

the South Manchuria Gas Co., branch of the South Manchuria Electric Co., branch of the Toyo Cotton Spinning Co., Hsinking Exchange Trust Co., Changchun Warehouse Co., Manchurian Oil Manufacturing Co., Changchun Pottery Co., Fushin Credit Co., Changchun Savings Trust Co., branch of the Okura Civil Engineering Co., branch of the Taishin Yoko & Co., branch of the Toa Tobacco Co., branch of the Asano Bussan Kaisha, branch of the South Manchuria Mining Co., branch of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., branch of the Manchuria-Mongolia Developing Co.

Educational institutions: (Railway Zone)... Hsinking Commercial School, Hsinking Girls' High School, Hsinking Nishi Hiroba Primary School, Hsinking Marunouchi Primary School, Hsinking Public School, Hsinking Girls' Vocational School, Hsinking Industrial Supplementary School, Hsinking Kindergarten, Hsinking Ordinary School, Hsinking Library. (Walled town) 1 normal school, 1 girls' school, 1 middle school, 16 primary schools, Daido Gakuin (college under Japanese management).

Communications: Besides being the northern terminus of the S.M.R. main line, Hsinking is the starting point of the Hsinking-Tumen railway. Further, the North Manchuria Railway, formerly called the C.E.R., connects with the S.M.R. main line at this city. Regular omnibus services run from the city to Itung, Kirin province, Shuangyang, Kirin province, and Nungan, Fengtien province. Plans are under way to open new omnibus services to many other towns in the vicinity. Regular air services, managed by the Manchurian Air Transport Company, are also available for Dairen (daily), Harbin and Tsitsihar (10 double-trip flights a week) and Tumen (three round-trip flights a week).

Telephony, telegraphy and radio broadcasting: Postal, telegraphic and telephonic matters are under the separate management of the Manchoukuo Government and the Government of the Kwantung Leased Territory. A direct Japan-Manchoukuo telephonic service was opened to the public on August 1, 1934. The Hsinking radio-broadcasting station commenced operation on March 10, 1933.

Principal products: The city is a local distributing centre of soya beans, kaoliang, millet, wheat, maize rice, vegetables, lumbars and livestock. Matches, bean oil, bean cakes, wheat flour, tobaccos, ceramics and cotton piecegoods are the main products of the city.

Vernacular papers and news agencies: Man-

choukuo News Agency, Hsinking Nippo (Japanese language), Hsinking Nichi Nichi Shimbun (Japanese language), Dai Mammo (Japanese language), Tatung Pao (Manchurian language).

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

Principal public facilities: City water-works and sewerage system, parks, horse race course, golf links, meteorological observatory, city hall, botanical garden, public playgrounds, slaughterhouses, garbage dumps (either completed or under construction).

Harbin

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

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

Population: The population of the city as at the end of June 1934, was returned at 431,744, comprising 91,297 households and including roughly 11,000 Japanese.

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

Principal institutions: (Japanese side)... Consulate-General, divisional headquarters, garrison, gendarmeries, garrison hospital, naval special service, chamber of commerce and industry, commercial museum, branch of the S.M.R. Co., residents' association, Harbin Bank, branch

of the Bank of Chosen, branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, branch of the Shoryu Bank, branch of the Oriental Development Co., branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, branch of the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha, branch of the Mitsubishi Trading Co., North Manchuria Electric Co., importers' association, S.M.R. library, primary schools, girls' high schools. (Manchoukuo side)... Office of the Governor of the Special Harbin District, office of the special diplomatic commissioner, branch of the Department of Civil Affairs, headquarters of the National Defense Army, headquarters of the Northeastern River Defense Squadron, police bureau, revenue office. (Soviet Side) - Soviet Consulate-General, Jewish school academy of music, higher normal school, technological college, botanical garden, library, hospital (foreign)... Consulate-Generals or Consulates of Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Poland, Estonia, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania.

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

Communications: Railways—(1) the eastern, western and southern sections of the North Manchuria Railway, formerly called the C.E.R., (2) the Laping line and (3) Pinpei line. Marine transport—Steamships and junks plying between the city and all important towns facing the Sungari river and its diversified tributaries. Air services—Regular services, operated by the Manchurian Air Transport Company, with Manchuli via Tsitsihar and with Dairen and Shingashu (Korea) via Hsinking and Mukden. A regular military aerial service with Fuchin (Kirin province). Means of city communication—trams, automobiles, omnibuses, rickshas and sleds (in winter).

Principal products: soya beans, bean oil, bean-cake, wheat flour, tobaccos, cotton piecegoods, furs, leather, beer, beet sugar, veneer, lumber, woollen piecegoods, soap, candles, jewelry confectionary.

Temple and churches: Higashi Honganji temple, Greek Orthodox Church, Jewish Church, Mohammedan Church.

Penhsihu

Location: A small town developed in the

valley of the Huolienchai river, Penhsihu is 77 kilometres southeast of Mukden and 199 northwest of Antung.

Climate: The temperature falls to 25° below zero in winter and rises between 28 to 33 in summer. The rainfall is small, its annual volume scarcely exceeding 972 mm.

History: It was before the advent of the Chinese Chienlung dynasty (1726—1795) that the coalfield here began to be exploited, although on quite a primitive scale. After the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, the S.M.R. Co., started this undertaking along gigantic and modern lines, in consequence of which the town suddenly became famous as one of the principal coalfields in Manchuria.

Population: The population of the town as at the end of August, 1934, was 6,241, comprising 1,283 households and including 3,032 Japanese nationals.

Communications: Lying midway between Antung and Mukden, Penhsihu is an important town along the Antung-Mukden line. On the opposite bank of the Huolienchai river is a small town called Tatzuho whence the Hsiehien light railway leads to Nihsintai, a distance of 14 kilometres, and farther to Wangkungkou, Hunglienkou and Nankou where there are large coal mines.

City telephones: The total number of city telephone subscribers is 213.

Principal public facilities: water-works and sewerage systems, public library, public hall, fish and vegetable markets.

Principal banking and business institutions: branch of the Manchurian Bank, Kyoshin Mutual Credit Association, Penhsihu Colliery and Iron Works, Penhsihu Coal Mining Co., Manchurian Coal Trading Co., branch of the Mukden Coal and Cement Co., Penhsihu Warehouse Co., branch of the Mukden Exchange Trust Co., Hsiehien Light Railway Co., Fuhsing Kungssu.

Principal products: Coal and iron

Vernacular papers: Ampo Mainichi Shimbun (Japanese language).

Shrines and temples: Penhsihu shrine, Daitokuji temple, Higashi Honganji temple, Nishi Honganji temple, Koyasan Komyoji temple, Honkeiji temple, Ishiyamadera temple.

Antung

Location: Antung is a city just 10 miles up the Yalu river which forms the border between Manchoukuo and Korea. Across the river it faces Shingishu, a border town on the Korean side. The city is divided into the old town and the S.M.R. zone, the former measuring approxi-

mately 310 square kilometres and the latter 10. River Tsaimu (lumbering) Kungssu, Antung

Climate: In winter, the temperature often falls to between 25 and 26° below zero, the average being 1° below the zero point. In summer, it sometimes goes up to 90° F. Rain-fall is scarce.

Population: The population of the old town as at the end of June, 1934, was returned at 189,435 comprising a total of 34,208 households. The number of people residing within the S.M.R. Zone, commonly known as the new town, was 70,754 as at the end of August, 1934, comprising 15,032 households and including 13,738 Japanese nationals.

History: Only between 40 and 50 years ago, the city and vicinity formed a dreary and forlorn plain. In consequence, however, of a rapid increase in the transportation of wood and farm produce by the Yalu river, people began to inhabit this area by degree, automatically forming a town. Following the erection of the Antung-Mukden railway, the town rapidly developed as the distributing centre of lumber and farm produce from the various districts along the Yalu river.

