics

A comparison of the post office statistics for August, 1932, when the postal administration was completely taken over by the Manchoukuo Government, with those for December, 1933, re-

veals that in domestic money orders the number of orders handled in December 1933 increased by more than 43,800 or fifteen times and the amount by M¥1,188,789 or more than seventeen times those in August 1932.

As for international money orders, Manchoukuo has transacted a fair amount of such orders with not only Japan, but also with several European countries. The postal situation is generally regarded as an indication of an improved position in commercial transactions, foreign as well as domestic, and of the gradual stabilization of national life following in the wake of the fast restoration of peace and order within the borders of the country.

The following are the comparative figures for the last five months of 1932 and the year 1933:

P.O. Money Orders Issued and Paid

	Issued		Paid	
	No. of Cases	Amount (M¥)	No. of Cases	Amount (M¥)
1932				
Aug. . .	1,558	39,986.98	1,261	33,913.18
Sept. . .	5,028	129,436.20	5,341	152,412.74
Oct. . .	7,093	218,999.95	7,097	210,193.00
Nov. . .	8,995	261,750.15	7,767	253,301.89
Dec. . .	10,146	348,724.36	8,665	275,111.28
Total	32,820	908,897.64	30,131	924,932.09

P.O. Money Orders Issued and Paid (1933)

	Issued		Paid	
	No. of Cases	Amount (M¥)	No. of Cases	Amount (M¥)
Jan. . .	16,213	493,422.33	17,248	529,088.11
Feb. . .	9,604	324,581.46	9,672	331,831.45
Mar. . .	14,822	485,057.45	15,004	498,335.55
Apr. . .	17,370	547,235.03	17,729	568,625.59
May . .	20,596	583,007.59	21,237	603,510.58
June . .	19,713	564,583.43	19,757	577,331.03
July . .	19,353	545,486.03	19,258	533,563.90
Aug. . .	19,681	575,637.64	19,957	583,626.60
Sept. . .	21,316	609,040.02	19,703	570,127.75
Oct. . .	18,925	548,603.38	20,556	598,856.95
Nov. . .	20,005	593,754.77	19,919	584,310.86
Dec. . .	22,200	643,668.00	21,562	620,021.23
Total	219,888	6,514,077.13	221,602	6,599,229.60

Money orders issued and paid by native ordinary banks and Chinese banks in Manchoukuo in 1932 and 1933 are given below:—

Money Order Issued and Paid by Native Ordinary Banks and Chinese Banks in Manchoukuo (1932-33)

(Unit: MY)

	Foreign Money Order		
	Issued	Paid	Total
1st half of 1932	79,177,505.93	21,551,208.15	100,728,714.08
2nd half of "	69,634,435.44	24,408,357.44	94,042,792.88
1st half of 1933	47,619,760.34	16,082,874.16	63,702,634.50
2nd half of "	47,177,486.06	16,204,522.20	63,382,008.26
1932	148,811,941.37	45,959,565.59	194,771,506.96
1933	94,797,246.40	32,287,396.36	127,084,642.76
Total	243,609,187.77	78,246,961.95	321,856,149.72

Domestic Money Order

	Domestic Money Order		
	Issued	Paid	Total
(Continued)			
1st half of 1932	26,117,932.53	20,698,903.68	46,816,836.21
2nd half of "	20,160,221.45	18,745,774.20	38,905,995.65
1st half of 1933	13,426,004.27	14,495,593.84	27,921,598.11
2nd half of "	8,103,431.06	11,543,248.02	19,646,679.08
1932	46,278,153.98	39,444,677.88	85,722,831.86
1933	21,529,435.33	26,038,841.86	47,568,277.19
Total	67,807,589.31	65,483,519.74	133,291,109.05

Grand Total

	Grand Total		
	Issued	Paid	Total
(Continued)			
1st half of 1932	105,295,438.46	42,250,111.83	147,545,550.29
2nd half of "	89,794,656.89	43,154,131.64	132,948,788.53
1st half of 1933	61,045,764.61	30,578,468.00	91,624,232.61
2nd half of "	55,280,917.12	27,747,770.22	83,028,687.34
1932	195,090,095.35	85,404,243.47	280,494,338.82
1933	116,326,681.73	58,326,238.22	174,652,919.95
Total	311,416,777.08	143,730,481.69	455,147,258.77

P.O. Money Orders for Japan Issued (1933)

(Unit: MY)

	Ordinary Money Order		C.O.D. Parcel Post		C.O.D. Ordinary Post		Total Amount
	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	
January	743	20,128.52	1,514	23,307.28	104	2,543.27	45,979.07
February	763	20,631.26	1,950	27,390.24	181	6,786.38	54,807.88
March	972	25,156.72	2,897	40,051.96	202	7,788.60	72,997.28
April	1,495	52,404.91	4,560	67,003.90	263	10,061.79	130,470.60
May	1,805	67,204.64	4,751	69,703.53	311	13,612.08	150,520.25
June	1,797	61,835.52	4,732	67,795.87	368	12,057.13	141,688.52
July	1,892	59,813.58	3,685	47,794.06	231	9,549.22	117,156.86
August	2,483	84,358.51	4,104	55,782.66	222	11,427.22	151,568.39
September	2,460	86,851.81	4,664	69,907.64	249	10,224.43	166,983.88
October	2,221	66,878.66	5,317	86,951.94	291	12,907.96	166,738.56
November	2,213	76,310.39	4,680	75,186.18	292	13,130.63	164,627.20
December	5,012	211,485.56	4,629	69,415.99	233	10,374.96	291,276.51
Total	23,856	832,060.08	47,483	700,291.25	2,847	121,463.67	1,654,815.00

P.O. Money Orders for Japan Paid (1933)

(Unit: MY)

	Ordinary Money Order		C.O.D. Parcel Post		C.O.D. Ordinary Post		Total Amount
	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	
January	194	7,407.49	5	34.17	6	22.95	7,464.61
February	276	12,969.04	2	12.75	3	24.28	13,006.07
March	309	12,480.09	3	15.35	9	163.90	12,659.34
April	288	15,139.79	7	34.62	1	8.05	15,182.46
May	380	17,877.01	7	65.00	2	6.10	17,948.11
June	340	18,720.39	9	73.92	1	8.00	18,802.31
July	357	20,253.74	7	31.82	—	—	20,285.56
August	347	18,642.64	2	10.45	1	8.50	18,481.59
September	426	26,946.86	2	27.16	—	—	26,974.02
October	474	24,137.86	10	112.80	3	13.74	24,264.40
November	431	24,657.96	13	152.88	7	27.20	24,838.04
December	512	29,956.64	5	33.00	12	54.60	30,053.24
Total	4,334	229,018.51	72	603.92	45	337.32	229,959.75

BANKING LAW OF MANCHOUKUO

Promulgated Nov. 9, Second Year of Tatung (1933)

Translation

Article I.—Any person or persons or concern engaged in any of the business transactions or activities coming within the purview of any of the following, irrespective of the trade name, shall be regarded as a bank:

1. When the receiving of deposits is combined with the making of loans or the discounting of bills of exchange;
2. Buying and selling drafts.

