

## YEARLY COMPARISON OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES AND GOVERNMENTAL COMPANIES

(Amount in ¥1,000)

End of	(A) Total of Joint-stock Companies		(B) Governmental and Semi-governmental Companies in (A)		Percentage of (B) to (A)	
	No.	Paid-up Capital	No.	Paid-up Capital	No.	Paid-up Capital
1932	437	693,704	4	483,850	0.9	70
1933	477	943,508	6	711,178	1.3	75
1934	573	1,116,465	12	840,640	2.1	75
1935	674	1,197,014	15	808,528	2.2	78
1936	794	1,337,041	26	956,704	3.3	72
1937	959	2,123,826	35	1,549,984	3.6	73
1938	1,146	2,495,335	41	1,746,899	3.6	70
1939 (June)	1,290	3,790,787	45	1,951,382	3.5	70
1941 (July)	2,177	5,124,988	70	2,633,917	3.2	51

## INDEX NUMBER OF HSINKING WHOLESALE PRICES

(1933=100)

	1940	1941	1942	1943 (June)
Staple products	294.8	342.0	391.9	435.0
Cereals	298.8	235.1	268.1	286.1
Foodstuffs and delicacies	204.2	204.3	267.8	298.4
Textiles	218.6	249.1	248.0	262.2
Fuels	179.0	227.7	280.1	353.5
Hardware	162.3	174.0	190.8	240.5
Building materials	183.9	198.3	209.3	211.8
Miscellaneous	296.2	210.9	299.6	309.9
Average	225.8	248.2	268.6	296.1

## INDEX NUMBER OF HSINKING COST OF LIVING

(1936=100)

	1940	1941	1942	1943 (June)
Food and drink	225.0	268.6	306.7	340.2
Clothing	298.3	320.9	343.5	347.1
Housing	166.7	171.2	170.8	178.3
Light and fuel	175.0	214.6	261.7	312.2
Miscellaneous	183.7	223.4	262.7	307.1
General index	213.4	249.8	278.5	311.0

Japan's Investment in Manchoukuo  
Japan's investment in Manchoukuo was estimated to have amounted to about ¥1,700,000,000 before the Manchurian Incident of 1931. According to the South Manchuria Railway Company, the pre-incident investments were distributed as follows: 30 per cent in transpor-

tation; 11.6 per cent in finance; 6.7 per cent in commerce; 16.2 per cent in agriculture, forestry and mining; 9.2 per cent in industry; and 26.3 per cent in other enterprises. The investments sponsored by the Tokyo Government, totalled ¥4,033,000,000 in 9 years, from 1932 to 1940.

## JAPANESE INVESTMENTS IN MANCHOUKUO DURING 1941

(In ¥1,000)

	Amount Newly-Issued	Conversion	Total Redemption	Outstanding At the End of the Year
National bonds	220,000	—	220,000	2,397
Bank bonds	40,000	—	40,000	450
Company shares	351,500	—	331,500	6,175
Shares of Japanese companies in Manchoukuo	289,000	10,000	299,000	19,545
Total	900,500	10,000	910,500	28,566

## Agriculture

General The vast plains of Manchuria consist for the most part of agricultural land, covered with fertile soil or humus, and agriculture has always been the main occupation of the people of Manchuria. The recent development of transport facilities has encouraged the coming of immigrants in large numbers from China, especially from Shantung province. Undeveloped land is being thus brought under cultivation, and every year sees some increase in the total amount of farming products. Unfortunately, these immigrants possess neither scientific knowledge nor capital, and, as they still follow primitive methods of cultivation, the productiveness of the land is not yet fully exploited. The wide plains that characterize the country invite the use of machinery for large-scale cultivation.

Arable Land The area of arable land in Manchoukuo in 1935 follows:

## AREA OF ARABLE LAND IN MANCHOUKUO

(Unit: hectare)

Provinces	Total Area	Arable Land
Kirin	11,276,777	4,618,860
Lungkiang	16,042,130	8,223,280
Heiho	2,858,260	873,180

Sankiang	9,685,380	4,090,750
Pinkiang	16,882,840	6,347,340
Chientao	4,629,220	1,853,780
Antung	8,160,250	425,000
Fentien	7,068,350	3,252,560
Chinchow	2,290,330	795,090
Jehol	13,606,060	1,217,930
Total	92,499,590	31,697,870

Number of Farmers In 1934, there were 4,008,053 farming households in Manchoukuo. It represents 85.2 per cent of the total number of households in the country. The number of house members of those homes was estimated at 25,667,000 or 84.7 per cent of the total population.

Agricultural Products and the Area of Cultivated Land As it is commonly known, the primary crops of Manchuria are soya beans, kaoliang, millet, corn, and wheat. The total land area used for the raising of these products is 80%. The remaining crops are paddy rice, upland rice, beans, green peas, buck wheat, cane, barnyard grass, rye, and barley, which are raised throughout Manchuria, while cotton, tobacco, hemp, flax, perilla, gingelly, etc., are widely raised. Together with cabbage, hop, fruits and lucerne, the entire agricultural products of Manchuria number some 40 or 50 species.

## CULTIVATED AREAS AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS

Cultivated Areas

(In 1,000 hectares)

	Soya Beans	Other Regumes	Kaoliang	Millet	Maize	Wheat	Rice	Other Cereals
1936	3,468.4	378.1	2,994.7	2,554.9	1,312.7	1,094.4	289.4	983.0
1937	3,590.8	375.7	3,046.0	2,613.2	1,418.8	1,216.1	315.4	1,036.6
1938	4,034.9	452.2	3,805.3	3,530.9	1,827.7	1,162.5	354.5	1,598.2
1939	4,156.5	521.5	3,928.6	3,690.1	2,006.8	1,282.1	389.1	1,704.9
1940	3,821.5	523.1	4,106.8	3,902.1	2,301.9	1,021.9	429.6	1,756.9

## Production

(In 1,000 metric tons)

	Soya Beans	Other Legumes	Kaoliang	Millet	Maize	Wheat	Rice	Other Cereals
1936	4,147.2	340.7	4,240.7	3,187.3	2,072.0	959.0	597.6	1,093.1
1937	4,352.4	326.7	4,314.6	3,226.1	2,239.6	1,125.9	689.3	1,069.4
1938	4,624.9	365.3	4,803.0	3,726.5	2,602.5	904.1	723.0	1,410.9
1939	3,955.9	343.5	4,618.7	3,526.5	2,463.0	949.0	790.9	1,294.1
1940	3,799.2	377.5	4,739.3	3,897.5	3,070.7	870.6	647.6	1,370.0

**Food Situation** The total amount of grains and other produce marketed during the first three quarters of the 1943-44 crop year ending in June, 1944 reached 104.7 per cent of the pre-determined goal, showing a favorable increase of 5.7 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Statistics of the marketed amount of the respective products are as follows: barley, 144.9 per cent; oats 144.9 per cent; kaoliang or Indian corn, and millet, 141.1 per cent, and unhulled wheat, 104.7 per cent. A tally indicates that all these cereals surpassed their goals.

The marketed amount of soya beans and the oil-containing nuts and seeds was 87.4 per cent and 72.1 per cent respectively. Surveyed according to districts, the marketed rate of cereals from the respective provinces follows: North Hsingan, 171.5 per cent; 13 regions including Pelan, Lungkiang, Pinking, Kirin, Antung, Mukden, and Tunghua each topping the 100 per cent goal.

The total export of agricultural products to Japan (including Chosen) in 1943 was 23 per cent increase over 1942. Moreover, Manchoukuo exported quite an amount of kaoliang and millet to North China.

**New Cultivation and Development for 1st Half of 1944** While a plan for admitting Japanese immigrant farmers was being carried out steadily, the separate schedule for settling nearly 10,000 Japanese families as colonist

volunteers was brought to realization. Korean colonizers and other development workers were also being sent into plantations.

As of June 20, 1944, the planting of 66,000 hectares scheduled for cultivation by the Korean settlers for the entire year of 1944 was 90% finished. Similarly the work was going on well at farms operated by the Japanese and Manchus.

At the end of the same month the 1944 programs for opening up new water and dry fields were in progress at various rates ranging from 18% upward. At some places the task was already completed. The use of a large number of tractor-driven cultivators was planned on the larger part of the new farms.

## Forestry

**General** The total forest area in Manchoukuo is estimated at 358,684 sq. km. which is equal to about 36 per cent of the entire area of the country. Some 350 species of timber are found in the forest regions located in the Yalu Valley, Tumen Valley, Mutan Valley, Lalin Valley, Sanhsing District, Great Hsingan Range and Small Hsingan Range. The volume of standing timber is estimated at 15,000,000,000 koku. Investigation conducted by the Manchoukuo Government, however, shows that the deforestation seems to have been done in a reckless manner in the past and the real volume of the standing timber may perhaps be about 9,000,000,000 koku.

## STANDING TIMBER IN MANCHOUKUO

Districts	Estimated Standing Timber in 1,000 koku	Principal Species of Timber
Right bank of the Yalu and the Hunho valley	278,635	Korean pine, Korean fir, Korean larch, silver-fir, maple, birch, oak, ash, doronoki.
Sungari valley	874,036	
Tumen valley	420,401	Korean pine, fir, spruce, larch.
Hurka valley	420,951	lime, oak, elm, ash, birch.

Districts	Estimated Standing Timber in 1,000 koku	Principal Species of Timber
Lalin valley	300,490	
North Manchuria Railway eastern line district	898,296	Korean pine, fir, spruce, maple, birch, doronoki, Siberian cork-tree, Manchurian walnut.
Sansing district	2,615,302	Korean pine, fir, spruce, Siberian cork-tree, ash, birch, oak, lime.
Great Khingan range	5,600,000	Larch, Japanese birch, Siberian red pine, willow, alder.
Little Khingan "	3,500,000	
Total	14,906,111	

**Species of Timber in Manchuria** there are as many as 350 species of timber, but the more common species are the following:

**Evergreen:** Korean pine, silver fir, Korean fir, spruce, larch.

**Deciduous:** Korean oaks, birch, Amur lime tree, ash, elm, willow.

The proportion of evergreen to deciduous is 4 to 6, and in the evergreen the Korean pine constitutes more than half of the total.

**Lumber Industry** Lumber industry is carried on in the districts of Antung, Kirin and Harbin, but that in Antung district is best known. Production of lumber in Manchoukuo in 1939 reached over 4,000,000 cubic meters.

**The Industry in Eastern Manchuria.** There has been a boom recently in the timber industry due to bustling building activities in the principal cities and the construction of additional railways throughout the country. At present there are 13 large lumber-mills in this region working at full capacity. If timber sawn by coolies in a primitive method is taken into consideration, the annual amount of timber sawn in this region may even reach 1,500,000 koku (1 koku—10 cu. feet). The 13 large lumber-mills capitalized at MY12,600,000 produced 2,700,000 koku: 1,300,000 koku of sleepers and 1,400,000 koku of others in 1936.

**Pulp Industry** With abundant timber resources, Eastern Manchuria is also expected to occupy an important position in the pulp industry. Four companies, the East Manchuria Rayon Co. (Kaishantun), Manchuria Pulp Co. (Hualin), Oriental Pulp Co. (Shih-hsien), Japan-Manchuria Pulp Co. (Shih-hsien), Japan-Manchuria Pulp Co.

(Tunhua), capitalized at MY7,500,000, started operation in 1938. The demand for timber by these companies will amount to no less than 880,000 koku. The production of pulp for paper in Manchoukuo in recent years was as follows:

	In metric tons
1934	13,737
1935	13,718
1936	13,171
1937	15,011
1938	23,484
1939	33,882

## Fisheries and Mining Industry

(See pp. 960-964, the Japan Year Book, 1940-41.)

## Manufacturing Industries

In regard to the general expansion of industry in Manchoukuo, mention has been made in foregoing paragraphs. The conditions of individual branches of the manufacturing industry are briefly explained here.

**Bean Oil Industry** Making of soya bean oil and bean cake by pressing the soya beans early developed in Manchoukuo. With almost limitless supplies of soya beans, the industry advanced from mere handcraft work into the modern advanced industry as soon as the real worth of bean oil and bean cake was recognized. The bean oil and bean cake produced in this way constitute the most important items of Manchoukuo for export. The annual output of soya bean oil amounts to 150,000 metric tons. In 1939, the exports reached 72,508 metric tons valued at ¥23,051,000.

**Textile Industry** Tusser silk is another export article next only to bean

and bean manufactures in importance. With the increased demand for pongees in Europe and America, the Japanese silk weavers in Fukui, Gifu and Kyoto prefectures began weaving them and the demand for this silk comes from these prefectures in Japan. The reeling is carried on by the Chinese farmers as a side line, and necessarily on the household basis. The production is largest in Antung and Fengtien provinces. There are 540 factories with 35,000 reels in Manchoukuo, and the annual amount of exports reaches ¥13,000,000, 80 per cent of which goes to Japan.

Of the total population of 43,000,000 in Manchoukuo, about 90 per cent wear cotton clothes. Therefore, from ancient times, there existed in Manchoukuo small, primitive plants for cotton weaving, but no large modern factories rose before the Great War. The establishment of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Plant by Chinese at Mukden was followed by the establishment of three companies by Japanese, viz.: the Manchurian Cotton Spinning Company, the Chinchou Factory of the Nalgai Spinning Company, and the Manchuria Fufang Company. At present, there are 10 companies engaged in the business including the three companies aforementioned, with an aggregate number of ring spindles of 484,000, doubling spindles 71,000 and looms 9,000. The production of course cannot keep pace with the demand, and cotton cloth constitutes one of the principal imports for Manchoukuo, the amount reaching from ¥40,000,000 to ¥84,000,000.

Production of cotton yarns in 1937 amounted to 24,453,700 kg. and that of cotton textiles to 2,278,700 tan.

**Flour Milling.** Flour milling industry is one of the three main industries of Manchoukuo. It is carried on either by the old-fashioned native mills or the modern mills run by machinery. Harbin is the center of flour milling and there are over 80 mills in Manchoukuo with a daily producing capacity of 20,000 bags. The consumption in 1930 was only about 24,000,000 bags a year, which included both domestic and imported products. This increased in 1934 to 23,000,000 bags, exclusive of domestic product. If, therefore, the domestic product amounted in the year to 15,000,000 bags, the amount

of consumption totalled 38,000,000 bags. Even this per capita consumption in Manchoukuo was a little over one bag, so that there is still a vast room left for further consumption. Imports in 1939 amounted to 298,942 metric tons valued at ¥68,300,000.

**Paper Industry.** The demand for paper in Manchoukuo has been on the increase for years. However, the rise in production has failed to keep pace with the advance in demand. As a result, Manchoukuo imports a greater quantity of paper from foreign countries, principally from Japan. Imports of paper by Manchoukuo in 1938 totalled ¥42,000,000, up by ¥12,000,000 or 42.0 per cent over 1937 imports. The gain was chiefly caused by the increase in market prices of paper, the advance in quantity amounting to only about 14 per cent. On the basis of the total paper consumption within Manchoukuo as compiled by the Yalu River Paper Manufacturing Company, the paper production in Manchoukuo is estimated as follows:

#### SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF PAPER IN MANCHOUKUO

(In 1,000 Kins)

Year	Consumption	Domestic Production	Imports
1936	180,503	39,868	140,837
1937	220,578	43,764	176,814
1938	257,286	57,693	199,593

It is thus seen that the domestic production corresponds to only 23 per cent of the total consumption. This situation is attributable to various factors such as the short supply of raw material, coal, power and chemicals and the consequent shortage of enterprise in this line. The capacity operation of paper mills throughout Manchoukuo is not sufficient to meet the consumption of paper in Manchoukuo. Specially of late the mills in the State are operating at 63 per cent of the capacity because of the production curtailment caused by the shortage of materials. Due to the increasing stringency of the supply of materials with the progress of the China Affair, a further cut in production is believed likely. In 1938, the paper production stood at 63 per cent of the full capacity, as shown in the following table:

#### PAPER MILLS IN MANCHOUKUO: THEIR PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION IN 1938

Mills	Kinds of Paper Produced	Production Capacity (In 10,000 kins)	1938 Production	Percentage
Manchuria Paper Industrial	Paper board	1,200	625	52%
Sungpu Paper Mfg.	Joss paper			
Selhatsugo Paper	Joss paper	1,300	1,140	88%
Bokudo Paper	Joss paper			
Fushun Paper	Joss paper			
Kangte Paper	Joss paper			
Lubo Paper Manufactory	Foreign-style paper & joss paper	1,700	1,388	82%
Antung Paper Manufactory	Cigarette paper	270	188	70%
Yalu River Paper	Ordinary paper & pulp	6,494	3,570	55%
Total		10,964	6,991	63%

It is reported that Manchoukuo will not be self-supplied in paper unless 12 mills of the Yalu River Paper Company's capacity are additionally constructed even though all paper mills in Manchoukuo, with raw materials sufficiently supplied, may alleviate the shortage to some extent by operating at full capacity.

According to available statistics, the paper production in Manchoukuo is said to have increased by a little more than 20 per cent annually in the past. Even admitting that the production will gain at the same rate in the future, the supply will not keep pace with the demand, unless more than three mills of the capacity of the Yalu River Paper Company are built every year.

**Chemical Industry in Manchoukuo.** With its territory extending over 1,300,000 square kilometers, which holds ample underground resources such as coal, iron, and favored with rich agricultural products as well as low-costing water-power, the chemical industry in Manchoukuo is destined to make a good and steady progress. Despite the fact that the chemical industry in Manchoukuo is more or less of old origin, it failed to make any noticeable progress in the past, except in the low-temperature carbonization of coal and the oil-shale industry at the Fushun Coal Mine. It was after the founding of the State of Manchoukuo in 1932 that the so-called newly-rising chemical industrial enterprises have come into the limelight in Manchoukuo.

The first chemical industry which rose in Manchoukuo was the soya bean oil industry. This industry was followed by the Mond-gas industry, petroleum indus-

try with oil-shale as material, explosives industry, sulphuric acid industry, acetic acid industry and oxygen industry. However, with the exception of a few projects undertaken by the South Manchuria Railway Company, little progress was noted in those chemical enterprises. After the founding of the State of Manchoukuo, however, many industrialists proceeded to a new field in Manchoukuo in pursuit of new undertakings. At the same time, already-existing industrial plants either expanded their premises or improved their facilities by means of capital expansion or other measures. Thus, the chemical industry in Manchoukuo received a fresh impetus. Amidst such activities, the Manchuria Chemical Industrial Company was first established for the purpose of manufacturing ammonium sulphate. This concern, created in May, 1933, was capitalized at ¥25,000,000, and producing 180,000 tons of ammonium sulphate annually as well as a number of by-products such as sulphuric acid, ammonium nitrate, nitric acid, benzol, tar, creosote, pitch, coke, etc. As raw materials, this company consumes 220,000 metric tons of Fushun coal and 108,000 metric tons of pyrite. The birth of this company, manufacturing materials for other chemical industries, accelerated the rise of many other chemical undertakings in the State. In July 1934, the Central Laboratory of the South Manchuria Railway Company succeeded in industrializing the extraction of soya-bean oil by the alcohol extraction process. This was followed by the creation of the Manchuria Soya Bean Industrial Company with ¥1,500,000 capital. The product of this process, known as "soya-lex flake" is oil-extracted and refined

## Foreign Trade

soya bean and may be used extensively as raw material for many chemical industries. As by-products are also manufactured "soyalex oil" and others. In September 1934, the Kwantung Industrial Company was established for the purpose of manufacturing alcohol with kaoliang and Indian corn as raw materials with ¥1,000,000 capital. Later, the Manchuria Oil Company and the Manchuria Soda Company was organized. The latter concern was established in May, 1936 by the joint promotion of the Kwantung Army, the Manchoukuo Government and the South Manchuria Railway Company. All those concerns were created within the Kwantung Leased Territory. Due to the steady return of peace and order in Manchoukuo as well as the progress of industrial development and economic reconstruction activities, many and various chemical enterprises rose within the State. Representative of those companies were the Manchuria Oil Chemical Industrial Company, Manchuria Synthetic Fuel Company, Kirin Artificial Oil Company, Fushun Colliery Coal Liquefaction Plant, Manchurian Coal Liquefaction Works and Showa Steel Works Gas Synthesis Plant in the artificial oil division. As pulp industrial enterprises, the Manchuria Pulp Industrial Company, East Manchuria Rayon Pulp Company, Niekman Pulp Manufacturing Company, Kangle Reed Pulp Company and Manchuria Bean-Husk Pulp Company came into existence. Many other companies were also created for the production of vegetable oils, industrial chemicals, paints, hides and leathers, paper and rubber. In Manchoukuo, coal, iron, light-metal raw materials, salt and agricultural products are produced in abundance, although in small varieties, thus affording a special feature to the chemical industry of Manchoukuo. Coal deposits within Manchoukuo are estimated to total 20,000,000,000 metric tons while arrangements are being made for acquiring several millions of kilos of electric power from the Sungari River as well as Yalu River.

In order to bolster further the chemical industry of Manchoukuo, which has not yet reached a stage of sufficient maturity, the Manchurian Chemical Industrial Association was created recently.

In parallel with the expansion of productive power brought about by worldwide rearmament, the trade policy of the Powers was aimed at closer economic relationship within their economic spheres of influence on the one hand, and, on the other, efforts for the development of international trade were being made not in accordance with free trade policy but within the sphere of controlled economy. Manchoukuo's foreign trade of 1937, too, moved in the direction of a closer Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc on the basis of the Five-Year Industrial Development Plan. This tendency became stronger with the outbreak of the China Incident, and, with the strengthening of Manchoukuo's international position, her trade policy for the regulation and extension of foreign trade developed along the line of controlled trade. This policy of controlled trade took concrete forms upon revision of the Manchoukuo-Germany Trade Agreement in May, upon the establishment of the Otto Wolf Credit in September, and upon the revision and enforcement of Exchange Control Law in October.

With the expansion of the Five-Year Industrial Development Plan the Manchoukuo-Germany Trade Agreement which was extended for another three years and the Two Million Pound Otto Wolf Credit, gained in importance. The revision of the Exchange Control Law and the Trade Control Law was aimed at the regulation of international balance of payment on the basis of Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc in concert with the trade control policy of Japan, the former through the regulation of 'money' and the latter through the control of 'goods.' The outbreak of the European War in 1939, necessitated the strengthening of the Japan-Manchoukuo exchange pool system in 1940. This placed all foreign exchange bills, which were due for Manchoukuo, in Japanese hands, that in turn, supplied Manchoukuo with all materials for development and other commodities. The economic relations between Japan and Manchoukuo made marked progress not only in the movement of capital but also in trade through these measures. The revised Customs Law at the end of

December 1937, further strengthened the inseparable economic tie of the two countries. The number of trade goods controlled was increased by the revision of the law in July 1938, in May 1939, and

in December 1939, to over 140 kinds. Under a series of these measures the foreign trade of Manchoukuo achieved remarkable progress in these years, as it will be seen in the following figures:

(Amount in MY1,000)

	Exports		Imports		Total		Excess of Imports
	Amount	Index Number	Amount	Index Number	Amount	Index Number	
1933	448,478	100.0	515,832	100.0	964,310	100.0	67,354
1934	448,427	99.9	593,562	115.1	1,041,989	108.1	145,135
1935	421,078	93.9	604,149	117.1	1,025,227	106.3	183,071
1936	602,759	134.4	691,830	134.1	1,294,589	134.3	89,130
1937	645,298	143.9	887,412	172.0	1,532,709	158.9	242,115
1938	725,454	161.7	1,274,747	247.1	2,000,202	207.4	549,293
1939	834,717	186.1	1,816,123	353.4	2,650,840	274.8	981,406
1940 (Jan.-Sept.)	544,029	121.4	1,397,716	270.9	1,942,345	201.4	853,087

The causes of the remarkable increase in the value of trade were, the rise of commodity prices, especially those of imports; the increase of export value and the increase of volume of raw ma-

terials exported. The increase of import trade was due to the tremendous demand for construction materials as shown in the following table:

## IMPORTATION OF HEAVY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

(Unit: 1,000 Yuan)

Goods	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Iron and steel products	58,227	51,540	39,506	76,429	122,074	104,525
Machinery and tools	28,056	33,510	38,918	65,901	121,501	—
Vehicles and vessels	30,946	38,471	38,670	44,724	81,734	124,294
Electrical appliances	14,484	18,778	21,683	34,014	39,787	—

According to Countries Japan's share of the foreign trade of Manchuria has been larger than that of any other nation for many years. This tendency has been strengthened further after the emergence of Manchoukuo and the creation of the Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc. This result is natural when one takes into consideration various factors, especially the geographic propinquity and the phenomenal expansion in all phases of industrial activities in Japan.

During the period under review, the Manchoukuo trade with Japan kept on steadily increasing and far outdistanced other nations in its volume.

Next to Japan, China for years has occupied an important place in the Manchurian trade and the position second only to Japan has been consistently maintained. Since the Manchurian Incident, the Manchurian trade with China has declined for obvious reasons, from a total of 135,022,000 yuan in 1933

to 123,399,000 yuan in 1934 and to a low watermark of 97,346,000 yuan in 1935. It began to pick up again in 1936 when a total of 176,288,000 yuan was chalked up, followed by 153,077,000 yuan in 1937, 192,398,000 yuan in 1938 and 235,842,000 yuan in 1939.

As to Western countries, the Manchurian trade with the United States showed the most noticeable development. The American trade with Manchuria totalled only 22,758,000 yuan in 1932 but it jumped to 40,088,000 yuan in 1936, 76,197,000 yuan in 1937, and 104,430,000 yuan in 1938; but in 1939 it decreased to 102,850,000 yuan.

The Manchurian trade with Germany gradually dropped from 79,716,000 yuan in 1932 to 47,541,000 yuan by 1935 and began to regain the lost ground again since 1936, reaching 63,303,000 yuan in 1936, 76,330,000 yuan in 1937, and 87,700,000 yuan in 1938. Unlike the American trade, however, the bulk of the

Manchurian trade with Germany was made up of exports. Thus, the Manchurian exports to Germany, which amounted to 73,846,000 yuan in 1932, dropped to 32,799,000 yuan in 1935 and began to rise again in 1936 with the conclusion of a new trade agreement, rising to 50,278,000 yuan in that year and to 59,052,000 yuan in 1937, and dropping slightly to 50,396,000 yuan in 1938, and to 50,358,000 yuan in 1939.

The Manchurian imports have been increasing during the same period, increasing from 5,770,000 yuan in 1932 to 13,025,000 yuan in 1936, 17,278,000 yuan in 1937 and jumping to 37,304,000 yuan in 1938, to 52,240,000 in 1939.

The Manchurian trade with other Western countries has been almost negligible.

#### South Manchuria Railway Company

The South Manchuria Railway was acquired by Japan as a result of the Portsmouth Treaty of September 1905, and the Sino-Japanese Treaty of December 1905. The rights Japan secured in respect to the railway line between Dairen and Hsinking, and branch lines, were those originally held by Russia. The paid-up capital of the company amounts to ¥696,208,000 as outstanding in 1939. The company is entrusted with the management as mentioned elsewhere. The number of regular employees is about 125,000.

The president and vice-president of the company are appointed by the Japanese Government with Imperial sanction, while the directors are also appointed by the Government, though without Imperial sanction. The auditors are elected from among the shareholders.

**1944 Budget** The 1944 budget of the South Manchuria Railway Company, which was approved by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs in Tokyo on February 22, 1944, aggregated ¥684,986,000 comprising ¥244,350,000 expenditures for industrial operations by the company and ¥440,636,000 investments in enterprises outside of the company. The pivot of the 1944 budget is placed on the various facilities for expanding industrial productivity through further perfecting of the continental railway transportation and expansion of production facilities for coal and petroleum.

The 1944 budget registers a ¥130,000,000 gain over the 1943 budget. According to the present plan, the 1944 budget

will be raised through ¥123,792,000 share payments by the Japanese Government, ¥410,000,000 debentures to be newly floated and other outside capital sources as well as the reserves within the company. Details of the business budget including the revenue and expenditures follow:

#### ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF S.M.R. CO., 1944

(Value in ¥1,000)

Total Revenue	1,418,595
Total Expenditures	1,316,278
Balance (Profits)	102,317
Revenue:	
Railways	1,136,517
Ports & Harbors	25,523
Water Transportation	8,823
Automobile	33,724
Mining	125,007
Petroleum	49,303
General Administration	6,468
Interest	32,230
Revenue Total	1,418,595
Expenditures:	
Railways	870,449
Ports & Harbors	32,900
Water Transportation	12,804
Automobile	38,058
Mining	121,919
Petroleum	49,960
General Administration	61,618
Interest	125,561
Reserves	2,000
Expenditures Total	1,316,278

#### Communications

(See pp. 972-975, the Japan Year Book, 1940-41.)

#### Justice and Police

(See pp. 975-979, the Japan Year Book, 1940-41.)

#### Education

(See pp. 979 and 980, the Japan Year Book, 1940-41.)

#### Religion

(See pp. 980-982, the Japan Year Book, 1940-41.)

#### Medicine and Sanitation

(See pp. 983-985, the Japan Year Book, 1940-41.)

#### Kwantung Leased Territory

**General and Historical** The Kwantung Leased Territory under Japanese rule which was ceded to Japan by Russia and the lease of which lasts till 1997 forms the most civilized area of Manchuria with all kinds of modern facilities introduced by the Japanese.

Occupying a small southern portion of Liaotung Peninsula, the Leased Territory covers an area of 3,462.45 square kilometers with a population of 1,493,491 at the end of 1941. (See the second page of this chapter.)

**Government** The government of the Kwantung Leased Territory at Dairen is in charge of the civil administration office under the supervision of the Kanto Bureau, which is again placed under the Embassy at Hsinking.

In the beginning the territory was under military rule with an army officer as governor-general. This system was changed in 1919, and since then a civilian officer was appointed governor of the territory by the Emperor of Japan. A drastic change was made in this system on December 26, 1934, in which the Kanto Bureau was established at Hsinking under the control of the Ambassador at Hsinking, and most of the administrative powers formerly vested in the governor of the Leased Territory were transferred to the president of the newly created Bureau. The president takes charge of the civil administration within the territory and supervises the business of the South Manchuria Railway Co. The Bureau is sub-divided into the president's secretariat, home affairs, police, and controller's divisions. At the same time a separate office was created for administration of the Peninsula. Under this office, which is at Dairen, falls the administration of civil affairs in the Peninsula, the prisons, the Ryojun Engineering College, the middle schools, the girls' high schools, the normal school for natives, the commercial school for natives, the agricultural schools for natives, the Police Training School, the Meteorological Observatory, the government hospitals, the Agricultural Experimental Station, the Sericultural Experimental Station and several other institutions in the territory.

**Finance** Taxes are regularly collected, but due to a large expenditure required for improvement in hygiene, strengthening of police force, extension

of educational facilities, development of industries, etc. In 1943, expenditures totalled ¥140,393,000 and to cover them a national subsidy of ¥19,687,000 was granted by Japan.

**Banking and Currency** The first Japanese currency in Manchuria consisted of the silver certificates issued during the Russo-Japanese War in connection with war expenses. These certificates were displaced by the silver notes issued by the Yokohama Specie Bank in 1910. Gold notes were also issued in 1913 by this institution, but the issue of gold notes has since 1916 been entrusted exclusively to the Bank of Chosen. From the point of view of the unification of currencies in Manchuria, however, the Japanese Government reached a decision to ban, as from October 1, 1936, the issue of silver notes by the Yokohama Specie Bank in Kwantung Territory, the South Manchuria Railway's leased districts and Manchoukuo. It may also be noted that steps were already taken by the Kwantung Government to prohibit, from April 1936 onward, the use of the local currency, namely, coins of small denominations circulating for many years among the natives. Since the business carried on by the branches in Manchoukuo of the Bank of Chosen was turned over to the Industrial Bank of Manchou in December 1936, no Japanese currency has been issued in Manchoukuo. In Kwantung Territory, however, there are now branches of the Bank of Chosen issuing gold notes.

On June 30 1939, the banks having head offices in Kwantung Province numbered only 1, while there were many branches and agencies totalling 25, consisting of 8 of Japanese nationality, 11 of Manchoukuo, 4 of Chinese, 1 of the United States, and 1 of British nationality. Apart from these banking institutions, 11 associations called credit associations have been established in Kwantung Territory under the assistance of the Kwantung Government for the purpose of facilitating the supply of agricultural credit and the funds for the lower class merchants and manufacturers. A federation of these associations was further established in 1929. In the Territory, furthermore, there are 3 mutual loan companies, called mujin kaisha.

**Equalization Bank** An Imperial Ordinance for the establishment of a Kwantung Territory Price Equalization Bank was promulgated on August 9, 1944, by the Japanese Cabinet and became effective on September 1.

It was at the Cabinet meeting held on June 16 that the Government decided upon its policy of adjusting prices between Manchoukuo and Kwantung Territory to effect close economic relations between them in accordance with the abolition of customs tariff and other economic barriers that became effective on May 1. Since then the Government made preparations.

Concerning the Kwantung Territory Price Equalization Bank, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry issued the following statement:

"The proposed plan will fundamentally solve the price problem that has so long been pending between Manchoukuo and Kwantung's economies. Thus its significance is great. Since the abolition of the customs tariff between Japan and Manchoukuo, the Manchoukuo Government established an equalization fund to replace the import tariff on goods imported from Japan but goods to Kwantung Leased Territory are not given the benefit of the equalization fund and are furthermore taxed similarly as in Japan Proper. Consequently there developed a wide difference in Manchoukuo and Kwantung Territory prices. Furthermore, as the free exchange of goods is permitted between Manchoukuo and Kwantung Territory, there is a difference in price between goods brought via Antung and the same imported through Dalren.

"The proposed plan is to establish a fund equalization system in Kwantung Territory like the one in Manchoukuo and to abolish the commodity tax. The Bank will be established with a capital of ¥1,000,000 to be subscribed by the Government. For effecting the price equalization in the Territory, the Bank will collect the price equalization charge on goods whose prices have to be advanced, while giving an equalization

subsidy on those that have to be lowered. In its operation the Bank will fully cooperate with the Economic Equalization Fund Bureau of the Manchoukuo Government for unifying prices throughout Manchoukuo and Kwantung Leased Territory."

**Agriculture** The total area of land under cultivation in Kwantung Territory at the end of June 1942 was about 146,217 hectares; and the largest in yield of the cereals and pulse are the maize, kaoliang (Indian millet), Italian millet, soya beans, peanut, green peas, wheat, black beans and buckwheat, and among vegetables, the largest in yield are the oriental radish, Pei-tsai, Welsh onion, fragrant-flowered garlic, cucumber, musk melon, and sweet potato.

Among the live-stock raised in the Territory, the largest in number are swine, cattle, horses, mules, asses, goats, sheep and poultry.

**Industry** The most promising of the manufacturing industries is the manufacture of bean-oil, bean-cake, paint, glass, portland cement, brick, lime, dye-stuff, cotton thread, hemp-sack, instruments, implements, locomotives, railway-carriages, machinery, etc. The total of all value came up to about 484 million yen in 1937.

The most prosperous of marine products is salt. The total area of salt-fields was 8,575 hectares at the end of 1936, and 9,082 hectares at the end of 1937, their aggregate output reaching 413,084 and 429,188 metric tons respectively.

The fishing industry is also prosperous; the principal fishes caught are the tai (pagrus cardinalis), cod, tachinouwo (trichurus lepturus), guchi (Sciaenops ocellatus), ei (Raja kenosel), ebi (shrimps), etc. The total value of the catch in the year came up to about 6 million yen.

**Trade** The value of various commodities exported from and imported into Kwantung Territory in 1938 totalled ¥1,425,117,187.

## CHINA

(Descriptions are limited to those subjects in which Japan has special interest)

Owing to the lack of scientifically compiled statistics it is difficult to understand the actual size and population of China. But the facts and figures appearing in the following paragraphs are generally accepted as tolerably correct and the political divisions stated in them are those adhered to by the Chinese Government of the past.

### Area

The following figures show the area of the provinces in China proper and the border regions:

North China	
Name of Province	Area in Square Kilometers
Hopei	140,526 ( 153,682)
Shantung	153,711 ( 179,269)
Honan	169,782 ( 172,736)
Shansi	161,842 ( 155,935)
Shensi	195,076 ( 187,394)
Kansu	380,863 ( 378,059)
Total	1,201,800 (1,227,075)

Central China	
Name of Province	Area in Square Kilometers
Kiangsu	105,605 ( 108,339)
Chekiang	101,061 ( 103,058)
Anhui	143,447 ( 134,420)
Kiangsi	168,326 ( 200,209)
Hupai	183,724 ( 207,692)
Hunan	215,457 ( 273,231)
Szechwan	403,634 ( 431,309)
Total	1,321,165 (1,458,264)

Parts of Anhwei and Kiangsu were united into the new Province of Huaihai in 1944, or the 33rd year of the Republic.

South China	
Name of Province	Area in Square Kilometers
Fukien	121,050 ( 158,702)
Kwangtung	221,844 ( 217,404)
Kwangsi	219,876 ( 217,578)
Kweichow	176,480 ( 179,478)
Yunnan	398,583 ( 320,051)
Total	1,139,833 (1,093,213)

### Border Regions

Name of Province	Area in Square Kilometers
Chahar	259,815 ( 278,957)
Sulyuan	304,058 ( 291,432)
Ninghsia	302,451 ( 274,910)
Chinghai (Kokonor)	728,198 ( 697,194)
Sikang	472,704 ( 371,599)
Tibet	904,999 (1,215,788)
Sinkiang	1,641,554 (1,828,418)
Total	4,612,779 (4,958,298)
Grand total	8,275,577 (8,736,850)

(Note: The figures in parentheses were published by the Ministry of the Interior of the National Government on March 17, 1937, and do not cover the cities of Nanking, Shanghai, Peking (then Peiping), Tientsin, Tsingtao and Weihaiwei.)