Communications: From this city starts the Antung-Mukden railway connecting with the S.M.R. main line. The Korean Railway also penetrates into the city across the Yalu river. Regular steamship services, run by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Korean Steamship Company and the Dairen Steamship Company, are available from the city to Japan proper, Korea and China. Highways lead to Fengwangcheng, Chiuliencheng, Tahushan and Dairen. Omnibuses ply between Antung and Dairen.

Telephony and telegraphy: The city telephonic service is managed by the Manchurian Telegraph and Telephone Company, the total number of subscribers being 1,219. Direct telephonic services are available between the city and Seoul, Jinsen, Hsinking, Dairen and some principal towns in North China.

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

Ice Manufacturing Co., Antung Pottery Co., branch of the Manchurian Telegraph and Telephone Co.

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

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

Vernacular papers: (Japanese language)—Kogyo Mainichi Shimibun, Antung Shimpō. (Manchou language)—Tungpien Jih Pao, Antung Shih Pao.

Shrines and temples: Antung shrine, Antung Hachimangu shrine, Higashi Honganji temple, Nishi Honganji temple, So-onji temple (Sodo sect of Buddhism), Antung temple, Koyasan Korenji temple, Hokkeiji temple (Nichiren sect of Buddhism), Chenkiangshan Rinzaiji temple.

Yingkow (Newchwang)

Location: Situated at a point 122° 14' N.Lat. and 40° 40' E.Long., Yingkow is an important port on the estuary of the Liao river.

Climate: The climate being highly continental, the temperature falls to 25° below zero in winter and rises to 35° C. in July, the hottest month of the year.

Population: The total number of citizens within the Manchou town was officially put at 135,110 at the end of 1933, comprising 23,468 households. The people resident within the S.M.R. Zone as at the end of August, 1934, was 7,019, comprising 1,040 households and including 3,798 Japanese.

History: Just a century ago, the city was an uninhabited field covered with marsh-reeds. As trade by the Liao river increased, Yingkow automatically developed into the principal port of the Liao river region because of its geographical importance. The prosperity of the city suffered a setback from the opening of Dairen, but in consequence of the gradual development of modern enterprises in Manchoukuo, the city is steadily recovering its former prosperity. Its trade with China is the largest among all the ports of Manchoukuo.

Communications: Branches of the S.M.R. main line and the Mukden-Shanhaikwan line run to Yingkow. Steamers and junks regularly ply between the city and all the important towns up the Liao river. Within the city run carriages, automobiles and omnibuses.

City telephone service: The total number of

city telephone subscribers is 1,588.

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

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

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

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

Shanchengchen

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

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

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

Principal institutions: Headquarters of Manchoukuo's Shenhai district garrison, branch of the Hailung Revenue Bureau, branch of the Hailun Postal Bureau, telephone and telegraph bureaus, chamber of commerce, farmers' association, branch of the Central Bank of Manchou,

Tunghsing Electric Kungssu, Japanese garrison, branch of the Japanese consulate at Hailung, S.M.R. hospital, branch of the Manchurian Bank, branch of the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha.

Principal products: Rice is the principal product of this district, its annual output exceeding 25,000 Japanese koku (1 koku is 4,9629 bushels).

Kirin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Principal products: wood, sleepers, mine-pillars, match, match sticks, soya beans, red

beans, millet, tobaccos, hemp, rice, carrot, medicinal herbs, honey, leather, furs, farm implements, charcoal, chinaware, fish.

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

Tunhua

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

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

Population: The official census taken at the end of June, 1934, showed that the population of the town was 27,860, comprising 4,954 households and including 853 Japanese subjects.

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

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

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

Yenki (Chuyinglintzu)

Location: A town along the Hsinking-Tumen railway, Yenki is 476.2 kilometres east of Hsinking and 16.5 from Mopanshan. Only eight

miles north of this town is Lungchingtsun, a town on the Kirin-Korean border.

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

Population: The population of the town is estimated roughly at 24,100, comprising 1,500 Japanese, 9,600 Koreans and 13,000 Manchous.

Principal institutions: (Japanese side)—branch-consulate, branch of the consular police, garrison, residents' association, Trading Credit Co., Kenki Electric Light Co., primary schools, hospitals. (Manchoukuo side)—Government of Chientao province, municipal office, public safety bureau, high court, garrison headquarters, middle schools, normal school.

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

Principal products: Soya beans, rice, millet, kaoliang and other cereals.

Tumen

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

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

Population: The total number of citizens was 19,538 at the end of August, 1934, comprising 4,370 households, of which 10,816 was male and 8,722 female.

CHAPTER XXVI

HSINGAN (The Mongol Province)

Mongols Before the World's Footlights

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manchou Mongols constitute a new phase of the international politics of the Far East. They

have been made, as if through a trick of fortune, a factor of great influence in the destinies of Russia, China, Manchoukuo and Japan.

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

Population

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

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

Mongols under Manchu Administration.—The Manchu dynasty, on its establishment at Peking, granted pasture lands to the Mongols, who were organized in eight banners or autonomous districts. Each banner was placed under a Jassack or chief to whom local administration was almost completely entrusted both in name and in fact. Each banner was enjoined against encroaching on the pastoral possessions of another, a system which in substance meant a suspension of tribal intercourse between selfgoverning districts. The Mongols' territory at this period extended over extensive areas north of the Great Wall separated from Manchuria on the

east by the Willow Palisade. The Chinese were prohibited from entering these regions for many generations, except in certain limited numbers.

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

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

Old Mongol Banners

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

JERIM LEAGUE

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

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

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

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

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

Geography of New Hsingan Province

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

When the general administrative system of the Manchou Empire was reorganized in December 1934, the Mongolian Administration Department was inaugurated to meet the requirements of the Mongol population. Bringing in those Mongol areas which had remained outside the previous Hsingan province, Hsingan province was extended to be the largest of all the administrative divisions of the Empire. New Hsingan was divided in four provinces, viz., North Hsingan, South Hsingan, East Hsingan, West Hsingan. In consequence of this reorganization part of what had formed the north and the northwestern section of Jehol province had been included in the new Hsingan division.

Geographical Position.—The new provinces of Hsingan, taking in the area west of the Hsingan mountain range, known as Barge, run from the Amur basin in the north to the Jehol border in the south, bordering Soviet Siberia and Khalkha or Outer Mongolia in the one, and "Chinese

Inner Mongolia" in the other direction. North Hsingan has formed of what had formerly been the greater part of the Barga area, west of the Hsingan range. It borders on the northeast the new province of Lungkiang and on the east the Mongol province of East Hsingan. The eastern slopes of the Hsingan range is now known as East Hsingan province. South Hsingan borders, on the northeast, Lungkiang province and, on the southeast, Fengtien province, while the southern portion projects as far south as it touches the border of Chinchou province about on the line of Pakumen and Kulun.

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

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

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

Table 1
Area and Population of Hsingan Province
(September 1934)

District	Area (Square Kilometre)	Population
East Hsingan	104,060	75,123
South Hsingan	66,513	340,338
West Hsingan	58,445	314,335
North Hsingan	158,600	42,900
Total	348,618	772,712

Note: The Mongol population outside Hsingan is estimated by the Manchoukuo authorities at about 750,000.

Distribution of Mongol and Other Races

The distribution of the Mongol and other populations in Hsingan may be seen in an accompanying table which is based on the official figures published in December, 1933. The Solons and Oronchons, though of Manchu origin, strictly speaking, have been given as Mongols as their Mongolization makes it hardly possible to distinguish them otherwise.