Any person or persons or concern engaged in receiving deposits as its business shall be regarded as a bank, except as otherwise provided for by the Minister of Finance.

Article II.—No person or persons or concern shall be allowed to carry on banking business, unless permission is obtained from the Minister of Finance for such business.

Article III.—A bank shall not be allowed to carry on business transactions or activities other than the business of safe custody of valuables and other business collateral with banking, unless a sanction is obtained from the Minister for Finance for such transactions or activities.

Article IV.—A bank shall be required to obtain the sanction of the Minister of Finance for any of the following cases:

1. In case a bank desires to change its trade name;

2. In case a bank desires to change the amount of its capital;
3. In case a juridical person desires to change its organization;
4. In case a bank desires to establish or close its branch office, business office or agency;
5. In case a bank desires to change the seat of its principal or head office, branch office, business office or agency;
6. In case a bank desires to promote its business office or agency to the status of a branch office;
7. In case a bank desires to transfer its business to others or discontinue the same or in case a juridical person desires to dissolve itself;
8. In case a bank desires to merger itself with any other bank;
9. In case a banking corporation desires to appoint or change its staff employees and supervisors who execute its banking business.

Article V.—A bank having the status of a joint-stock company shall be required to set aside as reserve every business year a sum equivalent to more than one-tenth of its net profit for the said period until the authorized capital is fully paid up.

Article VI.—A business year of a bank shall not exceed one year.

Article VII.—A bank shall be required to make public a balance sheet and submit a business report to the Minister of Finance every business year.

Article VIII.—The business hours of a bank shall be from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. The hours may, however, be extended when business transactions so require or they may be shortened when a sanction is obtained from the Minister of Finance.

Article IX.—The holidays of a bank shall be limited to the red-letter days, Sundays and other holidays generally observed at the particular locality or place where the bank is situated.

When, however, a bank temporarily closes its business because of natural calamity or other unavoidable incidents, it shall be required to make public to that effect without delay and notify the same to the Minister of Finance.

Article X.—When a bank suspends the refunding or payment of deposits, it shall be required to make public to that effect without delay and notify the same to the Minister of Finance with due reasons therefor.

Article XI.—The Minister of Finance may at any time cause a bank to make a report on its business or to submit ledger books and other documents to him.

Article XII.—The Minister of Finance may at any time order officials in the service of his Ministry (Department) to inspect the business and financial conditions of a bank.

Article XIII.—The Minister of Finance, when he deems it necessary in view of the business or financial conditions of a bank, may order the bank to suspend its business totally or partially or may take other necessary measures.

Article XIV.—In case a bank carries on any transaction or activities in contravention of the laws and regulations of the country, articles of association of the bank or orders of the Minister of Finance or acts in any way prejudicial to public interests, the Minister of Finance may suspend its business totally or partially, or may order a re-election of or change in the staff employees or supervisors who execute the bank's business, or may cancel its business permit or license.

Article XV.—The Minister of Finance may cancel the business permit or license of a bank, whose business has been suspended by his order previously, in case he shall deem necessary according to the condition of its readjustment.

Article XVI.—In case a bank, which has its principal or head office at some place outside the area of jurisdiction of the present Law, desires to carry on banking by establishing a

branch office, business office or agency at a place within the area of jurisdiction of the present Law, it shall be required to appoint its respective representative for every such business office or agency and secure permission in accordance with the provisions of Article II of the present Law.

When a bank is granted a permit in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, its business office or agency shall be regarded as a bank as regards the application of the present Law.

When the Minister of Finance grants a permit to a bank in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of the present Article, he may especially place certain necessary restrictions to the said permit and may stipulate some special provisions in the form of an order as regards the control or regulation of a bank which has secured permission in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of the present Article.

Article XVII.—Any person or persons or concern who carries on banking without due permission from the Minister of Finance shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five thousand yuan (MY5,000).

Article XVIII.—A bank (in case of a banking corporation, a staff employee or employees executing the business of the said corporation) shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand yuan (MY1,000) in any of the following cases:

1. When a bank violates the provisions of Articles III, IV, V, VIII, or IX;
2. When a bank fails to submit the ledger books and other documents to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the present Law or fails to record necessary matters required for the ledger books and other documents or records a *mala fide* statement in the ledger books and other documents;
3. When a bank fails to submit the report on business or fails in making reports or notifications or makes *mala fide* reports or notifications to the Minister of Finance as are provided for in the present Law;
4. When a bank, in the case of an inspection of the bank by the competent authorities in accordance with the present Law, conceals its ledger books and other documents or make a *mala fide* statement or interferes with or otherwise rejects the inspection;

5. When a bank violates the orders issued by the Minister of Finance in accordance with the present Law.

In case a bank which has its principal or head office at some place outside the area of jurisdiction of the present Law comes under the purview of any of the preceding paragraphs, its branch office, business office or agency established within the area of jurisdiction of the present Law shall be subject to the provisions contained in the preceding paragraphs.

Article XIX.—Detailed Regulations for the enforcement of the present Law shall be determined by the Minister of Finance.

Supplementary

Article XX.—The present Law shall come into force on the day of its promulgation.

Article XXI.—Any person or persons or concern actually carrying on the transactions or activities as mentioned in Article I of the present Law at the time of the enforcement of the present Law shall be required to secure permission from the Minister of Finance by the end of December, Third year of Tatung (1934).