In passing, it may be noted that the area of Outer Mongolia is given as 1,612,912 square kilometers (the figures published by the Ministry of the Interior of the National Government on March 17, 1937, being 1,621,201 square kilometers).

### Population

The inhabitants of China are generally divided into six tribes, the Hans, Tibetans, Miaos, Manchus, Mongols and Turks. The Hans, found all over China, account for more than 90 per cent of the total population. They are prolific, highly civilized and have great economic power. The total number of Tibetans is estimated at approximately 2,000,000, all living in Tibet. Their standard of civilization is low. The Miaos are aborigines of China and at present inhabit the two provinces of Kweichow and Yunnan, having been gradually driven to these southwestern provinces by the Hans. The Manchus, who were the founders of the now defunct Ching (or Manchu) Dynasty, migrated, during the time they were in power to various parts of China proper, where they were assimilated with the Hans. At present they are estimated to number some 5,000,000 persons. The Mongols, of whom

there are probably about 800,000, inhabit chiefly Inner and Outer Mongolia, though some of them are found in Sinkiang and Chinghai (Kokonor). The Turks live in Kansu, Shensi and Sinkiang their number being estimated at about 10,000,000.

A report published by the Ministry of the Interior in 1930 had the following:

Province	Population	Population per Sq. Mile
Hopei	28,645,000	483
Shantung	28,029,000	543
Shansi	11,601,000	191
Chahar	2,036,000	19
Suiyuan	2,085,000	18
Honan	34,290,000	514
Kiangsu	36,470,000	872
Anhui	23,265,000	448

#### JAPANESE NATIONALS RESIDENT IN CHINA

	Japanese	Koreans	Taiwanese	Total
July 1937	62,012	11,176	13,735	86,923
October 1942	494,788	83,832	26,814	605,434

#### The Central Government of the Chinese Republic

Wang Ching-wei, the former President of the Executive Yuan and Foreign Minister of the Chungking Government, who had expressed his ideals for peace, left Chungking on his own accord on December 18, 1938, accompanied by colleagues, and took refuge at Hanol. On July 10, 1939, Wang publicly renounced all relations with Chiang Kai-shek, and on August 9, broadcasted from Canton on "How to Bring About Peace in China." Later on numerous occasions, he issued statements in regard to his designs to institute peace in China in a firm conviction and belief on Japan's policies enunciated in the Konoé statements in November and December, 1938.

Wang Ching-wei's peace movement steadily progressed during the latter half of 1939 with the full support of Japanese authorities in China and Tokyo. A seven-day conference (January 23-29, 1940) was held at Tsingtao between Wang and delegates from the provisional governments in Nanking and Peking. The conferees agreed to unite the three elements and organize a new central government at Nanking to save China from destruction and adjust relations with Japan for permanent peace.

**Decisions of Central Political Conference** The Central Political Conference, charged with the colossal mission of giv-

Chekiang	21,231,000	535
Hunan	28,294,000	268
Hupei	25,542,000	312
Kiangsi	15,820,000	204
Fukien	11,756,000	191
Kwangtung	32,290,000	305
Kwangsi	13,385,000	159
Yunnan	11,995,000	96
Kweichow	9,042,000	130
Szechwan	52,963,000	318
Sikang	968,000	6
Shensi	9,718,000	134
Kansu	6,705,000	45
Ninghsia	1,023,000	9
Tsinhai	1,190,000	4
Sinkiang	4,360,000	6
Outer Mongolia	2,077,000	2
Tibet	3,722,000	8
Total	428,507,000	107

ing birth to a new Central Government of China, was opened in Nanking, the new Capital City of China, for three days from March 20, 1940, the culmination of peace restoration movement sponsored by Wang Ching-wei and his followers. As a result of the opening of this historic central political gathering, the long-awaited new Central Government of China was formally brought into existence in Nanking on March 30, 1940. The opening of the Central Political Conference had been decided on at the sixth general meeting of the Kuomintang held in Shanghai, August 1939, as an extraordinary and supreme political organ for forming a new Central Government. Details of the organization and governing regulations together with the list of members of the conference were announced by Lin P'ai-sheng, Director of Publicity, on March 19, 1940, and the whole phase of the system, organization and mission of the conference was clarified. Wang died on November 10, 1944.

**Establishment of the Nanking Government** The new Central Government of the Chinese Republic was formally established at Nanking on March 30, 1940, in accordance with the decision of the Central Political Council.

The new Government immediately

following the inauguration proclaimed its basic policy of national administration, as follows:

- (1) To preserve independence and national sovereignty of China;
- (2) To respect foreign powers' legitimate rights;
- (3) To promote Sino-foreign friendship;
- (4) To counteract subversive activities such as communism;
- (5) To rehabilitate troops; to eradicate military dictatorship;
- (6) To raise level of officials;
- (7) To convene national assembly;
- (8) To invite investment of foreign capital;
- (9) To promote overseas trade;
- (10) To improve taxation system.

**Area under the New Central Government** Out of the 24 provinces of China, 15 are entirely or partially under the rule of the Nanking Government, including the whole of Hopei, Chahar, Shantung, Anhwei and Kiangsu; the greater portions of Shansi, Suiyuan, Honan, and Hupei; and lesser sections of Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hunan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fukien Provinces. The 15 provinces comprise most of those which are termed wealthy with "vast land and abundant product" as the Chinese phrase goes. In density of population, richness of mineral and agricultural resources, and in respect of communications and trade, they are of far greater importance than the regions remaining under Chungking.

**Strengthening of Military Forces** China regards the maintenance of peace and order in her territory in war-time as a matter of great importance and has begun re-establishment of her national army in spite of many difficulties. China expanded her army division and

established the gendarmerie, for duty in the capital. Again, she reorganized the Suchow and Chekiang Sulchin armies and thus started the basic preparation for re-establishment of her army force. China got back the warships and naval stations held by Japan as a result of the China Affair, enabling her to establish a naval base at Wei Hai Wei. She further stationed forces at Kiangyin and established naval station headquarters at Canton. On the other hand, she strengthened the air force. She is striving to realize her long-range plan for creating an Air Force Department. The first national army air-field was built as early as 1942 and training of airmen started then.

**Rural Peace** Rural pacification movement which aims at putting the farmers' minds at rest, restoring peace and order in the country districts, and at making model peaceful villages began in 1942. This movement gradually spread in extent and the extermination of banditry on one hand and political operation on the other, went together. For example, a rigorous step was taken with the larger portion of Kiangsu, aiming at peace and order. Extermination of banditry was carried out in Chekiang, and in the Shanghai municipal area, and the important industrial and business sections. The operations for the maintenance of order were further extended on the spur of China's joining the war. Since March, 1943, the peace campaign was started at Chinkiang.

Consequently the inhabitants have come to enjoy stabilized life. Especially, a great result is shown in the increasing number of farmers who return to their former farms. The principal farm products far exceed the amount attained previous to the present war.

#### CHINA'S ENTRY INTO WAR

The general situation of the Greater East Asia War took a most important turn on January 9, 1943, when the National Government of China under President Wang Ching-wei declared war on the United States and Britain. With this historic declaration of the National Government, two hundred million people of China—a number obviously bound to increase steadily, as President Wang Ching-wei's regime extends its influence over the Chungking-controlled areas—

have risen in arms for the construction of a New China. Thus the Chinese have come to assume a positive role in the consolidation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the very objective for which Japan declared war with Anglo-American Powers on December 8, 1941.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of January 9, 1943, the Central Political Council met in conference at the official residence of President Wang in Nan-

king, with the attendance of more than one hundred persons including President Wang and other members of the Council, and military and naval leaders of New China as well as Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Council and other local government leaders. It took one hour for the conferees to complete their important deliberations, and at 10 o'clock the same morning, Lin Pai-cheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government, appeared at the office of the Legislative Yuan and issued the Declaration of War which reads in substance as follows:

"The National Government of China, immediately after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War on December 8, 1941, issued a statement expressing its determination to share welfare and hardships with the allied state of Japan in accordance with the spirit of the China-Japan Basic Treaty.

"The National Government has been doing its utmost ever since to enhance the national potentiality in order to collaborate with Japan in the prosecution of war, by launching a New People's Movement, by intensifying peace and order, and by improving the welfare of the people.

"The United States and Britain, maintaining their century-old policy of partitioning East Asia, instigated the Chungking factions into joining the Anglo-American war front, and making them dispatch troops to Burma and India, the United States and Britain caused East Asiatic people carry on a fratricidal war among themselves.

"Of late, Britain and the United States have suffered serious defeat at the hands of the Army, Navy and air forces of Japan and have also been deprived of their bases of imperialistic operations in East Asia, but they have been continuing to intensify their sinister maneuvers.

"The United States and Britain, jealous of the development of peace restoration movements in the areas under the jurisdiction of the National Government, have been instigating the Chungking factions into disturbing peace and order and obstructing the progress of construction works.

By having their warplanes with their bases in the Chungking controlled areas raid the Wuhan area, Canton and other key points, the United States and Britain have been slaughtering innocent Chinese citizens. The willingness of the Chung-

king faction to turn traitor to East Asia as an Anglo-American puppet is indeed detestable.

"The United States and Britain, with covetous designs in East Asia, have been adopting every conceivable measure of coercion and estrangement with a view to final conquest, and for this reason they are the common enemies of the people of East Asia.

"In consideration whereof, the National Government of China does hereby declare that it entered this day into a state of hostilities against Britain and the United States, and does hereby express its firm determination to render full co-operation with its ally Japan in wiping out the British and American tyranny in order to reconstruct China and emancipate East Asia.

"The National Government is determined to strengthen the bonds of amity with Manchoukuo and Thailand and sharing the same view with those Powers in regard to the co-prosperity of East Asia, the National Government will collaborate with them evermore so that it may establish the New Order of East Asia on the basis of ethical principles.

"Germany and Italy and other allied Powers have been scoring brilliant victories over British and American forces in the West during the past several years. Our country, by entering the Greater East Asia War today, intends to contribute to the establishment of a righteous New Order for the whole world in collaboration with its allies.

"The people of China, knowing that this war affords them the only opportunity to exemplify the Greater Asia doctrine as expounded by the Father of the Republic of China, and recognizing that to reconstruct China, to attain the co-prosperity of Greater East Asia and to establish justice and peace for the whole world depend upon this war, are hereby advised to manifest their best effort with one virtue and one mind throughout that they may fulfil the great task of the moment.

WANG CHAO-MING,  
President, National Government  
of China

January 9, 32nd Year  
of Minkuo era (1943)"

Joint Sino-Japanese Declaration The perfect collaboration—military, political and economic—between Japan and China in the successful prosecution of the war and the establishment of the New Order

In East Asia was clarified in a Joint Sino-Japanese Declaration, which was signed by President Wang Ching-wei in his capacity as President of the Executive Yuan, on behalf of the National Government, and Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese Ambassador to China, representing the Japanese Government. The solemn ceremony of signing the document was held at the Grand Ceremonial Hall of the National Government at 11 o'clock on the morning of January 9, one hour after the issuance of the Chinese Declaration of War. The text of the Joint Declaration follows:

"The Imperial Government of Japan, and

"The National Government of the Republic of China,

"In order to prosecute to perfection the joint war against the United States and Britain, to establish the New Order in Greater East Asia on an ethical basis so as to contribute to the righteous New Order of the whole world, do hereby declare:

"The Empire of Japan and the Republic of China, in order to prosecute the joint war against the United States and Britain to perfection shall hereafter thoroughly collaborate militarily, politically and economically."

"This agreement was signed in Nanking on January 9, 1943 (18th year of the Showa era, or 32nd year of the Minkuo era) between Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu of Japan and Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government."

It may be observed here that the National Government under President Wang Ching-wei, as also stated in the Declaration of War, expressed its determination to share welfare and hardships with Japan immediately following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War in December 1941. This expression marked the launching of tremendous efforts on the part of the National Government to consolidate its foundation. The utmost endeavors were exerted to develop the New People's Movement, increase the production of key commodities, and intensify peace and order within areas under the jurisdiction of the National Government. Encouraging results featured these endeavors throughout 1942 and, in the meantime, the National Government became more profoundly convinced than ever before that the only road to the recon-

struction of China lies through the overthrow of the Anglo-American imperialism. Hence the decision to declare war.

**Retrocession of Concessions and Relinquishment of Extraterritoriality** Japan is ever ready to assist China in its reconstruction, and upon being informed of the intention of the National Government of China to rise in arms against the United States and Britain, the Japanese Government resolved to avail itself of the opportunity to help China realize complete independence and enhance its prestige as a sovereign nation. The Japanese Government decided for this purpose, to return all its exclusive concessions in China, relinquish all the extraterritorial rights enjoyed by the Japanese in China and agree to China's recovering the international settlements in Shanghai and Amoy as well as the Legation Quarter in Peking. An agreement on this matter was signed at Nanking on January 9 simultaneously with the afore-mentioned Joint Sino-Japanese Declaration.

Following is the text of the Sino-Japanese Agreement on the return of exclusive Japanese concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, which envisages the establishment of such inseparable relationship of amity and cooperation between Japan and China as unprecedented in history:

#### Chapter 1. Concessions

Article 1.—The Government of Japan shall retrocede to the Government of China the administrative rights of the concessions which Japan has at the present time in China.

Article 2.—The Governments of the two countries shall respectively appoint an equal number of representatives and shall authorize them to deliberate and decide upon details for carrying into effect the provisions of the preceding article.

Article 3.—The Government of China, after the retrocession of concessions which will take place in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two articles, shall maintain, as regards its administration of the areas concerned, at least the same conditions with respect to domicile, occupation and welfare of the Japanese subjects.

#### Chapter 2. International Settlements and Legation Quarter

Article 4.—The Government of Japan shall recognize that the Government of



China restore as soon as possible the administrative rights of the International Settlement in Shanghai and of the International Settlement of Kiangsu in Amoy, in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately.

Article 5.—The Government of Japan shall recognize that the Government of China restore its administrative rights of the Legation Quarter in Peking without delay.

### Chapter 3. Extraterritorial Rights

Article 6.—Whereas the Government of Japan has decided to abolish without delay the extraterritorial rights which Japan exercises in China at present, the Governments of the two countries shall establish, with the purpose of deliberating and drafting concrete plans with reference thereto, a technical committee consisting of an equal number of representatives appointed by each Government.

Article 7.—Consequent upon the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights by Japan, the Government of China shall open its territory for domicile and occupation of Nippon subjects and shall accord to Japan subjects treatment not less favorable than that enjoyed by its own nationals.

The technical committee mentioned in the preceding article shall also consider concrete plans regarding the preceding paragraph.

Article 8.—The present agreement shall come into effect from the date of its signature.

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

Done in duplicate in the Japan and Chinese languages, at Nanking, this ninth day of the first month of the 18th year of Showa, corresponding to the ninth day of the first month of the 32nd year of the Republic of China.

**Purpose of President Wang's Visit to Japan Revealed** It may be recalled here that President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government paid a visit to Tokyo in December 1942, accompanied by a suite of numerous members including Foreign Minister Chu Ming-yl and Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng. On December 22, two days after his arrival in the capital of Nippon, President Wang was received in audience by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

In the course of an interview he granted to Japanese press representatives at the Dai-Toa Geihin-kan (Greater East Asian Guests Mansion) after retiring from the Imperial Palace, President Wang said in part: "With reference to current problems, I have already had frank talks with Premier Tojo, Foreign Minister Tani and Greater East Asia Minister Aoki and as a result, we have reached a complete accord in regard to our common mission of prosecuting the war, which affords me immense gratification. . . . The persistent efforts your (Japan) people have made are bound to bear tangible fruit in the second year of the Greater East Asia War. We have expressed our determination to your Government to serve the cause, and in our conference we have reached a complete accord."

At that moment, very few perceived that President Wang meant to say that he had obtained the understanding of the Japanese Government in regard to the National Government's intention to declare war against the United States and Britain as an effective means of constructing a New China and thereby contributing toward the completion of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

**Powers Notified of Declaration of War** Upon declaring war against the United States and Britain, the National Government of China immediately notified the German and Italian Ambassadors to China to the effect through Foreign Minister Chu Ming-yl the same day. Similar notification was given to the diplomatic representatives in Tokyo of China's allied countries through the Chinese Ambassador to Japan.

**Supreme Defense Council Created** With a view to perfecting the wartime organization of the State, the Central Political Council, in the course of its historic meeting on the morning of January when it decided on the Declaration of War, also decided to create a Supreme Defense Council. This Council is to function under the direct control of the Central Political Council and deliberate and decide on important State affairs in behalf of the latter (which is to meet once a month during the war) during its adjournment. It is composed of both military and political leaders. At the same time, the Central Political Council determined that legislative bills may be sent directly to the Government for promulgation as laws before being

referred to the Legislative Yuan and that it may suspend the effect of laws and regulations, in case of necessity, in order to meet the requirements of the war situation.

Details of the new regulations as determined by the C. P. C. are given below:

1. The Central Council will establish a Supreme Defense Council in view of the war, which will decide important matters regarding national defense.

2. The Central Political Council may, as an emergency measure in view of the war, suspend the effect of the laws now in force if such steps are deemed necessary in accordance with the war situation.

Further, legal steps may be omitted in regard to bills which may, in case of necessity, be sent to the Government to be promulgated immediately as laws and then passed on to the Legislative Yuan.

3. The Central Political Council will, in view of the war, meet once a month, and during its adjournment, its power will be exercised by the Supreme Defense Council.

4. The Supreme Defense Council will meet once a week and will open extraordinary sessions when necessary. Matters decided by the Supreme Defense Council must be reported at the meetings of the Central Political Council.

5. The presidency of the Supreme Defense Council will be filled by the president of the Central Political Council.

6. The members of the Supreme Defense Council will be made up of the following:

"The president and one standing member of the Military Council; the president and vice-president of the Executive Yuan; the president of the North China Political Council; the chief of the General Staff; the War Minister, the Navy Minister, the Home Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Finance Minister, the Industry Minister and the Publicity Minister. When necessary, the attendance of central and local military administrators may be ordered by the president of the Supreme Council."

7. The chief secretaryship of the Supreme Defense Council will be assumed by the chief secretary of the Central Political Council. The two posts of assistant chief secretaries of the Supreme Defense Council will be filled by the assistant chief secretaries of the Central Political Council. In addition, the chief secretary of the Executive Yuan, the chief secretary of the National Economic

Commission, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and the director of the general affairs bureau of the Military Council will participate in the Supreme Defense Council and be accorded the treatment of assistant chief secretaries.

The Supreme Defense Council held its first meeting at the official residence of President Wang Ching-wei on January 13, beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning. Two bills of importance were then determined, one providing for the budget estimates for the first half of 1943 and the other providing for a reform of the administrative structure in conformity with the requirements of the war situation. The reform was primarily concerned with the reorganization of the Executive Yuan with a view to clarifying the seats of responsibility and simplifying administrative procedures. Major points of the reform are:

1. The National Economic Commission belonging to the Executive Yuan was brought under the direct control of the Government.

2. The committee for promoting the New People's Movement, hitherto under the Executive Yuan, was brought under the direct control of the Government.

3. The Personnel Department of the Examination Yuan was brought under the control of the Executive Yuan.

4. The Social Welfare Department was established through the amalgamation of the welfare committee and the social movement guidance committee.

5. The foodstuffs control committee was replaced by the Foodstuffs Department entrusted with the affairs concerning the distribution of food and the increase of its production.

6. The frontier regions committee was converted into the frontier regions bureau belonging to the Home Department.

7. The overseas Chinese affairs committee was converted into the overseas Chinese affairs bureau belonging to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

8. The war utilization committee and the Communications Department were amalgamated to form the new Department of Construction entrusted with affairs concerning war utilization, communications and city construction.

As a result of the reform, the number of departments belonging to the Executive Yuan was increased from 8 to 11, viz. the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Interior, the Department of Publicity, the Department of

Education, the Department of Finance, the Department of Industry, the Department of Social Welfare, the Department of Construction, the Department of Foodstuffs, the Department of Judicial Administration and the Department of Personnel. The office of the chief counselor and the office of chief of the legislative bureau of the Executive Yuan were abolished while the posts of two assistant chief secretaries were created.

While there were formerly a Political Vice-Minister and an Executive Vice-Minister in each Department, there is only one Vice-Minister in each Department under the new system. On the other hand, a committee consisting of from three to five members was created in each Department with a view to paving the way for the promotion of efficient officials. These committees are to submit recommendations on matters about which inquiries are made by the Ministers.

In connection with the reform, the following personnel shifts were effected:

Cheng Chi-chen, chairman of the frontier regions committee, was appointed a committeeman of the National Government;

Chen Chun-hui, chairman of the water utilization committee, was appointed Minister of Construction;

Ku Pao-heng, chairman of the foodstuffs control committee, was appointed Minister of Foodstuffs;

Ting Mo-tsun, chairman of the social movement guidance committee, was appointed Minister of Social Welfare;

Chin Te-kuang, chairman of the welfare committee, was appointed chief secretary of the National Economic Commission.

**Treaties with U.S. and Britain Repudiated** Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of the National Government, in a radio speech on the evening of January 11, proclaimed the immediate repudiation of all the existing treaties and agreements between China and the United States and Britain. The Minister, however, added that the National Government will respect the Treaty of 1907 concluded at The Hague regarding the laws and customs of land warfare as well as the subsequent treaties concerning warfare. The gist of his radio speech follows:

"The National Government's declaration of war on the United States and Britain signifies an extension of the spirit of sharing weal and woe in pro-

secuting the great war to that of standing together with Japan on the forefront of battle as a full-fledged combatant. China has on several occasions in the past fought wars with foreign Powers, but this is the first time she is doing so from an independent and free standpoint, and what is more, on an equal basis.

"We must make every effort to cooperate with Japan in our battle for the sake of justice and world peace. The time has come when we must wash away our past humiliations with blood. Ever since the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty in the 22nd year of Tao-kuang (1842), China was mercilessly exploited by the Anglo-Americans, and on that account was turned into a quasi-colony. It was only because Japan stood as a barrier in East Asia that China escaped the fate of being partitioned by them.

"But the United States and Britain, greedy beyond all bounds, resorted to the cowardly plan of alienating Japan from China by making the two East Asiatic nations fight each other. Over and above that, they dispatched their armed forces to China and with Chungking as their base, have been slaughtering the Chinese people. We could no longer bear up with their insolence. China, therefore, resolutely declared war and took up the sacred sword against them.

"Consequently, all treaties, pacts and covenants concluded by China with the United States and Britain, as well as all portions of international treaties concerning the United States and Britain, will be immediately repudiated. However, it is the policy of the National Government to respect the Covenant regarding the Laws and Customs of Land Warfare decided on at The Hague in 1907 as well as subsequent treaties concerning warfare."

Following the address by the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese Ambassador to China, also delivered a speech over the radio from Nanking in the course of which he said:

"The history of Anglo-Saxon domination of Asia is long and most Asiatic races have been subjugated by them one after another in the past. Even Japan did not come through unscathed. Japan had been bound hand and foot technically with the Opium War as the pivot and she had to endure the stifling shackles of the Anglo-American Powers

for a long time.

"The whole Asiatic Continent, thus, had to suffer from the malignant oppression of these Powers which led to frequent internal dissension, inter-racial conflicts and other internecline troubles. Unless, therefore, these pernicious influences were eliminated, the emancipation of Asia was impossible and the prospect for the restoration of Asiatics to their original status was beyond hope.

"The aim of the Greater East Asia War is to realize this age-old hope and to drive out these pernicious influences in order to restore the Asiatics to their original status. The National Government of China has long been aware of this fact and has already participated in our sacred war with the spirit of sharing joy as well as hardships with Japan.

"But this time, the National Government has gone one step further by declaring war on the United States and Britain with a pledge to face life and death together with Japan. This was done, on the one hand, to answer the earnest wishes of the Chinese people and on the other, to fulfil the ideals of the Father of the Republic of China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to free China and to restore Asia for the Asiatics. This step is truly an epoch-making resolution on the part of the National Government and marks the turning point in her history since the Opium War. And I wish to send my heartfelt compliments and sincere respects to the National Government.

"Japan, which knows what it is to be trammled on by other Powers through past experience, has been ready to extend a helping hand to China in her efforts to regain her integrity and on the present decision of the National Government to cast her lot with Japan, Japan is more than willing to march together in appreciation of her spirit.

#### SINO-JAPANESE PACT OF ALLIANCE

The historical Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance, which envisages an epochal new stage in the relations between Japan and China, was signed in Nanking on October 30, 1943, just one month preceding the third anniversary of the signing of the Japan-China Basic Treaty. The Basic Treaty had in view establishment of normal relations between the two nations after the return of the National Government to Nanking. Since that

This is no other than a code of honor between comrades and is the expression of Japanese appreciation for the pledge of the Chinese people to live and die together with the Japanese.

"At this juncture, therefore, Japan, without request or solicitation from China, decided to rectify the inequality between the two countries and took actual steps to retrocede her concessions and relinquish extraterritoriality. What a difference between this and the presentation of a blank-check to Chungking by the Anglo-American Powers!

"Now, not only Japan but the whole of Asia will see a new turn of fate and the history of the whole world will mark a change of direction. This is a thing that deserves our whole-hearted congratulation not only for the sake of China itself but for the sake of whole-decisive victory in the Greater East Asia of Asia and I pray for the bright future of the National Government and for the War."

**Italy Returns Concession** As a result of conversations held between Pier P. Spinelli, Italian Charge d'Affaires to Nanking, and Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, agreements were reached concerning the return of Italian concession, relinquishment of Italian extraterritoriality, and the giving up of the right to station Italian troops in Tientsin. Dr. Chu and Mr. Spinelli formally signed the agreements on July 14, 1944 at Nanking.

The Italian Concession in Tientsin was the last Italian concession in China. The construction of New Tientsin, which has been in progress since Japan and Vichy returned their concessions, was given the finishing touches with the return of the Italian Concession. The Italians had held this concession in China for the last 42 years.

time, the world situation has undergone drastic changes, and with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Anglo-American power in China has been swept away. Following that, the National Government entered the war, and together with the enforcement of Japan's new policy toward China, the epochal stage of a life or death struggle together with Japan was entered into.

The formation of the new pact means

that the various promises prescribed in the Basic Treaty and the Documents attached thereto have lost their validity. The contents stipulate frankly and clearly that the two nations, on completely equal footing, will cooperate for the construction of Greater East Asia; behind them lie no secret treaties of any sort.

Japan aided China's sovereignty and independence by the retrocession of concessions and the abolition of extraterritoriality and now, going a step further, promises every necessary aid for China's recovery of its sovereignty, by the pledge of the Japan-China alliance. The fact that, in the protocol annexed to the pact, it is pledged that when general peace arrives and the state of war completely ended Japan will immediately withdraw its troops and that Japan renounces the right of stationing troops she possesses in accordance with the Peking Protocol and supplementary documents relating to the Boxer Rebellion, must be regarded as a great pledge which adds to the glory of the perfection of China's sovereignty and independence.

#### Text of Alliance Pact

The Government of the Empire of Japan and the Government of the Republic of China,

Being determined that the two countries shall closely cooperate, each as a good neighbor respecting the self-asserting independence of the other to establish a Greater East Asia based on justice thereby contributing to the peace of the whole world, have, with the firm and unshakable determination to eradicate all sources of evil in the way, agreed upon the following articles:

#### Article 1

Japan and China, in order to maintain permanently the relationship of neighborly amity, shall take measures of mutual aid and friendship along all lines while respecting each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

#### Article 2

Japan and China for constructing and securing the stability of Greater East Asia, shall extend each other cooperation and every possible assistance.

#### Article 3

Japan and China shall carry on between the two countries close economic cooperation on a basis of reciprocity.

#### Article 4

The necessary details for the execution of the present Pact shall be discussed and decided between the competent authorities of the two countries.

#### Article 5

The Treaty Relating to the Basic Affairs between Japan and China, signed on November 30 of the 15th Year of Showa, corresponding to November 30 of the 29th Year of the Republic of China, together with all instruments annexed thereto shall cease to have effect as from the date of coming into force of the present Pact.

#### Article 6

The present Pact shall come into force as from the day of its signature.

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

Done in duplicate, at Nanking, two copies each in Japanese and in Chinese, this Thirtieth day of the Tenth month, the Eighteenth Year of Showa, corresponding to the Thirtieth day of the Tenth month, the Thirty-second Year of the the Republic of China.

**Protocol Annexed to the Pact** On signing this day the Pact of Alliance between Japan and China the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries have agreed as follows:

#### Article 1

Japan undertakes to withdraw the Japanese forces despatched to the territories of China when general peace between the two countries is restored and the state of war has ceased to exist.

Japan renounces the right of stationing troops she possesses in accordance with the Peking Protocols and supplementary documents relating to the Boxer War.

#### Article 2

The present Protocol shall come into force simultaneously with the Pact.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries have signed and affixed their seals unto the present Protocol.

Done in duplicate, at Nanking, two copies each in Japanese and in Chinese, this Thirtieth day of the Tenth month, the Eighteenth Year of Showa, corresponding to the Thirtieth day of the Tenth month, the Thirty-second Year of the Republic of China.

#### Exchange of Notes Monsieur l'Am- bassadeur,

I have the honor to state that upon signing today the Pact of Alliance between Japan and China an understanding has been concluded between Your Excellency and myself as follows:

Of the matters of fait accompli existing in China at present, those that require adjustment in the light of the contents of the present Pact, shall be fundamentally adjusted in accordance with the contents of the present Pact when general peace between the two countries is restored and the state of war has ceased to exist.

Even during the continuation of the state of war the required adjustments are to be carried out in accordance with the contents of the present Pact successively as far as is permitted by circumstance through consultation between the two countries.

I shall be glad to receive Your Excellency's confirmation of the above understanding.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's assurance of my highest consideration.

Nanking  
the Thirtieth day of the Tenth month,  
the Thirty-second Year of the Republic

of China.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of today's date reading as follows:

Of the matters of fait accompli existing in China at present, those that require adjustment in the light of the contents of the present Pact, shall be fundamentally adjusted in accordance with the contents of the present Pact when general peace between the two countries is restored and the state of war has ceased to exist.

Even during the continuation of the state of war the required adjustments are to be carried out in accordance with the contents of the present Pact successively as far as is permitted by circumstance through consultation between the two countries.

I shall be glad to receive Your Excellency's confirmation of the above understanding.

I am pleased to confirm the above understanding.

In sending this reply I beg Your Excellency to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

At Nanking,  
the Thirtieth day of the Tenth month,  
the Eighteenth Year of Showa.

#### BANKING AND CURRENCY PROBLEM

##### Reserve Bank of China

The Central Reserve Bank of China, which had been established in January 1941, celebrated its first anniversary on January 6, 1942. According to the reports of the management on its business conditions in the first year of its establishment, the total amount of deposits reached 602 million yuan, while advances and investments totalled 447 million yuan. Aggregate volume of its notes issued by the end of 1941 reached 260 million yuan.

**200 Million Yen Loans.** Loan extension to the Central Reserve Bank of China by the Bank of Japan was announced by the Board of Information on July 28. The announcement states: "The Government has decided to advance a loan of ¥100,000,000 to the Central Reserve Bank of China in compliance with the request of the National Government of the Chinese Republic, so that it may contribute to the wholesome development of the note issue system of the

said bank. The contract concerning the said advance of the loan was signed between the Bank of Japan and the Central Reserve Bank of China today." The outline of the contract is as follows: (1) The Bank of Japan advances a loan amounting to ¥100,000,000 in Japanese money to the Central Reserve Bank of China for a period of five years. (2) The Central Reserve Bank of China pays the interests on the said loan at the rate of 3.5 per cent. per annum. (3) The Central Reserve Bank of China may redeem the said loan at any time within the said period of redemption. (4) The term of redemption may be renewed upon mutual agreement of the high contracting parties. Finance Minister Okinori Kaya commenting on the advance of loan from the Bank of Japan to the Central Reserve Bank said that the present measure signified a tangible example of what the new order in financing within the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere should be like. The present loan, he continued, has nothing

to do with that of last year, the new loan having been decided in order to help facilitate the wholesome development of the currency system of the Nanking Government.

Upon the expiry, on March 9, 1943, of the ¥100,000,000 credit provided five years previously by the 15 leading banks in Japan, to the Federal Reserve of China, in North China the Bank of Japan this time furnished ¥200,000,000. And in addition the Bank of Japan made another ¥200 million loan in September 1944.

#### Abolition of Old Legal Tender

The National Government of China issued on May 27, 1942, the proclamation depriving, on and after June 1, 1942, the old legal tender of its legal value and recognizing only the notes of the Central Reserve Bank as legal tender.

The outbreak of the War of Great East Asia and the American and British defeats have, however, isolated Chungking, which in consequence has become more and more destitute of commodities, resulting in the severe depreciation of the old legal tender. In order not to have Reserve Bank notes ill-affected by the heavy fall in the currency, the Nanking Government resolutely cut off the par relationship between the old legal tender and Reserve Bank notes on March 30, 1942, and on the day following it decided on an exchange rate of 100 yuan of the old legal tender to 77 yuan of Reserve Bank notes. For about 50 days since then, this rate was unchanged by the Reserve Bank, during which the old legal tender declined so markedly as to compel the exchange rate to be reduced at first to 74 yuan on May 20 and then to 50 yuan on May 26 in order to meet the decline in value. The downward tendency was so keen that if it was left to take its natural course, it was thought that it would go down to 40 yuan or to 30 yuan.

This confusion was brought to an end when the Ministry of Finance in Nanking ordered the abolition of the old fapi as legal tender and fixed the exchange rate of C.R.B. notes at two to one. The situation was further clarified when the authorities decided to exchange old fapi for the new legal tender notes in unlimited amounts.

Carrying out on a large scale its recent decision to withdraw old fapi notes from circulation exchanging them with the C.R.B. currency at the official 2-1 rate, the National Government of China an-

nounced a 10-point ordinance specifying regulations which govern the exchange and effect the withdrawal of fapi in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. The measure went into effect from June 8, and will remain in effect until further notice.

(The text of the ordinance is given in full on pp. 927-928, The Japan Year Book, 1942-43.)

The next important move on the part of the authorities to develop financial conditions in Central China was the re-opening of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. These two banks with a long history and high prestige were re-opened on September 1. The month of August proved a period of busy preparation on the part of the authorities in reorganizing these banks as they were semi-official monetary institutions with close affiliation with the Chungking Government.

Capitalized at C.R.B.\$20,000,000 and C.R.B.\$10,000,000 respectively and re-organized so that all trace of Chungking influence has vanished, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications opened for business on September 1 as purely commercial institutions under the supervision of the Central Reserve Bank of China. All arrangements were made by the Sino-Japanese Joint Committee, which was appointed by Japanese military authorities, to undertake the re-organization of the two former Chungking banking houses. All necessary arrangements, including the complete severance of former connections with the Chungking regime, election of a new Board of Directors, and conversion of old shares at the rate of two old shares to one new share, have been completed.

#### ECONOMY BEFORE AND FOLLOWING THE CHINA AFFAIR

**Pre-China Affair Conditions** Provincial military cliques, in order to maintain their own control over respective zones, had carried out economic projects suitable for that purpose, with the result that there existed no organic connection between local economy and national economy.

While the Nanking Government was making endeavors to introduce capitalistic economy as a means to undertake the economic rehabilitation of China, the sectional activities of the provincial military cliques, which aimed at the stabilization of local economy only, rendered such attempt ineffective, in

spite of the extension of the political authority of the Central Government and the commensurate weakness of the military potency of these factions. Consequently, in the pre-China Affair period the economic conditions in China was unstable, and it was only when the economic reconstruction of the Continent commenced under the guidance of Japan as the conflict protracted that Chinese economy in the pacified areas began to assume a modern complexion.

Chen of Kwantung, Sung of East Hopei, Han of Shantung, Yen of Shansi, Li and Pui of Kwangsi and Lung Yun of Yunnan practically administered these areas as their own domains. Moreover, they adopted the policy of economic exclusion to stimulate local economic developments in an isolated manner. The three-year development plan of Kwantung Province under Chen and the ten-year construction plan of Shansi Province put into motion by Yen can be cited as typical examples of economic exclusionism. The Shansi construction plan was launched in 1933 with the object of evolving local economic autarchy. The construction of a railway, the exploitation of coal and other natural resources and the establishment of light industries were undertaken as principal measures relative to the attainment of such an objective.

The economic system fostered by the Chinese Communist Party, because of its incompatible nature, reacted adversely on the movement of national economy as a whole. Under its aegis a Provisional Chinese Soviet Republican Government was set up in 1931 which in 1933-34 made Kiangsi its headquarters on account of the extension of its influence to Central and South China. No sooner had it emerged powerful than the Central Government started punitive campaigns against it, and after five such campaigns the Chinese Soviet Republic was compelled to remove its headquarters from Kiangsi to the southern part of Shensi Province. Though in this way the power of the Chinese Communist Party was reduced, it nonetheless, by effecting a retreat, entrenched itself in Shensi, Shansi, Kansu and Ninghsia. And before the commencement of the China Affair, it succeeded in organizing these areas as its special sphere of influence.

Simultaneously with the promotion of its own zone of influence, the Communist Party began implementing econo-

mic measures to build a self-sufficiency structure. At the same time, each provincial military faction stepped up local economic readjustment as the safety-valve of its political power. Faced with these unstable economic tendencies, the Nanking Government swung to action with a view to attempting a national economic unification by neutralizing the controlling authorities of the military cliques, as well as of the Communist Party. Its attempt, however, only netted minor successes. Until the development of new conditions arising out of the prolongation of the China Affair, the economic confusion on the Continent showed no sign of abatement. The rise of settled conditions in the pacified zones enabled New China to undertake an economic unification project, and in consequence, a turn for the better appeared on the surface. Owing to the systematic carrying out of the project spread over a period of a number of years, New China has already obtained phenomenal results.