Physiographically, the Hsingan area falls into

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

2

MANCHOUKUO

		Koreans		Japanese		"White" Russians		Total	
		Numbers of Household	Population	Numbers of Household	Population	Numbers of Household	Population	Numbers of Household	Population
		9	59	36	138	14	93	12,492	75,005
		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,410	8,700
		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,720	16,400
		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,470	14,700
		9	59	36	138	—	—	5,574	33,241
		—	—	14	98	—	—	347	2,098
		453	2,241	71	297	—	—	57,024	340,338
		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	12,000
		248	1,263	36	149	—	—	8,554	51,012
		70	285	2	2	—	—	25,242	150,287
		3	10	—	—	—	—	8,533	51,010
		126	643	33	146	—	—	4,489	26,789
		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,370	20,200
		6	40	—	—	—	—	4,836	29,040
		70	460	—	—	—	—	55,249	314,335
		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,536	7,097
		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,616	7,133
		—	—	—	—	—	—	6,847	28,935
		—	—	—	—	—	—	4,170	25,000
		—	—	—	—	—	—	4,160	25,000
		—	—	—	—	—	—	18,940	113,800
		70	460	—	—	—	—	11,880	71,370
		—	—	—	—	—	—	6,100	36,000
		—	—	—	—	760	5,500	7,147	42,900
		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	7,400
		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	8,700
		—	—	—	—	—	—	750	4,500
		—	—	—	—	—	—	900	5,400
		—	—	—	—	760	5,500	1,170	7,200
		—	—	—	—	—	—	340	2,000
		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,287	7,700
		532	2,760	107	435	774	5,598	131,941	772,712

Jarod gan and the Aro-Khorchin banner in Keshiktens West Hsingan: western end of the province.
 Jarod West Hsingan: northeastern area, Oronchons North & East Hsingan: mountaneous both right and left wings of Jarod Banner. region in the northern section of the Hsingan range.
 Bairins West Hsingan: middle section, both Solons North & East Hsingan: southern section right and left banner of Bairin. of the Hsingan mountains and

two divisions, north and south. The former, embracing the northern slopes of the Hsingan range, is mountainous for the most part. Of those rivers that originate in this region one group flows down eastwards to join the Nonni, while the other follows their westerly course until they flow into the river E-erh-k'o-na or more popularly known as Argun which, after joining the

Onon, eventually empties into the Amur. The southern division projects far into the central plains of Manchuria, with the river Shiramuren forming its boundary with Jehol.

The four new provinces were formed chiefly on the tribal boundaries that had existed among the Mongol banners. All Mongol territory seems to have been marked off and re-

Table

BANNERS OF

District (Banner)	Area	Mongols		Manchus and Chinese	
		Number of Households	Population	Number of Households	Population
EAST HSINGAN	104,960	6,320	38,000	6,113	36,700
Bayan	41,930	1,300	8,000	110	700
Moroi Daba	20,910	1,670	10,000	1,050	6,400
Ayung	8,020	1,100	6,500	1,370	8,200
Buteha	20,690	2,000	12,000	3,500	20,900
Hsichakaerh	12,510	250	1,500	83	500
SOUTH HSINGAN	66,513	42,510	253,800	13,990	84,000
Khorchin Left Wing Front Banner	2,618	1,670	10,000	330	2,000
Khorchin Left Wing Rear Banner	7,376	6,170	37,000	2,100	12,600
Khorchin Left Wing Centre Banner	17,472	19,000	113,000	6,170	37,000
Khorchin Right Wing Centre Banner	12,578	6,500	38,800	2,030	12,200
Khorchin Right Wing Front Banner	11,963	3,500	21,000	830	5,000
Khorchin Right Wing Rear Banner	6,280	1,170	7,000	2,200	13,200
Chalaite	8,226	4,500	27,000	330	2,000
WEST HSINGAN	58,445	21,634	120,377	33,545	193,498
Garod Left Wing Banner ..	5,030	894	4,361	642	2,736
Garod Right Wing Banner ..	7,230	1,040	4,587	576	2,546
Aro-Khorchin	14,100	4,290	18,879	2,559	10,356
Bairin Left Wing Banner ..	7,530	2,500	15,000	1,670	10,000
Bairin Right Wing	4,540	3,330	20,000	830	5,000
Keshikten	16,320	9,330	56,100	9,610	57,700
Kailu Hsien	1,430	150	—	11,660	69,960
Linsi Hsien	2,265	100	—	6,000	35,500
NORTH HSINGAN	155,000	4,537	27,100	1,850	10,000
Solons	27,260	1,200	7,400	—	—
New Barga Left Wing	25,350	1,500	8,700	—	—
New Barga Right Wing	33,760	750	4,500	—	—
Old Barga	18,820	900	5,400	—	—
Aigun Left Wing	24,590	—	—	410	1,700
Aigun Right Wing	25,820	170	1,000	170	1,000
Hailar (Old Town)	—	17	100	1,270	7,500
GRAND TOTAL	384,618	75,001	439,277	55,498	324,498

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

Daghors East & North Hsingan: area on the left side of the Nonni river and region around Hailar.
 Buriats North Hsingan: a small area south

of Hailar.
 Barga North Hsingan: region contiguous to Outer Mongolia and also the area on the right side of the river Argun on its southern course.
 Khorchins South & West Hsingan: over all parts of province of South Hsin-

Local Government

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

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

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

The Banner Office.—The banner, organized as a juridical body, is placed under state supervision in performance of the public duties within the limits provided by the laws, and administers all affairs of the banner area as set forth by the laws. The Banner, subject to the approval of the minister, may institute banner rules

and regulations relating to rights, obligations and autonomous government of the inhabitants under its jurisdiction. The three bureaux of general affairs, internal affairs and police are entrusted with the executive duties of their respective lines of local government.

In each Banner is set up a supervisory organ called the Autonomous Banner Committee which is composed of from 5 to 21 members. Subject to the approval of this committee are banner finance, budget, accounting, banner taxation, rates, levies on goods, expenditures outside the budget, institution and abolition of banner rules and regulations, organization, and disposition of famine relief provisions etc. It may also impose corvee or goods levies upon the banner inhabitants.

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

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

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

Province & Location of Provincial Office	Banner, Hsien & City	Location of Administrative Office
East Hsingan Province (Chalantun)	Hsichakalu Banner	Solun
	Buteha Banner	Chalantun
	Ayung Banner	Hungchiapaotsu
	Molitawa (Moroi Daba)	Puhsi
	Bayan	Holiton
South Hsingan Province (Wangyehmiao)	Khorchin Left Wing Front Banner	Hsichahachi
	Khorchin Left Wing Rear Banner	Cherhkakangtuyala
	Khorchin Left Wing Centre Banner	Bayentala
	Khorchin Right Wing Centre Banner	Taichintala
	Khorchin Right Wing Front Banner	Wulanhata
	Khorchin Right Wing Rear Banner	Chaerhsên
	Jalaid Banner	Bayenhala
Kulun Banner	Kulun	
Tungliao Hsien	Tungliao	
West Hsingan Province (Tapanshang)	Jarod Left Wing Banner	Lupei
	Jarod Right Wing Banner	Taoerhshan
	Aero-Khorchin Banner	Kuntu
	Bairin Left Wing Banner	Lintung

Bairin Right Wing Banner	Tapanshang
Keshikten Banner	Chingpeng
Naiman Banner	Naiman
Ongnoid Banner	
Kailu Hsien	Kailu
Linsi Hsien	Linsi

North Hsingan Province
(Hailar)

Solon Banner	Natun
New Barga Left Wing Banner	Amukulang
New Barga Right Wing Banner	Artanaola
Old Barga Banner	Bayenkujên
Elukona (Daghor) Left Wing Banner	Naileimutu
Elukona (Daghor) Right Wing Banner	Chileimutu
Hailar City	Hailar

Banner and District Changes.—The old North-eastern Mongol Banners which have been reserved and included in the new Hsingan Province are seven Banners of Jerim League, constituting part of South Hsingan province, viz., Khorchin East Wing Banner, Khorchin West Wing Banner, Khorchin East Centre Banner, Khorchin West Wing Front Banner, Khorchin West Wing Rear Banner, Khorchin West Wing Centre Banner, Jalaid Banner; six Banners of Joda League, within present West Hsingan Sub-Province, viz., Bairin West Wing Banner, Bairin East Wing Banner, Keshikten Banner, Jarod East Wing Banner, Jarod West Wing Banner, Aro-Khorchin Banner; 8 Banners of Holunbuir or Barga Division, within present North Hsingan Province, viz., Solon East Wing Banner, Solon West Wing Banner, New Barga East Wing Banner, New Barga West Wing Banner, Old Barga Banner, Ölot Banner, Buriat Banner; 8 Banners of Oronchon and West Butcha and a part of 8 Mergen Banners, now in East Hsingan Sub-Province.