The provision in the preceding paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to any business other than banking to be conducted subject to the sanction to be secured in accordance with the provisions of Article III.

The application for permission or sanction as provided for in the preceding paragraphs shall be filed by the end of June, Third year of Tatung (1934).

Article XXII.—Any person or persons or concern actually carrying on banking business at the time of the enforcement of the present Law after having secured permission from the Minister of Finance, prior to the enforcement of the present Law, shall be regarded as having secured permission in accordance with the stipulations of the present Law.

DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE BANKING LAW

Promulgated Nov. 9, Second Year of Tatung (1933)

Translation

Article I.—A newly established juridical person desiring to carry on banking business shall file an application with the Minister of Finance together with the signatures and seals of all

its staff employees executing the said business, as well as the following documents:

1. Articles of association or incorporation;
2. A document indicating the localities of business offices;
3. A daily balance sheet prepared on the day immediately preceding the filing of the application;
4. Deposit certificates.

In the case of a joint stock company, it shall be required to attach the following documents to the application in addition to the documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and in the case of a company composed of members with unlimited liability and shareholders, it shall likewise be required to attach corresponding documents to the application:

1. A document adequately certifying the acceptance of shares;
2. An application form for the subscription of shares, a document bearing the full names or trade names and addresses of applicants, together with the number of shares subscribed;
3. Reports of investigations and attached documents prepared by a managing-director and auditors or examiners;
4. A duplicate copy of reports prepared by examiners, in case the reports have been subjected to the legal proceedings;
5. A document relating to the election of a managing-director and auditors in case they have been elected by the promoters;
6. A record of the resolutions passed at the inaugural meeting.

Article II.—In case a juridical person already established desires to carry on banking business by changing its object, it shall be required to file an application with the Minister of Finance, together with the signatures and seals of all its staff employees executing the said business, as well as the following documents:

1. Articles of association;
2. A duplicate copy of the register-book for a juridical person;
3. A daily balance sheet prepared on the day immediately preceding the date of application;
4. A document explaining the nature of transactions actually carried on at the time of application;
5. Documents such as the latest balance sheet, inventory, profit and loss account sheet, and profit allocation sheet;

6. A document indicating the localities of branch offices and other business offices in the case of a juridical person which has such offices.

In the case of a joint stock company and a company composed of members with unlimited liability and shareholders, documents bearing the full names of shareholders, trade names and number of shares held shall be attached to the application in addition to the above-mentioned documents.

Article III.—Any person or persons without the status of a juridical person and who desire to carry on banking business shall be required to submit to the Minister of Finance an application bearing their trade names, amounts of capital and localities of their principal or head offices, branch offices and other business offices, together with the following documents:

1. Curriculum vitae;
2. Certificates of identity;
3. Statements of assets and liabilities.

Article IV.—Any juridical person which has its principal or head office at a place outside the area of jurisdiction of the Banking Law of Manchoukuo and which desires to carry on banking business by establishing its branch offices and business offices or agencies within the area of jurisdiction of the said Banking Law, shall be required to submit to the Minister of Finance an application bearing the localities of its branch offices and business offices or agencies, full names and addresses of its representatives who manage such offices, together with the signature or signature and seal of the representative of the juridical person, attaching thereto the following documents:

1. A document certifying the existence of the principal or head office;
2. A document certifying the capacity of the representative of the juridical person;
3. A duplicate copy of a permit issued by other Government offices (including foreign Government offices), in case the establishment of business offices requires a permit from such offices;
4. Contract papers with agencies, in case such agencies are established;
5. Articles of incorporation or a document indicating the nature of the juridical person;
6. Documents such as the latest balance sheet, inventory, profit and loss account sheet, profit allocation sheet, and other docu-

ments indicating the business conditions of the juridical person;

7. A document bearing the full names of the principal shareholders and executive officials of the juridical person, together with their nationalities and addresses.

The preceding provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a person or persons with non-juridical status who have their principal or head offices at some place outside the area of jurisdiction of the said Banking Law, and who desire to carry on banking business by establishing branch offices, business offices or agencies at places within the area of jurisdiction of the said Banking Law.

Article V.—In case a bank desires to carry on some business other than banking, in accordance with Article 3 of the Banking Law, it shall be required to submit to the Minister of Finance an application stipulating the nature of business to be transacted, together with a statement of business conditions or business projects.

Article VI.—A bank which has commenced banking business or other business combined with banking shall without delay notify to that effect to the Minister of Finance.

Article VII.—A sanction obtained by a bank from the Minister of Finance for banking business or other business combined with banking shall become null and void unless the bank commences its business within six months from the date the sanction is obtained. This, however, shall not apply to the case wherein a bank has obtained a sanction from the said Minister for the postponement of the opening of business transactions due to unavoidable circumstances.

Article VIII.—In case a bank desires to obtain a sanction from the Minister of Finance for cases as provided for in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 and 9 of Article 4 and the proviso mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 8 of the Banking Law, it shall be required to present an application to the said Minister, attaching thereto the following documents:

1. A document explaining reasons therefor;
2. In case any matters for which a juridical person desires to obtain a sanction from the Minister of Finance cause *ipso facto* a change in the Articles of Association; the resolutions approved of at the general meeting of shareholders in the case of a joint stock company; a document certifying

ing the unanimous approval of all the members of partners in the case of an unlimited partnership and a limited partnership; and the resolutions approved of at the general meeting of shareholders and a document certifying the unanimous approval of all the members of partnership in the case of a company composed of members with limited liability and shareholders;

3. In case a juridical person desires to change the amount of capital, a balance sheet and inventory in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 48 of the Company Law of Manchoukuo as well as a document certifying that a juridical person has issued notices, announcements, notifications, public notices or declarations as provided for in the second paragraph of Article 48 and the first paragraph of Article 198 of the said Company Law;

4. In case a juridical person desires to change a limited partnership into an unlimited partnership, a balance sheet, articles of association and a document endorsing the unanimous approval of all members of unlimited partnership as regards the reorganization of the partnership;

5. In case a juridical person desires to change a company composed of members of unlimited liability and shareholders into a joint stock company, a balance sheet, articles of association, resolutions approved of at the general meeting of shareholders as regards the reorganization of the company and a document endorsing the unanimous approval of all the members of unlimited partnership;

6. In case a juridical person desires to close its branch offices, business offices or agencies, a document bearing the date on which the closing of business of such offices or agencies takes place, and measures to be taken for the depositors;

7. In case a juridical person desires to dissolve itself or discontinue banking business, the latest daily balance sheet, documents explaining the latest conditions of its assets and liabilities and measures to be taken for the refunding of deposits;

8. In case a bank having a status of a juridical person desires to appoint its staff employees and auditors or to change the appointments of such employees and audi-

tors, papers and reports on assets and liabilities of each of the staff employees and auditors, in addition to the documents as mentioned in (2) of the present Article;

9. In case a bank desires to transfer banking business to some other person, persons or a juridical person, contracts countersigned by parties interested as regards the transfer of business and the documents as mentioned in Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the present Regulations.