#### Urban and Rural Economic Disunity

During the pre-China Affair period, the disunity between the urban and rural economies of China were especially pronounced. In fact, the detached operation of urban economy with port-cities as the chief centres of activities enfeebled the vitality of rural economy as the backbone of national prosperity. In other words, the disharmony between city economy and agrarian economy increased the instability and unsoundness of the national economic fabric. The disunity prevailing between the two must be ascribed to the economic control exercised separately by the Central Government, the provincial military cliques and the Communist Party. Now that a thorough economic reconstruction is going on in the entire seaboard of China, the previous character of the port-cities is being steadily reformed. Concurrently, the operation of rural economy in the pacified provincial areas is displaying a commendable change. Nevertheless the cleavage between city economy and agrarian economy remains because of the obvious political and military reasons.

On the fall of Hankow, the Chiang Kai-shek regime retreated to Chungking and put into effect a plan of economic unification of Southwest China. That its plan has not worked successfully is evidenced from the appalling economic chaos prevailing in the hinterland.

Since the withdrawal of the Chiang Kai-shek regime to Chungking, the key districts and provinces have successively fallen into the hands of Japan, and this has enabled Japan to guide the reorganization of rural economy advantageous to the promotion of unified national economy, particularly agrarian and industrial prosperity. Furthermore, the loss of control on the part of Chungking on the one hand and the disappearance of the military cliques from the pacified provincial areas on the other are proving a boon to New China's steady consolidation of power.

Aside from the port-cities, the main railways and the important cities along them, which form the economic arteries of the Continent, are now in possession of New China. Therefore, it is more than apparent that New China is in a happy position to bring about a durable cohesion between urban and rural economies and thereby render smooth the national economic rehabilitation on a unified scale. It must be noted that, in conducting the national economic rehabilitation, care has been taken to go on with those projects of the erstwhile provincial military cliques which have been found beneficial to that end. Thus the economic schemes left unfinished by such cliques in many cases have been taken over, and they have been co-ordinated as parts and parcel of the unified national economic rehabilitation enterprise. For instance, the unfinished portion of the ten-year construction plan of Shansi Province was duly taken in hand by the Shansi Industrial Corporation, which is now acting as one of the vital wings for the economic reconstruction of China.

The economic mobilization in the pacified areas is being made on the basis of superior position which port-city economy holds over agrarian economy. That is to say, the industrial goods turned out through industrial and commercial systems in the port-cities are being exchanged at unequal prices with agricultural produce. Whereas the rural districts are supplying the urban localities with foodstuffs, raw materials and indispensable agrarian commodities, the latter are meeting the industrial needs of the former. Thus the disunity between urban and rural economies which was so prominent in the pre-China Affair days has not only been substantially eradicated, but a forward step has been taken to remove

permanently the chronic cause of instability of Chinese economy.

**Economic Reconstruction of Pacified China** The brightness noticeable in the economic outlook of pacified China is due to the progress attained in the field of diverse industrial and agricultural restoration work. Each pacified area is exerting its very best effort to bring forth economic recovery, despite the prevalence of some abnormal conditions. The territory under the control of Chungking, being tormented by a crop of unhealthy wartime disorders, is encountering no small difficulties in vitalizing its economic power. In contrast, New China in collaboration with Japan has already reorganized the various branches of industry and agriculture to augment production to the level required for satisfying the immediate emergency needs. This move has naturally pushed ahead the effort of economic reconstruction.

A survey of the economic enterprises so far carried out in the pacified areas discloses that highly favorable results have been obtained in the heavy industry, in the exploitation of minerals and in the production of strategic goods and essential agricultural commodities. The noteworthy fact is that such results have been obtained through the joint endeavors of Japan and New China. Before the outbreak of the China Affair, the heavy and light industries, the coal production and several manufacturing enterprises used to be operated mostly by relying on foreign capital, with the consequence that China had to endure an undue external economic and financial pressure.

It is undeniable that the economic aspect of China in the pre-China Affair days was far from desirable. In the heavy industry, 95% of the pig iron production and 52% of the coal production had been dependent on foreign capital; whereas in the light industry, 44% of the cotton textile output, 25% of match manufacture and 70% of the tobacco industry output had received the direct foreign financial assistance. Inasmuch as foreign capital had played a notable part in the conduct of China's industries, it was not surprising that the majority of such foreign-controlled enterprises had been concentrated in the foreign concessions, that is, port-cities. Not only that, even most of the industries capitalized indigenously developed in the foreign concessions for

two conspicuous reasons: one was the security afforded by the concessions to conduct enterprises and the other was to remain in touch with foreign concerns so as to derive therefrom as much benefit as possible. Now that the economic predominance of third Powers in the port-cities has been eliminated as a sequel to their relinquishment of concessions and extraterritorial rights by the parties concerned, New China has regained its sovereign privilege to rehabilitate industries in the important coastal centers on the basis of the agreement respecting Sino-Japanese economic co-operation for mutual advantage and prosperity.

Prior to the commencement of the Greater East Asia War, when the China Affair was continuing as a conflict between China and Japan, the latter scrupulously respected the rights and privileges of third Powers in the concessional zones and thus the extension of hostilities to such areas was avoided. On the other hand, the Chinese side at first refrained from destroying the indigenous industrial enterprises located in the concessions, because the Chiang Kai-shek regime was not desirous of being involved in incidents with the concessional Powers, particularly with Britain and the United States who were aiding it financially and materially. Though the industrial concerns in the concessions were saved from the ravages of hostilities, the economic destruction caused in the affected areas as a whole was quite extensive.

Along with the progress of hostilities, however, the retreating Chinese forces began destroying industrial plants as part of their scorched earth tactics. For that reason, most of the factories, plants and works in cities and towns situated along the coast and railways and also adjacent to the Shanghai International Settlement and foreign concessions were deliberately demolished, while the equipment of the remaining ones were carried to the interior for establishing new concerns. The figures released by the Chungking authorities clearly show the extensive damage suffered by the industrial plants. According to them, the extent of destruction caused to the industries of China in the Shanghai area alone "amounts to 5,200 factories, of which 35% is at Chapel and 20% at Paoting and Nantao." They add that this destruction "comes up to 70% of the total of factories existing

in the area before the opening of hostilities," and that the net financial loss incurred "reached 800,000,000 yuan." The statistics published by the Chinese customs authorities, however, state: "The total loss suffered by the indigenous Chinese industries in the Shanghai area is to the tune of 140,000,000 yuan, of which the textile dyeing and printing industry suffered 9,000,000 yuan, the silk industry 100,000,000 yuan, the rubber industry 5,000,000 yuan, the tobacco industry 5,000,000 yuan, the printing industry 2,000,000 yuan, the paper manufacturing 1,700,000 yuan and the can manufacturing 1,000,000 yuan."

The Chinese industries in such places as at Nanking, Soochow, Wush and in North China also suffered considerable damages. But the magnitude of destruction was comparatively small at Tsingtao and Tientsin. It may be recalled that soon after the start of the China Affair all the Chinese factories at Tientsin, except some located in the British and French concessions, suspended operation, and so when the fighting ceased within a very short time most of these factories were found intact. Unfortunately, however, the Japanese textile factories at Tientsin suffered as great a loss of about 120,000,000 yen owing to the scorched earth tactics employed by the Chinese forces. Compared with the industrial depredation caused in the coastal provinces the loss in the Hankow district was rather small. Although the total destruction has been considerable, it is believed that China has lost not more than 20% of her industrial productivity power. And this accounts for the fact why the work of industrial restoration is progressing so smoothly in the pacified areas of North, Central and South China where the bulk of the industrial power of the Continent is concentrated. In the wake of the pacification of North and Central China, the Japanese authorities undertook the work of restoring industries in those parts, and as a result, all categories of industries began to be rehabilitated at a quick tempo. Because of this timely action the present epochal progress has been attained. The industrial restoration undertaking carried out in the Shanghai area after the first year of the China Affair revealed startling progress, despite the contraction of the market and the scarcity of key materials, as will be witnessed from the subjoined table:

COMPARISON OF THE INDEX-NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIONS AT SHANGHAI

	1930	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Cotton textile	100	81.7	69.8	104.5	99.0	63.3
Weaving	100	72.6	95.5	116.8	104.2	97.3
Wheat flour	100	77.5	72.5	112.1	49.0	22.3
Woolen textile	100	89.1	59.5	164.8	173.1	149.5
Glue	100	65.9	29.2	42.1	45.9	50.9
Dyeing and weaving	100	81.9	73.0	213.9	232.9	196.0
Machinery	100	99.6	56.0	112.1	153.9	125.0
Paper	100	115.6	147.4	242.5	380.5	396.0

The destruction to agriculture, though limited in comparison to that of industries, was nevertheless extensive on account of military operations and of the scorched earth tactics pursued by the Chinese forces. It is, therefore, no wonder that the arable land diminished and the landless farmers began to roam about aimlessly with their scanty possessions and cattle. The Agricultural Bureau of Chungking says: "Of the total arable land of 7,672,507,000 kung mo (or ares) or a quarter was destroyed and 4,064,243,000 kung mo lost the balanced capacity of production. Hence, the loss suffered by agriculture is very great." It must be pointed out here that, regardless of the continuance of adverse circumstances, all possible steps have been taken in the pacified rural areas to restore agrarian stability. That is why the agricultural production has been substantially restored.

Owing to military operations, there has been a sizable loss in the labor power of China. Both in the industrial and agricultural districts the population

of workers has fallen off, being actuated by the dislocation in living conditions. The shrinkage of labor power is more acute in the Chungking-controlled areas than in pacified China, where due to the execution of a series of industrial and agricultural rehabilitation projects the industrial operatives and farmers have been assured of their respective sustenance. The Chungking authorities in speaking of the loss of labor power mentions that, since mechanized farming has yet to develop in China, the maintenance of a large farming population in the midst of the emergency is making it all the more difficult to tackle the question of labor recuperation. No less than 130,000,000 farmers and 8,000,000 cattle have been thrown into the vortex of fighting a situation which is hampering the intensive use of a considerable portion of the much needed labor power. The following table indicates the decline in the agricultural productivity power of China:

COMPARISON OF THE AGRARIAN CROPS

	(Unit 1,000 piculs)		1938	Indices
	1936	Indices		
Rice	1,023,202	100	811,232	81
Wheat	463,353	100	206,483	45
Barley	164,242	100	95,102	58
Millet	135,487	100	26,441	20
Soy-bean	119,731	100	41,362	34
Corn	153,809	100	36,170	23
Sweet potato	354,435	100	266,758	76
Cotton	20,726	100	5,506	29
Peanut	55,323	100	22,291	42
Tobacco	13,010	100	8,871	69

In the pacified areas the agricultural productive power is being steadily restored. But as military operations are still going on, it is not possible to bring back the level of agrarian production to

that of the pre-China Affair period. In the Chungking-controlled territory the agrarian productivity has registered a sharp decline on account of the calling up of a large number of farmers for

the military service. It is said that the farmers drafted into the fighting service hitherto from the beginning of the Affair aggregate at least 5,000,000. The conscription of farmers has automatically brought about a diminution in China's agricultural labor power. On top of this, Chungking is requisitioning farmers for road-building, mining and the running of factories. Such a war-time mobilization, the figure for which runs several times the number of military draftees, not only has disrupted the functioning of civilian industries and agricultural enterprises, but has aggravated the shrinkage in the general labor power. For instance, for constructing the erstwhile Burma Road alone, 200,000 farmers were employed and 100,000 others a day were mobilized for aiding transport work thereon through human and beast power.

Until the materialization of the current Sino-Japanese readjustment, China had been heavily dependent on foreign trade owing to the colonial nature of its economy. To speak more concretely, although one year after the outbreak of the China Affair she exerted her best to expand her foreign trade, no outstanding gain was made till after two years by which time the steady inflow of Anglo-American financial and

material aids caused an appreciation in her foreign trade. In 1938, under the impact of the Affair, her import trade fell off sharply. But in 1940 foreign trade registered an all-round increase of 60% over the total for 1937 mainly due to the big jump in imports from the Anglo-American countries, while decrease was noticed in exports. In 1940 the excess of imports over exports came up to as high a figure of £100,000,000 from £6,730,000 in 1939. Among the imported goods were rice, wheat and other provisions, as well as cotton and cotton cloth which showed the greatest amount of increase while the materials for industrial production such as metal and ore, machinery and oil fell on the contrary. These imports vividly attested to the shrinkage of China's agricultural production.

Further, the exports showed decrease in totals, meaning drop in agricultural products, principally tea, tung oil and ex-hide, and minerals such as tungsten, tin, etc.

It may be noted also that the advance in raw cotton import accompanied rise in the export of cotton textile, indicating unusual thriving in light industry.

The following comparative indices indicate the movements of import and export trade:

COMPARISON OF THE INDEX-NUMBERS OF THE CHIEF IMPORT GOODS  
(Unit: Old franc)

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Grains and their flour	100	119	264	474	283
Raw cotton and its manufacture	100	69	78	367	675
Metals and mineral sand	100	121	61	68	115
Machines and tools	100	108	94	101	127
Petroleum and other oil	100	112	86	103	144

COMPARISON OF THE INDEX-NUMBERS OF THE CHIEF EXPORT GOODS  
(Unit: Old franc)

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Textile and tissue (cotton tissue and others)	100	113	146	153	301
Animals and their manufactures (eggs and others)	100	119	113	180	390
Weaved materials (cotton cloth and others)	100	102	133	193	374
Mineral sand and metals (tin and others)	100	180	187	192	248
Oil and wax (Tung oil)	100	138	58	58	101
Tea	100	100	107	98	340

The figures enumerated above have been taken from the statistics compiled by the Chinese Customs authorities. The value of imports calculated on the

basis of the old fapi coincides with the actual exchange rates prevailing in the years mentioned. But in the case of exports, as the actual exchange rates during these years were three times higher than the legal tender exchange, the value of such exports would naturally be much below the quoted index-figures. Moreover, since appreciable increase is only seen in the import of grains and their flour and cotton and its manufactures, it must be assumed that China was importing these products principally to offset the contraction in key agricultural items at home.

**Economic Power under Greater East Asia War** The economy of China took a significant turn upon the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War on December 8, 1941. Chungking's loss of the Burma Road and the Japanese occupation of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway dealt a severe blow to the maintenance of economic communications between the hinterland of China and the Anglo-American nations.

The change affecting agriculture has been slight, compared with that on industry and on trade.

As regards industrial activity, the effect of the war ran in the following manner, namely: first, work has been curtailed owing to the stringency of motor fuel, and secondly, raw material cannot be imported any more.

According to the investigation of 1,580 factories in the Shanghai area made by the Municipal Council, the number of Chinese workers employed at the end of August, 1942, was 55% of

that before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

The returning of Chinese and enemy properties held in custody of the Japanese authorities to the Chinese authorities, on a progressive scale, has added a new stimulus to the revamping of the continental industrial set-up. Moreover, the encouragement that is being given to the growth of small-scale industries has enabled the small operators to contribute their utmost to the economic regeneration of China. The most noteworthy effect of the Greater East Asia War on China is seen in the field of foreign trade. The gap caused by the loss of trade with outside markets is being overcome by means of intensifying transactions with Japan. In other words, China's trade with Japan has increased so phenomenally that already a reorientation of the foreign trade structure of the continent beneficial to Chinese economy has actualized.

At the outset of the Greater East Asia War, China lost 78% of her foreign trade. Trade with Japan and the yen bloc areas was worth 1,100,000,000 yuan in 1941, or 22% of the total foreign trade of 5,300,000,000 yuan for the same year. On this basis it is computed that, as a result of the commencement of the Greater East Asia War, China lost her foreign trade to the value of 4,200,000,000 yuan, or 78% of the 1941 total. The following list shows China's trade with Japan and other nations in 1940 and 1941:

#### CHINA'S TRADE WITH JAPAN, BRITAIN, AMERICA, FRANCE, NETHERLANDS, GERMANY AND THEIR COLONIES

(1,000 yuan unit)

	1940	1941
Japan (including yen bloc areas)	871,162	1,159,433
Britain and colonies	1,342,692	1,994,863
America and colonies	1,044,037	1,137,919
France and colonies	288,190	314,618
Netherlands and colonies	163,475	302,674
Germany	59,132	68,916

While the changed conditions directly affected commerce and industry, in agriculture the effect was indirect, and so there was no highly inimical loss of the agrarian productivity power. It must be pointed out that the stoppage of the major portion of foreign trade shut out China's export of such special

commodities as tung oil, tea, bristle, sausage and raw silk and also deprived her of the opportunity of importing rice and wheat.

Thus the war provided agriculture in the peace zones with an epochal turning point toward self-supporting basis which is steadily taking shape.

**Co-ops** In accord with Japan's new China policy, the guidance and supervision of Chinese Co-operative Societies which since August, 1938, had been under the control of Japanese Army authorities, were transferred to the National Government on August 1, 1943. Subsequently, the National Government formed, under the Executive Yuan, the Chinese Co-operative Societies Guidance Committee, composed of the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of Finance, Industry, Reconstruction, Foodstuffs, and Interior, and of Japanese and Chinese experts on the co-operative society movement to establish the Chinese Co-operative Societies Central Administration, with the purpose of bringing under unified control all the branches and sub-branches of the China Co-operative Society.

The co-operative society system in China is important not merely from the point of view of its necessity for the economic revival of agrarian villages and for the stimulation of increased agricultural production. Co-operative societies are invested with a great political significance, for they serve as strong fortifications in the ideological war against Chungking and communist Yen-an, and as an instrument, along with the Pao Chia system, for maintaining peace and order in the outlying areas.

Around August, 1938, after the National Government had re-established itself at Nanking following successful military operations against Chungking forces, the Japanese Army authorities in Central China took up the problem of forming Chinese Co-operative Societies in order to rehabilitate the population in the occupied provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei on a sound economic basis and to enlist their co-operation in the Army's work of enforcing peace and order. In October of the same year, the Army instructed special organs on the spot to undertake the organization of co-operative societies in hsien (districts) and shih (cities).

Later, the Central China Liaison Section of the now defunct Asia Development Board, Tokyo, took over the general planning and the financing of the co-operative societies. The function of the special organ became that of an adviser to district and city co-operatives. In October 1939 the Asia Development Board set up the Central China Co-ope-

rative Societies Guidance Committee. Several dozen experts were called over from Japan and dispatched to the co-operative societies in districts and cities.

Ever since the co-operatives commenced operating five years ago, the movement has been growing steadily under the careful guidance of the authorities concerned. By the end of 1940 there were 41 branches and 71 sub-branches. In 1941 the numbers grew to 53 branches and 228 sub-branches. According to the latest statistics, in 1943 there were 67 branches and 602 sub-branches. The membership shows an equally rapid growth. In 1940 membership totalled 46,000. Next year it jumped to 233,000, while in 1942 the membership was 891,000, or four times that of the previous year and twenty times that of 1940.

Emphasis of the co-operative movement in Central China is placed on the larger units of hsien and shih where branch offices are established. In hsiang (village) and chen (towns) sub-branches have been set up. However, a central office which controls the whole system has not yet been created.

As for the functions of the co-operative societies, the general aim is to tackle those issues which directly contribute to the improvement of peasants' livelihood and to the increasing of farm production. To this end the co-operatives assist in the improvement of agricultural technique, make loans to agrarian communities, distribute essential production material, arrange for a pooling of farm products for advantageous selling, and distribute daily necessities to members.

At the time of their organization, the most urgent work facing the co-operatives was the restoration of order and the speedy rehabilitation of farms in areas which had been swept by battle. When the co-operatives undertook to distribute at a low price such daily necessities as oil, salt, sugar, matches, soap, candles, tobacco, cotton thread and piece goods, the peasants who had been suffering from a shortage of commodities were overjoyed. This gave a big boost to the development of the co-operative movement.

Following this work of distributing daily necessities, the co-operatives organized a system whereby agricultural products were pooled before being sold in the market. In this field, however,

there had already been established a monopolistic purchasing organ and the co-operatives could not do much else than to see that the farmers were given a square deal.

In this way the work of the co-operatives in their early stages was confined more or less to business matters. But as the agrarian communities got back on their economic feet again and since China entered the War of Greater East Asia, it became the most important task of the co-operative societies to promote the increase of agricultural production. To meet the new situation a five-point program has been drawn up and is now being put into force. The program for stimulating increased production consists of (1) the establishment and expansion of Agricultural Mutual Aid Associations of which there are at present about 1,000; (2) the construction of facilities for irrigation and drainage; (3) the supplying of good seeds, tools, and scientific fertilizers; (4) the encouragement of production of home-made fertilizers; (5) the establishment of experimental facilities.

**Economic Policy** In January 1942, war-time economic policy was decided on at the third national defence council meeting. All commercial enterprises were brought under the commercial control association and thus fundamental re-construction of the commercial structure was achieved. The result is that, due to the concentration of important merchandise and their distribution in the Yangtze River area, the removal of the restriction put by Japan before on the flow of merchandise on the lower reaches of the Yangtze River brought the whole thing in the hands of a single controlling organ.

The restoration to China of Shanghai Concessions was very important. By this move the suppression of hoarding was made easy. The hoarders were the cause of the rise of commodity prices in Shanghai. Not only that, this resulted in recognition of National Government's strength. This was because the restoration of Shanghai concessions by Japan was what made the many war-time economic steps easy of execution, because by this co-operation of the Shanghai Chinese was secured.

The forceful buying up of cotton cloth at Shanghai throws light on the condition of that time. Without restoration of the concessions into Chinese hands, such economic undertaking would

have been impossible. On one side, China carried out such war-time economic moves and on the other, she received back to hold in trust enemy properties formerly held by Japan. The transfer of enemy property amounted to 1,003 cases in February, 1943, 459 cases in June and 89 cases in October. These transfers contributed much to China's economic restoration. Toward the end of October consolidation of firms, conducted under national policy was carried out. Thus the salt manufacture, which had all been conducted by the Central China Promotion organ has been restored to China. How to adjust these enterprises under national control has been a knotted problem ever since the removal of the capital to Nanking, but such adjustment has been carried out. Also, the Central China Raw Silk Company was dissolved and the factories have been restored to China.

#### Enterprises Restored

A ceremony of transferring to the Nanking Government six enemy public utility enterprises in Shanghai was held at the Astor House Hotel on June 30, 1944. Up to that time, 136 enemy business enterprises and 115 cultural establishments have already been transferred to Nanking by Japan.

The six enemy enterprises transferred to the Nanking Government were appraised at the current value at more than ¥10,000,000,000.

Regarding the transfer of the enemy enterprises to the Nanking Government, the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy issued the following statement:

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Army took over all enemy enterprises and placed them under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Military Administration. But since the announcement of the new China policy by the Japanese Government, most of these enterprises were transferred to the National Government of China and they are now being utilized for the stabilization of the people's livelihood as well as for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia under the guidance of the Nanking Government.

"The transfer of the six public utility enterprises, namely, the Shanghai Telephone Company, Shanghai Electric Company, Western (Shanghai) Electric Com-

pany, Shanghai Water Company, Shanghai Manufacture and Electric Company, and Shanghai Gas Company has now been effected. These enterprises will be under the jurisdiction of the Nanking Government and entrusted to the present operators. Companies receiving this privilege are requested to give their best efforts in their operation, realizing fully that such enterprises directly concern the welfare of the public. It is also hoped that the public will fully comprehend this significant action in Sino-Japanese cooperation according to the wishes of both the Japanese and Chinese authorities."

#### Agriculture

Only 17 per cent of the entire area of China is now under cultivation. Those engaged in farming, however, account for more than three-fourths of the entire population of the country and four-fifths of the national incomes are composed of receipts from agricultural enterprises. The agricultural community is composed of big landlords, medium landlords, independent farmers, tenant farmers and farming laborers. The tenant farmers accounted for 32 per cent of the entire agricultural community during 1933, increasing from 28 per cent in 1912, while the percentage of independent farmers during the same period decreased from 49 per cent to 45 per cent.

According to a Chinese report the total area of arable land in China is 966 million acres. Of the total, 408 million acres lie in the part occupied by the Japanese forces, the remaining 560 million acres in the unoccupied portion of the country. The former embraces 136,969,000 farmers who have 78,023,000 head of animals, the latter 213,787,000 farmers with 14,679,000 head of animals.

Effective May 11, 1944, the Peking municipal authorities raised cereal ration for Chinese citizens from 4 kilograms to 10 a month.

#### Mining

More than 1,000,000 tons of iron ore has been produced annually with Chinese capital, including about 350,000 tons at Tayeh, about 70,000 tons at Hsiangpishan, about 280,000 tons at Fangchang and about 200,000 tons at Tangtu. The annual output of coal has amounted to some 20,000,000 tons, 39 per cent of which has been produced with the aid of foreign capital, the rest

being accounted for by Chinese capital. The production of antimony in China is about 70 per cent of the world's total. China is also a leading producer of tungsten, accounting for 42 per cent of the world's total production.

On account of insufficient facilities the production of steel is small, and considerable supplies, therefore, have to be obtained from abroad.

**More Supplies to Japan** Many vital mineral deposits exist in the areas occupied by the Japanese troops and are being developed with the superior engineering technique furnished by Japan. The development of iron and coal resources is progressing smoothly despite the difficulties facing all such efforts. There are at least eight iron mines in the Yangtze valley, one along the Lung-hai Railway, four along the Shihkiach-wang-Taiyuanfu line and in Shansi Province, one in another part of North China and one on the island of Hainan, totalling 15 mining areas.

The Japan Steel Tube Works, Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, Ishiwara Industrial Company and the Japan Nitrogen Company are among the Japanese firms engaged in working those iron mines.

With the production of 1938 taken as 100, index numbers for outputs in the subsequent years are given below:

1939	139	1941	231
1940	173	1942	240

There are a dozen prospective mines in other parts of China which are expected shortly to be worked. The production of coal is concentrated in North China on the whole, and with peace and order established and machinery and equipment made more complete, the output is steadily increasing. At present there are being operated 14 anthracite mines, 20 caking coal mines, nine non-caking coal mines and other mines not yet worked.

North China supplies almost 90% of coal used in Japan for iron manufacturing. Tsingtao is the shipping center of North China and Shanghai of Central China. Both were hit severest by the China Affair, but thanks to the appropriate measures for restoration, their recovery has been rapid and Japanese mills are now operating, in some respects at greater capacities.

There are about 20 vital materials which are produced in the territory under the rule of the National Government and are supplied to Japan, in-



cluding coal, salt, iron ore, tungsten and the like, the output of which has of late markedly increased in South China. Also conspicuous for their increase in supply to Japan are asbestos, black lead and mica. Also increasing are the supplies of sheepskin, cowhide, hemp, tung oil and lacquer.

#### Development Companies

##### North China Development Company

Details follow:

Date	(In millions of yen)			
	Investments	Loans	Total	Index Number
Dec.-end 1935	—	20.9	—	—
" 1939	104.7	121.9	226.6	100
" 1940	239.4	313.2	552.6	244
" 1941	244.3	368.0	612.4	270
Mar.-end 1942	301.0	595.7	896.7	396

The North China Transportation Company has succeeded in installing a coal gas producer on a trailer, attached to motorbus, and is now converting 70% of its fleet of buses into coal gas-burning vehicles. A pipe connects the trailer with the power plant of a motorbus to transmit gas generated in the producer into the engine. As the producer is not equipped on the bus itself, the system dispenses with the need of remodeling the freight compartment of the bus. Furthermore, coal can be carried in the trailer, instead of the bus, thus increasing the cruising range of the bus. In case of a mechanical trouble, the trailer may be detached from the bus, or vice versa, for repair, and this convenience raises the efficiency of either. The new practice is designed to save liquid motor fuel and to make use of abundant coal supply available at hand in North China. It also dispenses of necessity of bus remodeling in the future when the vehicle is to be reverted into one run by gasoline. The firm operates 18,000 kilometers of bus lines.

**Central China Development Company**  
It controls about 30 subsidiary firms.

#### CAPITAL SUPPLIES AND INVESTMENTS BY C.C. DEV. CO.

(1943: In ¥1,000)

1. Capital Supplies:	
Central China Mining	24,500
River Steamship Company	1,450
Central China Electric Company	3,700

The total amount of the North China Development Company's loans and investments made in North China at the end of December 1939, following the year of its establishment (November 1938), was some ¥226 million, and by the end of March 1942, the figure increased to some ¥896 million, of which 59.5% was on account of the North China Transportation Company.

Capital supplies and industrial investments by the Central China Development Company during 1943 totalled ¥99,370,000 comprising ¥97,490,000 capital supplies and ¥1,780,000 industrial investments. Capital acquisition by the company from Japan in order to take care of the aforesaid capital supplies and industrial investments during the same year aggregated ¥106,000,000 including ¥70,000,000 debenture floatations in Japan and ¥36,000,000 (Yuan 100,000,000 in the Central Reserve Bank of China note) loaned from the Yokohama Specie Bank. The debentures of the company totalling ¥76,500,000 which were either newly issued during 1943 or brought over from the preceding year were completely redeemed during 1943.

The actual amount of capital supplies by the company during 1943 totalled ¥99,370,000, but during the same year the company obtained repayments of its loans to the Central China Hydroelectric Company and the Central China Transportation Company to the amount of ¥2,000,000, leaving the balance of ¥97,490,000 in capital supplies. Details follow:

Greater Shanghai Gas Company	2,340
Central China Railways	35,300
Hwainan Mines	15,600
Central China Steamship Company	9,900
Central China Transportation	5,400
Central China Development Company Co-operative Society	1,180
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,370*</b>
2. Investments:	
Central China Fishery Company	1,380
Central China Transportation	1,780
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>99,270</b>

Note: (\*) 97,490 with repayment deducted)

**China's Price Control Policy** For the purpose of further streamlining the price control operations, the National Government of China on January 13, 1944 promulgated for immediate enforcement the Provisional Wartime Price Control Law. The present law provides for the scope of authorities of the competent price control offices, namely: the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in the Central Government and the Bu-

reaus of Economy in respective provincial governments. Under the provisions of the new law, price councils are required to be created in different cities from the fixation of official prices for major commodities. The law also restricts wholesale and retail profits to 10 and 20 percent, respectively. Hoarding, cornering or buying up of staple commodities concerned are strictly prohibited by the present law.

#### PRICE INDEX IN CHINA

	Shanghai		Peking		Chungking		Kunming
	Wholesale	Cost of Living for Workers	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Wholesale	
1936	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	—
1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
December 1942	3,399.74	2,372.6*	817.4	622.0	11,755.7†	13,918.8‡	
June 1943	6,556.27	—	1,184.2	883.7	18,275.9	15,085.8	
December 1943	11,066.12	—	1,382.1	1,137.9‡	26,748.3	16,040.0	

Note: (\*) For November 1942. (†) For January 1943. (‡) For November 1943.

	1940		1941
	1st Half	2nd Half	1st Half
2. Hides and Leathers:			
French Indo-China	7,747	3,823	9,308
Hongkong	6,715	3,788	3,762
Thailand	1,628	104	2,850
Others	1,418	616	1,748
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,503</b>	<b>8,331</b>	<b>17,668</b>
3. Wood Pulp:			
U.S.A.	23,275	9,154	8,929
Canada	1,161	1,900	1,277
Others	8,737	530	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,572</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>8,687</b>

#### Chiang Kai-shek Regime at Chungking

The number of people under the Chungking government of Chiang Kai-shek is estimated at about 200 million. Szechwan Province where the capital is situated alone has 53 million people within its area of 431,309 square kilo-

meters or greater than Japan proper. Financial difficulty and the corruption of the currency system have necessitated Chungking to issue 10,187,000,000 yuan worth of bonds and circulate new fapi notes amounting to 15,144,600,000

yuan in all in the fiscal year 1943 as the total revenue constituted only about 27 per cent of the total expenditures.

The new issues of fapi notes are printed in the United States, and the inflation has also caused the printing and circulation of large denomination notes such as 500 and 1,000 yuan notes.

The budget of the Chungking regime for the 1943 fiscal year revealed the present financial difficulty of the regime.

#### CHUNGKING BUDGET FOR 1943-44

(In 1,000 yuan)

##### (Revenue)

Customs Tariff	141,400
Wartime Consumption Tax	900,000
Direct Tax	2,125,000
Consolidated Tax	378,700
Alcoholic Tax	500,000
Mining Tax	31,900
Land Tax	3,414,800
New Consolidated Tax	3,400,000
Stamp Tax	417,500
Salt Monopoly Profit	1,050,500
Sugar Monopoly Profit	644,400
Match Monopoly Profit	705,500
Tobacco Monopoly Profit	600,100
Total	10,668,400

##### Bond Issues

Victory Bond	3,000,000
Provision Storage Bond	6,300,000
Provision Debenture	797,000
Total	10,187,000
Grand Total	20,855,400
Currency Issue to Cover Deficiency	15,144,600

The shortage of 15,144,600,000 yuan had to be covered by the new issue of fapi notes. Since this is the official figure, the actual issue of new notes is believed to have been many times that figure as the absorption of the Victory Bond reached only one-third of the total issue.

The budget for the present fiscal year is roundly put at 70,000,000,000 yuan.

The quota set for national savings this year is 22,000,000,000 yuan. At the beginning of June, 1944, the total circulation of fapi notes was estimated at more than 120,000,000,000 yuan.

**Military Strength** The military force under the Generalissimo was estimated at 2,271,330 just before the outbreak of the China Affair, not to speak of some half a million Chinese Communists soldiers. Right after the commencement of

hostilities with Japan or in March 1938 the Extraordinary National Congress of Kuomintang Delegates passed a resolution on a new conscription system to replenish as many soldiers as possible. The Conscription Law provided that all men coming within the age groups of 20 to 25 years at peace time and 20 to 40 years at war time are obliged to enter active services. But in a country as China where no census registration had ever been completed there were all ways of slighting the duty of military service for boys of well-to-do families or high officials. In July 1941 the Chungking government with the National Military Council as pivot carried out a movement to encourage the boys of gentries and government officials willingly to bear arms, revising the conscription law so as to empower the National Military Council to take charge in all matters of enlistment, array and discipline. At the same time it moved to effect gradually a reorganization of the Communist Eighth Route Army and the dissolution of the New Fourth Army in order to centralize all military affairs in the unoccupied area. The present strength of the Chungking armies is said to be 3 million. It may be an exaggeration usual to old Chinese.

#### The Review of China Affair

Outstanding operations and events in connection with the China Affair, since the outbreak of the Lukowkiao Incident on July 7, 1937, which marked the start of the China Affair, up to early July, 1944, are traced below:

##### 1937

**July 7**—Outbreak of the Lukowkiao Incident.

**July 10**—Decision taken to send Japanese troops to Peking.

**July 29**—Tungchow massacre.

**August 8**—Japanese troops enter Peking. The Oyama incident occurs in Shanghai.

**August 13**—Decision made to dispatch Japanese Forces to Shanghai.

**August 15**—Japanese Naval Air Forces attack Nanking and other military centers in China.

**August 23**—Imperial Japanese Forces land in Shanghai.

**August 25**—Kalgan is occupied by Japanese.

**September 13**—Tatung is occupied by Japanese.

**September 24**—Japanese Forces enter

Paoting.

**October 6**—Japanese air raid Nanking.

**October 10**—Shihchiachwang is occupied by Japanese.

**October 14**—Kehwacheng is captured.

**October 26**—Tazang and Miao-chang-chen occupied by Japanese Forces.

**December 13**—Pukow and Nanking are taken.

**December 14**—Provisional Government of China is founded.

**December 27**—Tsinan falls into Japanese hands.

##### 1938

**January 6**—Tsingtao is occupied by Japanese.

**April 10**—A new Government is established in Nanking.

**May 19**—The fall of Hsuehow.

**July 13**—Anking is taken by Japanese.

**October 12**—Japanese Forces land at Blas Bay and occupy Sinyang.

**October 21**—Canton taken by Japanese.

**October 27**—Fall of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang cities.

**November 18**—Wang Ching-wei escapes from Chungking.

##### 1939

**February 10**—Japanese Forces make surprise-landing on Hainan Island.

**March 27**—The occupation of Nanchang.

**April 18**—Lushan is captured.

**April 29**—Prince Teh is appointed President of the Federated Autonomous Commission of Mengchiang.

**May 4**—The first air attack by Japanese on Chungking.

**June 14**—British and French Settlements in Tientsin are closed.

**June 21**—Japanese land at Swatow.

**July 10**—Wang Ching-wei issues statement proclaiming severance of relations with Chiang Kai-shek.

**September 1**—Autonomous Federated Government of Mongolia founded.

**September 12**—Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China established.

**October 9**—Wang Ching-wei issues statement declaring the founding of a New China.

**November 15**—Japanese operations launched in Pakhoi.

**November 24**—Nanning is captured.

##### 1940

**January 24**—Wang Ching-wei, Wang Keh-min and Llang Hung-shih hold conference at Tientsin.

**March 30**—The National Government of China returns to Nanking.

**April 7**—The National Government of China orders its armed forces to stop resistance against Japan.

**June 5**—Japanese Forces cross the Hansui River and launch new offensives.

**August 18**—British troops leave Tientsin.

**August 31**—Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Adjustment Agreement was signed in Nanking.

**September 23**—Japanese Forces enter French Indo-China.

**October 8**—Burma Route reopened by the British, Japanese planes bomb Burma Route for the first time.

**November 30**—Japan-China Basic Treaty signed. Japan-Manchoukuo-China Declaration of Alliance is concluded.

##### 1941

**January 25**—Japanese Forces commence a large-scale annihilative operation in Honan area.

**February 18**—Japanese start to mop-up the enemy in northern Kiangsu Province.

**March 1**—General Shunroku Hata assumes the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

**March 20**—Japanese attack enemy in the area to the southwest of the Great Lake.

**April 21**—Ningpo and Wenchow are captured by Japanese.

**May 4**—A new operation begins in Anking Province.

**May 8**—Annihilative campaigns start in Shansi and Honan Provinces.

**May 29**—The Great Plains campaign completed.

**June 16**—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China in Nanking visits Japan.

**July 1**—Rural Pacification Movement starts in Nanking.

**September 27**—Changsha captured by Japanese.

**October 2**—Japanese launch general offensive in the area around the Yellow River.

**December 8**—The War of Greater East Asia breaks out.

## 1942

January 4—Changsha falls into Japanese hands.