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

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

Police

The police administration of Hsingan Province is placed under the direct control of the Minister of Mongolia Administration. The Police Bureau, provided under the Division of Political Affairs of the Mongolian Administration Department, charged with all matters relation to policing, public health, and local train bands. Each of the four provinces is provided with its police force, known as Hsin-

gan Police Office. These local stations have charge of all police affairs within their respective districts. Each Banner or Hsien is also provided with a police bureau which has direction of the Banner train bands, attends to all police affairs within the banner or Hsien. The principle of the system is said to "adopt police administration to local conditions as far as possible."

The Hsingan Police Office.—This is under the direction of a Hsingan Provincial Office, and in case of emergency may request the local military garrison commander for aid. Of the three bureaux of Political Affairs, Special Affairs, and Supervision, the first is charged with all matters relating to policing, judicial function, public health, fire prevention, and others not provided under other divisional authorities. The second named bureau attends to all matters of high politics, foreign affairs and police intelligence. The last mentioned bureau is entrusted with supervision and direction of police work and other duties under special orders.

The Hsingan Police Offices are at present placed at four towns of Chalantun, Chengchintun, Kailu and Hailar. Under these are 17 local police stations and 27 sub-stations. The existing system being deemed inadequate, plans are under consideration to extend it on a large scale in the near future.

Local Train Bands.—These are at present formed of four provincial divisions, the largest being that of South Hsingan numbering 4,339 men. West Hsingan is second with 2,364 and East Hsingan and North Hsingan follow respectively with their 626 and 358, the total self-guard forces being 7,687 strong. It may be noted that these so-called train bands are those men who had been Banner men until the establishment of Manchoukuo.

Note: In connection with the police administration of the Mongol provinces it must be noted that after the above writing the central

provincial police system, as set forth above, was abolished in September 1935 according to the principle of transferring the actual administrative work to local authorities. In consequence, the Office of Police Affairs was set up for each Hsingan province, and under its jurisdiction a local police unit was instituted in each banner to take charge of its respective local area.

Public Health

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

Peace

The Mongol country of Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, because of the racial characteristics of the inhabitants and its peculiar regional conditions, had enjoyed peace as no other part of Manchuria had under Manchu, Republican or Chang rule. Such a state of affairs, however, was changed when the peace was first disturbed in Holunbuir and next in Jehol, through the Japanese military campaign involved in the establishment of Manchoukuo. Numerous groups of bandits, retreating before the punitive expeditions, spread themselves over wide areas, continuing their marauding sallies throughout the second and third year of the new Manchu state. A peaceful state of affairs began to be seen when the Manchu-Japanese guards were distributed over the Mongol areas, local peace maintenance associations began to be organized under official direction, and both the police forces under the provincial offices and the local train bands assumed activity. In addition to the armed men kept busy against the bandits, a number of men were sent round country to buy arms from the inhabitants and to carry on peaceful propaganda.

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

Finance

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

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

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

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

Budgets

In 1932 or the first year of the Manchoukuo regime the financial requirement of Hsingan province were met from March and August inclusive by temporary disbursements arranged on a monthly basis. In September the first annual budget was prepared for the province. The below tables, showing the earlier budgets of Hsingan, are indicative of the temporary financial arrangement under which the new Mongol province was launched on its autonomous career.

Table 3

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

Ordinary	
General Office	MY 328,378.56
Sub-Provincial Office	591,235.70
Police	394,453.68
Other Expenditures	7,360.00
Total	1,321,427.94

Extraordinary	
Holunbuir affairs	61,720.53
Cattle Plague Prevention	33,238.55
Aid to Sub-Provincial Administration	218,877.20
Aid to Panshen Lama	9,600.00
Total	323,436.28
Total Expenditure	1,644,864.22

Table 4

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

Ordinary	
General Office	MY 426,988.73
Sub-Provincial Offices	471,860.26
Police	779,380.01
Subsidies	
Banner & Hsien	297,581.41
Mongol Education	47,126.46
Panshen Lama	9,600.00
Other Expenditures	10,118.00
Total	2,042,588.73

Extraordinary	
Cattle Improvement, etc.	10,914.60
Special Investigation	12,099.74
Cattle Plague Prevention	48,176.28
Total	71,190.62
Total Expenditure	2,113,779.35

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

Banner and Hsien	Revenue	Expenditure	Subsidy
East Hsingan			
Hsichakalu	3,320	12,671	9,351
Buteha	16,571	29,370	12,799
Ayung	7,483	19,330	11,846
Moroi Daba	9,464	26,176	16,712
Bayan	7,838	24,490	16,652
Total	1,541,766	1,820,948	297,182
South Hsingan			
Khorchin Left Wing			
Front Banner	39,110	45,264	6,154
Khorchin Left Wing			
Rear Banner	77,550	82,902	5,352
Khorchin Left Wing			
Centre Banner	709,850	714,659	4,809
Khorchin Right			
Wing Centre			
Banner	24,732	45,085	20,353
Khorchin Right			
Wing Front			
Banner	95,644	98,082	2,438
Khorchin Right			
Wing Rear Ban-			
ner	37,112	38,112	1,000
Jalaid Banner ..	116,703	117,773	1,070
Total	1,100,701	1,141,877	41,176

West Hsingan			
Jarod Left Banner	20,117	30,117	10,000
Jarod Right Banner	20,117	30,117	10,000
Aro-Khorchin Banner	25,418	35,418	10,000
Barin Left Wing			
Banner	31,266	44,984	13,718
Barin Right Wing			
Banner	35,656	44,414	8,758
Keshikten	28,720	52,504	23,784
Kailu Hsien	50,660	92,574	41,914
Linhsi Hsien ...	54,510	70,200	15,690
Total	266,464	400,328	233,864

North Hsingan			
Solon Banner ..	20,711	32,380	11,669
New Barga Left			
Wing Banner ..	27,243	27,972	729
New Barga Right			
Wing Banner ..	18,925	23,740	4,815
Old Barga Banner	14,676	25,190	10,514
Elukona Left Wing			
Banner	40,932	46,772	5,840
Elukona Right			
Wing Banner ..	7,438	10,652	3,214
Total	129,925	166,706	36,781
Grand Total ..	1,541,766	1,820,948	279,182

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

Table 5

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

Ordinary	
Salaries of General Office	MY249,078
General Office Expenditure	192,972
Printing Plant	28,608
Private Disbursements	9,000
Salaries of Sub-Provincial Offices ..	256,392
Sub-Provincial Offices	244,369
Police Officers Salaries	329,370
Other Police Salaries	300,321
Police Office Expense	347,641
Police Training	12,340
Police Intelligence	5,000
Hsien Officials Salaries	244,050
Hsien Offices Expense	87,759
Livestock Yards	15,567
School Salaries and Expense	10,380
Public Health	25,480
Other Expenditures	83,715
Total	2,442,348
Extraordinary	
Sheep Improvement	MY 218,000
Banner Subsidies	100,900

Hsien Subsidies	17,600
Mongol Education Bounty	37,355
Industrial Encouragement	8,200
Industrial Investigation	30,000
Meetings of Banner Chiefs	7,200
Total	418,355
Total Expenditure	MY2,860,703

RELIGIONS

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

Lamaism

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

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

The Lama temples, as owners of great lands and herds, are by far more prosperous than the common Mongols. The Lamas, in addition, were given salaries by the Manchu administration, a

system partly followed by the Manchoukuo government. What is more, the worshippers' monetary offerings amount to considerable sums. The Lama monasteries and temples constitute economic centres in the sense that the priests are best customers of traders. It is therefore said that in Mongolia the religious lines linking one Lama temple with another are "the trade lines, the economic arteries of the land."