In case a bank desires to obtain a sanction as provided for in (8) of Article 4 of the Banking Law, it shall file with the Minister of Finance an application together with the following documents:

1. A document explaining reasons therefor;
2. Documents as mentioned in (2) of the first paragraph of the present Article;
3. Contracts as regards the merger;
4. Articles of association of the juridical person which shall continue in existence as a result of the merger, or the juridical person to be established as a result of the merger;
5. A balance sheet and inventory prepared in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 48 of the Company Law;
6. A document certifying that the juridical person has issued notices, notifications, announcements, public notices or declarations as provided for in the second paragraph of Article 48 of the Company Law.

Article IX.—In case a bank fails to execute matters as mentioned in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Article 4 of the Banking Law within six months as from the date the sanction is obtained from the Minister of Finance, the said sanction shall become null and void. This, however, shall not apply to the case wherein the bank has obtained a sanction from the said Minister for the postponement of the opening of business transactions due to unavoidable circumstances.

The preceding provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the business offices designated in the letter in accordance with the stipulations of (2) of the first paragraph of Article 1, and also to the business offices designated in the application for permission or sanction as mentioned in Article 3 and the second paragraph of Article 8 of the present Regulations.

Article X.—A bank shall submit to the Minister of Finance a business report as mentioned

in Article 7 of the Banking Law within one month after the lapse of the business year, together with documents showing its business conditions, as well as a balance sheet, profit and loss account sheet, and profit allocation. A bank may, however, postpone the presentation of the aforementioned report and documents by obtaining a sanction to that effect from the Minister of Finance, in case unavoidable circumstances arise.

In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, a bank carrying on banking combined with any other business shall submit to the Minister of Finance a balance sheet and profit and loss account sheet for banking and the same sheets for the business other than banking, respectively, together with the combined sheets for both banking and business other than banking.

Article XI.—In case a bank suspends the refunding or payment of deposits, it shall, without delay, present to the Minister of Finance the following documents after issuing notifications in accordance with Article 10 of the Banking Law:

1. A daily balance sheet prepared on the day immediately before the suspension of the refunding or payment of deposits and a document designating the number of accounts for all varieties of deposits and advances;
2. A document containing an account of the process leading up to the suspension of the refunding or payment of deposits;
3. A document showing the amounts of assets and liabilities;
4. A document containing explanations of measures to be taken or policies to be followed for the refunding or payment of deposits;

Article XII.—A bank shall without delay send a notice, with due reasons therefor, to the Minister of Finance, for any of the following cases:

1. In case a bank has altered its articles of association;
2. In case a bank has executed matters sanctioned by the Minister of Finance in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 and the proviso of Article 8 of the Banking Law;
3. In case a bank has extended its business hours in accordance with the proviso of Article 8 of the Banking Law;

4. In case a representative staff employee or the manager of a bank or a representative of its business office or agency as mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 16 of the Banking Law has assumed or resigned his duties;
5. In case contracts with its agency have been changed, cancelled or renewed;
6. In case a bank which has been suspending its business temporarily due to reasons as mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 9 has reopened its business;
7. In case a bank which had been suspending the refunding or payment of deposits has resumed the same business;
8. In case a bank has been declared bankrupt, or has entered a complaint against the declaration of bankruptcy or in case a decision has been rendered by the court for or against a complaint;
9. In case a decision has been established for sanctioning an arbitration or in case an arbitration has lost its validity.

In the case of (1) of the preceding paragraph, the documents as mentioned in (2) of the first paragraph of Article 8 of the present Regulations; in the case of (7) and (5) of the first paragraph of the said Article, documents containing matters which have been altered; and in the case of (7) of the first paragraph of the said Article, a daily balance sheet prepared on the day immediately before the commencement of the refunding or payment of deposits, shall, respectively, be attached thereto.

Article XIII.—A bank (in case of a bank with the status of a juridical person, a staff employee who executes the business of the juridical person), which has failed to submit the notice or documents to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the provisions of the present Regulations, or has entered false statements in the said notice or documents, or has concealed the true facts, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred yuan (MY500).

Supplementary

Article XIV.—The present Regulations shall come into force on the day of promulgation.

Article XV.—A juridical person desiring to obtain permission for banking business in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 of the Banking Law, shall submit to the Minister of Finance an application bearing the full names

and seals of all the staff employees executing its business, together with the documents as provided for in Article 2 of the present Regulations.

Article XVI.—A person or persons without the status of a juridical person desiring to obtain permission for banking business in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 of the Banking Law, shall submit to the Minister of Finance an application bearing matters to be entered in an application as mentioned in Article 3 of the present Regulations, together with the documents mentioned in the said Article 3, in addition to the following:

1. A daily balance sheet prepared on the day immediately prior to the presentation of the application;
2. A document describing the business conditions;

Article XVII.—A branch office, business office or agency at some place within the area of jurisdiction of the present Regulations with its principal or head office situated at a place outside the area of jurisdiction of the present Regulations desiring to obtain permission for banking business in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, shall submit to the Minister of Finance an application bearing the signature or signature and seal of its representative, together with the documents as mentioned in (1) of the first paragraph of Article 4 and those as in (4), (5), (6), and (7) of the same paragraph of the said Article of the present Regulations.

Article XVIII.—A bank desiring to obtain a sanction for some non-banking business combined with banking in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 of the Banking Law, shall submit to the said Minister an application to which shall be attached documents showing the nature of the business and its general conditions.