January 19—Japanese Forces march into Burma.

February 13—The fall of Singapore.

May 15—Japanese start a new operation in eastern Chekiang Province.

December 19—Encirclement operation against the Chungking 4th Army in Hupeh and Honan Provinces completed.

December 24—President Wang Ching-wel of the National Government of China visits Japan.

## 1943

January 9—The National Government of China declares war on the United States and Great Britain.

February 15—Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Forces march into the French Settlement at Kwangchow Bay.

March 13—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo visits Nanking.

March 30—Japanese concessions in China are returned to the National Government of China.

April 24—The Taihang operation starts. Commander Sun Tien-ying of the Chungking Army surrenders to the Japanese Forces.

May 5—A new campaign is launched near Tungting Lake. Ansiang taken by Japanese.

May 6—General Pang Ping-hsun joins the Nanking Government of China.

May 29—The 1943 spring Taihang operation ends.

October 29—Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact signed.

November 2—An offensive drive against the enemy to the west of Tungting Lake launched by Japanese Forces.

December 3—Changteh completely occupied by Japanese.

## 1944

April 25—Chengchow, junction on the Peking-Hankow and Lung-Hai Railway, captured.

May 25—Honan campaign begins. Loyang falls into Japanese hands.

June 18—Changsha taken by Japanese.

June 26—Hengyang airfield wrested from the enemy.

June 26—Japanese Forces reduce Chuchow on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.

July 3—Japanese Forces in the South China area start an offensive against the Chungking army.

## RESULTS OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN CHINA

During July 1937-June 1941

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

1. Estimated number of Chinese killed	2,015,000
The loss of Chinese forces, including death, the wounded, captives, etc.	3,800,000
The booty:	
Arms	482,257
Tanks, cars, motor-trucks	1,475
Trains, engines, carriages	2,449
Warships and vessels	410
2. Results of Air Forces' Activities, including Nomonhan Incident:	
Enemy warplanes brought down	1,744
Destroyed on the ground	233
Total loss of the enemy	1,977
3. Losses of the Imperial Army, including Nomonhan Incident:	
Killed	109,250
Lost warplanes	203

## During 1942 and After

Corpses left on the field	457,800
Captives	149,000
Pledged allegiance	96,000
Planes damaged or shot down	270
Guns	1,111

Machine guns	4,150
Rifles	158,500
Vessels	16,000 tons

The Japanese Expeditionary Army in Central China during 1943 forced the enemy to leave behind 104,689 bodies

and that 31,268 enemy troops either gave themselves up or were taken prisoner. Among the principal items seized were 387 cannon and 1,658 machine-guns.

## THE GREATER EAST ASIA WAR AND THE OVERSEAS CHINESE

Prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War it was said that the seven million Overseas Chinese were powerful enough to influence the course of the South Sea region.

## Survey of the Chinese Settlers in the South

The usage of the term "Overseas Chinese" is not so old. It consists of two Chinese characters, that is one which means "China" and the other "temporary resident." Its origin can be traced back to the time of the revolution when the nationalists of the Kuomintang gave this name to the Chinese settlers. Previous to this, they were ill treated as fugitives from the homeland. Edicts prohibiting Chinese nationals from going ahead were withdrawn in 1860, and those restricting their return to homeland were repealed in 1893. There had always been a vast number of offenders of these edicts after the Opium War, but were never strictly enforced.

The advance of the Chinese into the South Seas have been not only due to the general movement of the Chinese race from the North to the South, but also due to the opening of main traffic routes in the South Seas. Originally there were two main routes, the Western and the Southern. The Western route contributed a great deal toward promoting the national prosperity of China in ancient times. But the latter took the place of the former after the middle part of the Tung dynasty, and rose in importance, with the eastward advance of the Western Powers.

As the relation of China with the South Seas became more intimate, the Chinese migrated south in greater numbers. At about the time the exploitation of the South Seas was started by Western Powers the Chinese emigrants established their colonies there.

The Chinese have thus settled there for generations, and have freely mixed with the natives. It is almost impossible to draw a clear line between the natives and the second and third generation Chinese, especially the half-blood.

The population of the Overseas Chinese is estimated at 6,500,000, according to the latest inquiry made by the authorities of the Chinese Government.

The reason for the conflict in the reported estimates of the number of overseas Chinese, such as between the above figure and the table compiled in 1939, given below, is due to the fact that some Chinese are citizens of China, others have lost their Chinese nationality, while some have intermarried with the indigenous races, etc.

## POPULATION OF CHINESE OVERSEAS

Countries or Regions	Population
Thailand	2,500,000
Malaya	1,960,772
East Indies	1,410,843
Java	682,154
Sumatra	447,576
Borneo	203,459
Celebes	49,654
Other East Indies areas	28,000
Hongkong	923,584
French Indo-China	326,000
Burma	193,594
Macao	157,175
Japan	112,143
Philippines	110,500
Australia	15,500
India	8,750
Various Indian Islands	5,000
Timor	3,500
Samoa	3,400
New Zealand	3,000
New Guinea	2,000
Viti Levu Island	1,751
Russian Asia	250,000
Turkey	7,000
Saudi Arabia	6,100
European Continent	33,777
North America	195,614
South America	15,297
Africa	4,064
Oceania	32,495
Grand Total	8,281,859

About 80 per cent of the Chinese emigrants have gone to the Southern Regions. With their long history of development in population and their firmly established blood-relation with the natives they are in striking contrast to the Europeans and the other colonists.

**Their Economic Power** There are many ways of estimating the economic power of the Overseas Chinese. It is a remarkable fact that their total remittances to their home-land averages

about 30,000,000 yuan a year. It has played an important part in the settlement of China's international payments and it supplies funds to financial circles of South China.

It is said that their investments in the South Seas amount to about 4,000,000,000 yuan, while it is estimated at 7,000,000,000 yuan by others. As the natives in the South Seas have no financial power, the Overseas Chinese have assumed an important role in the economy of these regions, excepting European capitals of the past.

However, in regard to the economic relations of the Japanese with the South Seas regions, primary importance is to be attached not to Chinese capital but to their monopolistic economic organization, having control over collection and distribution of commodities. Through generations they struggled with difficulties, proceeded with labor, and now established themselves in the transactions between the natives and the foreigners either as individuals or as groups. Therefore Europeans made the best use of them for the development of local economy, while making on the other hand an effort for retarding the unchecked progress of their economic power over others.

It was almost impossible to develop the great economic resources in the South Seas without Chinese activities. For example Bandung in Java was designed, at the time of its formation, as a town without the Overseas Chinese population. However, it was soon found that the movement of even daily necessities for the populace was unsatisfactory without Chinese merchants, and the original plan was abandoned. The city consequently began to make remarkable progress attaining its present prosperity. Thus the Chinese power rests in the sphere of circulation in economy, and economy in the South Seas is inseparable from the problem of the Overseas Chinese.

The Chinese are also enterprising and have contributed much in developing the natural resources in the South Seas. For example, the development of tin mining industry in Malai owed much to the efforts of the Chinese, and the whole industry was in their hands until recent years when the old method of mining could not stand competition with modern European mining. It was also the Chinese who first started real work for rubber plantation industry in Malai.

The Overseas Chinese supply good labor as miners, as farm hands, as stonemasons, carpenters and constructors or in any exploitation work. Especially, the labor which requires a high efficiency and technique is supplied by them in the South Seas.

But a remarkable fact is that all the Overseas Chinese excepting specialists, do not make labor their life work but only a temporary makeshift. They save money and lay by a little sum and became pedlars, street-venders, and then rise up to be retailers or wholesale-merchants. This is the path pursued by all successful Overseas Chinese.

#### The Overseas Chinese and Political Movement

The fortune amassed by them is not only an outcome of their years of diligence and cooperation among themselves, but also due to the policy of the European governments which was to make the best use of them for the development of the natural resources in the South Seas. Because most Chinese have no political interests, that policy was extended to an unlimited extent. Formerly they were not involved in any political troubles, because they did not attempt to express any racial or national sentiments, their interests being centered around their own society or community whose prosperity was their sole concern. They had been as easily governable as the natives, and much better in their abilities, and they occupied a special position between the natives and Europeans.

However, together with the growth of national consciousness in their mother country a wave of political unrest began to spread over the Overseas Chinese. They were no longer concerned with their own welfare alone, but interested in the political and national destiny of their race, as linked with their homeland.

Revolutionary ideology swept over the whole race and their political movement became systematized. When an anti-British movement was rife in China, the Overseas Chinese even in former Singapore, then stronghold of the British power in East Asia, started trouble on a large scale. Racial and national consciousness of their second and third generations was awakened, which indirectly gave impetus to the independent movement of the natives. All kinds of new political, cultural and

social ideologies were introduced through them to the South Seas. Even modern communist ideas were introduced among the natives by the Chinese populations.

In these circumstances, the original policy for Overseas Chinese adopted by the local governments of European Powers was met with serious difficulty, and Great Britain, for one, was gradually compelled to change its policy for the Chinese from non-interference to a careful supervision.

#### Tendency under the Greater East Asia War Period

The Chinese are always quick enough to see the general trend of affairs and they are fully cooperating with the Japanese authorities in the occupied territories and governments of Thailand and French Indo-China. Since December 8, 1941, there has been a remarkable turn in their political attitude toward Japan.

In French Indo-China, the East Indies and in Burma, the position of the Chinese as middlemen is deeply rooted. They have massed a lot of profit by their skillful competitive activities in the principal shipping centers of the South. The vicissitudes of their fortune may well be gleaned from their remittances to their homeland.

In French Indo-China. At the beginning of the Greater East Asia War, on December 8, 1941, the Japanese Ambassador's Office in Saigon invited over sixty prominent Chinese to a meeting for two days, and informed them of the significance of the war and Japan's firm resolution. They fully realized the new situation and they promised to stand by Japan's side. On the 18th, the Southern French Indo-China Conference of Representative Overseas Chinese despatched a message supporting the Nanking Government and on the 20th, the Overseas Chinese General Conference was held at the Chinese Club in Cholon and the president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce taking the chair, adopted decisions on the negation of the Chiang Kai-shek Government, the support of and contribution of 500,000 dollars for the Nanking Government.

Then, on the 26th, the president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce visited the Japanese Ambassadorial Office to congratulate on the fall of Hong Kong, and to express their gra-

atitude to Japan, and proposed to make a contribution of 250,000 dollars to the Japanese Army out of the 500,000 dollars which had been decided on as the total donation at their General Conference. Thanking the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for their kindness in making the offer, the Japanese Army declined to receive the contribution, advising that a good use be made of the money for China and the Overseas Chinese.

The brilliant successes of the Imperial Forces in the Greater East Asia War completely drew the Overseas Chinese to the side of the Co-Prosperity Sphere program, their pro-Japanese feeling not only helped to carry on their commercial business smoothly with Japanese authorities, but stimulated their mind to the study of Japanese language. Accordingly, Japanese language schools have been opened for them, the application for admission far surpassing the capacity of the schools.

Such tendency among the Overseas Chinese living in cities has spread among those residing in rural areas and in September 1942, the 150,000 Chinese in Phnom-pen the capital of Cambodia, held a Conference and proposed cooperation with Japan.

In Thailand. In Thailand alone, 2,500,000 Chinese are concentrated although according to the Thai census, there are 450,000 Chinese living there. This is because Thai statistics only take in those Chinese who are citizens of China. Almost all of these Chinese came from Fukien and Kwantung Provinces. In Thailand, they are in control of the rice-hulling plants and the rice markets. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Chinese in Thailand control the price of rice there. Their economic influence in Thailand is very strong. On December 8, 1941 the news of the entry of Japanese Force into Thailand put the Chinese in that country in a state of consternation, but the Japanese Army immediately proclaimed a decree for placate them and took measures to help the Chinese to restore all Chinese organizations and reestablish their market. Consequently, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for the continued existence of the Chamber promised their hearty cooperation with Japan, then on the 17th they spontaneously placed its building at the Japanese Army's disposal. On December 28, the General Meeting of the Overseas Chinese

in Thailand held a conference at the Kuang-hua Building in Bangkok, with an attendance of over 3,000 Chinese, honored by the presence of a representative of the Japanese Embassy, and the Japanese Army, and Vanit, Vice-Minister of Finance of Thailand who read the significant message of the Prime Minister.

Chang Lan-chen, President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, made an official remark on their attitude, and the following motions were carried unanimously: (1) Declaration of complete cooperation with denunciation of British and American aggression; support of the Japan-Thailand Alliance Pact; support for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia; (2) sending of telegram of support for the Nanking Government and President Wang, and another to Chiang Kai-shek advising abandonment of the war against Japan, and urging co-operation in peace movement.

The Chinese Association came forth with a contribution to the Japanese Red Cross, which was accepted and sent to its Head office in Tokyo.

The Chinese in Thailand also have shown eagerness for the study of Japanese and a Japanese language school has been opened under the guidance of a Japanese educationalist.

According to a recent survey, the amount of Chinese remittances from Bangkok to Swatow is estimated to be around 4,000,000 Chinese dollars. Although Thailand is an agricultural country, its enterprises and sales organs are almost monopolized by the Chinese. Although this country's finances are in good shape and while the country has enjoyed favorable balances of trade, half of the excess of the export trade of the country is remitted by the Chinese to their homeland.

The Chinese in control of the agricultural enterprises and transactions in agricultural products in Thailand number 2,400,000 but of late they have spread out their activities into mining, industry, finance and transportation facilities of the country. In face of the increase of the Chinese influence, the Thai government has been adopting counter-measures. Some of these measures include the levying of an immigration tax to limit the entry of Chinese into Thailand, the strengthening of the policy for the assimilation of the Chinese and control of the organizations of

Chinese people. Particularly since the outbreak of the China Affair, the Thai people have been trying to wrest back their control over farming and commerce from the Chinese.

Of course, the number of Chinese engaged in finance and industries of Thailand is small compared to the number engaged in labor but their financial and economic power is by no means to be slighted.

In Malai Here, centering around Singapore, the Chinese were mostly engaged in commerce—their influence here also being strong. In the mining of tin in Malai, the Chinese have put out one-third of the capital and 80 per cent of the labor. Moreover, nearly one-half of the rubber plantations in Malaya are also controlled by the Chinese. For this reason, the processing of rubber and rubber sales transactions are also in the hands of the Chinese. At the end of May 1942, the Military Administration of Malai met the representatives of the Chinese in Shonan and informed them that the Japanese military authorities would not interfere with their economic activities, provided that they take a loyal attitude toward the Military Administration. The Chinese pledged to change their mind and bear upon their shoulders a part of the construction task for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in their capacity as merchants and industrialists. Now the Chinese in Malai, some 2,400,000 in number, are faithfully cooperating with the Military Administration through the All-Malai Chinese Association at Shonan City and its local branches. They made a contribution amounting to 50 million dollars gathered from among the Chinese throughout Malai and subscribed to Shonan Municipal securities. Thus they are in earnest in cooperating with the Military Government in all lines of reconstruction work.

To indicate the movement of the oversea Chinese affecting former British Malaya, the statistics referring to the first half of 1939 is given as follows:

Entry via:	
Sea route from:	61,903
Dutch East Indies	32,251
China	23,844
India	107
Thai	576
Elsewhere	5,125
Air route	137

Land route	20,424
Total	82,461
Outgoing via:	
Sea route to:	56,938
Dutch East Indies	28,911
China	20,441
India	39
Thai	673
Elsewhere	6,874
Air route	120
Land route	18,824
Total	75,882

In Java Some 800,000 Chinese residents in Djawa are cooperating with the Japanese authorities in the construction of a new Java with a great joy, emerging from the long years of the oppression by the old Netherlands Government. They were at war with the natives, because the Dutch utilized the Chinese as means of indirect exploitation of the natives, taking a part of the profit by imposing a heavy tax on such Chinese. But now they were released from these two heavy yokes. As Yu Chun-siang, Chairman of the Chinese Association at Jakarta, said, "Now we Chinese in Batavia (Jakarta) should discard our former mistaken attitude and start our life afresh earnestly to contribute our part in the building of new order. Chinese are exhibiting great enthusiasm in the reconstruction of commercial activities in Java under the guidance of the Military Government."

## MENGCHIANG

**General Description** In the south, Mengchiang borders on North China along the line of the Great Wall of China; in the east on Manchoukuo and North China with the Greater Hsingan Mountain Range and the Yinshan Mountains; and in the west, on Ningxia. Thus it occupies the greater part of Inner Mongolia, a broad area covering about 500,000 square kilometers.

From ancient times, the Mongolians were a happy and kind, yet courageous people, capable of changing history.

For centuries Mengchiang has been a great transit area of trade, over which caravans brought in to Kalgan, Kweisul, and Paotow—chief cities of Mengchiang—the furs, wool, and opium that made up the principal part of the trade of North China with Turkestan, Tibet, and

**In The Philippine Islands** The Chinese merchants and entrepreneurs had been most powerful in the commercial activities of the Philippine Islands. They were hardest hit by the changes occurring after the advance of the Imperial Forces to the Islands, owing to their former anti-Japanese activities under the guidance of the Manila branch of the Kuomintang.

After the occupation of the country by the Imperial Forces, however, they realized Japan's policy in regard to peaceful Chinese and on June 1st, 1942, established the All-Philippine Chinese Association composed of one thousand representatives Chinese in Manila under the presidency of Wu Chien-lai. They pledge to abandon their former pro-Chiang policy and made a contribution of 20 million pesos collected from among the Chinese for the Imperial Forces. And then, on July 7, their National Memorial Day, they sent a telegram to Chiang Kai-shek urging to quit the war against Japan.

**In Burma** Following the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration and the Central Administrative Organ under the leadership of Dr. Ba Maw, the Chinese returned happily and peacefully to their normal pursuits by August of 1942. On March 8, 1942 when the Imperial Forces entered Rangoon, the Chinese remaining in the city were but five hundred, but they increased to about 35,000 in August.

Mongolia. Back across the desert the same camel trains took to the nomad peoples of Central Asia the teas of China and the cotton piece goods, petroleum, tobacco, and miscellaneous manufactured products of Europe and America.

It was a barter trade, for the most part, and even in the Twentieth Century, there flourished at Kalgan a considerable colony of American traders who for more than a decade sent their motor-trucks loaded with Chinese silver dollars over the 800 miles of rocks and sand between Kalgan and Uрга to exchange them for Mongolian furs. But the severance of trade relations between Outer Mongolia and North China since about 1932, has driven the American merchants and their trade out of the land.

### History

The name "Mengchiang" means "lands along the Mongol border." and when in 1939 these were organized into the "Mongolian Federated Autonomous Government", Prince Teh, or Teh Wang, leader of the "young Mongol" movement became the first president. Prince Teh is hereditary chief of the West Sunit Banner of the Silingol League of North Chahar.

Through the Wan Shan Pass, only 35 miles outside of Kalgan, Genghis Khan led his Mongol hordes in the Thirteenth Century, and two generations later his grandson, the great Kublai Khan, breached the Great Wall at the same place to conquer China and found the city of Peking.

The five-point program of the Government under the three principles of anti-Communism, racial harmony, and the betterment of living standards was then announced, with the two other points referring to East Asiatic new order and moral justice.

Since the Chinese Republic was established in 1911, the ancient "banners" of the Mongols have undergone many vicissitudes. In 1921 the northern Mongols of Outer Mongolia, "core of the Mongol nation," set up at Urga—since renamed Ulan Bator Khota, the city of the Red Hero—an Outer Mongolian Peoples' Republic of pro-Communist type, under Soviet auspices. In 1931, with the occupation of Manchuria by Japan's Kwantung army, the land of the Haingan Mongols of northeast Manchuria was incorporated into the new state of Manchoukuo—to which were added in 1935 the former Chinese Inner Mongolian Province of Jehol.

Of the Mongolia that had been formerly claimed by China, these dissections left under the control of the Chinese National Government the 10 southern hsiens of Chahar Province, the Provinces of Sulyuan and Ninghsia, and a vast arid area of Central Asia that stretches to the Altai region and includes Tibetans, Tungans, and other nomad Mongoloid peoples.

Mongol leaders established on November 22, 1937, the "Federated Council of the Mongol Border Land"—Mengchiang—with general supervisory functions over three minor so-called federations, (1) the "Federal Autonomous Government of the United Leagues of Mongolia," with its capital at Hohokoto in Sulyuan Province, and comprising the

ancient Mongolian leagues of Ulanhab, Yegkefo, Payentala, Silingol, and Chahar; (2) the "Federal Autonomous Government of Chin-Pei (North Shansi)," comprising the 12 hsiens of Shansi Province, with its capital at Tatung; and (3) the "Federal Autonomous Government of Cha-Nan (Southern Chahar)," comprising the 10 southern hsiens of Chahar Province, with its capital at Kalgan.

On September 1, 1939, or 734 After Genghis Khan, Mengchiang was reorganized and as it is constituted today at Changkiakow, renamed the "Federal Autonomous Government of Mongolia."

**Strategically Located Area** Mengchiang has a population of 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 Chinese and Mongols and 30,000 Japanese civilians, whose numbers have rapidly grown since the autumn of 1937. Its very small European population consists mainly of a few Belgian and French Catholic missionaries, several Swedish missionaries and traders, and a group of White Russian railway and telegraph guards.

Politically and strategically, the region occupies an important position as buffer between North China and Outer Mongolia, and as a protection to the southwest flank of Manchoukuo. It controls some 500 miles of the Peking-Sulyuan Railway, westward from Nankow Pass (roughly 30 miles west of Peking) to a short distance beyond Paotow, the terminus. Its southern border follows the boundaries of the Chinese Provinces of Hopei and Shansi, along the southern spur of the Great Wall; along the east it joins the Manchurian Provinces of Jehol, West and South Hsiogan; on the north it confronts the "Outer Mongolian Peoples' Republic"; and on the west it disappears into the arid wastes of Central Asia.

Major-General Tomomichi Yasato is now assigned at Kalgan as Japan's Minister Plenipotentiary since August 1, 1944.

**General Economy** Aside from the Peking-Sulyuan Railway, Mengchiang includes as a basis of commerce the extensive coal fields that lie about Tatung, and the Lungyen iron deposits of Chahar, richest known iron ore field in China—while the most fertile lands of Chahar and Sulyuan lie along either side of the railway, particularly in the fertile Saratsi Basin.

The opium that came into China

across Mengchiang before 1937 can no longer be obtained.

One of the most interesting of the commodities for which the Mengchiang area used to be famous is ma huang, or ephedra. The drug has been known to modern medicine for less than two decades, but the Chinese have used its derivative, ephedrine, in the treatment of respiratory disorders and feminine ills since the time of Shen Hung, 2852 B.C. During the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1368-1644) it was held in such high repute that Mongol and Manchu chieftains made their tribute payments to their imperial overlords in ma huang.

For the first half of 1940, recorded Mengchiang rail imports, comprising about 90 per cent of total imports, amounted to 129,726 tons, valued at 82,347,000 Mengchiang yuan,\* and were 16 per cent larger in quantity and 17 per cent higher in value than in the same period of 1939, whereas 1940 Mengchiang exports by rail of 329,409 tons (exclusive of opium), valued at 28,784,000 M.C. yuan, were about 38 per cent less in quantity and 55 per cent smaller in value than in the first half of 1939. On the basis of these figures, Mengchiang had a visible import excess of 53,563,000 M.C. yuan in the first half of 1940, compared with 5,954,000 M.C.

yuan in the same period of 1939.

Total Mengchiang rail imports in 1940, however, were reported as valued at 157,707,000 M.C. yuan, against rail exports to the value of 113,308,000 M.C. yuan for 1939, giving a visible import excess for the year of 41,398,000.

From the point of view of yen-bloc trade and visible trade balances, such commodities as cereals and mineral products (coal and iron) are the most important exports from Mengchiang.

**Currency** The table below shows that for the 37 months following December 1937 the Mengchiang note issue increased at an average monthly rate of 12 per cent—used in part to finance the establishment of "special" companies by loans, or through the purchase of shares, and in part to finance the government itself.

The fact that planned management is conducted satisfactorily today in Mengchiang as a link in the Greater East Asia common prosperity region is due to the fact that Mengchiang was able to stand on a stable economic basis as a result of difficult currency unification operations in the past.

(\*The value of Mengchiang yuan is at par with Japanese yen or Manchurian yuan.)

### EXPANSION OF MENGCHIANG BANK NOTE ISSUE, RATIO OF RESERVES TO NOTE ISSUE AND INDEX OF INCREASE

(Stated in 1,000 Mengchiang yuan)

Date	Note Issue	Notes in Circulation	Subsidiary Note Issue	Reserves	Ratio—Reserves to Notes	Index of Increase in Notes
December 1937	12,966	12,966		9,997	76.9	100.0
June 1938	18,979	17,733	1,246	12,413	65.3	146.0
December 1938	38,107	35,503	2,604	23,390	61.3	293.2
June 1939	35,414	31,730	3,684	21,576	60.9	272.4
December 1939	65,093	60,080	5,013	18,023	27.6	500.8
June 1940	62,722	57,230	5,564	17,970	28.6	482.6
July 1940	70,886	65,206	5,680	20,409	28.7	545.4

The unification of currency in Mengchiang began in September, 1937, with the establishment of the Chanan Bank (Southern Chahar Bank). At that time the currencies which circulated in Mengchiang were numerous and the situation chaotic.

Currency circulating in Mengchiang at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair was estimated at from about ¥20,000,000 to ¥25,000,000. In view of the price level and economic scale in

Mengchiang at the time, this amount was not a small one. It is not difficult to imagine that this chaotic currency situation made economic activity in the country extremely unstable.

Therefore, the first step decided upon when the Japanese Forces entered Kalgan in August, 1937, was the withdrawal of these old currencies from circulation and the supplying of a legal, unified currency. In order to do this the Chanan Bank was established in September

of the same year, under the Southern Chahar Autonomous Government, which was charged with the issuance of notes and the withdrawal of the old currencies. The administrative district of the Southern Chahar Autonomous Government, however, was greatly limited compared to the whole of the Mengchiang area. And in Mengchiang at the time there existed three regimes; the other two being the Chimpel Autonomous Government and the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia. Each had autonomy in its region and because of this the unification of currency throughout the whole of Mengchiang was still far from reality.

**Committee Formed** But in November of the same year the Mengchiang Joint Committee was organized with the objective of uniting and strengthening these three autonomous governments. The regimes transferred a part of their functions to the committee in order to unify the control of industry, finance, transportation and other important matters in which the three governments were commonly interested in. With this was completed the political foundation for the unification of currency throughout the whole of Mengchiang, simultaneously with the establishment of the committee, regulations for the Mengchiang Bank were laid down, which became the central bank of the country. The Mengchiang Joint Committee, it is well known, played the part of bringing to birth the Autonomous Government of Mongolia when it was organized on September 1, 1939.

The newly founded Bank started the issuance of currency on March 20, 1938, with one yen notes. On April 15 it began issuing five and 100 yen notes and on May 25, with the issuing of 10 yen notes it started operations for the withdrawal from circulation of the old currency. With this was realized for the first time the unification of currency throughout the whole of Mengchiang.

The currency system in Mengchiang is stipulated by the Emergency Currency Order of September, 1937 and the regulations for the Mengchiang Bank. The notes issued by the bank are unlimited legal tender. They are inconvertible, though backed by a reserve fund. It is linked at par with the Japanese yen and the Manchoukuo currency, and also with the notes of North China.

The Mengchiang Bank is a special corporation, which was organized in

virtue of the Mengchiang Bank Organization Law, with a capital of ¥12,000,000 and ¥3,000,000 paid up. All of the capital is supplied by the Mengchiang Government. Its stipulated operations are: (1) the guidance and control of finance; (2) the issuing of currency; (3) treasury business; (4) exchange, and (5) other general banking operations.

Thus the unification of the Mengchiang currency system and the establishment of the central bank was accomplished from the latter part of 1937 to the beginning of 1938. The next natural step was the adjustment of general financial organs. There was a need to settle the chaos which had occurred in Mengchiang economy with the outbreak of the China Affair and bring about the recovery and stability of life by reviving the commerce and industry that had stopped. Therefore, the Government in February, 1938 gathered the representatives of the native banks in a conference. As a result, these native banks were united into three commercial banks according to areas.

**Banks Merged** These commercial banks each had a capital of ¥1,000,000, of which ¥500,000 was to be supplied by the Mengchiang bank. These banks were to operate as financial organs for small scale commerce and industry and agriculture. The three banks were later merged and the present Tung-ho Commercial Bank, with a capital of ¥5,000,000, was established in May, 1942.

In addition to the banks are the Hsing-Ya-Tang Bank with a capital of ¥600,000, an institution born through the merger of eight Chinese banks in Kalgan in May, 1943 and the Kalgan credit cooperative, which was established as a mutual credit organ for the small Japanese commercial and industrial enterprises in Kalgan. The Yokohama Specie Bank and the Manchou Central Bank also have branches, and are operating in handling foreign credit and exchange.

With the adjustment of its financial organs Mengchiang started a full-scale industrial development. For this the first three-year industrial development plan was started.

The industrial development plan which was started in 1939 had as its aim the rapid change of Mengchiang economy, which had regarded agriculture as its basic industry, into a heavy industrial one. Through the acquisition

of funds and the vast increase in importation of construction materials and daily necessities wanted in connection with the development of underground resources and the establishment of enterprises, its international account balanced unfavorably, resulting in the stringency of exchange funds.

During the early period of issuance the Mengchiang Bank notes could not be converted into foreign currency. Previously, the exportation of commodities to third countries was placed in the hands of foreign firms in Tientsin and foreign money was deposited in the foreign banks of the same place. As this endangered Mengchiang's foreign trade, the exportation of important domestic products such as furs and hides was placed on a license system in 1937, with the aim of gathering exchange to the Mengchiang Bank. The convertibility of the Mengchiang Bank notes into foreign currency was thus gained for the first time. Because of possible freezing of funds by the United States and Britain increased since the beginning of 1941, the American funds possessed by Mengchiang were ceded to Japan and its equal in yen deposited in the Yokohama Specie Bank. This was the special yen of Mengchiang.

As a counter-measure against the stringency of exchange funds which resulted from the unfavorable balance of international trade the Mengchiang Bank succeeded in getting a ¥10,000,000 credit loan from the Manchou Central Bank in July, 1939. In the field of trade, the supervision of exchange and control of imports were made more strict and greater efforts directed toward the propelling of exports. In the field of finance, measures were taken for the control of funds, the nourishment of local capital and the absorption of surplus purchasing power. Aided by the progress made in the fur, hide and similar lines of enterprise as well as by the development of iron, coal and other mining enterprises, the situation turned favorable and exchange funds grew gradually abundant. The situation continues to be favorable with the increase of iron ore exports to Manchoukuo and of foodstuffs to North China. The development during this period is shown in the following chart:

(In 1,000 yen)			
	Exports	Imports	Difference
1938	108,393	67,533	+40,859

1939	97,056	133,880	-36,824
1940	123,647	148,033	-24,386
1941	183,770	168,835	+14,935
1942	220,708	191,429	+29,279

As a result the loan was repaid to the Manchou Central Bank during 1942 and 1943. A favorable balance continues in Mengchiang's trade with Manchoukuo. There was, however, a considerable difference in prices between Manchoukuo and Mengchiang and since there was a need to effect an adjustment to counter the great increase in the flow of Mengchiang goods to Manchoukuo, credit was extended to the Manchou Central Bank by the Mengchiang Bank in March, last year, limited to ¥6,000,000. The limit was lifted to ¥9,000,000 in February 1944. The progress of Mengchiang's economy has recently been particularly remarkable and the ¥100,000,000 credit granted by the Bank of Japan in May 1943 can be taken as having made Mengchiang credit still more solid.

The Government budget for 1943-44 amounted to ¥82,840,000 in the general account while in special accounts expenditure totaled ¥125,300,000 and revenue ¥147,019,000. Both general and special accounts dropped sharply in amounts from those of the previous year.

The Government put forth the greatest efforts in the development and increase of the three essential industries of Mongolia, namely, agriculture, stock-raising, and mining. As the result of the sound policy, she was able to return a ¥10,000,000 loan to Manchoukuo, build a reserve of ¥100,000,000 in bonds in Japan, besides placing huge amounts in foreign investments in 1943.

**Resources** Mengchiang's coal deposits, mostly located around Tatung, are estimated at 41,500 million metric tons. Of iron deposits in Mengchiang, Lungyen alone is credited with 150 million tons.

**Dairy Products** With the object of accelerating the development of the dairy industry in Inner Mongolia the Mengchiang Government enforced special measures for the control of the dairy industry as a partial effort for promoting light industries.

Under the plan the Government pays out special subsidies and encouragement funds for pushing up production.

Various new fields of the dairy industry has begun to develop such as the commercializing of milk and entrails, meat refrigeration, the manufacturing of

buttons from bones and horns.

In the past, the dairy industry and its affiliated branches in Mengchiang were restricted to a small-scale production of bone-meal, gelatine, glue, ham, sausage, butter, cheese, soap and candle.

According to statistics made public in 1935, the area of Mengchiang contained 762,000 families, of which 550,000 were agrarian.

The people of Mengchiang in the district of Ulan-chapmeng, where they still cling to their time-honored customs, have made remarkable progress in increasing livestock under the direction of the Development Committee of the Mongolian Government.

Mengchiang's stock-breeding has been improved by leaps and bounds and wells have been drilled in all grazing grounds

to provide ample fresh water while up-to-date methods in animal husbandry have been introduced.

Women are also cooperating in this direction and the raising of horses is mostly taken care of by women-folk.

Meanwhile, the Development Committee of the Mengchiang Government is also actively engaged in installing better clinical and sanitary facilities and these efforts are already bearing fruit.

Lama priests are also actively cooperating with the Mongolian Government.

It is the first time that Lama priests have ever cooperated in any construction activities in the development of Mengchiang and particularly of Ulan-chapmeng.

#### INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES AT KALGAN

(Last 10 days of August, 1936, taken as 100)

	Staple Food	Spice and Seasoning	Yarn and Fabric	Fur	Fuel and Lighting	Building Material	Miscellaneous	Average
1941 average	231.2	239.1	458.0	197.5	201.0	292.3	226.3	266.2
1942 average	580.3	240.9	602.9	177.0	266.4	482.1	288.8	402.4
1943, June	545.9	417.8	602.9	183.6	354.8	675.5	345.1	451.1

**Finance** In the year 1943, that is, between January and December of 1943 as for financial requirement and between April 1943 and March 1944 as for industrial funds, Mengchiang's require-

ment of funds amounted to ¥378,600,000 including investments made by Mongolians and foreigners such as Japanese, Manchus and Chinese.

## PROGRESS OF NEW ORDER CONSTRUCTION IN GREATER EAST ASIA

**Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia Reaffirmed** On the occasion of the first anniversary of the adoption of the epochal Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, November 6, 1944, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and Foreign Minister, Mamoru Shigemitsu, concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, dispatched congratulatory messages to the Heads of State and Prime Ministers and the Foreign Ministers, respectively, of the various nations of Greater East Asia.

The text of the Prime Minister's message addressed to the Heads of State and Prime Ministers of the various East Asiatic nations follows:

"On the first anniversary of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration it affords me great pleasure to convey to Your Excellency and to your nation my warm and sincere felicitation.

"The Joint Declaration, adopted a year ago today by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations which was convened amid the raging storm of war, constitutes a great Charter unparalleled in the annals of Greater East Asia. It enunciates the common resolve and the common faith of the one billion people of the region that welled up in their hearts in facing the facts of history pertaining to the rise and fall of their own countries.

"Now that the war is growing daily in its severity and the enemy has launched attacks on her newly risen sister States, Japan is fighting resolutely with the pick of her army and navy to annihilate the invaders.

"The War of Greater East Asia is truly a sacred war that will decide the fate of all the peoples of the region for all time. The emancipation and development of Greater East Asia is a solemn mission assigned to us of the present generation. We should never leave the root of evil unplucked to posterity.

"In the full conviction of final victory Japan intends to strengthen further the bond of alliance with your country and march on together to make the war a complete success by uniting our hearts and strength and by holding up the common ideal, expounded in the Joint Declaration, as a flaming torch for the construction of a new order of Greater East Asia."

The text of the Greater East Asia manifesto, that was reaffirmed by Subhas Chandra Bose, head of Free India Provisional Government, and the envoys of the other nations in the sphere at the anniversary function in Tokyo, is given below together with the record of the Greater East Asia Assembly:

#### JOINT DECLARATION ADOPTED ON NOVEMBER 6, 1943

"It is the basic principle for the establishment of world peace that the nations of the world have each its proper place, and enjoy prosperity in common through mutual aid and assistance.

"The United States of America and the British Empire have in seeking their own prosperity oppressed other nations and peoples. Especially in East Asia, they indulged in insatiable aggression and exploitation, and sought to satisfy their inordinate ambition of enslaving the entire region, and finally they came to menace seriously the stability of East Asia. Herein lies the cause of the present war.

"The countries of Greater East Asia, with a view to contributing to the cause of world peace, undertake to cooperate toward prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion, liberating their region from the yoke of British-American domination, and assuring their self-existence and self-defense, and in constructing a Greater East Asia in accordance with the following principles:

"1. The countries of Greater East Asia through mutual cooperation will ensure the stability of their region and construct an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice.



"2. The countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region, by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practicing mutual assistance and amity.

"3. The countries of Greater East Asia by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia.

"4. The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby the general prosperity of their region.

"5. The countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discriminations, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world, and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind."