The Lamas were originally in a strict sense of the term celibates, but they are at present a degenerate class. Venereal diseases are more rampant among them than the secular population. Their temples are in many cases filthy dens where unnatural and extravagant forms are indulged in. Lamas may as often be seen in quarters where female attendance is procurable at any hour of the day. Retaining little of value as a religion in its pure form, Lamaism is thought destined to fall in decay unless the priesthood be morally and religiously regenerated in time.

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

Shamanism

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

Christianity

Christianity was introduced to Mongolia as early as 1246 when a mission was sent out by order of Pope Innocent IV. After Kubilai Khan had established control over China, John of Montecorvino came out to Yenking which is at present Peiping and was then known to Europe as Cambulac. He was appointed Archbishop by Pope Clement Through the Mongol dynasty and through the succeeding dynasties of Ming and Manchu the propagation of Christianity was permitted. There are Roman Catholic missions, Old Greek missions, and Protestant missions, but the activity of these Christian workers is confined to those areas which have been taken for Chinese exploitation. So far as the Mongols are concerned the Christian faith seems to have been anything but successful. In Chahar and

around Linsi in Jehol where Chinese settlers predominate not a few churches are found, but practically none in purely Mongol regions. The New Testament has been issued in Khalmuk and other Mongol dialects, and the first Gospel of Mathew has been translated in the Buriat language.

EDUCATION

In view of the predominant number of illiterates among the Mongols, it is interesting to know that they were taking in foreign culture and literature two or three centuries earlier in history than the Manchus were ready for any pursuit of the kind. Mongol literature attained its height under the Yuan dynasty, as may be seen from the monumental compilations such as Sung Shih—History of Sung—in 496 volumes, Liao Shih—History of Liao—in 116 volumes, and Chin Shin—History of Chin (Gold)—in 136 volumes.

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

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

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

Under Manchoukuo Administration

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

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

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

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

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

Industry

The raising of livestock is by far the most important branch of industries of Mongolia.

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

In the field of technical industry little has to date been accomplished though the country is fairly well provided with requisite materials. Such lines of industry as soda manufacture, milling and distillery of corn liquor are determined by conditions of nature, though there is no industrial activity but is carried on a very modest scale.

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

Livestock

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

In spite of all changes effected in the economy of the Mongols the raising of livestock and certain allied lines of industry remain the most important factors of their economic life. North Hsingan, with the exception of the river basins in the northern extremities, the northern part of West Hsingan, and the region around the Hsingan mountains in South Hsingan are pure pasture lands. The inhabitants are invariably engaged in pastoral pursuits. In the regions other than mentioned above there is no Mongol family but owns considerable numbers of livestock.

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

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

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

Table 6

Distribution of Livestock

Advance Estimate of Livestock in Hsingan Provinces
(Officially Gazetted 1934)

Banner and Hsien	Sheep (including goats)	Cattle	Horses	Camels
East Hsingan				
Hsichakar	269	1,193	132	—
Buteha	370	3,622	4,132	—
Ayung	158	1,651	2,043	—
Molitowa	—	1,722	1,817	—
Bayan	—	1,053	637	—
Total	1,067,261	278,387	185,227	—

South Hsingan				
Khorchin Left Wing Front Banner	22,500	12,000	6,000	—
Khorchin Left Wing Rear Banner	15,050	15,898	2,346	73
Khorchin Left Wing Centre Banner	30,500	5,000	17,000	—
Khorchin Right Wing Centre Banner	12,378	3,485	2,113	74
Khorchin Right Wing Front Banner	51,070	12,150	3,525	50
Khorchin Right Wing Rear Banner	21,500	7,100	2,500	—
Chalaite Banner	27,723	5,215	1,506	—
Total	180,721	60,748	34,990	197
West Hsingan				
Jarod Left Wing Banner	12,000	20,000	1,000	50
Jarod Right Wing Banner	12,000	10,000	1,000	200
Aro-Khorchin Banner	31,261	20,000	5,000	400
Bairin Left Wing Banner	13,000	8,000	2,500	200
Bairin Right Wing Banner	48,000	9,720	4,930	200
Keshikten Banner	29,100	12,500	6,100	215
Kailu Hsien	5,106	6,000	2,000	—
Linsi Hsien	35,000	9,846	1,389	150
Total	185,467	96,066	23,919	1,154
North Hsingan				
Solon Banner	61,323	22,442	15,363	476
New Barga Left Wing Banner	277,977	34,954	39,471	2,330
New Barga Right Wing Banner	253,367	23,649	26,146	2,110
Old Barga Banner	92,544	16,307	30,577	330
Aigun Left Wing Banner	13,814	14,662	4,725	—
Aigun Right Wing Banner	61	118	531	—
Hailar Old City	690	160	744	16
Total	699,776	112,292	117,557	5,262

Annual Products

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

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

1925, when about 1,500 piculs of wool, 19,000 head of sheep, 44,000 of sheep's skins were brought together to be redistributed chiefly for local consumption.

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

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

The Mongolian cattle are sent out in considerable numbers to Changchiakuo and Tientsin by

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

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

Horses.—The horse is the commonest and, in most cases, the only means of communication throughout Mongolia. There is no Mongol family but keeps horses. But in purely pastoral areas the horses are used only as mounts, cattle and camels being used for draught and other purposes. The Mongolian horses are as a rule small framed, but hardy and enduring, and capable of living on crude feed. In agricultural regions they are used both for ploughing and transporting farm products. While they are bred in both Inner and Outer Mongolia, North Manchuria is supplied from the pastures of Hailar, Manchouli, Tsitsihar and neighbouring regions. Those found in South Manchuria are mostly from South and West Hsingan regions as well as from Chahar.

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

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

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

Camels.—Of the number of camels in Hsingan no information is available. Although 150,000 camels are estimated in Inner Mongolia, according to "Chinese Economic Bulletin", they are

mostly found outside Hsingan. The camels found in this part are invariably of the two-humped species. They attain a height of two metres and a weight of as many as 460 kilograms.

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

Sheep Improvement Stations

The Mongols who have always bred sheep for their meat and hides have paid but little attention to wool. With a view to producing better woolled animals, Hsingan authorities have been giving due attention to the subject. In 1933 a breeding yard was set up at Hailar where 82 Merino and certain improved breeds were placed. In the year following rams of different breeds were imported from America and Australia. Under the official plan launched the same year, the improved breeds are to be increased to the number of 10 millions in 18 years, producing 34,000,000 pounds of good wool per year. As an initial part of the same programme, 5 breeding stations will be established by the end of 1938 one at each of the following five towns, Darhanwangfu, Hailar, Wangyehmiao, Tapan-shang, Linsi.

Forestry

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

The Great Hsingan forests rise in the south on the river Taorho and Mount Chayaorchi and stretch out far beyond the western section of the North Manchuria Railway line as far north as the shores of the river Amur. They extend from the Nonni in the east to the Argun river in the west, a distance of 1,000 kilometres. The en-

tire area is estimated at 14,000,000 hectares, representing approximately one-third of the entire area of Hsingan province.