REGARDING PARTICULAR CASES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 16 OF THE BANKING LAW

Promulgated Nov. 9, Second Year of Tatung (1933)

Order No. 30, Department of Finance

Translation

Article I.—A bank which has its principal or head office at some place outside the area of

jurisdiction of the Banking Law of Manchoukuo and which carries on banking business by establishing a branch office, business office or agency at some place within the area of jurisdiction of the said Law, shall not be subjected to the provisions of Articles 4 and 5 of the said Banking Law, but shall be subjected to the provisions of the present Order.

Article II.—In case the bank as mentioned in the preceding Article desires to change its locality or class or status of a business office or agency as mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 16 of the said Banking Law, or transfer the banking business carried on by the business office or agency to others or close the same office or agency, a representative of the same office or agency shall be required to obtain a sanction for the same from the Minister of Finance.

Article III.—In case the bank as mentioned in Article 1 of the present Order discontinues the banking business carried on by one of its business office or agency in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 16 of the Banking Law, but still maintains some other business office or agency in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 16 of the said Banking Law, the Minister of Finance may allow such other business office or agency to succeed to the banking business thus discontinued.

The foregoing shall likewise be applied to the case wherein the permission obtained for the business as mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 16 of the said Banking Law has been cancelled.

Article IV.—In case the bank as mentioned in the provisions of Article I of the present Order has undergone changes mentioned in the following, a representative of the business office or agency as mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 16 of the Banking Law shall notify without delay of the change effected to the Minister of Finance:

1. Change of trade name;
2. Change in the amount of capital;
3. Reorganization in the juridical person;
4. Change of the seat of the principal or head office;
5. Discontinuance of banking business by the principal or head office;
6. Dissolution or merger.

Article V.—The Minister of Finance may order the bank mentioned in the provisions of Article 1 of the present Order which carries on

banking business by establishing a business office or agency at some place within the area of jurisdiction of the Banking Law, to deposit a certain amount of money as deemed necessary for each of the said business office or agency.

The deposit of money as mentioned in the

preceding paragraph may be made in the form of national bonds or securities duly sanctioned by the Minister of Finance.

Supplementary

Article VI.—The present Order shall come into force on the day of its promulgation.

CHAPTER XI

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Transportation facilities in Manchoukuo may be divided into railway, road, river and air. While air service is new to the country, the other three modes of transportation have been firmly established. River transportation dates back to pristine days, but its development in the modern sense of the word commenced in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The construction of paved roads on a small scale and the inauguration of bus service between several of the important points are of most recent origin. Air transportation in the country dates back only some half a dozen years, and regular air service among principal points in the country were established upon the founding of the new state in 1932. Railway transportation is treated independently in Chapter XII.

The communications system in Manchoukuo, as regards telegraph and telephone, was introduced into the country in the latter half of the 19th century. It has developed rapidly and all of the important points in the country at present are connected by wire or radio. In August 1933 the entire telegraph and telephone system came under the control of the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company, a joint Manchoukuo-Japanese undertaking. Details are subjoined elsewhere in this chapter.

Roads

A grandiose plan for constructing 60,000 kilometers of roads in ten years to connect the important cities and to develop new districts was drawn by the Government and construction commenced in March 1932. One half of the National Establishment bond issue amounting to ¥30,000,000 will be laid aside for this purpose. The maintenance of roads is a serious problem in Manchoukuo, and the government believes it is best to make local communities responsible for their maintenance. Furthermore, for protecting road surface, motor road and the cart road are built side by side with a narrow ditch between them.

The National Highways Bureau of the Manchoukuo Government has completed the construction of 4,000 k.m. of national highways

out of the total length of 7,000 k.m. at the estimated cost of MY 15,500,000 representing the first stage of the construction programme (1932-1934). Some 4,000,000 workers in the aggregate were employed in 1933.

The total length of national highways already completed in 1932-1933 and that to be built in 1934 may be shown by districts as follows:

Districts under	1932-1933 k.m.	1934 k.m.	Total k.m.
Hsinking Bureau ..	1,274	764	2,038
Mukden ..	1,533	1,327	2,860
Tsitsihar ..	1,220	1,240	1,460
Total	4,027	3,331	7,358

Motor Transportation

With a view to encouraging the development of auto traffic in Manchoukuo and thereby to assist the government railway facilities, a Motor Car Section was established in the General Direction of State Railways in 1932.

As the result of the expansion of the business under its charge, the section was later enlarged into a bureau so that its efficiency might be worked out to the best advantage.

The automobile business under the charge of the General Direction includes the running of bus lines to supplement the projected railway lines or to be convenient connecting media for principal railway lines in the country. The government bus service in Manchoukuo was opened on March 10, 1933 when 5 buses made a maiden trip between Peipiao and Chaoyang. The second regular auto-bus service was opened between Chaoyang and Lingyuan on April 15 of the same year.

Service between Lingyuan and Pinghuan was opened on June 10, between Pinghuan and Chengteh (Jehol) on July 20, between Chaoyang and Chihfeng on September 11, and between Chengteh (Jehol) and Chihfeng on December 25, with the result that the principal cities and towns in the Province of Jehol were almost perfectly connected by bus service by the end of 1933.

Other auto services opened to the public in the early part of 1934 were those between Harbin and Fuchin and between Antung and Cheng-

chiatun on January 15, between Hsinking and Fuyu and between Tunhwa and Ningan on February 1, between Shanchengchen and Tung-hwa on February 6 and between Noho and Heiho on March 1.

As the result of the speedy expansion of bus lines, the total length of such lines in Manchoukuo on March 15, 1934, reached 2,400 kilometres. Because of the imperfection of the auto roads due to the primary stage of the service, the auto bus service has been and is likely to be easily crippled during inclement weather. Imperfection of bridges is given as the principal reason of such inconvenience. It should be noted, however, that the Bureau of Road Construction of the Manchoukuo Government is making steady progress in the repair and reconstruction of the state highways. It is generally believed to be not a long time before the country will be able to have a fairly complete bus service. The number of passengers as well as the amount of the revenues has been on a steady increase with the prospect that the business will make further improvements in the near future.