The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations was officially opened at 10 a.m. on November 5, 1943, in Tokyo. Attending this great conclave of nations were the representatives of the six independent nations of Japan, China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, Philippine Republic, and Burma. Also present was Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, as observer.

Representing the united will of the one billion people of East Asia, the 46 representatives, associates, and observers arrived at the scheduled time on the morning of November 5 and entered the ante-chamber of the imposing Imperial Diet Building, exchanging cordial greetings with one another.

In the center of the chamber were tables laid out in the shape of a squared horseshoe and above the blue woolen cloth covering the tables were the flags of each of the nations spread beneath a plate of glass, designating the seats of the Representatives lined up in the order of the Japanese alphabet.

The conference was opened at 10 a.m. with an address delivered by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, the Representative of Japan. Nominations for Chairman were begun and through a motion by Prince Wan Walthayakon, the Thai Representative, Prime Minister Tojo was unanimously elected to the chair.

With Prime Minister Tojo, as Chairman of the Assembly, seated at the head of the squared horseshoe, to his right were Representative of China, late President Wang Ching-wei, Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui, the Manchoukuo Representative and Head of State Ba Maw, the Burmese Representative. To Prime Minister Tojo's left were His Royal Highness Prince Wan Walthayakon, the Thai Representative, President

Jose P. Laurel, the Representative from the Philippines, and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Observer to the Assembly. Behind each of the Representatives were the Associates.

The conference concentrated on the statement of active opinions concerning fundamental measures for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of Greater East Asia. Only the Representatives were given voice and it was decided that the Representatives would speak in Japanese alphabetical order.

During the morning session, only Prime Minister Tojo and the late President Wang were scheduled to speak, but the proceedings progressed so rapidly that Prince Wan Walthayakon, the Thai delegate's speech, originally scheduled for the afternoon, was finished during the forenoon.

The afternoon session opened at 1 p.m. The first speaker was Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo. He urged the need for Greater East Asia's unity as it was felt by Manchoukuo, the senior State in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The next speaker was Dr. Jose P. Laurel, the Philippine delegate, who exhibited his brilliant eloquence.

The session came to a recess at 3 p.m. and was resumed 20 minutes later. Prime Minister Ba Maw, the Burmese Representative, expressed the unflinching resolve of the newly born State.

This completed the speeches by the delegates of the six participating nations and the session adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

The second day's session began at 10 a.m. November 6, in the same chamber, attended by all the representatives, associates and observers. It began with

a proposal made by Prime Minister General Tojo, the Japanese Representative. After an earnest exchange of opinions among the Representatives, a recess was called at 11:50 a.m.

**Joint Declaration Approved** With the recess ended at 0:40 p.m. Prime Minister General Tojo rose at 0:45 p.m. and reread to the Assembly the draft of the Joint Declaration, which was welcomed with great applause. He then asked the Representatives to stand if they approved the draft, to which request the Representatives of the six nations stood up as one man, accompanied by surging waves of thunderous applause. The time was 0:55 p.m.

Flashlights popped and newsreel cameramen ground away to record for the eyes of all future generations to come this epochal and glorious moment of Asia, this united will of the one billion people of Greater East Asia. The Joint Declaration carrying in it the supreme faith of the peoples of Greater East Asia for world peace, was immediately announced by the Assembly secretariat.

After the unanimous adoption of the historic Joint Declaration, Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State of Burma, rose to give an inspiring address in reference to Indian problems.

Tracing the history of British oppression on India and Burma, the Burmese Chief Executive, with his brilliant eloquence, emphasized that "without India's freedom, there can be no freedom for Asia." Himself being a man who had experienced the cruel oppression by the British, Head of State Ba Maw's address was marked by warm sympathy toward the oppressed masses of India and by his firm determination to drive out Anglo-American influences completely from the region of East Asia.

The Burmese representative was followed by Mr. Bose, who also expressed his staunch resolve never to lay down arms before India is India's own.

The conferences reached its highest pitch as all the representatives of the six participating nations and the attendants listened intently to the stirring address of the energetic Indian leader.

After the 30-minute speech by Mr. Bose and its Chinese and English translations, Prime Minister Tojo rose to proclaim Japan's readiness to place the Andaman Islands and Nicobar Group under the jurisdiction of the Azad Hind

Government. The statement made a profound impression on the whole assembly.

Prime Minister Tojo then delivered another brief message in the capacity of the Representative of Japan in the Assembly, expressing his thanks to the Representatives and Associates of the participating nations as well as the observers for their full cooperation in the proceedings of the Assembly.

He was responded to by the now deceased President Wang Ching-wei, Chinese Representative, who on behalf of all the representatives and associates attending the function, expressed congratulation on the successful conclusion of the historic conference.

Prime Minister rose again to declare the adjournment of the conference and, thus, the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations came to a brilliantly successful end at 3:17 p.m.

#### Independence Promised

At the outset of the extraordinary, 55th session of the Imperial Diet on September 7, 1944, Premier Koiso enunciated the promise to grant the 7,000,000 people of the East Indies independence. The pronouncement was received with enthusiasm by the native populace. Reports of their delight were flashed from all over the East Indies. Soekarno, chairman of the Java Central Council, promptly expressed the gratitude of the multitude as their representative. In Jakarta, formerly Batavia, September 7 was designated as Independence Promise Day and a festival was held for one whole week thence for letting out the exuberant rejoice, at every place in the Island of Java. At Macassar, Island of Celebes, a procession was staged through the city. Premier Koiso's enunciation also evoked a feeling of marked exultation in Sumatra, Borneo and the towns and villages of the Lesser Sunda Islands.

On November 7, 1944, first anniversary of the Joint Greater East Asia Declaration, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Java announced measures for allowing wider native participation in the Military Administration there, which were subsequently put into operation.

#### Hongkong

One of the outstanding events during 1944 in the economic sphere of Hongkong, erstwhile stronghold of the British in their advance on East Asia but

under the Japanese Governorship of General Isogai, was the organization of Hongkong Trade Corporation. With the object of securing an abundant supply of military and civilian goods, the Government-General established it on September 1 following the dissolution of the Hongkong Trade Association.

Eighteen leading local business firms comprise the members of the new corporation which is capitalized at ¥18,000,000. By order of the Government-General, this trade body purchases, exports and stores military supplies, cooperates in planning, importation, exportation, storage and distribution of general civilian goods, regulates prices of export and import goods, purchases, imports, stores and distributes general civilian supplies and deals with other functions related to the enhancement of Hongkong's trading activities.

Shuichiro Teraya, head of the Mitsui Bussan Company's branch office, and Toyotaro Okabe, head of the Mitsubishi Shoji Company's branch office, have been respectively appointed chairman and vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of the new organization.

#### Malai

The establishment of the Volunteer Army of Malai was decided on December 8, 1943, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was inaugurated in the following year. A native volunteer private gets between ¥30 and ¥40, a volunteer non-commissioned officer between ¥45 and ¥120 and a volunteer officer between ¥180 and ¥300 a month. The volunteers range in age between 16 and 30, and in rank from private to captain.

On Emperor's Birthday, April 29, 1944, extra rations of coconut oil were sold to the general public. Coconut oil is used extensively by the local inhabitants in cooking and as preparations for sweet meats.

The Japanese Military Administration of Malai on May 10, 1944, promulgated export and import license regulations designating 99 different articles of materials, divided into three categories of A, B, and C, in order to speed up the acquisition of materials needed for the existence of Malai and Malaians.

Of the 99 designated items, 42 come under Group A. They include pineoil, lumber, rope, lead, zinc caustic soda, dry batteries and automobile tires.

Nineteen items come under Group B, including vegetables, fruits, raw fish, eggs, rubber goods, stationery, toilet articles and furniture; Group C comprises 38 items, including iron ore, scrap iron, tin, bauxite, manganese, latex, coal, rice, salt, sugar and miscellaneous cereals.

In the past only regular trade transactions based on exchange bills were conducted between these two areas. In enforcing the present regulations, the Military Administration employs Malais wherever possible in import and export jobs.

For the time being, the regulations applied only to trade transactions between Malai and Sumatra, Java, North Borneo, Thailand and French Indo-China.

#### East Indies

**Sumatra** The inhabitants of Sumatra have undergone marked improvements since the island came under the Japanese military administration.

Though the anti-Axis air forces carry out a nerve warfare on the civilian population, the inhabitants of Sumatra have banded together to defend their land. A number of warplanes have been donated to the Japanese Army by them. Volunteer Defense Army has been created on the island, and intensive defense training is being undertaken under the helpful guidance of local Japanese units. Even on Nias Island, lying 140 kilometers off Sumatra in the Indian Ocean, the youths have joined the Volunteer Defense Army and are now actively engaged in defense duties.

To encourage the Volunteer Defense Army, a song contest with the theme "Volunteer Defense Army" was sponsored by a Japanese Unit stationed in Sumatra.

Meanwhile, the Japanese residents of Sumatra, seeking to improve living conditions in the island, have established service clubs. One was founded at Sawahlont on the western coast of Sumatra; and is now busy carrying on various activities. In Bukit Tinggi one was also created and, acting in the capacity of liaison organ for the Japanese residents, it has been efficiently undertaking the distribution of daily necessities.

The educational system is also being improved under the joint efforts of the Military Administration

and provincial authorities with a view to wiping out illiteracy from the island. Under the auspices of the former, an educational conference was held on May 7, 1944, at the Sumatra Higher Normal School in Padangpandjang. It was attended by school principals from all parts of the island.

During the conference, many pertinent subjects were deliberated upon to improve the educational facilities in the national grammar schools and normal schools. Among others, the means of responding to the enthusiasm of the local inhabitants to master the Japanese language were discussed. Frank opinions were also exchanged between the local inhabitants and Japanese teachers on the most efficient method for attaining the purpose.

**The Lesser Sunda Islands** The Lesser Sunda Provincial Assembly during May 10-13, 1944, adopted various concrete plans to prosecute the present war in cooperation with Japan.

At the first day's session, following the instructions given by the Governor of the province, the assemblymen took an oath pledging to mobilize the total strength of the native inhabitants and to exert every effort to crush the Anglo-American and Dutch enemies. They then passed a resolution expressing thanks to Japanese soldiers.

On the second and third days, a committee was appointed to discuss and draft recommendations to reinforce the inhabitants' cooperation with Japan in the current war.

On the final day, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee sent in a draft of recommendations in support of which speeches were made by three assemblymen. The assembly was brought to a close after unanimously passing the recommendations.

With various earnest and positive opinions expressed by many of the assemblymen throughout the session, the assembly hall was filled with the ardent spirit of the gathering for the successful consummation of the current war. The assembly is the first of its kind held since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The recommendations follow:

1. With a view to making the inhabitants thoroughly understand the true meaning and aim of the War of Greater East Asia, heads of provinces and village chiefs be re-educated.

Religious circles who have great influence among the general populace be mobilized for the same purpose.

2. Measures for increasing the fighting strength should be carried out. They include increased foodstuff and livestock production, offering of war materials and labor strengthening of wartime living; promotion of the health of the inhabitants; encouragement of savings; establishment of a society for giving support to the native defense volunteer corps and others.

3. Intensification of the anti-espionage movement.

4. Establishment of counter-measures against air-raids and thorough preparations for the defense of their native land.

Each assemblyman, upon returning to his respective place, reported on the deliberations and results of the current Provincial Assembly to the inhabitants and urged them to rise for the defense of their fatherland.

**Educational Advance** Agriculture, handicraft and fishery were included in the courses of elementary, middle, business and normal schools in Celebes, the Little Sunda Islands and South Borneo from the new school term in April, 1944.

**Bali and Lombok** With burning patriotism and a profound feeling of gratitude to Japan, Mr. Soetomo, Chief of the Public Works Bureau of Bali Island, has been exerting his utmost in his administration ever since the Japanese landing on Bali Island.

On the occasion of the Japanese occupation of Bali Island, he gathered local inhabitants to repair roads and bridges, and for rendering meritorious services, he received a letter of commendation from the commander of a Japanese unit.

Following the establishment of Japanese military administration on this island, he contributed much to the management of public works. A decree for the organization of the Bali Volunteer Defense Corps was promulgated in 1944.

Lombok Island, which was occupied by Japanese forces in 1942, is making phenomenal strides in reconstruction and rehabilitation work under the Japanese administration.

Inhabitants of the island who have been freed from Dutch oppression, are now exerting all-out efforts to develop

under the Japanese Governorship of General Isogai, was the organization of Hongkong Trade Corporation. With the object of securing an abundant supply of military and civilian goods, the Government-General established it on September 1 following the dissolution of the Hongkong Trade Association.

Eighteen leading local business firms comprise the members of the new corporation which is capitalized at ¥18,000,000. By order of the Government-General, this trade body purchases, exports and stores military supplies, cooperates in planning, importation, exportation, storage and distribution of general civilian goods, regulates prices of export and import goods, purchases, imports, stores and distributes general civilian supplies and deals with other functions related to the enhancement of Hongkong's trading activities.

Shuhiro Teraya, head of the Mitsui Bussan Company's branch office, and Toyotaro Okabe, head of the Mitsubishi Shoji Company's branch office, have been respectively appointed chairman and vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of the new organization.

#### Malai

The establishment of the Volunteer Army of Malai was decided on December 8, 1943, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was inaugurated in the following year. A native volunteer private gets between ¥30 and ¥40, a volunteer non-commissioned officer between ¥45 and ¥120 and a volunteer officer between ¥130 and ¥300 a month. The volunteers range in age between 18 and 30, and in rank from private to captain.

On Emperor's Birthday, April 29, 1944, extra rations of coconut oil were sold to the general public. Coconut oil is used extensively by the local inhabitants in cooking and as preparations for sweet meats.

The Japanese Military Administration of Malai on May 10, 1944, promulgated export and import license regulations designating 99 different articles of materials, divided into three categories of A, B, and C, in order to speed up the acquisition of materials needed for the existence of Malai and Malaians.

Of the 99 designated items, 42 come under Group A. They include pineoil, lumber, rope, lead, zinc caustic soda, dry batteries and automobile tires.

Nineteen items come under Group B, including vegetables, fruits, raw fish, eggs, rubber goods, stationery, toilet articles and furniture. Group C comprises 38 items, including iron ore, scrap iron, tin, bauxite, manganese, latex, coal, rice, salt, sugar and miscellaneous cereals.

In the past only regular trade transactions based on exchange bills were conducted between these two areas. In enforcing the present regulations, the Military Administration employs Malais wherever possible in import and export jobs.

For the time being, the regulations applied only to trade transactions between Malai and Sumatra, Java, North Borneo, Thailand and French Indo-China.

#### East Indies

**Sumatra** The inhabitants of Sumatra have undergone marked improvements since the island came under the Japanese military administration.

Though the anti-Axis air forces carry out a nerve warfare on the civilian population, the inhabitants of Sumatra have banded together to defend their land. A number of warplanes have been donated to the Japanese Army by them. Volunteer Defense Army has been created on the island, and intensive defense training is being undertaken under the helpful guidance of local Japanese units. Even on Nias Island, lying 140 kilometers off Sumatra in the Indian Ocean, the youths have joined the Volunteer Defense Army and are now actively engaged in defense duties.

To encourage the Volunteer Defense Army, a song contest with the theme "Volunteer Defense Army" was sponsored by a Japanese Unit stationed in Sumatra.

Meanwhile, the Japanese residents of Sumatra, seeking to improve living conditions in the island, have established service clubs. One was founded at Sawahlont on the western coast of Sumatra; and is now busy carrying on various activities. In Buki Tinggi one was also created and, acting in the capacity of liaison organ for the Japanese residents, it has been efficiently undertaking the distribution of daily necessities.

The educational system is also being improved under the joint efforts of the Military Administration

and provincial authorities with a view to wiping out illiteracy from the island. Under the auspices of the former, an educational conference was held on May 7, 1944, at the Sumatra Higher Normal School in Padangpandjang. It was attended by school principals from all parts of the island.

During the conference, many pertinent subjects were deliberated upon to improve the educational facilities in the national grammar schools and normal schools. Among others, the means of responding to the enthusiasm of the local inhabitants to master the Japanese language were discussed. Frank opinions were also exchanged between the local inhabitants and Japanese teachers on the most efficient method for attaining the purpose.

**The Lesser Sunda Islands** The Lesser Sunda Provincial Assembly during May 10-13, 1944, adopted various concrete plans to prosecute the present war in cooperation with Japan.

At the first day's session, following the instructions given by the Governor of the province, the assemblymen took an oath pledging to mobilize the total strength of the native inhabitants and to exert every effort to crush the Anglo-American and Dutch enemies. They then passed a resolution expressing thanks to Japanese soldiers.

On the second and third days, a committee was appointed to discuss and draft recommendations to reinforce the inhabitants' cooperation with Japan in the current war.

On the final day, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee sent in a draft of recommendations in support of which speeches were made by three assemblymen. The assembly was brought to a close after unanimously passing the recommendations.

With various earnest and positive opinions expressed by many of the assemblymen throughout the session, the assembly hall was filled with the ardent spirit of the gathering for the successful consummation of the current war. The assembly is the first of its kind held since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The recommendations follow:

1. With a view to making the inhabitants thoroughly understand the true meaning and aim of the War of Greater East Asia, heads of provinces and village chiefs be re-educated.

Religious circles who have great influence among the general populace be mobilized for the same purpose.

2. Measures for increasing the fighting strength should be carried out. They include increased foodstuff and livestock production, offering of war materials and labor strengthening of wartime living; promotion of the health of the inhabitants; encouragement of savings; establishment of a society for giving support to the native defense volunteer corps and others.

3. Intensification of the anti-espionage movement.

4. Establishment of counter-measures against air-raids and thorough preparations for the defense of their native land.

Each assemblyman, upon returning to his respective place, reported on the deliberations and results of the current Provincial Assembly to the inhabitants and urged them to rise for the defense of their fatherland.

**Educational Advance** Agriculture, handicraft and fishery were included in the courses of elementary, middle, business and normal schools in Celebes, the Little Sunda Islands and South Borneo from the new school term in April, 1944.

**Bali and Lombok** With burning patriotism and a profound feeling of gratitude to Japan, Mr. Soetomo, Chief of the Public Works Bureau of Bali Island, has been exerting his utmost in his administration ever since the Japanese landing on Bali Island.

On the occasion of the Japanese occupation of Bali Island, he gathered local inhabitants to repair roads and bridges, and for rendering meritorious services, he received a letter of commendation from the commander of a Japanese unit.

Following the establishment of Japanese military administration on this island, he contributed much to the management of public works. A decree for the organization of the Bali Volunteer Defense Corps was promulgated in 1944.

Lombok Island, which was occupied by Japanese forces in 1942, is making phenomenal strides in reconstruction and rehabilitation work under the Japanese administration.

Inhabitants of the island who have been freed from Dutch oppression, are now exerting all-out efforts to develop

under the Japanese Governorship of General Isogai, was the organization of Hongkong Trade Corporation. With the object of securing an abundant supply of military and civilian goods, the Government-General established it on September 1 following the dissolution of the Hongkong Trade Association.

Eighteen leading local business firms comprise the members of the new corporation which is capitalized at ¥15,000,000. By order of the Government-General, this trade body purchases, exports and stores military supplies, cooperates in planning, importation, exportation, storage and distribution of general civilian goods, regulates prices of export and import goods, purchases, imports, stores and distributes general civilian supplies and deals with other functions related to the enhancement of Hongkong's trading activities.

Shuichiro Teraya, head of the Mitsui Bussan Company's branch office, and Toyotaro Okabe, head of the Mitsubishi Shoji Company's branch office, have been respectively appointed chairman and vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of the new organization.

#### Malai

The establishment of the Volunteer Army of Malai was decided on December 5, 1943, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was inaugurated in the following year. A native volunteer private gets between ¥30 and ¥40, a volunteer non-commissioned officer between ¥45 and ¥120 and a volunteer officer between ¥130 and ¥300 a month. The volunteers range in age between 18 and 30, and in rank from private to captain.

On Emperor's Birthday, April 29, 1944, extra rations of coconut oil were sold to the general public. Coconut oil is used extensively by the local inhabitants in cooking and as preparations for sweet meats.

The Japanese Military Administration of Malai on May 10, 1944, promulgated export and import license regulations designating 99 different articles of materials, divided into three categories of A, B, and C, in order to speed up the acquisition of materials needed for the existence of Malai and Malaisians.

Of the 99 designated items, 42 come under Group A. They include pincoil, lumber, rope, lead, zinc caustic soda, dry batteries and automobile tires.

Nineteen items come under Group B, including vegetables, fruits, raw fish, eggs, rubber goods, stationery, toilet articles and furniture; Group C comprises 38 items, including iron ore, scrap iron, tin, bauxite, manganese, latex, coal, rice, salt, sugar and miscellaneous cereals.

In the past only regular trade transactions based on exchange bills were conducted between these two areas. In enforcing his present regulations, the Military Administration employs Malais wherever possible in import and export jobs.

For the time being, the regulations applied only to trade transactions between Malai and Sumatra, Java, North Borneo, Thailand and French Indo-China.

#### East Indies

**Sumatra** The inhabitants of Sumatra have undergone marked improvements since the island came under the Japanese military administration.

Though the anti-Axis air forces carry out a nerve warfare on the civilian population, the inhabitants of Sumatra have banded together to defend their land. A number of warplanes have been donated to the Japanese Army by them. Volunteer Defense Army has been created on the island, and intensive defense training is being undertaken under the helpful guidance of local Japanese units. Even on Nias Island, lying 140 kilometers off Sumatra in the Indian Ocean, the youths have joined the Volunteer Defense Army and are now actively engaged in defense duties.

To encourage the Volunteer Defense Army, a song-contest with the theme "Volunteer Defense Army" was sponsored by a Japanese Unit stationed in Sumatra.

Meanwhile, the Japanese residents of Sumatra, seeking to improve living conditions in the island, have established service clubs. One was founded at Sawahlont on the western coast of Sumatra; and is now busy carrying on various activities. In Bukit Tinggi one was also created and, acting in the capacity of liaison organ for the Japanese residents, it has been efficiently undertaking the distribution of daily necessities.

The educational system is also being improved under the joint efforts of the Military Administration

and provincial authorities with a view to wiping out illiteracy from the island. Under the auspices of the former, an educational conference was held on May 7, 1944, at the Sumatra Higher Normal School in Padangpandjang. It was attended by school principals from all parts of the island.

During the conference, many pertinent subjects were deliberated upon to improve the educational facilities in the national grammar schools and normal schools. Among others, the means of responding to the enthusiasm of the local inhabitants to master the Japanese language were discussed. Frank opinions were also exchanged between the local inhabitants and Japanese teachers on the most efficient method for attaining the purpose.

**The Lesser Sunda Islands** The Lesser Sunda Provincial Assembly during May 10-13, 1944, adopted various concrete plans to prosecute the present war in cooperation with Japan.

At the first day's session, following the instructions given by the Governor of the province, the assemblymen took an oath pledging to mobilize the total strength of the native inhabitants and to exert every effort to crush the Anglo-American and Dutch enemies. They then passed a resolution expressing thanks to Japanese soldiers.

On the second and third days, a committee was appointed to discuss and draft recommendations to reinforce the inhabitants' cooperation with Japan in the current war.

On the final day, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee sent in a draft of recommendations in support of which speeches were made by three assemblymen. The assembly was brought to a close after unanimously passing the recommendations.

With various earnest and positive opinions expressed by many of the assemblymen throughout the session, the assembly hall was filled with the ardent spirit of the gathering for the successful consummation of the current war. The assembly is the first of its kind held since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The recommendations follow:

1. With a view to making the inhabitants thoroughly understand the true meaning and aim of the War of Greater East Asia, heads of provinces and village chiefs be re-educated.

Religious circles who have great influence among the general populace be mobilized for the same purpose.

2. Measures for increasing the fighting strength should be carried out. They include increased foodstuff and livestock production, offering of war materials and labor strengthening of wartime living; promotion of the health of the inhabitants; encouragement of savings; establishment of a society for giving support to the native defense volunteer corps and others.

3. Intensification of the anti-espionage movement.

4. Establishment of counter-measures against air-raids and thorough preparations for the defense of their native land.

Each assemblyman, upon returning to his respective place, reported on the deliberations and results of the current Provincial Assembly to the inhabitants and urged them to rise for the defense of their fatherland.

**Educational Advance** Agriculture, handicraft and fishery were included in the courses of elementary, middle, business and normal schools in Celebes, the Little Sunda Islands and South Borneo from the new school term in April, 1944.

**Bali and Lombok** With burning patriotism and a profound feeling of gratitude to Japan, Mr. Soetoemo, Chief of the Public Works Bureau of Bali Island, has been exerting his utmost in his administration ever since the Japanese landing on Bali Island.

On the occasion of the Japanese occupation of Bali Island, he gathered local inhabitants to repair roads and bridges, and for rendering meritorious services, he received a letter of commendation from the commander of a Japanese unit.

Following the establishment of Japanese military administration on this island, he contributed much to the management of public works. A decree for the organization of the Bali Volunteer Defense Corps was promulgated in 1944.

Lombok Island, which was occupied by Japanese forces in 1942, is making phenomenal strides in reconstruction and rehabilitation work under the Japanese administration.

Inhabitants of the island who have been freed from Dutch oppression, are now exerting all-out efforts to develop

the island in cooperation with Japanese Forces.

Lombok Island is one of the leading rice producing centers in the Southern region, and the inhabitants are now enthusiastically carrying out various reconstruction projects in addition to promoting food production. Moreover, owing to abundant foodstuffs production, the people's livelihood has been stabilized, while peace and order have been restored.

In the educational field, a co-educational high school, a special agricultural school and a teachers' school have been opened, together with 132 public schools. More are following.

Meanwhile, the 5,000 Chinese in the island are offering their wholehearted cooperation in reconstruction and rehabilitation work. These Chinese have already organized a society for the maintenance of public peace and order. Moreover, they decided to donate a warplane and, on April 29, made their first contribution of 100,000 guilders.

In the meantime, youths of the island, in order to strengthen defensive measures, have organized a Young Men's Society which is rapidly expanding throughout the island. On the other hand, the women of the island are also doing their part in development work. Thus, all in all, a clear picture of the return to normalcy is being displayed.

**Flores Island** When the Japanese forces on May 15, 1942, marched into Ende, situated in the central part of Flores Island, native inhabitants greeted them and immediately turned over the Dutch officials they had captured in the nearby mountains.

The young people of the island have formed a volunteer corps to defend their island and have organized a young men's association.

Churches are everywhere because most of the islanders are of the Catholic faith.

The nearby island of Komodo is inhabited by reptiles already extinct in other parts of the world.

Detoe Soko—a volcano towering 1,500 meters above sea level—has three lakes, each possessing different shades

of water, the colors being red, green and cobalt.

In the steppe region along the northern coast of the island, herds of water-buffaloes, totaling more than 1,000, are seen grazing.

**Non-Portuguese Timor** Reconstruction activities on Timor Island are making swift progress with self-sufficiency in foodstuffs already attained.

In the past the island had been used only as a grazing ground for domestic animals but since their arrival the Japanese forces, with the full cooperation of the islanders, had exerted their utmost and succeeded in converting the land into one of rich paddy-fields and truck gardens. Also due to the great efforts exerted by the Japanese forces and the islanders, rice production has been greatly increased.

The fishing industry is very promising with many varieties of fish such as tuna, swordfish and mackerel being plentiful in nearby waters. Regarding stock-raising, cattle, hogs, goats, and other animals are being raised, contributing greatly toward the prosecution of the war. Mineral resources can be found everywhere in the mountainous sector of the island.

Although in the past days the cultural standard of the island was extremely low, enthusiasm to learn the Japanese language has permeated among the islanders. Not only the younger generation but the elders as well are making great progress in learning the language from the Japanese soldiers.

In the public schools established in the villages, native children are diligently studying Japanese.

The native inhabitants possess exceptionally keen eyes and ears and, therefore, can distinguish between Japanese and enemy planes even though the aircraft may be several kilometers distant. This keenness of sight and hearing is used to advantage by the native inhabitants who serve at observation towers.

There are approximately 3,000 overseas Chinese in this former Dutch territory. The Chinese engaged in agriculture are energetically doing their bit toward economic development.

## APPENDIX

### LIST OF SOCIETIES, LEARNED INSTITUTIONS, ETC., IN JAPAN

#### POLITICAL AND MILITARY

**DAI NIPPON CHUREI KENSHOKAI** (A Society for the Construction of Monuments for War Heroes). Established in 1939; General Takashi Hishikari, president. Address: New Kaijo Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**DAI NIPPON BOKU KYOKAI** (Airraid Defense Association). Established in 1939; Fumio Goto, president. Address: Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**GUNJIN ENGOKAI** (Society for Soldiers' Aid). Established in 1938; Tetsuji Tate, president. Works for relief and welfare of the fighting men and their families. Address: 8 Haranachi 3-chome, Ushigome, Tokyo.

**KAIBOGIKAI** (Coastal Defense Aid Association). Established in 1922; Yoshitake Ueda, president; membership 9,364. Studies matters connected with the coastal defense of Nippon. Address: Shisei Kaikan, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

**KAIGUN KYOKAI** (Navy League of Nippon). Established in 1917; Chuichi Ariyoshi, president; membership 218,957. Promotes knowledge regarding the Navy of Nippon. Address: 249 Harajuku 3-chome, Shibuya, Tokyo.

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

**SHOIGUNJIN KAI** (Wounded Veterans' Association of Japan). Established in 1936; General Kenkichi Ueda, president. Address: Hommura-cho, Ichigaya, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

**SUIKOSHA** (Navy Officers' Club). Established in 1876; Navy Minister, president. Address: 13 Sakaecho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU ZAIGO GUNJINKAI** (Ex-service men's Association). Established in 1910; General Ikutaro Inouye, president. Address: 5 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**YOKUSAN SEIJKAI** (National Service Political Association). Established in 1942; General Nobuyuki Abe, president. Members include men having seats in the Imperial Diet, in which they form majority. Address: Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**YUSHUKAI**. Established in 1913; Admiral Isamu Takeshita, president. Studies various problems of the Japanese Navy. Address: c/o The Suikosha, 13 Sakaecho, Shiba, Tokyo.

#### INTERNATIONAL AND DIPLOMATIC

**AFGHANISTAN KYOKAI** (Afghanistan Society). Established in 1935. Address: Kazan Kaikan, Kasumigasacki, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**BURMA KYOKAI** (Burma Society). Established originally in 1937. Address: 10 Wakabacho 1-chome, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

**DAI TOA SHIMBUN KYOGIKAI** (Greater East Asia Press Federation). Established in 1943; Tokichi Tanaka, chairman of the board of directors; Hsu Li-chui, Satnit Semanil, Francisco B. Icasiano, GIsaburo Matsukata and

U. Tun Than, directors. Address: c/o Nippon Shimbun Kai, Tokyo.

**DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT IM NATUR UND VOELKESKUNDE OSTASIENS**. Established in 1872; Kurt Meissner, representative. Publication: Mitteilungen, Nachrichten. Address: Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**HIGASHI INDO KYOKAI** (East India Society). Col. Kengo Sugano, chairman. Address: Eiwa Building, Tamuracho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

**HIGASHI INDO SHINKO CHUOKAI** (Central Association for Promotion of

the East Indies). Lieutenant-General Toyoki Takada, chairman. Organizes Japanese resident in the South. Address: 1 Uchisaiwancho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**INDO-CHINA KYOKAI** (Indo-China Association). Established in 1922. Prince Fumimaro Konoye, president. To promote closer relations between Japan and French Indo-China. Address: Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KAIGAI DOHO CHUOKAI** (Central Association for Overseas Japanese). Established in 1941; Toshio Shiratori, president. Is interested in well-being and relief of Japanese in foreign lands including enemy nations. Address: 2 Otemachi 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**KANSAI NICHI-FUTSU GAKUKAN** (L'Institut Franco-Japonaise du Kansai). The French Ambassador, president. Address: 8 Izumidono-cho, Yoshida, Kyoto.

**KOKUSAI BUNKA SHINKOKAI** (Society for International Cultural Relations). Established in 1934; Prince Fumimaro Konoye, president; membership 156. To introduce Japanese and Oriental culture to foreign countries. Address: Meiji Seimei Kan, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**KOKUSAI KANKEI KENKYUKAI** (Society for Study of International Relations). Masamichi Royama, president. Address: Kotohira-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

**KOKUSAI KEIZAI KENKYUSHO** (Institute for Research of International Economics). Yuzo Yamada, representative. Address: Marunouchi 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**LATIN AMERICA CHUOKAI**. Established in 1941; Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, president. Studies, as central council for the purpose of studying conditions in Central and South American countries. Address: c/o Foreign Office, Tokyo.

**NANYO DANTAI RENGOKAI** (Federation of Organizations Interested in South Sea Affairs). Established in 1940; Count Hideo Kodama, president. Compiles Dai Nanyo Nenkan. Address: Naka 4-go Kan, Marunouchi 3-chome, Tokyo.

The 18 affiliated bodies are as follows:  
Domei Tsushinsha (Domei News

Agency). Address: Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

**Indonesia Kyokai** (Indonesian Association). Reorganized in 1942. Address: 6 Marunouchi 3-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Kaigai Kogyo Kyokai** (Overseas Mining Association). Dr. Viscount Tadashi Inoue, president. Works for coordination of men interested in mining in the Southern regions. Address: 3 Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Kaiyo Selsaku Kenkyusho** (Oceanic Policy Institute). Address: 150 Shitama-cho 1-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

**Mitsubishi Keizai Kenkyusho** (Mitsubishi Economic Investigation Bureau).

**Nampo Norin Kyokai** (South Seas Agriculture and Forestry Association). Address: 41 Kabutocho 2-chome, Nishinomiya-ku, Tokyo.

**Nanyo Keizai Kenkyusho** (Research Institute for South Sea Economics). Capt. Tatehiko Konishi, chairman. Address: 1 Omote-machi 4-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

**Nanyo Kyokai** (South Seas Association). Shuichi Sako, chief director. Address: same as Nanyo Dantai Rengokai.

**Nanyo Suisan Kyokai** (South Seas Fishery Association). Established in 1929. Promotes controlled development of fishing industry in the South. Membership, 295. Masuzo Nomura, president. Address: 1 Tameike, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

**Nippon Hoso Kyokai** (Japan Broadcasting Corporation). Established in 1926; Hiroshi Shimomura, president. Address: 2 Uchisaiwancho 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Nippon Menka Saibai Kyokai** (Japanese Cotton Planters' Association). Tateo Morishige, director. Address: Totaku Building, Uchisaiwancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Nippon Takushoku Kyokai** (Colonists' Association of Japan). Seigi Ogawa, chairman. Address: 1 Kasugacho 1-chome, Kolshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

**Nippon-Thai Kyokai** (Japan-Thai Society). Established originally in 1927; Prince Fumimaro Konoye, president; membership 300. Address

1 Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Philippine Society**. Established in 1935; Viscount Nagakage president. Address: 32 Gazembo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Taiheiyō Kyokai** (Pacific Institute). Yusuke Tsurumi, chief director. Address: Uchisaiwancho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Thaishitsu Tokyo Jimusho** (Tokyo Office, Chamber of Thai). Takeo Miyabara, chairman. Address: Mitsui Sango-kan, Muromachi, Nishinomiya-ku, Tokyo.

**Taiwan Nampo Kyokai** (Southern Regions Institute of Taiwan). Address: Dai-ichi Tohikan, Kinza 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Toa Keizai Chosa** (East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau).

**NICHA KYOKAI** (Japan-Argentine Society). Established in 1942; Capt. Prince Santaka Ichijo, president. Address: c/o Japan Economic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Tokyo.

**NICHI DOKU BUNKA KYOKAI** (Deutsche Kultur-Institut). Established in 1927; Saburo Inouye, president; membership 100. Address: 4 Sambancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-FUTSU KAIKAN** (La Maison Franco-Japonaise). Established in 1924; Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, president; membership 475. Address: 2 Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

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

**NICHI-I BUNKA KYOKAI** (Japan-Italian Culture Association). Established in 1931; membership 382. Address: 3 Kudan 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**NICHI-IN KYOKAI** (Indo-Japanese Association). Established in 1903; Marquis Nobutsune Okuma, president; membership 1,000. To promote friendship between Japanese and Indian peoples. Address: 2 Uchisaiwancho 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

#### COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL

**CHUO NOGYO KAI** (Central Agricultural Association). Established in 1943; Count Tadamasa Sakai, presi-

**NICHI-PO KYOKAI** (Japan-Portugal Society). Established in 1923; T. Mitsui, president. Address: Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**NICHIRO KYOKAI** (Japan-Soviet Society). Established in 1906; membership 330. Address: 6 Nishikubo Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

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

**NIPPON GAIJI KYOKAI** (The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan). Established in 1931. Issues the Contemporary Japan, monthly edited by Katsuji Inahara and publishes annually Japan Year Book and South Seas Handbook. Address: Room 550-557 Osaka Building, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

**NIPPON GAIKO KYOKAI** (Japan Diplomatic Association). Established in 1925; Tetsukichi Kurachi, representative. Investigates foreign affairs. Address: Naka 5-go Kan, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**NIPPON GAISEI KYOKAI** (Foreign Policy Association of Japan). Founded originally in 1920 and the latest reorganization took place in 1943; Hachiro Arita, president; membership 12,432. Issues "Gaiko Hyoron," "Sekai to Warera" and "International Gleanings from Japan," monthlies. Address: 12 Marunouchi 2-chome, Tokyo.