Of the entire forest area about 50 per cent is thickly forested, while 25 per cent is of thinner growth, the rest being but sparsely wooded. At an estimate of about 400 koku per hectare the entire forest resource of standing timber is something like 5,600 million koku. The forested areas are situated within comparatively easy reach of the railway line on the upper reaches of the rivers Hailar and Koleiture on the west side of the Great Hsingan range, and, in the south, round the headwaters of the river Iminho. In the eastern part such areas are found on the upper courses of the rivers Alin, Yaluhó and Pila and on those of the river Chor.

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

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

Table 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mining

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

In East Hsingan the coal mine at Kanho and the crystal deposits at Holitun, both in Bayan Banner, are more or less known, though they are not being worked at present.

In West Hsingan coals are found in Jarod West Wing Banner. Bairin East Wing Banner is thought to contain iron deposits. South and East Hsingan areas within a short radius of Solun, where crystal is produced, iron and coal veins are exposed to sight at some places.

In North Hsingan are the chalainor coal mines, operated by the North Manchuria Railway, and the Chahan coal mines 18 kilometres southwest of Manchouli, but they are both poor in their deposits, the latter having suspended its work. At the former mines new grounds are being prospected at present.

On the banks of the Kilalin and in the region of Chichinmutu, further up north, alluvial gold is mined by crude primitive methods.

Chalainor Coal Mines.—These mines, located about 27 kilometres east of Manchouli, are under the administration of the North Manchuria Railway. The deposits are estimated at 70 million tons, but the product is generally lignite of non-adhesive quality, productive of little heat. These

mines will never be in a position to compete with those of Haolikang and Muling, both in North Manchuria. Chalainor's economic advantage lies only in its situation close to the railway line. While the production is chiefly dependent on the consumption by the same railway, the output of recent years is registered at 254,280 tons in 1928, 186,500 tons in 1929, 5,800 tons in 1930, and 20,373 tons in 1931. The mines are worked in part by shafts and in part by open air cutting.

Kikan Gold Mine.—This ancient mine situated due south of Moho consists of three mining districts, Alaya, Argun and Shenhsientung. The highest annual production which was recorded in 1914 was 17,000 tons, but the produce after that year steadily declined until in 1927 the mine was closed.

Kilalin Gold Mine.—This mine was opened up by the Upper Amur Mining Company, a Russian concern and later taken over by the Kuanghsin Kungssu and still later by the Heiho Fengyuan Kungssu who operated it until 1931. The aggregate production to date is estimated at 68,500 tons.

Yüchingkou Gold Mine.—Also known as Hsingan gold mine. This was first opened up in 1910, and the highest production of 43,000 tons was recorded for the year 1915. After the same year the production had been falling off until work was suspended in 1921 it closed own in consequence of the military clash of the Mukden army with the Soviet troops.

Agriculture

In Inner Mongolia agricultural development and Chinese colonization are convertible terms. Wherever Chinese immigrants made their way, the pastures were turned into farms. The advance of Chinese agricultural labourers meant almost without exception so much retrogression of the pastoral Mongols who were quite strangers to any form of agricultural work. The incoming streams of Chinese agricultural elements were first directed to the areas of Josod, Jo-oda and Jerim Leagues, of Jehol province, in the early years of the Manchu dynasty. When the Mongols land became in part an open country in the last quarter of the 19th century, Chinese agricultural immigrants literally poured in. There was in time no part of the plain areas but had been converted into farms. Wherever Mongols refused to compromise with the Chinese settlers, becoming a semi-agricultural labourers, they had to withdraw into their pastoral areas.

In Hsingan province the south province has the greatest agricultural areas. West and

East Hsingan follow. North Hsingan, because of its inaccessibility, climatic conditions, desert and marshy lands, have failed to attract agricultural works, and largely remains a pastoral country.

East Hsingan.—The northern part of Buteha bordering the North Manchuria Railway and the areas in Molitawa Banner drained by the Nominho and its tributaries, are prominent for their agricultural development. The regions along the rivers in Ayung and Bayen Banners are also more or less under cultivation. Among the crops millet is most abundant. Wheat and barley are also produced. The areas around Pusi is cultivated for yellow beans, kaoliang, Indian maize. Agricultural workers are mostly Chinese in the southern parts and the number of Mongol farmers increase toward the north. The cultivated acreage is estimated at 622.2 square kilometres, the uncultivated being about 114,489.7 square kilometres.

South Hsingan.—Land is fairly well cultivated with the only exception of the mountainous region in the north. Lands under tillage are noticeable especially in the part south of Khorchin East Wing Centre Banner. The cultivated acreage is roughly estimated at 10,841.45 square kilometres, and the uncultivated at 12,437.75 square kilometres. Both Chinese and Mongol farmers are seen working side by side in these parts of the country. About 2,000 Korean are engaged in paddy rice cultivation.

Among the farm crops kaoliang and millet figure most prominent. Melons are also abundant. In the region south of Khorchin East Wing Centre Banner kaoliang and millet are most abundant, with soya beans and rice following. Jalaid is the granary of millet. In this region and also on the farms in Khorchin West Wing Front Banner and south of Khorchin East Wing Centre Banner paddy fields are found at places.

West Hsingan.—Over the plains north of the Shiramuren, cultivated lands are frequently seen, both Mongol and Chinese farmers working. Chief agricultural products are millet, buckwheat, melons, kaoliang, soya beans. In the part of Linsi and Keshikten Banner, rye and wheat are in favour. Poppies are grown all over the regions of Kailu, Linsi, Lupoi, Tienshan, Lintung and Chingpeng. The cultivated lands within this sub-province have never been surveyed, but their total acreage is estimated at 2,268 square kilometres, while the uncultivated acreage at 9,900 square kilometres.

North Hsingan.—Chief agricultural areas are found along the Argun (Earhkona) and Sanho, and also down in the areas close to the North

Manchuria Railway. In the last named region both Chinese and Russian farmers are employed, the regions of Yakoshieh, Hailar, Chalanor being the most favoured places. The Russian workers are found in great numbers on the farms along the Argun river. Around Sanho where the soil is said most fertile, as many as 5,000 Russian farmers are settled. The areas along the railway produce chiefly vegetables, while those of the Argun and Sanho are cultivated for rye and wheat. The area under tillage is estimated at 341.7 square kilometres, and the uncultivated at 13,375 square kilometres.

Fishing Industry

General Remarks.—The chief fishing grounds of Hsingan provinces are two great lakes Dalai-nor and Buir-nor, and a system of rivers connected with these lakes in the west. A system of the Argun and tributaries in North Hsingan and another system of Taorho streams in South Hsingan, and Paotzu in Khorchin East Centre Banner, and lake Talaka-nor in West Hsingan, are fisheries, though of lesser importance. The produce of Dalai-nor, Buir-nor and Tali-nor are chiefly carp, and gibel. Catfish, "paiyu" of the genus *Culter*, and a specie known as "kouyu" are also found in considerable quantity.

Dalai-nor System.—This lake, about 60 kilometres southeast of Manchouli comprises the water surface of 1,100 square kilometres, being the largest lake in the province. The water is not deep. Fishing is carried on all through the year. Carp and gibel are most abundant. The Urushun which was the first water to attract fishermen to this part of the country is a river connecting the above lake with lake Buir-nor. This stream having of late years run shallow, no longer serves as a channel for fish moving from on to the other lake. The river Kolulin flowing into Dalai-nor from the Outer Mongolian side, is too shallow for fishing.

Buir-nor.—This lake is about 200 kilometres southwest of Hailar, forming the boundary between North Hsingan and Outer Mongolia. The total water surface is 600 to 700 square kilometres. The lake abounds in carp and other species. Formerly many Russian fishermen were busy on the lake, sending their catches to Siberia and even as far as European Russia. Since they abandoned their fisheries here, the finny inhabitants have enormously multiplied.