In view of the encouraging result of the bus lines already opened, and on the strength of the steady advance of the national-highway construction work by the National Highway Bureau, the General Direction of State Railways has been projecting to open a number of new bus lines, for which detailed preparations are now in progress.

The projected bus lines and their mileage are as follows:

From	To	Mileages kilometres
*Mukden	Fushun	58
Chienso	Jyuankou	40
Pingehuan	Hsifengkou	92
Chihfeng	Linhsi	215
Hsinking	Taonan	300
Solon	Manchouli	675
Penhsihu	Chengchang	105
Tunghua	Nantsamu	189
Tunghua	Linkiang	139
Tungning	Ningan	189
Ilan	Poli	150
Tenghuangcheng	Takushan	69
Kirin	Hsinking	123
Lingyuan	Lengkou	165
Chihfeng	Kinning	486
Kailu	Tungliao	
*Taonan	Solon	220
Mukden	Kuping	127
Tunghua	Kwantien	138

From	To	Mileages kilometers
Tunghua	Tsian	94
Hunehun	Tungning	286
Ningan	Ilan	246
Chentung	Nientzushan	136
Total Mileages of Projected Lines		4,227

* In operation
* Partially opened

Thus, the government bus lines are expected to expand without limit, and will, upon completion, go a long way toward contributing to the progress and promotion of industries. Buses to be employed on those national lines are confined almost completely to the vehicles of Japanese manufacture. Japanese cars, incidentally, have proven to be adaptable to the geographical conditions of the country. None can gainsay, therefore, that the progress of the Manchoukuo bus lines will insure an attractive market for the automobile industry of Japan.

The following table shows the number of cars in operation, including reserve and inspection cars:

Capacity	P.	T.	I.C.	Tol.
20 passenger cars	89	—	—	—
12 passenger cars	40	—	—	—
2 ton trucks	—	72	—	—
1½ ton truck	—	35	—	—
Total	129	107	5	241

P. Passengers, T. Trucks, I.C. Inspection Cars, Tol. Total.

Although the number of cars in use is not as large as would be expected, the factors, such as, the completion of the highways, the increase of population, and the development of industrial and commercial enterprises, will necessitate procuring of more and more cars from abroad.

The following figures show earnings from operation of bus lines:

	Rev.	Expend.	Bal.
1933	586,767.48	1,397,631.76	-810,864.28
(Estimate)			
1934	2,248,549.00	2,097,161.00	151,388.00

As it is only one year since the inauguration of the bus lines, earnings were not sufficient to cover the initial expenses. However, with the popularization of this form of transportation, with the maintenance of peace and order and with the increase of population, it is believed that the service may prove financially profitable.

Business results of the principal Manchoukuo bus lines including the Jehol trunk line, since their opening in 1933 are given below:

Routes & Business Results of Manchoukuo Bus Lines

Name of Lines	For Service Between	Distance in Kilometres	Service Begun
Jehol	Peipiao-Chengtch (Jehol)	320	March 20, 1933
Jehol	Chaoyang-Chihfeng	190	Sept. 11, 1933
Jehol	Chihfeng-Chengtch (Jehol)	265	Dec. 25, 1933
Aneheng	Antung-Chengtzutuan	214	Jan. 15, 1934
Kingyu	Hsingking-Fuyu	166	Feb. 1, 1934
Shantung	Shanchengchen-Tunghua	145	Feb. 6, 1934
Tunhai	Tunhua-Ningan	200	Feb. 1, 1934
(1) Tunhai	Ningan-Hailin	28	—
Hartung	Harbin-Fuehin	570	Jan. 15, 1934
(1) Hartung	Fuehin-Tungkiang	46	—
Nohei	Noho-Heiho	330	March 1, 1934

(Continued) Names of Lines	For Service Between	Transportation		Revenues (Yen)		Total
		Passengers	Freight (kgs.)	Passengers	Freight	
(2) Jehol	Peipiao-Chengtch (Jehol)	74,773	1,321,817	373,340	108,434	481,884
(2) Jehol	Chaoyang-Chihfeng					
(2) Jehol	Chihfeng-Chengtch (Jehol)					
(3) Aneheng	Antung-Chengtzutuan	3,230	11,120	8,536	436	8,972
(4) Kingyu	Hsingking-Fuyu	3,799	50,980	16,892	2,642	19,534
(4) Shantung	Shanchengchen-Tunghua	2,396	5,332	12,116	665	12,831
(5) Tunhai	Tunhua-Ningan	2,305	10,265	8,453	6,785	15,298
(1) Tunhai	Ningan-Hailin	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Hartung	Harbin-Fuehin	2,556	236,206	20,231	41,020	61,251
(1) Hartung	Fuehin-Tungkiang	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Nohei	Noho-Heiho	383	10,581	6,013	1,733	7,746
Total		89,532	1,640,361	445,741	161,715	607,516

(1) Not operated yet. (2) April, 1933 to March, 1934 inclusive. (3) January to March, 1934. (4) February and March, 1934. (5) February and March, 1934: Total including ¥60 extra revenue. (6) March, 1934.

Air Transportation

The establishment of air routes throughout the country and also to connect with the Soviet air route between Moscow and Irkutsk and the Tokyo-Dairen route of the Japan Air Transport Company will greatly serve the cultural development of Manchoukuo. The first air transportation between Japan and Manchoukuo was inaugurated in April, 1929, along the route between Tokyo to Dairen via Osaka, Fukuoka, Urusan, Keijo and Heijo, the service being for mail only, but in September, the same year, the passenger carrying service was started. As the air route from London to Moscow via Paris and Berlin has been extended as far as Irkutsk, the Japanese Post Office at Hsinking is acting as a ready station for the Europe-Asia air mail service.

In October, 1932, the Manchoukuo Air Transport Company was established, with headquarters at Mukden and 12 branch offices including sub-branches at various important places such as Hsinking, Tsitsihar, Harbin, Dairen, etc., as

a joint Manchoukuo-Japan enterprise. The capital amounting to 3,850,000 yen was for greater part borne by the Manchoukuo Government, the South Manchuria Railway Company, and the Sumitomo Company. The service was started on November 3 the same year, and the through-traffic service with the Japan Air Transport Company was also started the same year at Dairen and Shingishu.