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

**NIPPON-SWEDEN SOCIETY**. Established in 1929; Gintaro Fujihara, president; membership 222. Address: The Nippon Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**SEKAI KEIZA CHOSAKAI** (Association for Study of World Economy). Setsuzo Sawada, chairman. Address: Otemachi 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**SOGO HOPPO BUNKA KENKYUKAI** (General Northern Cultural Research Society). General Baron Sadao Araki. Address: 2 Kojimachi 4-chome, Tokyo.

dent. Supersedes many formerly existent farm bodies. Address: 2 Misaki-cho 1-chome Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

CHUO SUISENGYO KAI (Central Fishery Association). Established in 1943 through reorganization; Kenzo Aoyama, president. Address: Sankaido, Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

DAI NIPPON YOGYO KYOKAI (Japanese Ceramic Association). Established in 1891; Taizo Kuroda, president; membership 1,951. Address: 5 Ginza Nishi 4-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

DAI NIPPON DENKI KAI (Japan Electric Association). Established in 1921; Shoji Arai, president; membership 3,031. Aims at progress of electrical enterprise. Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

JUYO SANGYO KYOGIKAI (Council of Key Industries). Kenjiro Matsumoto, president. Address: 2 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo. The council has as members three quasi-official corporations and in addition the following associations:

Cement Toseikai (Cement Industrial Control Association).

Chihō Ginko Toseikai (Provincial Banking Control Association).

Chochiku Ginko Toseikai (Savings Banking Control Association).

Futsu Ginko Toseikai (Commercial Banking Control Association).

Hikaku Toseikai (Hide and Leather Control Association).

Jidosha Toseikai (Motorcar Industrial Control Association).

Kogaku Kogyo Toseikai (Optical Industry Control Association).

Keikinzo Toseikai (Light Metal Industrial Control Association).

Kinzoku Kogyo Toseikai (Metal Industry Control Association).

Kozan Toseikai (Mining Control Association).

Kumiai Kinyu Toseikai (Credit Association Control Council).

Sangyo Kikai Toseikai (Control Association for Industrial Machinery Manufacturing).

Seimei Hoken Toseikai (Life Insurance Business Control Association).

Seimitsu Kikai Toseikai (Precision Machine Industrial Control Association).

Seitan Toseikai (Coal Industrial Control Association).

Sharyo Toseikai (Rolling Stock Indus-

trial Control Association).

Shigachi Shinyo Kumiai (Urban Credit Associations' Control Council).

Shintaku Toseikai (Trust Companies' Control Association).

Tekko Tosei Kai (Iron and Steel Industrial Association).

Tekko Tosei Kai (Iron and Steel Industrial Association).

Tetsudo Kido Toseikai (Railway Business Control Association).

Yushi Toseikai (Oil and Fat Industrial Control Association).

Zenkoku Kinyu Toseikai (National Finance Control Association).

Zosen Toseikai (Shipbuilding Industrial Control Association).

Sen'i Toseikai (Textile Control Association).

Koku Kogyo Kai (Aircraft Industrial Association).

Sempaku Un'eikai (Shipping Operators' Association).

Nippon Kalun Kyokai (Japan Marine Transport Association).

Denki Jigyō Kyōdō Kai (Alliance of Electrical Utility Men).

Sekiyu Konwa Kai (Oil Men's Society).

Teikoku Gas Kyokai (Imperial Gas-Works Operators' Society).

Nippon Sokogyo Kai (Warehousing Association of Japan).

NAMPO KAIHATSU TOKYO KUMIAI (Southern Sugar Industrial Guild). Aichihiro Fujiyama, chairman. Works for development of sugar industry in South China. Address: Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NAMPO SHOKUSAN SHIGEN CHOSA KAI (Investigation Bureau for Southern Plant Resources). Yunosuke Kurimoto, chairman. Address: 1 Tosa-ori-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

NANYO BOEKI SHINKO KAI (Society for Promotion of Trade with South). Kamekichi Yamazaki, president. Membership, 240. Address: 1 Marunouchi 3-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

NIPPON BOEKI SHINKO KYOKAI (Association of Japanese Foreign Trade). Established in 1940. Kenji Kodama, president. Address: 2 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

NIPPON KANZUME KYOKAI (Canners' Association of Japan). Established in

1927; Tsunejiro Hiratsuka, president; membership 1,300. Address: Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

NIPPON KEIZAI REMMEIKAI (Japan Economic Federation). Established in 1922; Takashi Izaka, president. For studying economic problems and exchanging economic information. Address: Gokyo Club.

NIPPON KOEKI KYOKAI (Japan Trade Association). Established in 1943; Saburo Nango, president. Coordinates oversea trade activities. Address: 2 Otemachi 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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

NIPPON NORITSU KYOKAI (Efficiency Society of Japan). Established in 1942; Ordinance Vice-Admiral Dr. Takuo Godo, president. Investigates all matters related to efficiency to aid industry. Address: Isetan Building, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

NIPPON SEISHI RENGOKAI (Association of Paper Manufacturers). Established in 1888; Ginjiro Fujihara, president; composed of 56 organizations. Address: 10 Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON SHIKKO KAI (Japan Lacquer Ware Industrial Association). Established in 1890; Chiyokichi Tetsuka, president; membership 800. Address: Kajicho 2-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

NIPPON TOGYO RENGOKAI (Japan Sugar Producers' Association). Established in 1909; Aichihiro Fujiyama, president; comprises 11 organizations. Address: 7 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NOJI DENKA KYOKAI (Association for Electrification of Agriculture). Established in 1923; Shoji Arai, president; membership 1,000. Address: 3 Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

#### CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL

CHOSA KENKYU DOIN HOMBURU (Mobilization Headquarters for Research Bodies). Founded in 1944. Baron Kimmochi Okura, president. Controls Toa Kenkyusho (East Asiatic

RORYO SUISEI KUMIAI (Russian Waters Fishery Association). Established in 1908; Sukeatsu Tanakamaru, president; consists of 26 firms. Address: Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

ZENKOKU KEIZAI CHOSA KIKAN RENGOKAI (National Federation of Economic Investigation Organs). Established in 1920. Address: Niinomiya, Kanagawa Prefecture. There are over 170 member organizations, of whom the leading ones are as follows:

Fujimoto Shoken Kabushiki Kaisha Chosabu (Investigation Department of Fujimoto Bill Brokers).

Mitsubishi Keizai Kenkyusho (Mitsubishi Economic Investigation Bureau). Established in 1932. Issues monthly circular. Address: 8 Marunouchi 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Nippon Seimei Hoken Kabushiki Kaisha Chosakai (Investigation Section of Japan Life Insurance Company).

Toa Keizai Chosa Kyoku (East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau). Address: Niinomiya, Kanagawa Prefecture.

ZENKOKU SHOKO KEIZAIKAI KYOGIKAI (National Council of Economic Chambers of Industry and Commerce). Aichihiro Fujiyama, president. Address: Marunouchi 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

SHOKO KUMIAI SHUOKAI (Central Society of Commercial and Industrial Guilds). Dr. Ordinance Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, president. Address: 1 Uchisaiwaicho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

TOA KEIZAI KONDANKAI (East Asia Economic Conference). Aichihiro Fujiyama, president. Address: 1 Koishikawa 1-chome, Tokyo.

TOKYO SHOKO KEIZAI KAI (Economic Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Metropolitan Tokyo). Established in 1943; Aichihiro Fujiyama, president. Address: Marunouchi 3-chome, Tokyo.

Research Institute) and 70 other bodies. Address: c/o The Cabinet Office.

DAI NIPPON CHOSAKUKEN HOGO DOMEI (Copyright Protection League of Japan). Established in 1930; Kan

Kikuchi, president. Acts as intermediary to protect all copyrights, except musical covering those of writing, speech, drawing, architecture, model, photograph, etc. Address: Jimbocho 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

DAI NIPPON HIKO KYOKAI (Imperial Aeronautic Society). Harumichi Tanabe, president. Promotes diffusion of aeronautical knowledge and technique. Address: 3 Tamuracho 1-chome, Shiba, Tokyo.

DAI NIPPON IKUEIKAI (Japan Scholarship Society). Established 1944. Address: c/o The Education Ministry.

DAI NIPPON KOKU SEISHONEN TAI (Young Aviators' Corps of Japan). Established in 1941; Lt-Gen. Takeo Hori, president. For instruction of young people in aeronautical knowledge and art of flight. Address: 3 Tamuracho 1-chome, Shiba, Tokyo.

DAI NIPPON KYOIKU KAI (Japanese Education Society). Established in 1883; membership 80 organizations. Address: 9 Hitotsubashi 2-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

DAITOA RYUNICHI GAKUSEI KAI (Society for Greater East Asiatic Students in Japan). Toyosaburo Kikuchi, representative. Gives guidance to students from various regions of Greater East Asia, who are studying in Japan. Address: Sannen-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

GAKUJUTSU KENKYU KAIGI (National Research Council of Japan). Established in 1920; Minister of Education, controlling officer; membership 200. Issues Japanese Journal of Astronomy and Geophysics (in English) and eight other Japanese Journals including those of Chemistry, Physics, Geology and Geography, Zoology, Medical Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics. Also issues Records of Oceanographic Works in Japan, Report of Radio Research in Japan and Report of the National Research Council of Japan. Maintains special committee on mobilization of scientific brains. Address: c/o Imperial Academy, Ueno Park, Tokyo.

ISHIN SHIRYO HENSANKAI (Editorial Office of Materials for History of the Restoration. Established in 1911; membership 30. Address: Ministry of Education, Tokyo.

KAGAKU DOIN KYOKAI (Science Mobilization Council). Lieutenant-General

Dr. Reikichi Tada, chairman. Coordinates technical research bodies. Address: 12 Uchisaiwai-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KAIGAI KYOIKU KYOKAI (Association for Education of Japanese Born Abroad). Ryusaku Endo, director. Manages Mizuho Gakuen dormitory. Address: Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture.

KANA MOJI KAI (Japanese Syllabary Association). Yukinori Hoshino, president. Works for popular use of Japanese syllabaries. Address: Shimobashi 1-chome, Shiba, Tokyo.

KOKKA GAKKAI (Association of Political and Social Science). Established Promotes air-mindedness through literature. Address: Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

KOKU BUNGAKU KAI (Society for Air Literature). Kan Kikuchi, president. Promotes air-mindedness through literary productions dwelling on aerial topics. Address: Osaka Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KOKUGO KYOKAI (Japanese Language Society). Established in 1930; Prince Fumimaro Konoye, president; membership about 1,800. For diffusion of correct usage of, preservation and for improvement of the language. Address: Domei Kaikan, 2 Nishi Kanda 1-chome, Tokyo.

KOKUSAI GAKUYUKAI (International Student Institute) Prince Fumimaro Konoye, president. Manages International Student Hall and related affairs. Address: Nishi Okubo 1-chome, Yodobashi, Tokyo.

KOKUSAIHO GAKKAI (Association of International Law). Established in 1880; membership 250. Address: Tokyo Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo.

MEIJI SEITOKU KINEN GAKKAI (Society for Perpetuation of the Virtue of Emperor Meiji). Established in 1912; Dr. Genchi Kato, president; membership about 800. Address: 11 Maruyama-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

NAMPO KAGAKU KENKYUSHO (Scientific Institute for Southern Regions). Established in 1941; president of Tokyo Imperial University, president. Research concerning racial hygiene, resources of the Southern regions. Address: Imperial University, Tokyo.

NIPPON BUNKA CHUO REMMEI (Central

Federation of Nippon Culture). Established in 1937. Prince Tadashige Shimizu, president. Address: New Osaka Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON ESPERANTO GAKKAI (Japan Esperanto-Instituto). Established in 1919; Wasaburo Oishi, president; membership 1,300. Issues a magazine, La Revue Orienta. Address: 13 Motomachi 1-chome, Hongo, Tokyo.

NIPPON GENKO GAKKAI (Japan Philological Society). Established in 1938; Dr. Izuru Shimmura, president; Fuyuhisa, Koichi Hoshina, etc., council members. Address: Tokyo Imperial University.

NIPPON HAKUBUTSUKAN KYOKAI (Japanese Association of Museum Curators). Established in 1928; membership 200. Address: Science Museum, Ueno Park, Tokyo.

NIPPON HENSHUSHA KYOKAI (Editorial Staff Workers' Society). Ryuzuro Saito, president. Address: Osaka Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON INSATSU BUNKA KYOKAI (Japan Printed Culture Association). Established in 1941; Giichi Masuda, president. Is control body for printing enterprise. Address: 4 Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON KAIJI SHINKOKAI (Japan Maritime Advancement Society). Kiyoshi Kawada, president. Address: 2 Shinkawa 2-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON KOEKI KYOKAI (Japan Trade Council). Saburo Nango, president. Address: 2 Otemachi 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

NIPPON KOGAKU KAI (Federation of Engineering Institutions in Japan). Established in 1879. Dr. K. Tawara, president. Issues yearbook. Address: 2 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo. The member organizations include:

Nippon Kogyo Kai (Mining Institute of Japan)

Kenchiku Gakkai (Institute of Japanese Architects)

Denki Gakkai (Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan)

Zosen Kyokai (Society of Naval Architects of Japan)

Nippon Kikai Gakkai (Society of Mechanical Engineers, Japan)

Kogyo Kagaku Kai (Society of Chemical Industry)

Kahei Gakkai (Society of Ordnance and Explosives)

Doboku Gakkai (Civil Engineering Society)

Nippon Tekko Kyokai (Iron and Steel Institute of Japan)

Shomei Gakkai (Illuminating Engineering Society)

Eisei Kogyo Kyokai (Society of Domestic and Sanitary Engineering)

Nippon Imono Kyokai (Casting Institute of Japan)

Nippon Reito Kyokai (Japan Refrigeration Society)

Yosetsu Kyokai (Welding Association)

Nippon Kinzoku Gakkai (Metallurgical Society of Japan)

NIPPON MINGEI KYOKAI (Japan Folk Arts Society). Established in 1940. Manages museum. Prof. Soyetsu Yanagi, president. Dr. Ryuzaburo Shikiba, member of the board. Address: Tamaya Building, 55 Imai-cho, Shiba-Tokyo.

NIPPON MINZOKU EISEI KYOKAI (Japan Race Hygiene Society). Dr. Sen Nagai, president. Address: Imperial University, Tokyo.

NIPPON MINZOKU GAKKAI (Japan Society of Ethnology). Established in 1934; Kiyoto Furuno, president; membership 426. Address: 132 Shimo Hoya, Hoya Mura, Tokyo.

NIPPON SHAKAI GAKKAI (Japan Sociological Society). Established in 1913; Dr. Teizo Toda, director; membership 720. Address: Imperial University, Tokyo.

NIPPON SHIMBUNKAI (Press Association of Japan). Established in 1942; Tokichi Tanaka, president. Address: 3 Ginza Nishi 7-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON SHOKOKUMIN BUNKA KYOKAI (Japan Puericulture Association). Established in 1942; Shunichi Ono, president. Address: 1 Ginza 4-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

NIPPON SHUPPAN KAI (Japan Publishing Council). Established in 1943; Tatsuo Hisatomi, chairman. Controls publishing business. Address: Bunka Apartments, Ochanomizu, Tokyo.

NIPPON TOSHOKAN KYOKAI (Japan Library Association). Established in



1892; Kikchi Matsumoto, president. Address: Ministry of Education, Tokyo.

**NOGYO KEIZAI GAKKAI** (Agricultural Economics Society). Established in 1924; Kwanji Sato, president, membership 800. Address: Faculty of Agriculture, Imperial University, Tokyo.

**RIKAGAKKU KENKYUSHO** (Institute of Physical and Chemical Research). Established in 1917; Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president, staff members 1,634. Publishes monthly "Scientific Papers." Address: 31 Komagome Kamitajimayae-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

**SHIGAKKAI** (Historical Research Institute). Established in 1889; Dr. Toshiaki Inai, etc., directors; membership 1,300. Compiles documents on history of the Restoration and of East-West contacts. Address: Imperial University, Tokyo.

**SHIZEN GAKKAI** (Society of Prehistoric Research). Prince Kashiwa Oyama, president. Address: 9 Onden 1-chome, Shibuya, Tokyo.

**TEIKOKU GAKUSHIN** (Imperial Academy). Established in 1878; Dr. Honjaro Nagaoka, president. Publishes "Proceedings," compiles history of science in Japan before Meiji era and awards Imperial prizes. Address: Ueno Park, Tokyo.

**TOYO BUNKO** (Toyo Bunko Library). Compiles memoirs in Chinese, European and Japanese languages. Address: 147 Kami Fujimae-cho, Hongo-Tokyo.

**ZEN NIPPON KAGAKU GIJUTSU DANTAI RENGOKAI** (All-Japan Federation of Scientific and Technological Organizations). Established in 1941. Address: c/o Chikkodo, 4 Kojimachi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. It comprises 140 memberbodies and is divided into 10 departments. Division I consists of scientific academies interested in mathematics, physics, geology, meteorology and acoustics. In Division II are societies connected with anthropology, zoology and botany. Division III includes, among others:

**Nippon Doro Gijutsu Kyokai** (Road Engineers' Society of Japan). Address: c/o Doboku Gakkai (Civil Engineering Society), 6 Marunouchi 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Division IV is composed of mining and metallurgical associations inclusive of:

**Sekiyu Gijutsu Kyokai** (Oil Mining Engineers' Society). Address: Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Division V embraces establishments having to do with agricultural science, forestry, stock breeding, fishery and veterinary.

Among them are:

**Nettai Nogaku Kai** (Society of Tropical Agriculture). Address: c/o Taihoku Imperial University, Taiwan.

**Nogyo Kikai Gakkai** (Farm Mechanical Society). Address: c/o Tokyo Imperial University.

Division VI is made up of chemical, fuel and textile technological organizations, such as:

**Nippon Gomu Kyokai** (Japan Rubber Association). Address: Okazaki Building, Kobikicho 5-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Mechanical, shipbuilding and arms engineering groups constitute Division VII, including:

**Jidosha Gijutsu Kyokai** (Automotive Engineers' Society). Address: 7 Tsukuto-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

The members in Division VIII are electrical and communication societies. Medical, sanitation and pharmaceutical bodies are grouped in Division IX. Division X is a general department, having under it the 5 following institutions:

**Nippon Gakujutsu Shinko Kai** (Society for Advancement of Science in Japan). Patron: Prince Chichibu. Est. 1931. Address: c/o The Education Ministry.

**Nippon Kogaku Kai** (Federation of Engineering Institutions).

**Teikoku Hatsumei Kyokai** (Imperial Society for Invention). Established in 1904. Aichiro Fujiyama, president. Address: 2 Marunouchi 3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

#### WELFARE

**DAI NIPPON KOKUMIN-FUKU KYOKAI** (National Uniform Society of Japan). Established in 1940; Hanza-

buro Ishikawa, president. Promotes popular wearing of uniform suit. Address: 18 Nishikubo Hirocho, Shiba,

Tokyo.

**KATEI KOBAIKAI** (Home Consumers' Union). Itsuo Fujita, president. Address: 53 Komagome Oiwake, Hongo, Tokyo.

**KOKUMIN CHOYO ENGO KAI** (Society for Aid of Civil Draftees). Established in 1943. The Welfare Minister, president. Works to help requisitioned laborers. Address: c/o The Welfare Ministry.

**NIPPON KOKUMIN KINSHU DOMEI** (National Temperance League of Japan). Established in 1898; Ryutaro Hayashi, director. Address: 2 Nishi Kanda 1-chome, Tokyo.

**NIPPON KOSEI KYOKAKI** (Japan Welfare Association). Established in 1938; Ordnance Vice-Admiral Dr. Takuo Godo, president. For promote welfare, industrial and otherwise. Address: c/o Ministry of Welfare.

**TAISEI YOKUSANKAI** (Association for Assistance to the Throne). Established in 1940; Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, president. Address: 1 Kasumigaseki 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo. With the Asia Development General Headquarters, of this Association, 60 organizations are affiliated, including the following:

**Dai Asia Kyokai** (Greater East Asia Society).

**Daito Bunka Kyokai** (Oriental Culture Society).

**Dojin Kai**, 10 Jimbo-cho 3-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Kaiyo Selsaku Kenkyusho** (Research Institute for Oceanic Policy).

**Kokuryu Kai** (Amur Society), Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Nampo Norin Kyokai** (South Seas Agriculture and Forestry Association).

**Nanyo Keizai Kenkyusho** (Research Institute for South Seas Economics).

**Nanyo Kyokai** (South Seas Association).

**Nippon Indo Shina Kyokai** (Japan-Indo-China Society). Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-Tokyo.

**Nittai Gakuin** (Japan-Thai Institute). Kudan, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

**Shibun Kai** (Society for Chinese Classics) Yujima Auditorium, Hongo-Tokyo.

**Taiheiyō Kyokai** (Pacific Institute).

**Taiwan Nampo Kyokai** (Southern Regions Institute of Taiwan).

**Toa Dobun Kai** (East Asia Common Culture Society), Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi.

**Toa Keizai Kondan Kai** (East Asia Economic Conference) Japanese Chapter, Koishikawa 1-chome, Tokyo.

**Toa Remmei Kyokai** (Association for League of East Asia). 8 Sakurada, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

**Toa Shin Chitsujo Kenkyu Kai** (Society for Study of New Order in East Asia).

**Toho Bunka Gakuin** (School of Eastern Culture), Otsuka, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

**Toho Bunka Kenkyusho** (Eastern Culture Institute), Kitashirakawa, Kyoto City.

**Toyo Kyokai** (Oriental Society), Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Zenrin Kyokai** (Good Neighbor Society), Nishi Okubo, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Toyo Fujin Kyokai Kai** (Oriental Women's Education Association).

The association also controls:  
**Dai Nippon Fujin Kai** (Japan Women's Association, organized in 1942; membership 20,000,000).

**Dai Nippon Sangyo Hokoku Kai** (Patriotic Labor Association, organized originally in 1938, membership 5,293,000).

**Dai Nippon Seishonen-dan** (Japan Youth Association) General Takao Suzuki, president.

**Dai Nippon Yokusan Sonendan** (Japan Adult Men's Association), Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, president.

**Kikaika Kokubo Kyokai** (Motorized National Defense Association), General Jiro Minami, president.

**Nippon Kaiun Hokokudan** (Patriotic Marine Transport Service Association of Japan, established in 1940, Kiyoshi Hara, president).

**Nogyo Hokoku Kai** (Society of Agricultural Patriotic Service, first established in 1938). Tadaatsu Ishiguro. Address: Hibiya, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shogyo Hokoku Kai (Commercial Patriotic Service Association). Sakicho Tsurumi, president. Address: Shinkawacho 1-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

RAI YOBOKAI; (Association for Prevention of Leprosy). Established in 1931; membership 25,000. Address: c/o Ministry of Welfare, Tokyo.

SAISEI KAI (Imperial Gift Charity Association). Established in 1911; H.I.H.

Prince Kan-in, honorary president; membership about 80,000. For treatment of patients gratis. Address: 1 Akabane-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

NIPPON SEKIJUJI SHA (Japan Red Cross Society). Established in 1877; Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, president; membership 3,067,190. Issues "(Fraternity)." Address: 5 Shiba Park, Tokyo.

## RELIGIOUS

DAI NIPPON SHINGI KAI (Japan Shinto Association). Established in 1898; Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, president. For prosperity of Shinto shrines and elevation of Shinto priesthood. Address: 11 Wakagicho, Shibuya, Tokyo.

KOKUSAI BUKKYOKAI (International Buddhist Association). Dr. Tetsujiro Inouye, president. Address: 86 Harajuku 1-chome, Shibuya, Tokyo.

NIPPON KIRISUTOKYO-DAN (National Christian Federation of Japan). Established in 1941; Mitsuru Tomita, president. Address: 6 Nishikicho 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

NIPPON KIRISUTOKYO SEINENKAI DOMEI (National Committee of Y.M.C.A. of Japan). Established in 1903; Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, president. Address: 2 Nishi Kanda 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

## FINE ARTS

BIJUTSUKA REMMEI (Federation of Fine Artists). Established in 1942; Saburo Ota, president. Address: 832 Wada Honcho, Suginami, Tokyo.

KOKUMIN BIJUTSU KYOKAI (National Art Association). Established in 1913; membership 109. Address: c/o The Marble, Meiji Seimei Kan, Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

KOA ZOKEI BUNKA BEMMEI (Asia Development Formative Arts Cultural League). Established in 1944; Aichiro Fujiyama, president. Address: 2 Misakicho 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

NIPPON BIJUTSU-IN (Institute of Japanese Art). Established in 1898; Takkan Yokoyama, president; membership 225. Address: Kami Misaki-Minamicho, Yanaka, Shitaya, Tokyo.

NIPPON BIJUTSU KYOKAI (Japanese Institute of Fine Arts). Established in 1878; H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu, honorary president; membership 1,168. Address: Ueno Park, Tokyo.

NIPPON HANGA KYOKAI (Japan

Wood-block Prints Society), Established in 1931. Address: c/o Mr. Rihachiro Shimozawa, Komae, Tokyo.

NIPPON KOGEI BIJUTSU KAI (Japan Industrial Arts Association). Established in 1926; Nobuo Tsuda, president; membership 200. Address: 1 Yanaka Majima-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

NIPPON SUISAIGA KAI (Water Color Painting Society of Japan). Established in 1913; Shozo Mochizuki, secretary; membership 120. Address: 72 Komagome Shimmet-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

SEIRYU SHA. Established in 1929. Aims at promotion of a new style Japanese painting. Address: 1053 Arai-juku, Omori, Tokyo.

TEIKOKU GEIJUTSU IN (Imperial Art Academy). Established in 1927; Dr. Toru Shimizu, president; membership 72. Members include persons who have distinguished themselves in fine arts, music or literature. Address: Ministry of Education, Tokyo.

## MUSIC

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

NIPPON ONGAKU BUNKA KYOKAI (Musical Culture Association of Japan). Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, president. To foster musical culture generally. Issues reports. 3 Ginza 5-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

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

## THE CONSTITUTION

CHAPTER I  
THE EMPEROR

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

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

ARTICLE III The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XIV The Emperor declares a state of siege.

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

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER II

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF  
SUBJECTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### CHAPTER III

#### THE IMPERIAL DIET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XLI The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE L Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

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

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

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

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

### CHAPTER IV

#### THE MINISTERS OF STATE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL

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

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

require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

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

### CHAPTER V

#### THE JUDICATURE

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

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

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

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

Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law.

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

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

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

### CHAPTER VI

#### FINANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### CHAPTER III

#### THE IMPERIAL DIET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XLI The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE L Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

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

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

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

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

### CHAPTER IV

#### THE MINISTERS OF STATE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL

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

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

require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

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

### CHAPTER V

#### THE JUDICATURE

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

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

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

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

Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law.

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

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

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

### CHAPTER VI

#### FINANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the case mentioned in the preceding

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

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

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

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

#### CHAPTER VII

##### SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

### CHAPTER I

#### SUCCESSION TO THE IMPERIAL THRONE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

### CHAPTER II

#### ASCENSION AND CORONATION

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

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

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

### CHAPTER III

#### MAJORITY, INSTITUTION OF EMPRESS AND OF HEIR-APPARENT

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

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

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

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

### CHAPTER IV

#### STYLES OF ADDRESS

ARTICLE XVII The style of address for the Emperor, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager and of

the Empress, shall be His, or Her or Your Majesty.

ARTICLE XVIII The Kotalshi and his consort, the Kotalson and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, the Imperial Princesses, the Princes and their consorts, and the Princesses shall be styled His, Her, Their, or Your Highness or Highnesses.

#### CHAPTER V REGENCY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XXV When a Regent or one who should become such, is suffering from an incurable disease of mind

or body, or when any other weighty cause exists therefor, the order of the Regency may be changed, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

#### CHAPTER VI THE IMPERIAL GOVERNOR

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

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

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

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

#### CHAPTER VII THE IMPERIAL FAMILY

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

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

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

ARTICLE XXXIII The births, namings, marriages and deaths in the

Imperial Family shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### CHAPTER VIII IMPERIAL HEREDITARY ESTATES

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

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

#### CHAPTER IX EXPENDITURES OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE LI No member of the Imperial Family can be arrested, or summoned before a Court of Law, unless

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

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

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

#### CHAPTER XI

##### THE IMPERIAL FAMILY COUNCIL

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

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

#### CHAPTER XII

##### SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

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

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

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

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

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

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

##### A SUPPLEMENT TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

(February 11, 1907)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The regulations referred to in the preceding clause apply when a member of the Imperial Family and a private individual are parties to a matter, concerning which different rules are provided to apply to such parties respectively.

ARTICLE VIII Provisions in Laws and Ordinances, which are set down

as applicable to members of the Imperial Family, shall be applicable only when there are no special provisions in the present Law or in Regulations that may be issued in conformity with the present Law.

##### A SUPPLEMENT TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

(November 28, 1918)

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

#### LIST OF EMPERORS

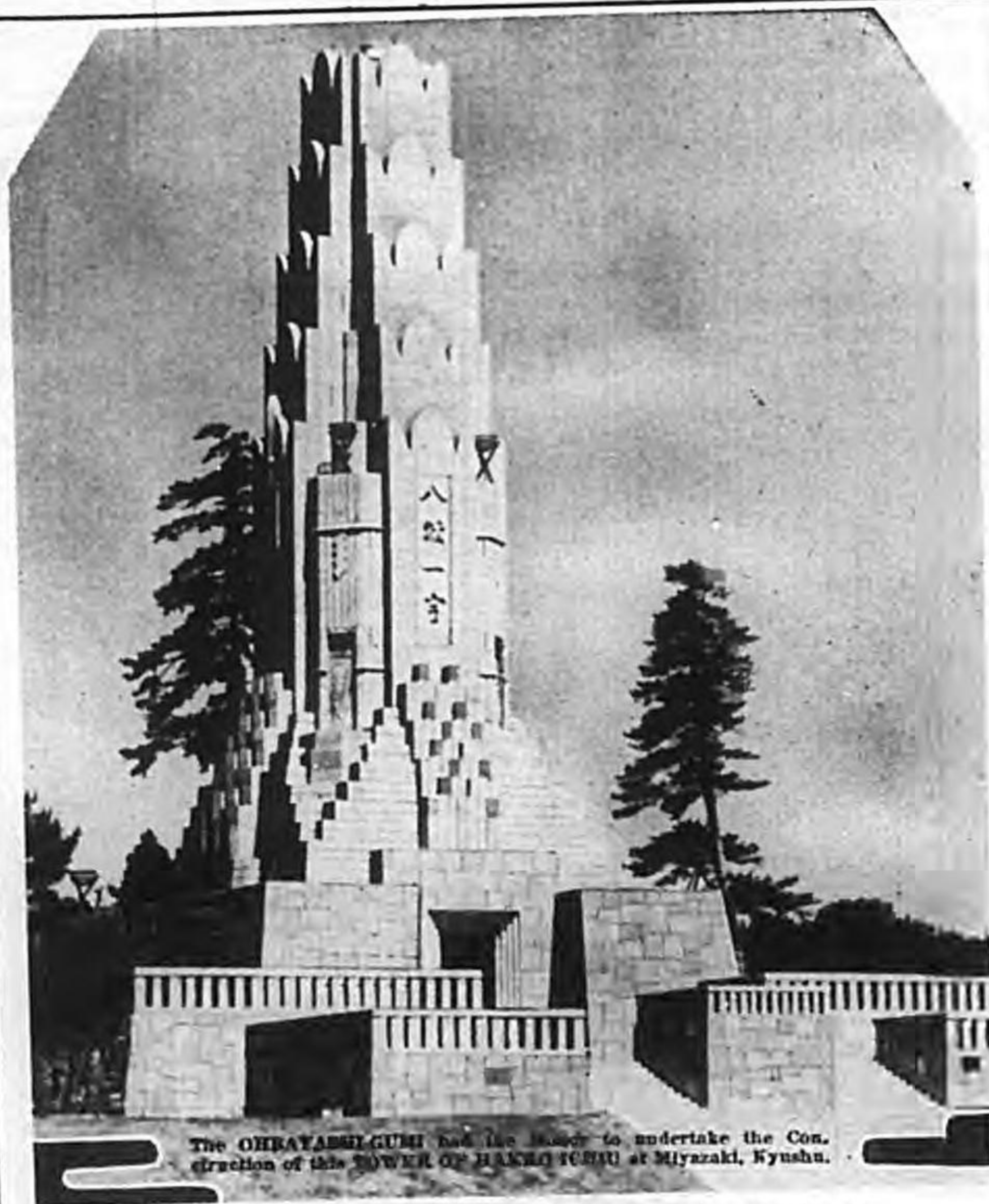
No. of Emperor Reign	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Emperor Reign	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
1	JIMMU (B. C.)	660-581	36	KOTOKU Taka (645-650), Hakuchi (650-654)	645-654
2	SUIZEI	581-548	37	SAIMEI (Empress)	655-661
3	ANNEI	548-519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

No. of Emperor Reign	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Emperor Reign	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Emperor Reign	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Emperor Reign	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
50	KAMMU Ten-ō (781-782), Enryaku (782-806)	781-806	66	ICHIJŌ Kanna (986-987), Eien 987-989), Elso (989-990), Shōryaku (990-995), Chō- toku (995-999), Chōho (999-1004), Kankō (1004- 1011)	986-1011	67	SANJŌ Kankō (1011-1012), Chō- wa (1012-1016)	1011-1016	77	GOSHIRAKAWA Kyūju (1155-1156), Hogen (1156-1158)	1155-1158
51	HEIZEI Enryaku (806), Daidō (806-809)	806-809	68	GOICHIJŌ Chōwa (1016-1017), Kan- nin (1017-1021), Chian (1021-1024), Manju (1024- 1028), Chōgen (1028- 1036)	1016-1036	69	GOSUZAKU Chōgen (1036-1037), Chō- ryaku (1037-1040), Chō- kyū (1040-1044), Kantoku (1044-1045)	1036-1045	78	NIJŌ Hogen (1158-1159), Heiji (1159-1160), Eiryaku (1160-1161), Ōho (1161- 1163), Chōkan (1163- 1165), Elman (1165)	1158-1165
52	SAGA Daidō (809-810), Kōnin (810-823)	809-823	70	GOREIZEI Kantoku (1045-1046), Eijō (1046-1053), Tenki (1053-1058), Kōhei (1058- 1065), Chiryaku (1065- 1068)	1045-1068	71	GOSANJŌ Chiryaku (1068-1069), Enkyū (1069-1072)	1068-1072	79	ROKUJŌ Elman (1165-1166), Nin- nan (1166-1168)	1165-1168
53	JUNNA Kōnin (823-824), Tenchō (824-833)	823-833	72	SHIRAKAWA Enkyū (1072-1074), Jōho (1074-1077), Jōryaku (1077-1081), Elho (1081- 1084), Ōtoku (1084-1086)	1072-1086	73	HORIKAWA Ōtoku (1086-1087), Kanji (1087-1094), Kaho (1094- 1096), Elchō (1096-1097), Jōtoku (1097-1099), Kōwa (1099-1104), Chōji (1104- 1106), Kajō (1106-1107)	1086-1107	80	TAKAKURA Ninnan (1168-1169), Raō (1169-1171), Jōan (1171- 1175), Angen (1175-1177), Jishō (1177-1180)	1168-1180
54	NIMMYŌ Tenchō (833-834), Jowa (834-848), Kashō (848- 850)	833-850	74	TOBA Kajō (1107-1108), Tennin (1108-1110), Ten-ei (1110- 1113), Elkyū (1113-1118), Gen-ei (1118-1120), Hōan (1120-1123)	1107-1123	75	SUTOKU Hōan (1123-1124), Tenji- (1124-1126), Daiji (1126- 1131), Tenjō (1131- 1132), Chōjō (1132-1135), Hōen (1135-1141), Elji (1141)	1123-1141	81	ANTOKU Jishō (1180-1181), Yōwa (1181-1182), Juēi (1182- 1184), Genryaku (1184- 1185)	1180-1185
55	MONTOKU Kashō (850-851), Ninju (851-854), Salkō (854- 857), Tennan (857-858)	850-858	76	KONOYE Elji (1141-1142), Kōji (1142-1144), Ten-yō (1144- 1148)	1141-1155	82	GOTABA Bunji (1185-1190), Ken- kyū (1190-1198)	1185-1198	83	TSUCHIMIKADO Kenkyū (1198-1199), Sho- ji (1199-1201), Kennin (1201-1204), Genkyū (1204-1206), Ken-ēi (1206- 1207), Jōgen (1207-1210)	1198-1210
56	SEIWA Tennan (859-859), Jō- gwan (859-876)	858-876				84	JUNTOKU Jōgen (1210-1211), Ken- ryaku (1211-1213), Kenho (1213-1219), Jōkyū (1219- 1221)	1210-1221	85	CHŌKYO Jōkyū (1221)	1221
57	YŌZEI Jōgwan (876-877), Gwan- gyō (877-884)	876-884				86	GOHORIKAWA Jōkyū (1221-1222), Jō-ō (1222-1224), Gennin (1224-1225), Karoku (1225-1227), Antēi (1227- 1229), Kanki (1229-1232), Jōēi (1232)	1221-1232	87	SHIJŌ Jōēi (1232-1233), Tempu- ku (1233-1234), Bunryaku (1234-1235), Katel (1235- 1238), Ryakuin (1238- 1239), Ennō (1239-1240), Ninji (1240-1242)	1232-1242
58	KŌKŌ Kwangyō (884-885), Nin- na (885-887)	884-887				88	GOSAGA Ninji (1242-1243), Kangen (1243-1246)	1242-1246	89	GOFUKAKUSA Kangen (1246-1247), Hōji (1247-1249), Kenchō (1249-1256), Kogen (1256- 1257), Shōka (1257-1259) Shōgen (1259)	1246-1259
59	UDA Ninna (887-889), Kwanpyō (889-897)	887-897				90	KAMEYAMA Shōgen (1259-1260), Bun- nō (1260-1261), Kōchō (1261-1264), Bunēi (1264- 1274)	1259-1274	91	GOUDA Bunēi (1274-1275), Kenji (1275-1278), Kōan (1278- 1287)	1274-1287
60	DAIGO Kwampyō (897-898), Shōtai (898-901), Engi (901-923), Enchō (923- 930)	897-930				92	FUSHIMI Kōan (1287-1288), Shō-ō (1288-1293), Einin (1293- 1298)	1287-1298	93	GOFUSHIMI Einin (1298-1299), Shōan (1299-1301)	1298-1301
61	SUZAKU Enchō (930-931), Jōhei (931-938), Tengyō (938- 946)	930-946				94	GONJŌ Shōan (1301-1302), Ken- gen (1302-1303), Kagen (1303-1306), Tokuji (1306- 1308)	1301-1308	95	HANAZONO Tokuji (1308), Enkyō (1308-1311), Ōchō (1311- 1312), Shōwa (1312-1317), Bumpo (1317-1318)	1308-1318
62	MURAKAMI Tengyō (946-947), Ten- ryaku (947-957), Tentoku (957-961), Ōwa (961-964), Kōhō (964-967)	946-967				96	GODAIGO Bumpo (1318-1319), Gennō (1319-1321), Genkyō (1321-1324), Shōchū (1324- 1326), Karyaku (1326- 1329), Gentoku (1329- 1331), Genkō (1331-1334), Kammu (1334-1336), En- gen (1336-1339)	1318-1339	97	GOMURAKAMI Engen (1339-1340), Kōko- ku (1340-1346), Shōhei (1346-1368)	1339-1368
63	REIZEI Kōhō (967-968), Anna (968-969)	967-969				98	CHŌKEI Shōhei (1368-1370), Ken- toku (1370-1372), Bunchū (1372-1375), Tenju (1375- 1381), Kōwa (1381-1383)	1368-1383	99	GOKAMEYAMA Kōwa (1383-1387), Gen- chū (1384-1392)	1383-1392
64	ENYŌ Anna (969-970), Tenroku (970-973), Ten-en (973- 976), Jōgen (976-978), Tengen (978-983), Elkan (983-984)	969-984				100	GOKOMATSU Genchū (1392), Meitoku (1393-1394), Ōēi (1394- 1412)	1392-1412	101	Shōkō	1412-1428
65	KAZAN Elkan (984-985), Kanna (985-986)	984-986									