Argun System.—A system of the Argun and its tributaries, and the Hailar and Kenho do not carry enough water, being without large fish. They are negligible from the point of view of the fishing industry.

Tali-nor.—This lake measures about 601 kilometres in circumference, and has been known from ancient times as a fishery. In May and June each year many fishermen flock to its shores. The chief produce are gibel and a specie known as "Taotzuyu", which are dried and preserved. Talin, Chingpeng and Linsi are the markets.

Fishing Season and Tools.—Fishing in Manchuria is generally carried on in winter when the waters are frozen. On Dalai-nor, fishing is done in summer at two or three places, but such fisheries are exceptional. The season continues in summer from May to September and in winter from the middle of November to the close of February. Fishing on the Urushun between Dalai-nor and Buir-nor, and also on the river Kululinho is begun when the thawing sets in spring and is continued through a part of summer.

On Dalai-nor drag nets are used in both winter and summer. Similar nets of smaller proportions are used in the last mentioned rivers. On other river and land-locked waters other devices are employed.

Production and Markets.—In the north Manchouli is the best market for fresh water fish. It is also a distributing centre. The produce is larger in winter but very small in summer. In winter fish are sent to great distances, their markets extending practically all over Manchuria. In the Hsinking market, which is supplied with Nonni river fish by way of Fuyu and Talin, the lake fish coming down through Manchouli by far predominate in quantity.

The annual export of fish Dalai-nor is estimated at about 200 to 300 million tons. The fish shipped from Manchouli and Chalanor stations during 1927, including local consumption, amounted to a great volume of 220 million tons.

Commerce

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

"The pastoral Mongol has a complete economy," says Owen Lattimore, "His herds provide him with every necessity of housing, clothing

and food. Everything which can be bought or sold for money is therefore pure surplus." This statement however, must be qualified. Change is apparent. The Mongols are increasingly dependent on trade for "necessities of life". What were once considered as luxuries are often regarded no longer as such, and in so far as these necessities increase and multiply, commerce with the Mongols is promising. Trading in the past has been entirely in the hands of the Chinese and Russians.

Historical Background.—Shansi, the cradle of Chinese civilization, was for ages the centre of Mongolian trade. When the Mongol throne was set up at Yenching or what is at present Peiping, the trade centre was also transferred there. The Chihli merchants now came to the trade which had been controlled by the Shansi merchants. Through their competition was laid the foundation for the supremacy of Chinese commerce in Mongolia. But it was not until the time of the Manchu dynasty that Mongolian trade began to receive official attention. In 1723 A.D. the administrative office of Jehol was established. Local government offices were set up at Pakou eight years later and in Changpei Hsien and Tolin 60 years later. In 1738 the office of Tatzukou was established to administer the region of Lingyuan and Chihfeng, and in 1774 the office of Santsota was set up for that part which at present is Chaoyang, and many others followed in time. These local administrative offices marked an advance of Chinese trading posts, and the places where these offices were placed became in many instances local trading centres. When it is historically known that in 1862 Chengchuntun was born as a cattle mart the Chinese commercial elements must have advanced into that part of the Mongol area by the third quarter of the 19th century. The great Chinese immigration of the last quarter of the last century naturally resulted in Chinese trade development in Manchuria and Mongolia. When railways began to be built, Chihli merchants other than those who had been advancing

by way of Shansi began to advance into the three eastern provinces. As a new factor in Mongolian trade, these merchants entered the field against those advancing from the west. Trade in Inner Mongolia has since then been largely controlled by these Chinese traders.

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

Mongolian Trade Marts and Centres

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

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

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

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

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

Great Markets	Relaying Market	Local Markets	Trading Area
		Manchouli Hailar	Hulunbuir. Hulunbuir, East & West Wushumuchin.
	Harbin	Tsitsihar	All of North Manchuria, Jalaid, Turbet.
		Harbin	All of North Manchuria, Manchouli, Hailar.
		Paituno	North & South Kuojenlossu, Chasakotu, Suckung.

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

Besides the market towns above mentioned there are a number of what may be translated as "grassy exchange places." Such places are chosen for the existence of springs or grazings. To these places appointed by common consent, the Mongols come out with their herds, and trade with the Chinese travelling merchants and ped-

dlers. There is no housing or other accommodation at such exchange places.

Fairs.—The Lama temples have their festival days when fairs are held. From long distances men and women come. These fairs are important events from the commercial point of view. The number of worshippers is matched by that

of traders moving from one part of the country to another in observance of such festive occasions.

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

Mongol Markets

Annual Purchase.—According to the statistics compiled by a Russian authority, an average Mongol family of three members spend 384.92 silver dollars per year. Of this amount 53.2 per cent is spent on food stuffs. Clothing and apparel goods make up 18.6 per cent. What are

classified as "luxuries" make up 10.6 per cent. The rest is made up of household fixtures and kitchen utensils, of 9.5 per cent, saddlery 6.5 per cent and religious fixtures 1.7 per cent.

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

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

CHAPTER XXVII

JEHOL (Gateway to Mongolia)

Historical Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wherever the Mongol inhabitants came in contact with Chinese agriculturists or traders, they were forced either to give up their pastoral pursuits, retreating into the interior, or to reconcile themselves with the altered condition of life by adopting agricultural work, to be drawn into disastrous competition with the more efficient Chinese labour and management. Under the circumstances the Mongol population in Jehol had been steadily declining under the former regime, being estimated at something like 5 to 6 hundred thousand. In contrast with their waning fortunes it must be noted that whoever had administrative control over Jehol waxed rich. Marshal Chang Tso-lin, in the flush of his military career, depended to a great extent, on the opium and coal resources of the province to supply him with the sinews of war or to maintain his military strength. The last chief administrator to be sent out there under the previous regime was Tang Yu-lin noted for his rapacity, who during his tenure of office for but few years, is understood to have amassed tens of millions, before his flight from Chengteh in March 1932.

Geography

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

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

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

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

the administrative divisions of Chinchou and South Hsingan.

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

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

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

(1) **Liaoho System.**—This is represented by the Shiramuren, the largest river of the province. It originates in a small pool in the sand dune area, 3.5 kilometres southwest of lake Hulube-nor or about 100 li, west of Chingpeng, in Keshikten Banner. This stream, forming the upper course of the Liaoho, is also known as the Siliaoho—West Liao river—and sometimes called by the Chinese, Huangho—the yellow stream—in translation of the Mongol name which means yellow. Following a northeasterly course close to the boundary between Jehol and West Hsingan, and receiving tributary waters at many points on its way, the river joins at Sankiangkou, in Fengtien province, the East Liaoho, to be known from that point on as the Liaoho, until it flows into the sea below Yinkow. The total length is 2300 kilometres. The part of the river lying within Jehol is not navigable. The Shiramuren and its tributaries, forming the main arteries of the province, drain more than 70 per cent of the total provincial area.

(2) **Luanho System.**—The main stream springs in the Bayentokor mountains, about 66 kilometres northeast of Tushiehkou, of Chahar province. Coming down through the Yinshan mountains in a southeastern direction, it runs to the south of the city of Chengteh and passes out of Jehol, to the west of Hsifengkou of the Great Wall, into Hopei province, until eventually it flows into the sea by way of Loting. The total length is 1400 kilometres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Willow Palisades.—The Willow Palisades, which were first built in the dynasty of Ming as defences against the "barbarians", marked in the days of the Manchu dynasty the limits of the Chinese pale outside which lived the Mon-

gols. The Willow Palisades of the Manchu dynasty began, as did those of the Ming dynasty, at Shanhaikwan and extended northeastwards from the Great Wall to Kaiyuan and thence as far as Liangtzushan beyond the Sungari. This border defence has been completely ruined and would scarcely be recognizable except for a number of places which remain as vestiges of the gateways through which in ancient times communication was carried on with the Mongol country. Along the eastern border of Jehol about nine ancient gate-towns remain at present.