The total regular air routes now in operation aggregates 6,000 kilometers in length, about double that of the Japan Air Transport Company. The Manchoukuo Air Transport Co. has under contemplation the opening of air service between Europe and Far Eastern points. Thus the creation of the new air routes have considerably shortened the distance between Manchoukuo and Japan. At present the distance between Dairen and Tokyo and Mukden and Tokyo is negotiated in about 1½ days. If night flying is established in the near future the distance can be covered within a day.

The distance and schedule of air service operated by the Manchoukuo Air Transport Company are as follow:—

Air route	Distance (Kilometers)	No. of Flights	Relay stations
Dairen-Tsitsihar & vice versa	1,140	7 times a week	Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin
Tsitsihar-Manchouli	575	2 " " "	Hailar
Mukden-Shingishu	210	6 " " "	—
Hsinking-Lungchingsun	375	3 " " "	Kirin, Hsinchan, Tunhua
Harbin-Fuchin	465	2 " " "	Chamusu
Hsinking-Harbin	385	3 " " "	Lalin, Wuchang, Shuichuliu, Hsiaochengtzu, Hsincha, Kirin
*Mukden-Chinchou	210	6 " " "	—
*Chinchou-Chengteh	305	4 " " "	Chaoyang, Linyuan
*Chinchou-Chihfeng	230	2 " " "	Chaoyang
*Tsitsihar-Taheiho	500	3 " " "	Peianchen, Lungtao
		1 " " "	

N.B.—* For military use; the number of flights on the Tsitsihar-Taheiho route: 3 times to Peianchen and once to the north district to Peimuchen.

The total mileage of flights undertaken by the Manchoukuo Air Transport Company has been increasing at a remarkable pace in the last few years. In 1933 the total flight mileage aggregated 2,620,000 kilometers and the total flight hours aggregated 17,000 hours. The number of passengers carried in the same year amounted

to 18,000, the amount of freight transported aggregated 123,000 metric tons and mail matters, 16,000 metric tons. Passenger revenue reached ¥140,000 and freight revenue, ¥9,000.

The business result of the Manchoukuo Air Transport Company from September (1932) to the end of May (1933) is tabulated as follow:—

	No. of passengers carried	Receipts (Yen)	Goods (Metric tons)	Mails (Metric tons)	Goods receipts (Yen)
1932	1,291	{ G.¥ 33,948 M.¥ 102	662	—	{ G.¥1,651 M.¥ —
1933	18,552	{ G.¥135,813 M.¥ 3,665	123,059	15,631	{ G.¥8,206 M.¥ 592

The passenger fare is ¥19 between Mukden and Hsinking and vice versa, ¥29 between Hsinking and Harbin and vice versa and ¥46 between Mukden-Harbin and vice versa. The fee for air mail on the Mukden-Hsinking, Mukden-Harbin, and Hsinking-Harbin routes is fixed at ¥1.2 for 500 grams, an additional fee of ¥0.15 for each 250 grams or fraction thereof being charged thereon.

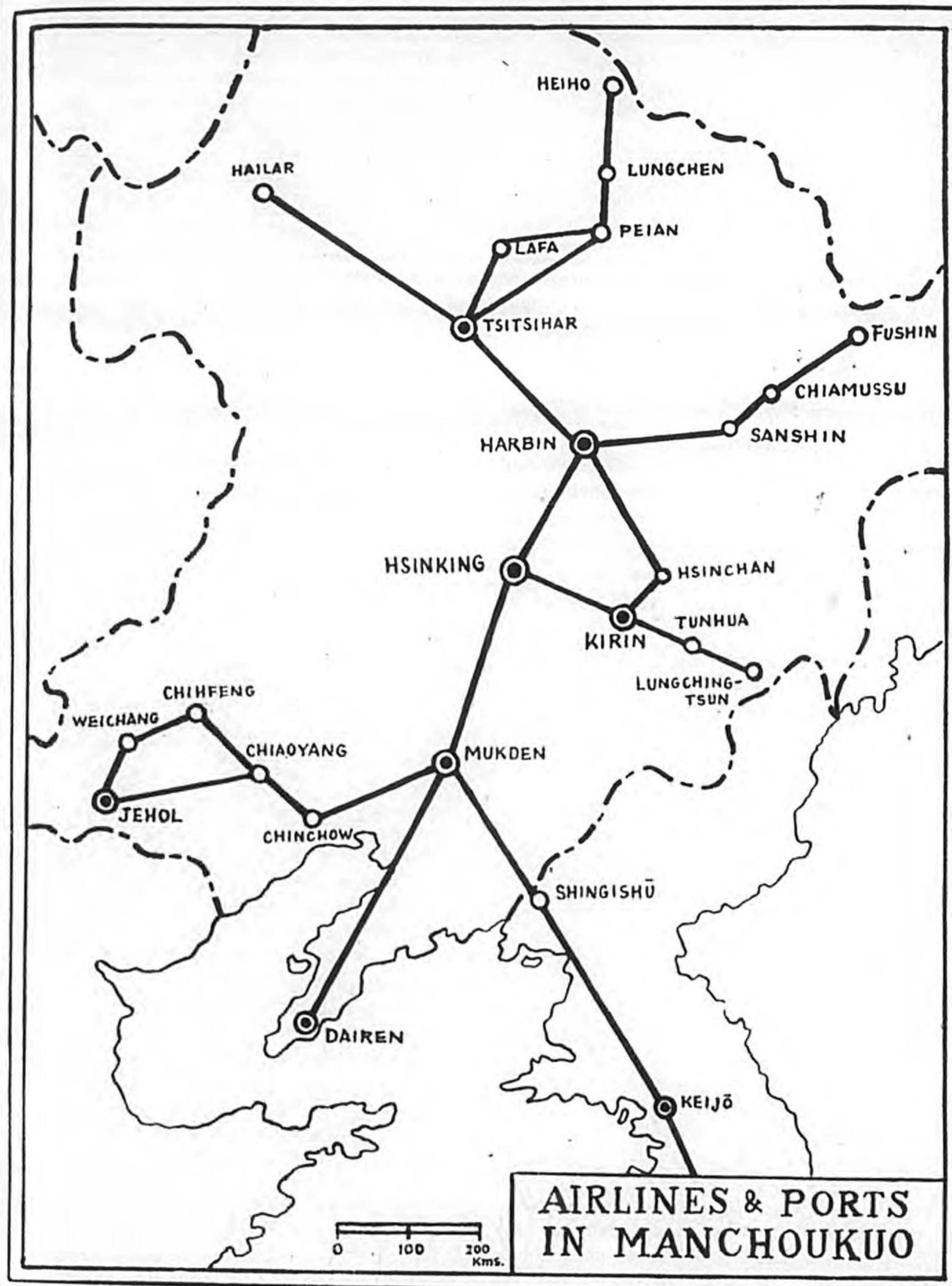
Japan Air Transport Company.—Started business in 1929, the mail service on April 1, the freight service on June 21, and the passenger service on September 10, respectively. The capital amounts to ¥10,000,000 (paid-up capital ¥4,000,000) and the total subsidies ¥19,970,000. Distance of the air route and the schedule are as follow:—