No. of Emperor Reign	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign	No. of Emperor Reign	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
	Ōei (1412-1428), Shōchō (1428)		112 REIGEN		1663-1687
102	GOHANAZONO Shōchō (1428-1429), Eikyō (1429-1441), Kakitsu (1441-1444), Bunnan (1444-1449), Hōtoku (1449-1452), Kyōtoku (1452-1455), Kōshō (1455-1457), Chōroku (1457-1460) Kanshō (1460-1464)	1428-1464		Kanbun (1663-1673), Empō (1673-1681), Tenna (1681-1684), Jōkyō (1684-1687)	
103	GOTSUCHIMIKADO Kanshō (1464-1466), Bunshō (1466-1467), Ōnin (1467-1469), Bummel (1469-1487), Chōkyō (1487-1489), Entōku (1489-1492), Meiō (1492-1500)	1464-1500	113	HIGASHIYAMA Jōkyō (1687-1688), Genroku (1688-1704), Hōei (1704-1709)	1687-1709
104	GOKASHIWABARA Meiō (1500-1501), Bunka (1501-1504), Eishō (1504-1521), Daiō (1521-1526)	1500-1526	114	NAKAMIKADO Hōei (1709-1711), Shōtoku (1711-1716), Kyōho (1716-1735)	1709-1735
105	GONARA Daiō (1526-1528), Kyōroku (1528-1532), Temmon (1532-1555), Kōji (1555-1557)	1526-1557	115	SAKURAMACHI Kyōho (1735-1736) Gem-bun (1736-1741), Kampō (1741-1744), Enkyō (1744-1747)	1735-1747
106	OGIMACHI Kōji (1557-1558), Eiroku (1558-1570), Genki (1570-1573), Tenshō (1573-1586)	1557-1586	116	MOMOZONO Enkyō (1747-1748), Kan-ēn (1748-1751), Hōryaku (1751-1762)	1747-1762
107	GOYŌZEI Tenshō (1586-1592), Bunroku (1592-1596), Keichō (1596-1611)	1586-1611	117	GOSAKURAMACHI (Empress) Hōryaku (1762-1764), Meiwa (1764-1770)	1762-1770
108	GOMIZUNO-O Keichō (1611-1615), Genna (1615-1624), Kan'ei (1624-1629)	1611-1629	118	GOMOMOZONO Meiwa (1770-1772), An-ēi (1772-1779)	1770-1779
109	MEISHŌ (Empress) Kan'ei (1629-1643)	1629-1643	119	KŌKAKU An-ēi (1779-1781), Temmei (1781-1789), Kansen (1789-1801), Kyōwa (1801-1804), Bunka (1804-1817)	1779-1817
110	GOKŌMYŌ Kan'ei (1643-1644), Shōho (1644-1648), Kelan (1648-1652), Jō-ō (1652-1654)	1643-1654	120	NINKŌ Bunka (1817-1818), Bunsai (1818-1830), Tempō (1830-1844), Kōka (1844-1846)	1817-1846
111	GOSAI Jō-ō (1654-1655), Meiryaku (1655-1658), Manji (1658-1661), Kanbun (1661-1663)	1654-1663	121	KŌMEI Kōka (1846-1848), Ka'ei (1848-1854), Ansei (1854-1860), Man-ēn (1860-1861), Bunkyo (1861-1864), Genji (1864-1865), Keiō (1865-1866)	1846-1866
			122	MEIJI Keiō (1867-1868), Meiji (1868-1912)	1867-1912
			123	TAISHŌ Taishō (1912-1926)	1912-1926
			124	PRESENT TENNŌ Shōwa (1926- )	1926-

## INDEX



## OHBAYASHI-GUMI, LTD.

Peerless Builders, Architects and Civil Engineers  
Whose Records Are Unchallenged

### HEAD OFFICE:

Kyobashi 3-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka, Nippon  
President: YOSHIRO OHBAYASHI

### Manshu Ohbayashi-Gumi, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: MUKDEN  
President: YOSHIRO OHBAYASHI

## INDEX

(A)		(B)		(C)	
Accounts System	219	— Divisions	205	Bleaching	346
Acupuncture	509	— Field Organization	205	Bleaching Powder	384
Administration, Unification in 1942	107	— History of	203	Blind and Dumb Education	468
Administrative Litigation, Court of	118	— Ministry of the Peace Strength	204	Block Committee	497
Adult Education	469	— Promotion and Age Limit	206	Bond Absorption	249
Afforestation	330	— Special Position of	201	Bonkei	571
Age Distribution	30	Artificial Silk	342	Bonsai	571
Agriculture	317	Art Museums	547	Bose, S. C.	179
Agriculture and Commerce Minister, Shimada	115	Art, Primitive	41	Boso Peninsula	591
Agriculture and Commerce Ministry	110	Arts	537	Boxer Uprising	70
Ainu	29	Asaka, H.I.H. Prince	4	Boy's Festival	584
Aircraft	365	Ashikaga Gakko	49	Buddhism	479, 494
Air-Defense Law	431	Ashikaga-Takauji	50	Buddhism, Golden Age of	44
Air Transport	405	Ashikaga-Yoshimasa	52	Buddhist Mobs	53
Akan Lake	594	Ashikaga-Yoshimitsu	51	Budget For 1944-45	224
Alliance Pact between Japan and Burma	175, 183	Ashinoko Lake	590	Budget, Outline of the Budget for 1944-45	240
Alliance Pact between Japan & Philippines	176	Aso, Mt.	603	— Special Accounts for 1944-45	233
Aluminum	356	Astronomy	513	— Supplementary Budget for 1944-45	235, 237, 238, 239
Amano-hashidate	598	Atami	590	— Supplementary Budget for 1943-44	221
Amaterasu-Omikami	39	Atsuta Shrine	596	— Supplementary Budget of Special Property Fund	239
Ameno-Minaka-Nushino-Kami	39	Audit Board	118	Bugyo	57
Amity Treaty with America	63	Automobile	367	Buke Hatto (Samurai Law)	55
Amusements	559	Aviation	405	Burlals	506
— Juvenile	573	Axis Powers and Japan	180	Burmese Independence	163, 172, 175
Anglo-Japanese Alliance	70	Azad Hind	179	Buses	367
Ansel Coup d'Etat	64	Azad Hind Provisional Government	172	Bushido, Foundation of	49
Anti-Comintern Agreement	74, 153	Azuchi Castle	52	Butoku Den	597
Annual Events	581				
Aphalwangse, K., Thal Premier	178				
Aquiculture	352				
Aquino, B. S.	176				
Arable Lands	317				
Arashiyama Area	598				
Argentina and Japan	182				
Arima Hotsprings	599				
Arisugawa, Imperial Prince	65, 68				
Army	203				
— Administrative Organization	204				
		Bacteriological Laboratories	508		
		Badoglio, P.	180		
		Ba Maw, Dr.	175		
		Banking	249		
		Bank Mergers	267		
		Bank Notes	268		
		Bank of Chosen	260		
		Bank of Japan	255		
		Bank of Japan Accounts	249		
		Bank of Taiwan	200		
		Banks, Commercial	252		
		— Savings	252		
		— Special	253		
		— The Big Five	266		
		Beppu	603		
		Bills Cleared	266		
		Births	33		
		Blwa, Lake	598		
		Black Market and Punishment	430		
				Cabinet	108, 117
				Cabinet, List of	128
				Cabinet Reorganization	167
				Card-play	568
				Carp	353
				Catholic Church, Introduction of	51
				Caustic Soda	384
				Cellophane	382
				Celluloid	385
				Census	25
				Census, 1940	26
				Central Chest for Commercial & Manufac-	

turing Associations	264
Cha-no-yu	509
— Origin of	52
Chichibu, H.I.H. Prince	2
Chemical Industry	381
— Value of Production	387
China	753
— Agriculture	768, 773
— Area	753
— Banking	763
— Central Government	754
— Chiang Kai-shek Regime	775
— China Affair, Review of	770
— Cooperative Movement	771
— Development Companies	774
— Entry into War	755
— Industry	768
— Japanese New China Policy	173
— Mining	773
— Overseas Chinese	779
— Population	753
— Price Control	775
— Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance	761
— Trade	769
China Affair	152
— Beginning of	74
Chion-in	597
Chosen	604, 625
— Agriculture	633
— Banking	631
— Communication	641
— Education	638
— Finance	630
— Fisheries	636
— Flora and Fauna	625
— Forestry	636
— Government	628
— Government Monopolies	630
— Justice and Police	638
— Mining	637
— Native Race	628
— Population	626
— Religion	640
— Transportation	641
Chosen Currency System	268
Chosen Ginko	260
Chosen Government-General	112
Chosen Royalty	5
Christianity	480
— Theological Instruction Board	487
Christianity under the Emergency	482
Christian Ministers	489
Chronicle of Important Historical Events	75
Chubu-Sangaku National Park	590
Chuzenji Lake	591
Cinema	566
Cities	35
City	125
Coast-line	15
Clearing Houses	266
Ceal	357
Coal in 1943	357
Coast line	15
Cocoons	335
Coinage	267
Colleges	464
Commerce	285
Commercial Banks	252
Commodity Prices	290
Communications	389
Communist Movement	143
Compulsory Education	456
Censcription	202
Constitution of Japanese Empire	116, 505
Constitution, Promulgation of	69
Constitutional Government, Dawn of	68
Copper	356
Cosmic Rays	517
Court Nobles Law (Kuge Hatto)	56
Court Officials	426
Court Rituals	9
Court Rank	9
Courts for Juvenile Offenders	437
Courts of Appeal	426
— District Courts	425
— Local Courts	425
— Public Prosecutors	426
— Supreme Court	426
Crab Canneries	352
Cremation	506
Criminal Compensation System	433
Criminal Laws, War-time	430
Criminals, Protection and Surveillance System	433
Criminal Thought Offense	433
Crown Prince, H.I.H.	1
Cultural History	39
Currency Circulation	251
Currency, Emergency	268

Currency System	207
Currency System of Chosen and Taiwan	268
Currents	15

## (D)

Dalkon	323
Daimyo	54, 56
Dai-Nippon Ikuei Kai (Educational Foundation)	473
Daisen Park	598
Daisetsuzan	593
Dajokan (Daijokan)	43
Dancing	566
Deaths	33
Decorations	8
Decoux, Jean	179
Defense, National	199
Dentists	508
Deposit Funds Management Bureau of the Ministry of Finance	270
Deposits	254
Deposits Bureau	270
Deposits Funds in Sept. 1944	272
Diet	119
Diet Session, The 60th	142
— The 65th	143
— The 66th	144
— The 67th	144
— The 69th	146
— The 70th	148
— The 71st	150
— The 72nd	151
— The 73rd	151
— The 74th	153
— The 75th	155
— The 76th	158
— The 77th	159
— The 78th	160
— The 79th	160
— The 80th	162
— The 82nd	162
— The 83rd	164
— The 84th	165
Diplomacy	171
— Chronological Index of Principal Events	194
— Documentary Material	183
Diplomacy in 1943	171
Disarmament	72
Diseases	507
Dividends	304
Divorces	32
Doctor's Degree	518
Dojinkai	510
Doll Festival	583

Dotaku	41
Drama, Modern	562
Drinks, Non-alcoholic	505
Dyestuffs	386
Dyeing	346

## (E)

Earthquakes	24
East Asia Mission	488
East Asia Travel Corporation	604
Economic Control	286
Economics, National Control of	147, 156, 157
Economy in 1943 and After	285
Education	453
— Higher	463
— Imperial Rescript on	454
— Primary	456, 457
— Secondary	461
Educational Administration	454
Educational Expenditure	471
Educational System, Reform of	465
Education Minister, Ninomlya	115
Education Ministry	110
Eel	353
Election, First	133
Election in 1924	139
Election in 1936	145
Election in 1937	149
Election in 1942	161
Elementary Education, Reform in	457
Electricity	373
Electric Power, Consumption of	373
Elementary Schools	456
Emigrants	37
Emigration	37
Emperor (Tenno)	117
Emperor, H.I.M.	1
Emperor's Birthday	584
Empress, H.I.M.	1
Empress Dowager, H.I.M.	1
Emperors, List of	813
Employment Exchange	501
Engineering	368, 515
Enoshima	589
Eugenic Law	512
Eta	55
Eta and Hinin	61
Eto-Shimpel	67
Exchange Control	305

Exchange Ship, Second	183
Exclusion Policy	62
Exports	305, 306, 308, 309

## (F)

Factory Workers	418
Factory Workers Monthly Income	424
Farm Household	317
Farm Products	323
— Industrial Crops	324
— in 1940	319
Farmers' Income	318
Farmers' Unions	424
Fauna	21
— Marine	22
February 26 Incident	146
Feudalism	51
— End of	66
Fiber Industry in 1944	341
Fiefs, Surrender of	66
Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals, Board of	201
Filatures	337
Filipino Independence	164
Finance	219
Finance Minister, Ishiwata	114
Finance Ministry	109
Financial Condition in 1943-44	249
Financial Institutions, Consolidation of	250
Fine Arts	537
Fine Arts, Asuka Period	537
— Fujiwara Period	540
— Hakuho Period	538
— Kamakura Period	541
— Konin Period	540
— Meiji Arts	544
— Momoyama Period	542
— Muromachi Period	542
— Pre-Asuka Period	537
— Tempyo Period	538
— Yedo Period	543
— in 1943-44	546
Fisheries	347
Fisheries Institute	472
Fishermen	347
Fishery Catches	345, 349
Fishery in Soviet Waters	351
Fishery, Pelagic	350
Fishery Products, Manufactured	354
Fishery Products, Value of	347
Fishing Boats	347
Fish Oils	354

Five Fuji Lakes	590
Flora	19
— Marine	20
Flower Arrangement	570
Foreign Affairs Minister Shigemitsu	114
Foreign Affairs Ministry	108
Foreign Relations	171
Foreign Relations, Chronological Index of Principal Events	194
Foreign Residents	37
Foreign Trade	305
Foreign Trade Corporation	316
Forest Administration	333
Forest Damage	333
Forest Products	331
Forestry	328
Forestry Association	332
Forestry Cooperative Societies	333
Forest Zones	328
Forests, Area of	329
— Protective	331
Formosa (See Taiwan)	643
Founding of Japan	40
French Indo-China and Japan	179
Fruits	327
Fuji, Mt.	590
Fuji River	594
Fujihara-Ginjiro	115
Fujiwara Despotism	45
Fujiwara Kamatari	43
Fukuoka	600
Fushi	354
Fushimi, H.I.H. Prince	3

## (G)

Game, Indoor	567
Gas, Consumption of	376
Gas Industry	375
General Staff	205
Genji Monogatari	532
Genro	138
Genro-in	68
Genroku Era	57
Gensho, The Empress	40
Geography	11
Geological Formation	12
Gidayu	565
Giyaks	29
Ginkakuji	597
Ginseng	630
Girls' High Schools	462
Go	567
Gold	355
Golden Kite	40
Goldfish	353





Samurai Class, Rise of	45	Shokin Ginko	257	— Neutrality Treaty	155
Samurai Government	48	Shoko Kumiai Chuo Kinko	264	Soya-beans	323
Samurai Law (Buke Hatto)	55	Shomin Kinko	265	Special Accounts	219
Sanitation	504	Shomu, The Emperor	44	Special Banks	253
Sanjo-Saigetomi	65	Shoso-in Museum	44, 539	Spinners	341
Sankai-en	587	Shotoku-Taishi	42	Sports	574
Sankin-kotal	56	Showa Era, Events in	87	— Hunting	580
Sanwa Ginko	266	Silk	336	— Japanese	574
Sapporo	593	Silk, Artificial	342	— Records of	575
Savings Banks	252	Silk Industry	335	— Rowing	580
Savings Increase	249	Silk, Price of	338	— Skating	580
School Attendance	456	Silk Reeling	337	— Skiing	580
School Hygiene	471	Silk Textile Industry	341	— Swimming	578
Schools	455	Sino-Japanese Alliance Treaty	165	— Swimming Records	576
— Miscellaneous	468	Sino-Japanese Issue, Beginning from 1936	147	— Track and Field	577
— In Territories	472	Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration	171	Records	575
Science	513	Sino-Japanese War	70, 134	— Western	574
Science under Emer- gency	519	Skating	580	— Wrestling (Sumo)	579
Sea Transportation	408	Skiing	580	Staple Fiber	343
— Present Conditions	411	Slaughtering	505	State Property	242
Seaman, Treatment of	411	Social Mass Party	142	State Revenue and Expenditure	219
Seas	14	Social Work	497	Students	455
Seaweed	349	— Economic Protec- tion	498	Student Mobilization	476
Seclusion of Japan	62	— Health Protection	503	Sugar Beets	324
Seiyukai Party	135, 141	Societies	795	Sugawara-Seiko	47
Sekigahara Battle	61	Soda Ash	384	Sugiyama-Gen, Field-Marshal	114
Senmon Gakko	464	Soga Family	43	Sumitomo Ginko	266
Sendai	592	Songgram, Thailand's Former Premier	178	Sumo	579
Sengakuji	588	Songs, Popular	572	Supreme Court	426
Sen-no-Rikyu	52	South Sea Islands	661, 663	Supreme War Council	170
Seoul	604	— Administration	666	Suwa Lake	595
Sericulture	335	— Agriculture	667	Suzuki, K., Admiral	7
Seto Naikai	599	— Atmospheric Con- ditions	662	Swimming	578
Sewerage	505	— Communications	670		
Shampooing	509	— Companies	670	(T)	
Shell-fish	348, 353	— Education	672	Taiho Law	43
Shimada Toshio, Agri- culture & Commerce Minister	115	— Finance	667	Taihoku	603
Shigemitsu-Mamoru, Foreign Affairs Minister	114	— Fisheries	668	Taika Reformation	43
Shigemitsu-Mamoru's Address at the 84th Diet Session	186	— Geographical Fea- tures	661	Taira-Kiyomori	46
Shikoku	599	— Groups of Islands	661	Tairas (Heishi)	46
Shimabara Rebellion	61	— Industry	668	Tairo*	57
Shimazaki-Toson	73	— Judicial System	672	Taisho Era	72
Shimonoseki	599	— Medical Service	673	— Events in	86
Shimpoto Party	134	— Mining	669	Taisho Tenno, Demise of	74
Shinto	477, 495	— Population	664	Taiwan	603, 643
Shinto Shrines	477	— Religion	673	— Administration	644
Shintoism, Origin of	41	— Social Conditions	665	— Agriculture	649
Shintoism, Sectarian	478	— Trade	669	— Aquatic Products	653
Shipbuilding	368	— Tribes, Customs and Manners	664	— Area and Topo- graphy	643
Ship Construction	368	Southwestern Civil War	67	— Communications	659
Ships, Production of	371	Soviet-Japanese Issues, Solution of	181	— Companies	655
Shizuoka	596			— Conscription*	648
Shogi (Japanese Chess)	568			— Currency System	267
				— Education	647
				— Forestry	652
				— Government-	

General	113	Tin	356	U.S.S.R. and Japan Fishery Convention	189
— Industrial Products	654	Toa Kotsu Kosha (East Asia Travel Corporation)	604	Uyehara, General	137
— Inhabitants	643	Togo, Admiral	71		
— Justice	647	Tojo Cabinet	159	(V)	
— Live-stock	651	Tojo-Hideki, General	159	Vaccination	507
— Medicine*	649	Tojo Speech on June 16, 1943	171	Vargas, J. B.	177
— Mineral Products	654	Tokaido	595	Vegetables	324
— Overseas Trade	655	Tokugawa-Iyesato, Prince	136	Vocational Distribution	31
— Police	648	Tokugawa-Iyeyasu	53, 55	Volcanic Chains	14
— Public Finance	658	Tokugawa-Shogunate	55		
— Railways	659	— Control System	56	(W)	
— Religion	647	— Downfall of	63	Wages	416, 419, 421
— Rice Crops	649	— Economic Decline	58	Wakadoshiyori	57
— Schools	648	— Organization of	56	Wake-Kiyomaro	47
— Sericulture	651	Tokugawa-Yoshimune	62	War Minister, Sugiyama	114
— Social Work	648	Tokugawa-Yoshinobu	65	Warehousing	413
— Sugar	651	Tokyo	587, 605, 612	Washington Conference	72
— Sweet Potatoes	650	Tokyo made Capital	66	Waterworks	378, 505
— Takushoku Kaisha	650	Touristic Interest Places	587	Welfare Ministry	111
— Wartime Condi- tions	644	Towada Lake	593	Welfare Minister, Hirose	115
Taiwan Ginko	260	Toyotomi-Hideyoshi	54	Whaling	350
Takachiho Hill	39	Trachoma	506	William II, King of Holland	63
Takahashi, K.	110	Traffic	400	Wireless Telegraph Service	394
Takamatsu, H.I.H. Prince	2	Trade	305	Witte, Russian Am- bassador	71
Takao in Kyoto	598	— in 1940	316	Woollen Industry	344
Takeda, H.I.H. Prince	5	Trade Expansion, Ratio of	305	Working Hours	416
Tanaka, General	140	Trade Unions	423	World War I	72
Tax Receipts for 1944-45	241	Transport & Communi- cations Ministry	110	World War II	154
Taxes and Duties	247	Transport & Communi- cations Minister, Maeda	115	World's Historical Events	75-106
Tea	325	Transportation	399		
Tea Ceremony, Origin of	52	Trawling	350	(X)	
Teachers, Training of	469	Treaties Concluded in 1943	183	Treaties, First Conclud- ed with Foreign Coun- tries	63
Teikoku Ginko	266	Tripartite Alliance	155	Xavier, St. F.	51
Telegrams	393	Trucks	367		
Telegraph Service	393	Trust Business	261	(Y)	
Telegraph Stations	393	Trust Companies	262	Yabakei	603
Telephone Messages	395	Tuberculosis	506	Yakko	42
Telephone Service	395	Tung Wen College	472	Yamagata-Aritomo	63, 70
Telephone Subscribers	395			Yamagata Cabinet	133
Tenant Disputes	422			Yamashina, H.I.H. Prince	3
Tenchosetsu	584			Yamato Race	40
Tenno, The Emperor	1, 117			Yasuda Ginko	266
Tennoji	601			Yata Garasu	40
Tenryu Valley	595			Year Name, Origin of	43
Tenryuji Boats	50			Yedo	59
Terakoya	40, 453			Yedo Period	55
Terauchi Cabinet	138			— Commerce and In- dustry	59
Territories	11				
Territories, Occupied	11				
Textile Industry	339				
Thailand and Japan	178				
Theater, Travelling	562				
Three Sacred Treasures	39				
	117				
Tides	15				
Timber, Growing	329				
Timor, Announcement on	184				

— Cultural Life	57	Yokohama	587, 620-622	Yoshino	602
— Events in	80	Yokohama Specie		Yoshizawa-Kenichi	179
— Highways in	50	Bank	257	Youth Schools	462
— National Doors		Yokosuka	590	Yuan Invasion	50
Opened	63	Yokusan Seiji Kai	162	Yui-ne-Shosetsu	61
— Social Classes	60	Yonai Cabinet	155		
— Western Literature	62	Yonai-Mitsumasa		(Z)	
Yi, H.H. Prince	5	Admiral	114	Za, (Guilds)	52
Y.M.C.A.	481	Yosé	596	Zinc	356

Edited by Sekijiro Takagaki, The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, The Osaka Building, 1 Uchisaiwai-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Printed and published in Japan by Shinzo Kuromiya, The Nippon Times, Ltd., 1 Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

### 英文日本年鑑

[版權所有]

昭和二十年三月三日 印刷  
昭和二十年三月六日 發行

日本外事協會  
編輯人 高垣勲次郎  
發行兼印刷人 黑宮慎造  
印刷所 日本タイムス社印刷局  
東京都麹町區內幸町二ノ二

發行所

日本外事協會

東京都麹町區內幸町二ノ一 大阪ビル

定價 金貳拾圓

特別行爲稅相當額金參圓五拾參錢  
合計 金貳拾參圓五拾參錢

出版會系記 5 400201 號 配給元 日本出版配給株式會社  
日本出版會々員 225619 號



# Nippon Yakuhin Yusyutu K.K.

(The Nippon Pharmaceutical Products Export Co., Ltd.)

Acting as  
The Sole and Exclusive

Exporters of  
**PHARMACOPOEIAL CHEMICALS**  
&  
**PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES**  
on behalf of Koeki Eidan

Head Office: Awazimati 3-tyome, Osaka, Nippon  
Telegraphic Address: "Yakuyu Osaka"

Branch Office: Kinsan Eldg., Muromati 4-tyome,  
Tokyo, Nippon  
Telegraphic Address: "Yakkyo Tokyo"

Prompt Attention Given  
to Inquiries and Orders

# N.Y.K. LINE

SECURES THE ROAD TO CO-PROSPERITY



THE growth and prosperity of all the nations in Greater East Asia obviously depend upon their maritime transportation. Acting as a bridge between Nippon and East Asiatic countries, the N.Y.K. Line makes it its mission to advance the cause of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA

Head Office: Tokyo, Nippon

Offices, Branches, and Agencies in all the Main Ports of the East Asia Common Prosperity Region.



## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED

Established: 1880

Capital (Paid-up): ¥100,000,000 Reserve Funds: ¥152,250,000

President: H. KASHIWAGI Vice-Presidents: S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA

Directors: H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron I. Morimura, T. Okubo, J. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura

Head Office: YOKOHAMA

### BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Japan Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo Yokohama (Head Office).

Manchoukuo & Mongolia Changchikow, Dalren, Fengtien (Shoselkan & Naniwa) Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.

China: Canton, Chefoo, Hangchow, Hankow, Hohow, Hongkong, Hsuechow, Kihwa, Kowloon, Nanking, Ningpo, Pangpu, Peking (7 Ku, Seijo and Tojyo), Pengpu, Sasl, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai, Miyajima-Gai, Totan and 3rd St.), Tsinan, Tsingtao.

Burma: Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Mergui, Maymyo, Moulmein, Myingyan, Prome, Rangoon, Shwabo, Taunggyi, Tavoy.

Sumatra: Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingl, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lahat, Lhoseumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang,

bang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang, Siantar, Sibolga, Taroetoeng, Telok-Betong.

Djawa: Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor Djakarta (Stationsplein and Noordwijk), Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madloen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pati, Pakalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soekaboemi, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjlerobon.

Borneo: Api, Burnei, Kuala Belait, Kuching, Kudat, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.

Philippines: Manila.

Europe and South America: Berlin, Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro.

Temporarily Closed: (Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.)

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED





# THE BANK OF CHOSEN

Incorporated in 1909 by Special Charter of Imperial Japanese Government



**Governor:**  
TETSUSABURO TANAKA

### Head Office:

110, Nandaimon-dori 3-chome, Naka-ku, Keijo, Chosen

### Branch Offices:

**Japan Proper:** Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka(2), Kobe, Shimonoseki, Moji, Fukuoka.

**Chosen:** Fusan, Taikyu, Reisui, Moppo, Kunsan, Taiden, Jinsen, Koshyu, Kaishyu, Heijo, Chinnampo, Shingishyu, Gensan, Kanko, Seishin, Rashin.

**Kwantung:** Dairen(2), Ryojun.

**China:** Peking(3), Paoting, Chengchow, Loyang, Hsuehchang, Changteh, Tientsin(4), Shimen, Hantan, Taiyuan, Yetze, Yangchuan, Linfen, Yuncheng, Tsingtao(3), Tsinan(2), Hsu-chow, Changtien, Luan, Tehsien, Yenchow, Suchow, Haichow, Kaifeng, Sinsiang, Kueite, Lienyun, Shanghai(2), Wusih, Nantung, Nanking.



# THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Established: 1899

**President:** Eizo Ueyama, Esq.

**Vice-President:** Hyotaro Motohashi, Esq.

### Directors:

Tozo Hirano, Esq., Tadashi Nakajima, Esq.,  
Takeji Kaneda, Esq., Yaichi Okamoto, Esq.,  
Tadao Mitsuda, Esq.

**Head Office:** TAIHOKU

**Tokyo Branch:**

No. 2 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku

Tamejiro Sakamoto, Manager

### Branches and Agents:

**Japan:** Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Hukuoka, Hakodate, Keelung, Shinchiku, Talchu, Shoka, Kagi, Talnan, Takao, Sael, Okayama, Giran, Helto, Taito, Karenko, Makong.

**Kwantung:** Dalren.

**China:** Shanghai, Soochow, Wuhu, Klangwan, Kashing, Changchow, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Taihsien, Anking, Nanking, Slakwan, Hankow, Kluklang, Nanchang, Wuchang, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Chaochow, Canton, Chihkan.

**Hainan Island:** Hoihow, Yulin, Peill, Kacheck.

**South Sea Islands:** Truk, Palau, Seypan.

**Philippine Islands:** Manila, Baguio, Legaspi, Cebu, Bacolod, Iloilo, Davao, Cagayan, Tacloban.

**Malai:** Shonan.

**Djawa:** Djakarta, Soerabaja, Semarang.

**Celebes:** Macassar, Menado.

**Borneo:** Bandjarmasin, Balikpapan, Pontianak, Samarinda, Tarakang.

**Lesser Sunda:** Slingaradja, Denpasar, Mataram.

**Timoor:** Koepang.

**Ceram:** Ambolna.

**Halmahera:** Ternate, Wasile, Kaeo.

**New Britain Island:** Rabaul.

**New Guinea:** Manokwari, Wewak.

**Others:** Hongkeng.

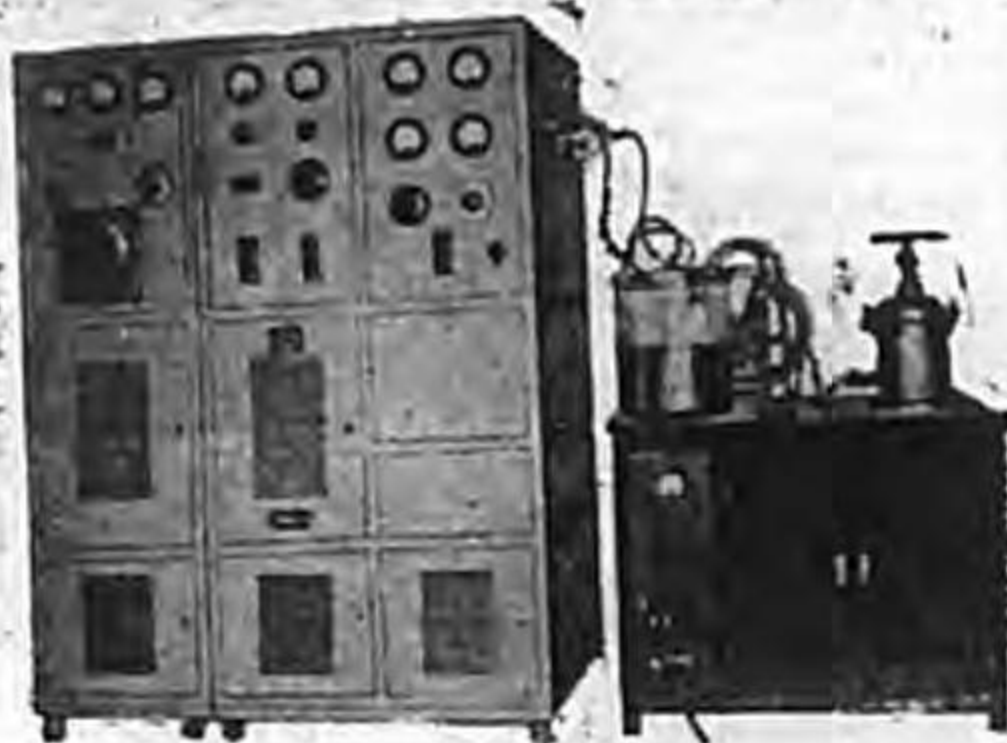
**Temporarily Closed:** Bombay, London, New York.

# KUBOTA'S SUPERSOUND WAVE GENERATOR

KUS 500-E Model

Applied for  
Dispositions, Experiment and Re-  
search of Bacilli and Sera, Research  
of Gluey Substance, Chemistry,  
Optics, Metallurgy, etc.

Supplied to  
the Ministries of War, Navy and  
Welfare, Universities, Tuberculosis  
Prevention Association, Private  
Institutions, etc.



Dipakai boeat pemeriksaan koeman dan sera, penjelidikan gluey substance,  
obar-obatan, ilmoe sinar (optiek), ilmoe barang lagam dll.

Mendjoel kepada Tentera Darat, Pasoean Laoet dan kantor oeroesan  
keoentoengan masjarakah, Universiteit, Perkoempoelan Anti T. B. C., sekolah  
dan lain-lainja.

## PATENTED ELECTRIC CENTRIFUGAL MACHINE HANGING MODEL

The Rotation meter tested by the Sanitation Material  
Dept. of the Imperial Army

Catalogue No.	Capacity	No. of Hangers (Used both)	Electric Motor
			Single Phase, Alternating current
K 6	50 c.c.	4 tubes	100 v., 1/3 hp
	10 c.c.	12 tubes	
External diameter	39 cm	Height	61 cm
		Number of Rotation	4000 per minute

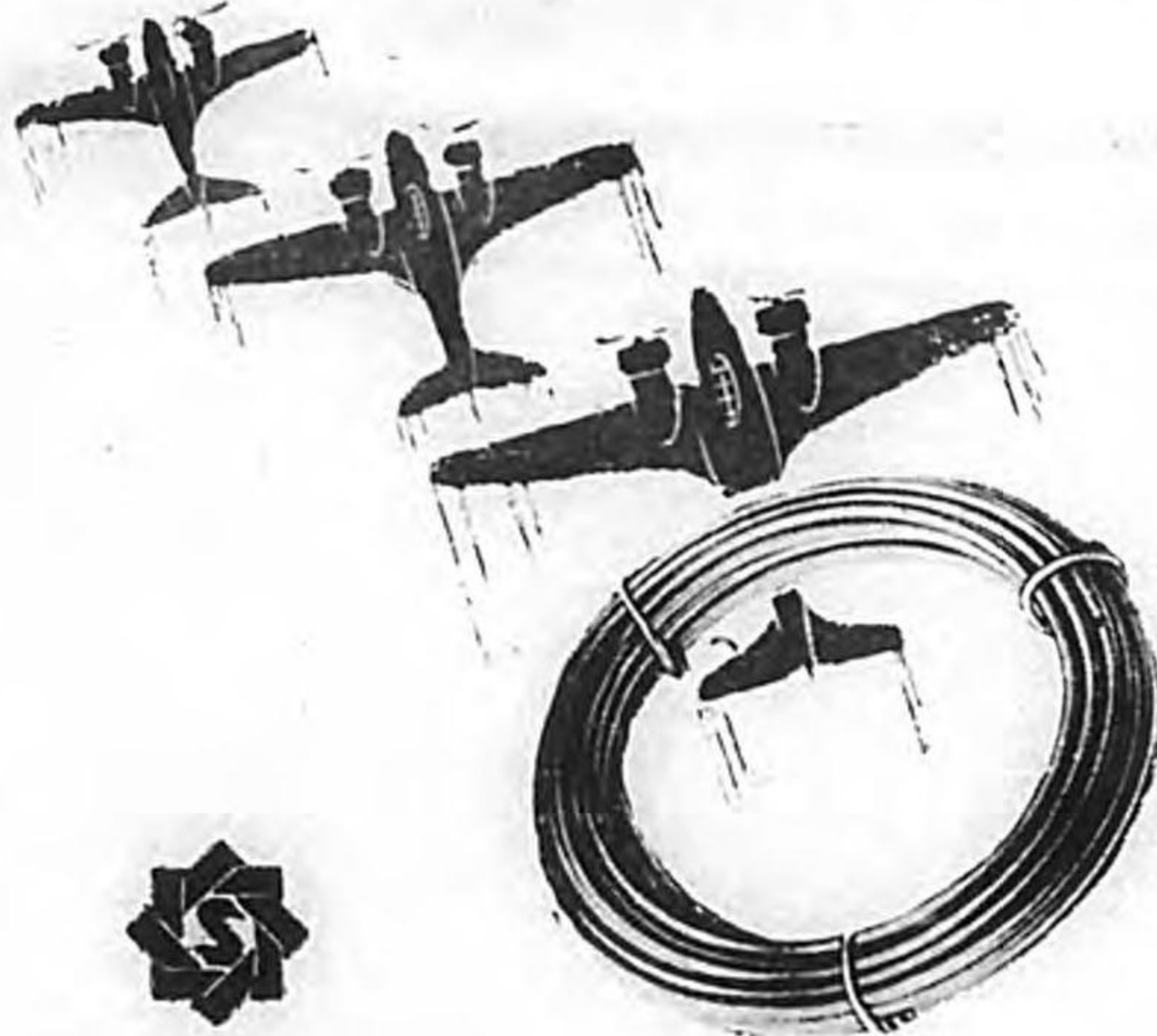
## KUBOTA SEISAKUSHO, LTD.

3277, Nishi Sugamo 1-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo  
Tel. Otsuka 5348, 6775



# SUZUKI'S PIANO WIRE AND RESISTING STEEL WIRE

(STANDARDIZED HOME-MADE PRODUCTS)



Head Office:

No. 636, 1-chome, Kamiya-cho, Oji-ku,  
Tokyo Metropolis

MANUFACTURERS

THE SUZUKI METAL INDUSTRY COMPANY, LTD.

(SUZUKI KINZOKU KOGYO KABUSIKI KAISYA)

# The Nippon Shubyo Haikyu Tosei Kumiai

(The Japan Seed and Seedling Association)

No. 1, Kakigara-cho 1-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo

## BUSINESS:

1. Seeds and Seedlings—Cultivation, Improvement of Species, Cultivation Control and Expansion.
2. Special Seed and Seedling Distribution and Control.
3. Improvement, Standardization and Control of Selection, Inspection, Packing, etc.
4. Selling and Buying of Seed and Seedling.
5. Price-Fixing and Control.
6. Export Control.
7. Joint Purchase and Distribution of Essential Materials.
8. Extension of Markets and Advertising.
9. Registration of Superior Species.
10. Research.
11. Special Awards and Commendation.
12. Representation and Petitions regarding the Development of Seed and Seedling Business.
13. Other Matters relating to the Business of the Association.

JAPANESE HIGH CLASS

*Vegetable*  
**SEEDS**

what you have to offer in

We would be glad to know

**JAPAN and  
CHINA.**

Vegetable,

Flower and Tree Seeds,

Any Bulbs

**TEIKOKU SHUBYO SHOKUSAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA**

(The Imperial Seed & Plant Co., Ltd.)

**WHOLESALE SEED GROWERS**

TOKYO, JAPAN 1663-5 Takinogawa-machi

# NITTO BLACK TEA

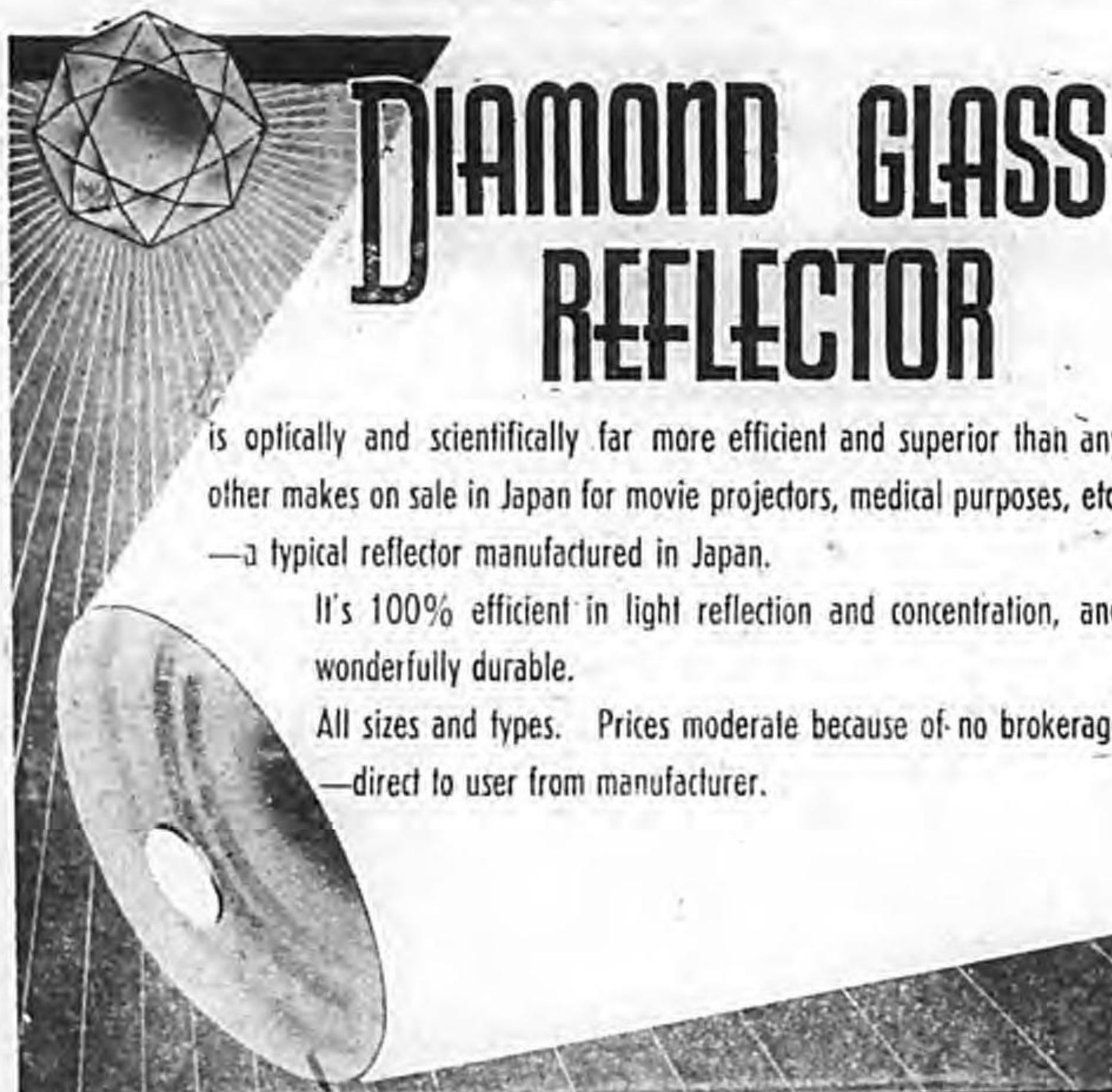


A Cup of Nitto Black  
Tea will revitalize  
you at all hours.

**Fragrant Aroma and  
Delicious Taste**

Sole Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K.  
Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN K.K.

LIGHT IS VITAL TO MOVIE PROJECTORS!  
SO ARE SENMAN'S FOR LIGHT REFLECTION!



# DIAMOND GLASS REFLECTOR

is optically and scientifically far more efficient and superior than any other makes on sale in Japan for movie projectors, medical purposes, etc.—a typical reflector manufactured in Japan.

It's 100% efficient in light reflection and concentration, and wonderfully durable.

All sizes and types. Prices moderate because of no brokerage—direct to user from manufacturer.

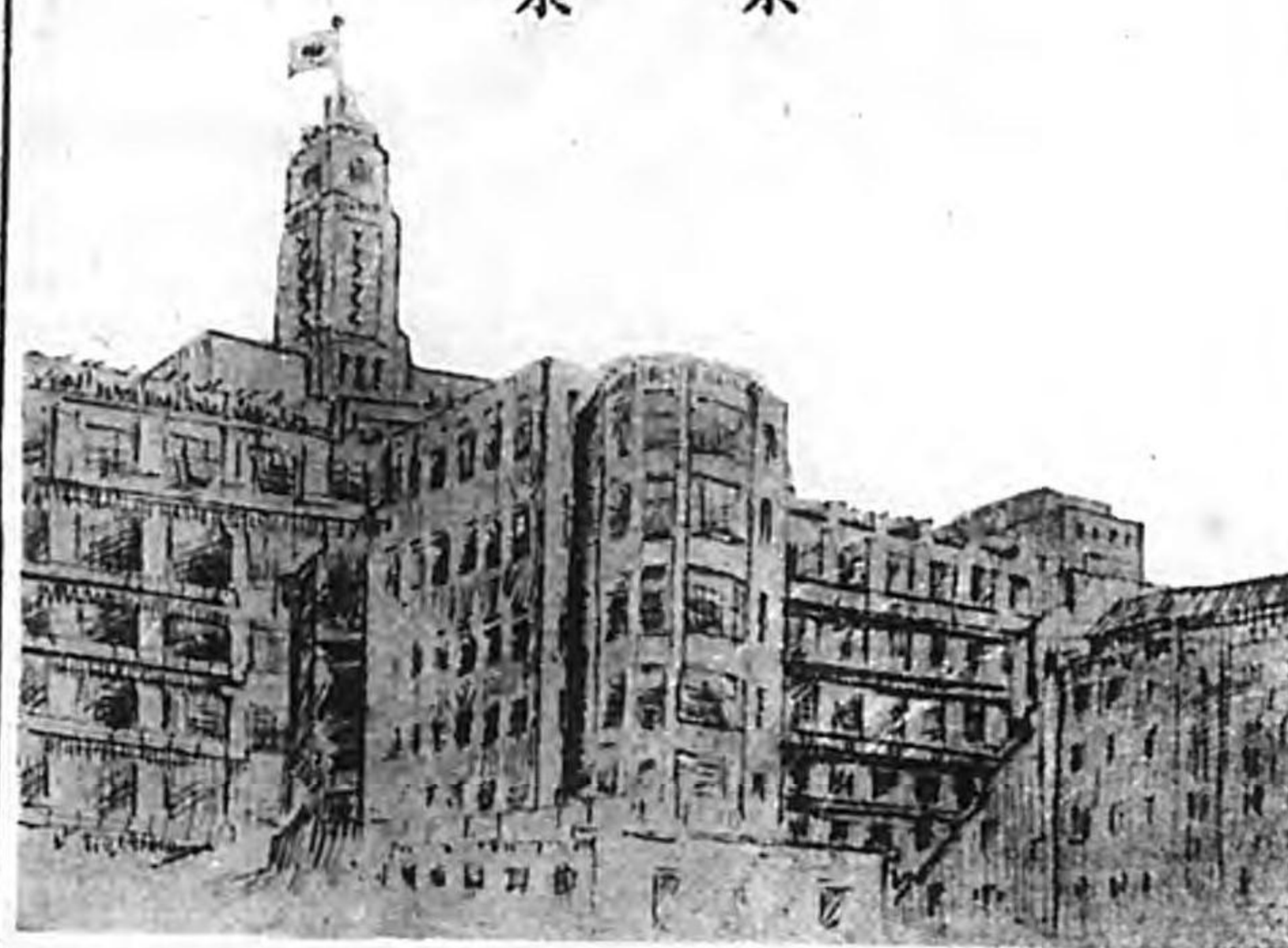
**SENMAN SHOJISHA  
OPTICAL DEPT.**

Business Office:

7, 4-chome, Bakuro-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo

大東亞中央病院  
興健女子專門學校

東京



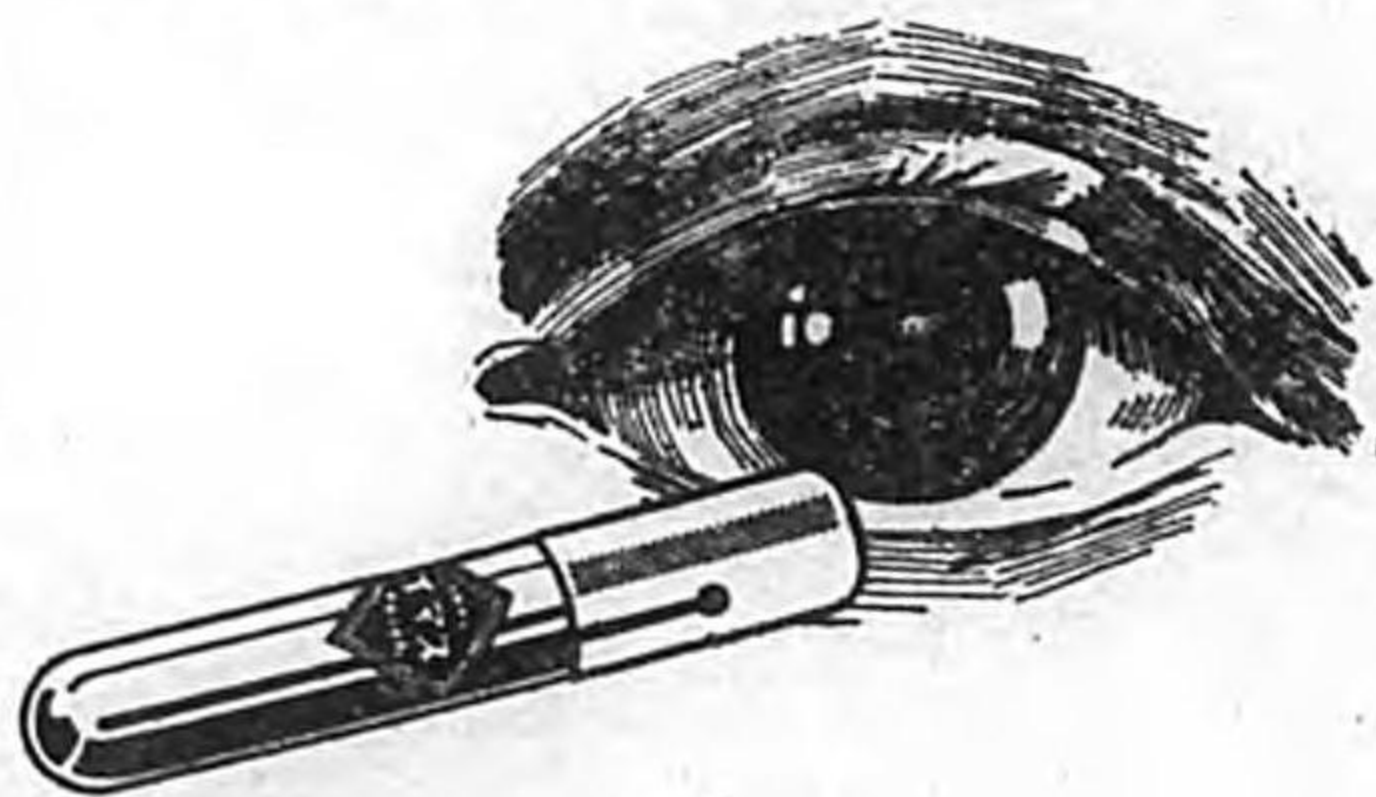
**DAITOA MEDICAL CENTER  
AND  
KOKEN WOMEN'S  
COLLEGE OF HEALTH  
TOKYO NIPPON**



New Eye Lotion

# SMILE

For Cure and Prevention of Eye Diseases



Use **SMILE** against all kinds of eye diseases. It is good for disinfection, stypticity, pain-killing and inflammation. **SMILE** is the best eye medicine of the kind in Japan. It is convenient to carry, easy for use and has special receptacle. **SMILE** is popular everywhere.

Manufacturer:

**Tamaoki Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha**

No. 9, 1-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

Price: 25 sen 45 sen



PHARMACEUTICAL  
SPECIALITIES  
CHEMICALS

## NEO-TANVAL

For blood diseases of all stages and diseases due to spirochaeta.

## THERAPOL

Specific remedy for Erysipelas, Septicaemia, Puerperal Fever.

## SCABOL

Specific remedy for itching dermatopathy produced from organic compounds of sulphur.

**DAIICHI SEIYAKU  
CO., LTD.**

3-chome, Edobashi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, Nippon  
BRANCHES: Osaka, Fengtien, Tientsin, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Hongkong, Canton

SPRANCHIN WEISS  
Antacid Preparation

SPRANCHIN  
Adsorbent

TANSEPARAE  
Cough and Sputum Cure

EIWEISIN  
Powerful Diuretic

FUGAMIN  
Anti-High Blood Pressure  
Preparation

ANOPIRIN  
Antifebrile

TALCHOMIN  
Anti-Tuberculosis  
Preparations

PULVIS WAKA  
Anti-Intestinal Germ  
Preparation

FLUMEJODIN  
Steriliser Preparation

ROTEOL  
Pigment Styptic

DIGESTIN  
Powerful Diastase

ALWAJIN  
Vegetable Diuretic

ETAINUXYL  
Anti-Staphilococcus  
Preparation

TAURIDIN  
Anti-dote

# Nakamura's Superior Medicine



Medical Preparations  
Befitting Japanese  
Pharmacopoeia

DIASTASUM

ARGENTUM PROTEINCUM

THIANTHOLUM

SULFONALUM

MEUROCLROME

ARGENTUM COLLOIDALE

**NAKAMURATAKI SEIYAKU K. K.**

Honcho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

**FACTORIES**

Kanagawa Tokyo Saitama  
Fukuoka Osaka

**AGENCIES**

OSAKA, FUKUOKA, TAIHOKU,  
KEJO

## MEDICAL SPECIALITIES & PHARMACOPOEAL MEDICINE

*Continuous research  
characterizes the preparations  
of our Laboratories*



MANUFACTURED INDUSTRY  
**FUJISAWA YAKUHIN KOGYO K.K.**  
OSAKA NIPPON

SPRANCHIN WEISS  
Antacid Preparation

SPRANCHIN  
Adsorbent

TANSEPARAE  
Cough and Sputum Cure

EIWEISIN  
Powerful Diuretic

FUGAMIN  
Anti-High Blood Pressure  
Preparation

ANOPIRIN  
Antifebrile

TALCHOMIN  
Anti-Tuberculosis Pre-  
parations

PULVIS WAKA  
Anti-Intestinal Germ Pre-  
paration

FLUMEJODIN  
Steriliser Preparation

ROTEOL  
Pigment Styptic

DIGESTIN  
Powerful Diastase

ALWAJIN  
Vegetable Diuretic

ETAINUXYL  
Anti-Staphilococcus Pre-  
paration

TAURIDIN  
Anti-dote

*Nakamura-taki's  
Superior  
Medicine*



Medical Preparations  
Befitting Japanese  
Pharmacopoeia

DIASTASUM

ARGENTUM PROTEINCUM

THIANTHOLUM

SULFONALUM

MEUROCLROME

ARGENTUM COLLOIDALE

**NAKAMURATAKI SEIYAKU K. K.**

Heicho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

**FACTORIES**

Kanagawa Tokyo Seitama  
Fukuoka Osaka

**AGENCIES**

OSAKA, FUKUOKA, TAIHOKU,  
KEJO

# MEDICAL SPECIALITIES & PHARMACOPOEAL MEDICINE

*Continuous research  
characterizes the preparations  
of our Laboratories*



MANUFACTURED INDUSTRY  
**FUJISAWA YAKUHIN KOGYO K.K.**  
OSAKA NIPPON

# Anti Tuberculosis Vaccine

Therapeutic, Prophylactic  
& Diagnostic Use



Discovered by  
Prof. DR. R. ARIMA,  
Dr. K. AOYAMA &  
Dr. J. OHNAWA

## TUBERCULOSIS IMMUNOGEN

Capitulation of the 1,128 answers obtained during 1929-1931 from physicians and hospitals using A-O regarding its therapeutic efficiency.

Affection	Patients	Com-pletely cured	Partially and cured partially cured	Total of completely cured
Pulmonary tuberculosis				
Light	12,249	8,366 (69%)	3,127 (25%)	94%
Middle	6,985	3,069 (43.9%)	2,912 (41.6%)	53.2%
Severe	2,515	392 (15.6%)	923 (36.9%)	46%
Glandular tuberculosis	2,151	1,201 (56%)	693 (31.5%)	90.3%
Tuberculosis of bones and joints	713	297 (41.6%)	296 (41.5%)	83%
Ophthalmological tuberculosis	829	510 (61.5%)	256 (30.8%)	92.3%
Dermal tuberculosis	255	127 (49%)	110 (43%)	92%
Urogenital tuberculosis	405	161 (39.8%)	156 (38.5%)	78%
Peritonitis and Pleurisy	3,883	2,559 (65.5%)	942 (26.5%)	95.3%
Bronchial asthma	841	367 (43.6%)	299 (35.6%)	79.2%
Fistula and others	251	117 (46.7%)	83 (33%)	79.7%

## CHARACTERS

1. It is sterile and so absolutely non-pathogenic.
2. It is easily absorbed in an organism.
3. It is composed of tubercle bacilli whose protoplasm retains its native functionary powers.
4. It is prepared from tubercle bacilli cultivated from such stems as possess strong immunological power.
5. It is a pure immunogen with no stimulating allergen and so causes no unpleasant secondary reaction.
6. Its antigen unit, or immunological value, is exactly measured out and so its aptitudinal doses can be mathematically ascertained.

Literatures & Clinical reports to be supplied upon request



Manufacturers & Exporters

# ARIMA INSTITUTE

(ARIMA KENKYUSHO)

HEAD OFFICE:

Kami 1-chome, Ebie, Osaka,  
NIPPON

# TOMOSAN



Good For Cure  
and Prevention of  
Stomach and  
Intestinal Diseases of  
Acute and Chronic  
Forms

# K. TOMODA & CO.

TOKYO, NIPPON



# Hypothec Bank of Japan

(Nippon Kwangyo Ginko)

Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,  
TOKYO

Governor: GEN NISHINO, Esq.

Chairman of the Board:  
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.

President:  
SEN SONOBE, Esq.



Vice-Presidents:  
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.  
NOBUJIRO OTSUKA, Esq.

## THE YASUDA BANK, LIMITED

(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)

HEAD OFFICE: Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Managing Directors:

AISAKU NAKAJIMA, Esq. TOJI URABE, Esq. YASUSUKE WATANABE, Esq.  
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq. HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.

The Bank is now in command not only of One Hundred and Thirty-Three Branches throughout Japan and Manchoukuo, but also of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities, foreign and domestic.

Foreign Business  
TOKYO HEAD OFFICE

Osaka Branch: Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.  
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori, Kobe.  
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.  
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi, Otaru.  
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku, Nagoya.  
Daireh Agency: Yamagata-dori, Dairen.

PRINTERS

of

Bank notes of Nippon  
and Common Prosperity  
Region Government Securities,  
and Various Packaging.



## TOPPAN PRINTING COMPANY, LTD.

One of the Largest Printing Firm in the Orient

PLANTS AND BRANCHES:—Tokyo, Osaka, Kyushu, Sizuoka, Miyagi,  
Chosen, Manchoukuo, China, Java, etc.



## TOMOEGAWA PAPER MILL, LTD.

President: G. INOUE

(President of Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., Tokyo)

Capital . . . . . ¥6,000,000

Office:

No. 3, Ginza 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo

Products:

Communication Paper, Telegraph Perforator Tape, Cable Paper, Condenser Paper, Press Board, Tracing Paper, Imitation Parchment, Bank-note Paper, Printing and Writing Paper, etc.

Agent: Mitsubishi Shoji K.K., Tokyo



# Nippon Seitetsu Kabushiki Kaisha

(Japan Iron & Steel Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

## HEAD OFFICE:

Yusen Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku,  
TOKYO

## PRODUCTS:

Pig Iron, Steel Bars, Structural Steel, Steel Plates  
and Sheets, etc.



# KITASHINA SEITETSU K.K.

(North China Iron Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

President: TSUNEO FUKUDA

## Head Office:

No. 5, Santiaohutung, Neisantiao Ward, Peking

## Branch Office:

No. 10, Yokoyama-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo

Factory: Shihkingshan, Sikiao, Peking



# OKURA & Co. (Industries), Ltd.

(Okura Sangyo Kabusiki Kaisya)

Capital Paid up .....¥10,000,000

Reserved Fund.....¥11,800,000

President: H. OKURA

HEAD OFFICE: Ginza, Tokyo Japan

Home Offices: Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Yokohama, Nagoya, Yokosuka, Kure,  
Saseho, Maizuru, Taihoku, Keijo, etc.

Overseas Offices: Berlin, Rome, Paris, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Nan-  
king, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Manila, Cebu, Hanoi, Saigon, Bang-  
kok, Shonan, Alor Star, Penang, Rangoon, Mandalay, Padang, Pakan-  
bare, Bengkalis, Selatpandjang, etc.



# NIPPON KAGAKU KOGYO K. K.

(NIPPON CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.)

## Head Office:

157, Komagome higashi-katamachi,  
Hongo-ku, Tokyo

## Factories:

Tokyo, Osaka, Fukushima



## Nippon Seitetsu Kabushiki Kaisha

(Japan Iron & Steel Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

### HEAD OFFICE:

Yusen Building, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku,  
TOKYO

### PRODUCTS:

Pig Iron, Steel Bars, Structural Steel, Steel Plates  
and Sheets, etc.



## KITASHINA SEITETSU K.K.

(North China Iron Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

President: TSUNEO FUKUDA

### Head Office:

No. 5, Santiaohutung, Neisantiao Ward, Peking

### Branch Office:

No. 10, Yokoyama-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo

Factory: Shihkingshan, Sikiao, Peking



## OKURA & Co. (Industries), Ltd.

(Okura Sangyo Kabusiki Kaisya)

Capital Paid up .....¥10,000,000

Reserved Fund.....¥11,800,000

President: H. OKURA

HEAD OFFICE: Ginza, Tokyo Japan

Home Offices: Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Yokohama, Nagoya, Yokosuka, Kure,  
Saseho, Maizuru, Taihoku, Keijo, etc.

Overseas Offices: Berlin, Rome, Paris, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Nan-  
king, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Manila, Cebu, Hanoi, Saigon, Bang-  
kok, Shonan, Alor Star, Penang, Rangoon, Mandalay, Padang, Pakan-  
bare, Bengkalis, Selatpandjang, etc.



## NIPPON KAGAKU KOGYO K. K.

(NIPPON CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.)

### Head Office:

157, Komagome-higashi-katamachi,  
Hongo-ku, Tokyo

### Factories:

Tokyo, Osaka, Fukushima



## Japanisch-Deutsches Kultur-Institut (The Japanese-German Cultural Institute)

No. 4, Sanban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo  
Tel. Kudan (33) 3095

The Japanese-German Cultural Institute has the following objects as its enterprises: 1. The Institute wishes to consolidate the Japanese German collaboration by assuring cooperation between Japanese and German cultural relations and their mutual extension. 2. In order to attain the foregoing object, the Institute carries on the following enterprises: (a) Research and introduction of the cultures of both countries. (b) Meetings to study the Japanese-German cultures. (c) Collection, compilation, exhibition and publication of various cultural materials of Japan and Germany. (d) Assistance and encouragement to the research workers of Japanese and German cultures. (e) Ownership and management of the Japan-German Hall. (f) Other enterprises considered as appropriate by the directors of the Institute.



Pres.: Marquis Dr. h.c. S.  
Inouye  
Vice-Pres.: Count Y. Hutara  
Dir.-Gen.: Baron T. Mitsui  
Manag.-Dir.: Dr. M. Araki  
Japanese Dir.: Dr. S. Kotsuka  
German Dir.: Dr. H. Zachert

### BRANCHES AND THEIR PRESIDENTS:

- Kinki J.D.K.I. (The Daimaru Building, Shinsabashi, Minamiku, Osaka): Seiichi Ueno  
Miyagi J.D.K.I. (50 Shimizukoji, Sendai): Prof. Dr. Taizo Kumagai  
Niigata J.D.K.I. (c/o Library of the Niigata Ikadaigaku, 1 Asahicho, Niigata): Prof. Dr. Takashi Hashimoto  
Toyama J.D.K.I. (80 Sengokumachi, Toyama): Prof. Dr. Kiyosada Tagami  
Kanazawa J.D.K.I. (c/o Kanazawa Ikadaigaku, 15 Tsuchitoriba Nagamachi, Kanazawa): Prof. Dr. Nobukichi Ishizaka  
Hiroshima J.D.K.I. (c/o Hiroshima Central Hospital, Otemachi 8-chome, Hiroshima): Prof. Dr. Iwao Kurokawa  
Kumamoto J.D.K.I. (40, Kamitoricho 5-chome, Kumamoto): Prof. Dr. Etsuzo Komiya

## K.K. IRISU SHOKAI BOSCH DEPARTMENT

Headquarters: 15, Tameike-tyo,  
Akasaka-ku, Tokyo

Branches: Kobe, Nagoya, Mukden,  
Dairen, Manila



**Bosch** for sixty years pioneers in electric and Diesel accessories for all kinds of engines, vehicles and airplanes, today as of old in war and peace alike, stands for maximum performance, utmost reliability, and clocklike precision. The fighting services of many nations, and innumerable commercial enterprises throughout the world are proud to employ and to rely on BOSCH products.

Established in 1941

# Nippon Sanshi Tosei K.K.

(Japan Sericulture & Raw Silk Industry Control Co., Ltd.)

Honcho, Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo, Japan

CAPITAL ..... Yen 80,000,000.00

RESERVED FUNDS ..... 125,146,631.58

President: GOSUKE IMAI. Vice-President: SEIJI YOSHIDA.

Managing Directors: Takehiko Uyeda, Hidetaro Yamazaki  
Yonekichi Shirahase.

Directors: Reisque Ishida, Yasushi Hasumi, Yeitaro Okamoto,  
Kanetaro Katakura, Shingo Tsuda, Haruo Matsui,  
Gonichi Kodaira, Chuichi Ariyoshi, Shinsaku Asada,  
Keizo Seki.

Acting Auditor: Kenji Matsuzaki.

Auditors: Tsunegoro Ikeshita, Otoji Tsunematsu.



# TOYO JYUKOH K. K.

(Toyo Heavy Industrial Co., Ltd.)

**Mining, Specially Demanded Articles**

PRESIDENT: TAKURO YAMANOUCHI

HEAD OFFICE: 6-chome, Ginza Nishi, Tokyo

BRANCH OFFICE: 11, 2-chome, Hirokoji, Nagoya

## NANKAI KOGYO CO. (Sister Co.)

**Mining, Iron Manufacturing, Forestry**

HEAD OFFICE: Taihoku

BRANCH OFFICE: 6-chome, Ginza-nishi, Tokyo

# OSAKA-FU SHOKO KEIZAI-KAI

(The Economic Society of Commerce and Industry of Osaka Prefecture)

OSAKA, NIPPON



President: Mr. Keizo Seki

Vice-President: Mr. M. Sugl

Vice-President: Mr. J. Terada

Director: Dr. W. Kanno

*The City of Osaka is the Commercial  
and Industrial Center of Nippon*

Enquiries regarding merchandise made in Osaka will be  
Promptly attended to.

# HYOGO-KEN SHOKO KEIZAI-KAI

(The Economic Society of Commerce and Industry of  
Hyogo Prefecture)

President: K. Kikuchi

Vice-Presidents: S. Hayashi K. Ushio

**KOBE, NIPPON**

# RAZOR BLADES



Single and Double Edged  
Superior in Quality  
Able to meet big orders



Send inquiries to the  
**TOYO KEIKOGYO K.K.**

No. 56, 5-chome, Inetsuke-Nishi-machi,  
Oji-ku, Tokyo

## De Luxe **PONGEE** Toilet Articles

PONGEE  
Face Powder  
Pomade  
Perfume

PONGEE  
Poudres  
Pomades  
Parfums



Sole Agent for Export  
**The Nippon S.P.C. Co., Ltd.**  
Agents Exclusifs pour l'Exportation  
7, 1-chome, Motokufuemon-cho,  
Kanda-ku, Tokyo, Japan  
**Okamoto Nobutaro Shoten**



## SHOWA DENKO Kabushiki Kaisha

President:  
**CHUJI SUZUKI**

CAPITAL:  
**244,000,000**

Head Office:  
7, Takara-cho, 1-chome,  
Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo



For the delicate skin of babies or  
women, use of Powcuro, containing  
harmless disinfectant in finest powder  
form, is recommended.

Baby Powder

# POWCURO

## TAKARA SEIYAKU KAISHA, LTD.

Head Office: Takara-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo

## Perfumery for



Soap Pomade, Spice,  
Perfumery, Face Powder,  
Perfumed Hair Oil,  
Toilet Articles, Provisions

### MIYASAKA SHOTEN

(Limited Liability Co.)  
3 of 3, Honcho, 3-chome, Nihombashi-ku,  
Tokyo, Japan  
Tel: Nihombashi 24-0275, 0276

## ZEBRA PENS



The Pioneer Pen Manufacturers  
in Japan  
Our pen nibs are made of best grade  
steel and ensure smooth writing  
because of their well rounded points.  
MUST-PROOF—LONG DURABILITY

MANUFACTURED BY  
**ISHIKAWA  
PEN CO., LTD**

Head Office:  
Higashi-Gokencho, Ushigome-ku, TOKYO



# The Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd.

(Furukawa Denkkogio Kabusiki Kaisia)

Capital ... ¥100,000,000

President: S. NAKAGAWA

HEAD OFFICE:  
MARUNOUTI, TOKIO, NIPPON

Manufacturers of  
*Wires and Cables, Metal  
and Alloy Products*

HOME OFFICES:  
Yokohama, Osaka, Modi, Nagoya, Taihoku,  
Keidio, Dairen

OVERSEAS OFFICES:  
Shanghai                      Peking

Established



1872

# Oji Seishi K.K.

(Oji Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

Capital: - - - ¥300,000,000

President: TADASHI ADACHI

HEAD OFFICE:  
Oji-cho, Oji-ku, Tokyo

BUSINESS OFFICE:  
Sanshin Building, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku,  
TOKYO

Paper and Pulp Mills:  
33 Places in Japan

# NITTO KOKOGYO Co., Ltd.

(Formerly Nitto Boseki Co., Ltd.)

Director and President  
SAMPEI KATAKURA

No. 1, Makicho 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku,  
Tokyo, Nippon

ESTABLISHED 1865

# KASHIMA GUMI, LTD.

*CIVIL ENGINEERS,  
CONTRACTORS,  
DESIGNING ARCHITECTS*

Capital Paid-up..Yen 12,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

3, Maki-cho 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku,  
Tokyo.

BRANCHES:

Osaka, Sapporo, Taihoku, Keijo,  
Peking.



President:  
Dr. Morinosuke Kashima

# MANCHOU KASHIMA GUMI, LTD.

Capital Paid-up . . . . . Yen 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

201, Jogoro, Tokubetsushi, Hsinking



**Tokyo  
Gas  
Co.,  
Ltd.**

KAIJO BUILDING,  
TOKYO

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF  
ACOUSTIC INSTRUMENTS  
AND  
ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION  
EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

**OKI**

**OKI  
DENKI  
KABUSHIKI KAISHA**

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO



TOYO  
SEISHI KOGYO  
KABUSHIKI KAISHA

President  
MANZO ODA

Managing Director  
S. TAKEUCHI, S. NAGAMATSU

Head Office  
Tientsin, North China

Branches  
Kobe, Tokyo

ベイエイ ケキメツ、キツケヨ トーア。

FINE AND HEAVY  
CHEMICALS  
PHARMACEUTICAL  
SPECIALITIES



FUNDO

BRAND

**SHIONOGI SEIYAKU K.K.**

(SHIONOGI & CO., LTD.)  
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS  
OSAKA, NIPPON.

ニツホン ノ ケスリ、ヨイ ケスリ。



PRECISION  
MACHINE  
TOOLS

PRECISION  
MEASURING  
MACHINE  
&  
TOOLS



President:  
TAKENOSUKE TATENO

**MITSUBI SEIKI  
KOGYO K. K.**

HEAD OFFICE:  
MUROMACHI 2-CHOME, NIHOMBASHI-KU, TOKYO

## MITSUBISHI CONCERNS

MITSUBISHI COMPANY, LTD.  
(K.K. Mitsubishi Honsha)

Capital: ¥240,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

MITSUBISHI JUKOGYO K.K.  
(Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries, Ltd.)

Capital: ¥480,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

MITSUBISHI SOKO K.K.  
(Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Ltd.)

Capital: ¥20,000,000

Head Office: Edobashi, Nihonbashi,  
Tokyo

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.  
(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)

Capital: ¥100,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

Mitsubishi Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd.  
(Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.)

Capital: ¥203,700,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

THE MITSUBISHI BANK, LTD.

Capital: ¥135,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

MITSUBISHI DENKI K.K.  
(Mitsubishi Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd.)

Capital: ¥120,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

MITSUBISHI TRUST CO., LTD.

Capital: ¥30,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

MITSUBISHI ESTATE CO., LTD.

Capital: ¥15,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

MITSUBISHI SEKIYU K.K.  
(Mitsubishi Oil Company, Ltd.)

Capital: ¥20,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

MITSUBISHI KASEI KOGYO K.K.  
(Mitsubishi Chem. Industries, Ltd.)

Capital: ¥117,900,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

MITSUBISHI SEIKO K.K.

Capital: ¥100,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. Nos. 1770 - 1771 - 1772 -  
1773 - 1774 - 1775 -  
1776 - 1777 - 1778 -  
- 1779 - 1780 -

3 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTS.

Title and Nature: "Japan Year Book" published by Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan.

Date: 1931-45, Original ( ) Copy (x) Language: English  
incl.

Has it been translated? Yes ( ) No (x)  
Has it been photostated? Yes ( ) No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL:

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Ueno Library; Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS:

Contains annual comprehensive data on trade, politics, foreign relations, industry, etc. Yearly editions have been assigned following document numbers:

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Years</u>
1770	1938-39
1771	1931
1772	( <u>RESERVED FOR 1932 Edition</u> )
1773	1933
1774	1934
1775	1935
1776	1936
1777	1937
1778	1940-41
*	1941-42
1779	1942-43
1780	1944-45

(\* 1941-42 Edition is our Doc. No. 1756)

Analyst: W. H. Wagner

1770,  
DOC.#1771, 2, 3,  
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9  
and 1780.