Distance (Kilometers)	Routes	No. of Flights
425	Tokyo-Osaka & vice versa	12 times a week
500	Osaka-Fukuoka	6 " " "
240	Fukuoka-Urusan	6 " " "
310	Urusan-Keijo	6 " " "
200	Keijo-Heijo	6 " " "
160	Heijo-Shingishu	6 " " "
273	Shingishu-Dairen	6 " " "

Osaka-Shanghai Line

Osaka-Fukuoka	2 " " "
Fukuoka-Shanghai	3 " " "

N.B.—The line between Fukuoka to Shanghai is not yet open.



The number of passengers leaving from and arriving at the Choushuitzu aerodrome in the last two years are as follow:—

	1931		1932	
	Departure	Arrival	Departure	Arrival
January	41	14	65	61
February	33	23	67	49
March	46	29	90	52
April	46	31	58	65
May	60	45	90	58
June	47	35	69	51
July	42	33	59	53
August	34	33	98	65
September	57	25	87	89
October	54	35	105	80
November	59	40	105	80
December	72	46	92	70
Total	591	389	985	773

The passenger fare is as follows:—

Tokyo-Osaka	¥30
Osaka-Fukuoka	35

Kind of Mail	Weight	Within the Jurisdiction of Manchoukuo & Kwantung Leased Territory		
		Korea	Japan	
Letters	For every 20 Centigrammes or fraction thereof	0.15	0.15	0.30
Post Cards	{ Single	0.07	0.07	0.15
	{ With Carte Repondée	0.07 (for each)	0.07 (for each)	0.15
Newspaper Series ..	{ For every 50 Centigrammes or fraction thereof	0.25	0.25	0.50
	(but not exceeding 2 Kilogrammes).			
Books, Printed Matters, Commercial Papers.	{ Within 100 Centigrammes	0.25	0.25	0.50
	{ Within 250 Centigrammes	0.60	0.60	1.25
	{ Within 500 Centigrammes	1.20	1.20	2.50
	{ Within 1 Kilogramme	2.40	2.40	5.00
	{ Within 2 Kilogrammes	4.80	4.80	10.00
	{ Within 3 Kilogrammes	7.20	7.20	15.00
(This weight is only applicable to books mailed by single volume).				
Samples, Patterns Series	{ Within 100 Centigrammes	0.25	0.25	0.50
	{ Within 250 Centigrammes	0.60	0.60	1.25
	{ Within 350 Centigrammes	0.80	0.80	1.75
	{ Within 500 Centigrammes	1.20	1.20	2.50
Parcels	{ Within 1 Kilogramme	—	1.00	2.00
	{ For Over 1 Kilogramme, every 500 Centigrammes or fraction thereof	—	0.50	1.00

Article IV. All mail matters for air delivery shall be marked "Air Mail" on the cover or envelope.

Article V. All mail matters for air delivery shall be taken to the Post Office, but ordinary unregistered matters may be posted into post-boxes.

Fukuoka-Urusan	18
Urusan-Keijo	13
Heijo-Shingishu	12
Shingishu-Dairen	19

Air Mail Regulation

The regulation governing the air mail service as promulgated October 26, 1933 reads as follows:

Article I. Ordinary mail or parcels may be delivered by the Air Mail Service in accordance with the stipulations provided herein.

Article II. The routes for the Air Mail Service shall be announced by separate notification.

Article III. In addition to the ordinary postage stamps required, all mail matters for air delivery shall pay special air mail postage according to rates listed in the following (All in Manchoukuo national currency yuan):

Kind of Mail	Weight	Within the Jurisdiction of Manchoukuo & Kwantung Leased Territory		
		Korea	Japan	
Letters	For every 20 Centigrammes or fraction thereof	0.15	0.15	0.30
Post Cards	{ Single	0.07	0.07	0.15
	{ With Carte Repondée	0.07 (for each)	0.07 (for each)	0.15
Newspaper Series ..	{ For every 50 Centigrammes or fraction thereof	0.25	0.25	0.50
	(but not exceeding 2 Kilogrammes).			
Books, Printed Matters, Commercial Papers.	{ Within 100 Centigrammes	0.25	0.25	0.50
	{ Within 250 Centigrammes	0.60	0.60	1.25
	{ Within 500 Centigrammes	1.20	1.20	2.50
	{ Within 1 Kilogramme	2.40	2.40	5.00
	{ Within 2 Kilogrammes	4.80	4.80	10.00
	{ Within 3 Kilogrammes	7.20	7.20	15.00
(This weight is only applicable to books mailed by single volume).				
Samples, Patterns Series	{ Within 100 Centigrammes	0.25	0.25	0.50
	{ Within 250 Centigrammes	0.60	0.60	1.25
	{ Within 350 Centigrammes	0.80	0.80	1.75
	{ Within 500 Centigrammes	1.20	1.20	2.50
Parcels	{ Within 1 Kilogramme	—	1.00	2.00
	{ For Over 1 Kilogramme, every 500 Centigrammes or fraction thereof	—	0.50	1.00

Article VI. In case both the ordinary postage and the special air mail postage on mail matters for air delivery which are received in the post-boxes are underpaid, the Post Office may deliver them through ordinary Postal Service by cancelling the words "Air Mail" marked on the cover. But such mail matters



AIRLINES & PORTS IN MANCHOUKUO