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

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

Table 1
Area & Population

Name of Hsien	Area (Sq. Kilometers)	No. of Households	Population
Chengteh	7,547	55,682	218,227
Luanping	6,432	29,439	119,199
Fengning	10,656	24,427	65,778
Lunghua	5,052	24,164	80,386
Weichang	10,504	32,986	118,200
Chihfeng	10,829	30,549	152,161
Kienping	18,427	45,282	200,846
Lingyuan	5,287	60,168	299,028
Lingnan	4,111	99,553	193,621
Chinglung	5,266	47,148	293,300
Pingchuan	5,900	73,489	254,457
Ningcheng	6,514	34,631	202,055
Total	96,585	557,499	2,197,258

Note: Area—Feb. 1935. Households & Population—End of 1933.

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

It may be noted that of these racial elements the Chinese inhabitants were found in all parts of the province, while the Manchus were confined to the four hsien or districts of Luanping, Weichang, Lunghua and Chaoyang. In contrast to this distribution of the Chinese element it

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

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

Climate and Meteorology

Temperature.—The climate of Jehol is featured by temperatures varying to many degrees

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

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

Table 2
Monthly Average temperatures (Fahrenheit)

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

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

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

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

Despite the extreme cold temperatures of winter, snow is not so abundant. The snow-

fall at Chihfeng during the cold months, from September to April is at the rate of from one to 5 times in the month.

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

A feature of the meteorology of Jehol is the dust storms which come from the Mongolian deserts. When one of these cyclones come bearing sand-dust, the whole skies are darkened. Such meteorological developments, however, are experienced less than half a dozen times in the year. Clear, sunny days generally prevail, the cloudy days being an average no more than 12 per month.

The Fauna of Jehol

Birds.—The province was an attractive habitat of great varieties of bird and animal life before the days of deforestation. The whole land,

practically stripped of its foliage except but few places, no longer offers abode or attraction except to birds of passage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Flora of Jehol

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

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

Medicinal Herbs.—Great varieties of herbs are cultivated for medicinal purposes. Of these simples the specie most abundantly cultivated

is Kants'ao (*Glycyrrhiza echinata*). The following species may also be noted:—*Coix lachryma* (Job's tears), sesame, *Nitraria Scholeri*, *Kadsura japonica*, bell-flower, *Siler divaricatum*, *Polygala sibirica*, *Phtheirospermum chinense*, arrow-head, *Rehmannia glutinosa*, *Hibiscus rosasinenes*, etc.

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

Local Government

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

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

Finance

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

At the beginning of the present century the financial aids from the central government advanced to 300,000 dollars, in consequence of the increased military forces maintained within the province. When Hsi Liang became Military governor of Jehol in 1908, he enforced economic measures, with the corroboration of the central government, to place the province on an economically self-sustaining basis. The lands held by

the Mongol inhabitants were caused to be released for the benefit of Chinese agricultural exploitation, liquor taxes were levied, and official banking houses established. His attempt, however, proved a failure. The military strength grew in number and the provincial finances proportionately increased. Taxes were exacted with increasing rigour, but the province failed to make both ends meet. Under the circumstances one of the later military governors was driven to cultivation of poppy, which still forms one of the greatest sources of revenue, though the Manchoukuo government has announced its policy to supplant poppy by other agricultural products in the course of time.

At this stage no official information is available as to the financial position of Jehol province. According to the official figure for 1929, the total revenue to the central treasury from Jehol was 2,539,794 dollars (Tayang silver), while the expenditure for the province for the same year amounted, excluding military expenses, to 2,387,508 dollars. For the following year the revenue was 2,876,665 dollars and the expenditure 2,285,408 dollars. These surpluses, however, were far from sufficient to defray the enormous expenses involved in maintenance of military forces in the province.

Education

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

The province had had no school of any description up to 1903 when a middle grade school was established at Chengteh. In the following year an official institution for training policemen was set up in the same city, and this school was converted seven years later into a law school. In 1913 the provincial office of education was instituted, only to be abolished in a few months. Under the section of political affairs an educational bureau was later organized in each district (*hsien*) and elementary schools were established. This administrative system was further extended in 1925 when the central provincial educational department was brought into being. Such system, however, remained until 1928 subject to frequent change and reorganization, little progress being made in public education. In 1929 the provincial educational department was restored for the fifth time to place

education under a sort of unified system.

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

Communication

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

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

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

Motor Services.—The only regular motor bus service, before the establishment of Manchoukuo, had been the one between Chengteh and Peiping, the other services having been abandoned for

tion of roads, as mentioned above, and the economic incapacity of the local population to support such services, motor cars are at present being run regularly over an aggregate distance of a thousand kilometres within the province. Daily service is being maintained on the following lines: between Chaoyang and Lingyuan; between Lingyuan and Pingchuan; between Chaoyang and Chihfeng; between Lingyuan and Lingyuanchan. Between Chihfeng and Chengteh cars are run once every other day, while between Chihfeng and Linsi once every four days.

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

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

Public Health

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

Rain water is rushed down the barren hillsides with the result that the rivers and streams in the province are invariably turbid and muddy, and they as often happen to be impregnated with salt, to boot. This sort of water is drunk without boiling or filtration. In the summer diarrhea is prevalent and in spring smallpox, the situation which the Mongols and the Chinese have borne with indifference through all ages. These people as a rule have more faith in simples and drugs than in physicians, and accept the consequences with fatalistic stoicism. The common forms of disease among them are venereal diseases, eye troubles, skin diseases, digestive disorders. The rarity of epidemics is thought due to the dryness of the atmosphere. That there are numberless addicts to narcotics may be imagined from the fact that poppy has for years been cultivated with official encouragement.

Industry Livestock Raising

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

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

While the above figures may serve as a basis for an estimate of the livestock of the province, the investigation upon which they were based seem far from complete. For the district of Chaoyang, for instance, the number of swine only was given and for the districts of Pingchuan and Fuhsin only those of cattle and sheep. The inaccuracy of the returns so far as the Mongol side is concerned, becomes even more apparent when it is seen that the districts of Lupei, Tienshan, Lintung, all of which are purely Mongol areas, were credited with incredibly small numbers of sheep, horses and cattle.

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

sheep stock of Jehol will undoubtedly be improved with official aids and encouragement.

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

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

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

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

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

Cattle.—Cattle are raised side by side with horses. The Mongol breed is physically underdeveloped and consequently of less economic value as compared with certain other breeds. The highest milking capacity is not more than a quarter of a gallon a day, the ordinary daily capacity being a half as much on an average. But they are capable of living on crude feed and immune to plague. Although sometimes slaughtered for their flesh or bartered on the hoof for daily necessities, the Mongol cattle are as a rule valued for the dairy products which are indispensable to all Mongols, and also for farm and other forms of labour.

Sheep & Goats.—The sheep which furnish the Mongols with the chief necessities of life are the most highly valued of livestock. The Mongolian sheep generally weigh about 60 pounds and bear slightly curly white wool. The native breed, long-tailed and fatty, is more prized

for flesh than for wool. The policy of the government experimental sheep stations is directed toward production of better wool bearing animals.

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

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

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

Agriculture

Area.—No survey has been made of the acreage under tillage; but it is roughly estimated that about 580,000 square li or one fifteenth of the total area is under cultivation. The districts credited with cultivated areas of more than a million *mu* are Chihfeng, Weichang, Chienping, Pingchuan and Lingyuan.

Field Crops and Their Distribution.—The agricultural products of Jehol, roughly speaking, are common to the regions contiguous to the Chinese border. Those in the northeastern part are common to Manchuria, while the products in the southwestern parts are common to Chahar and Hopci. Among the common field crops may be mentioned kaoliang, millet, soya beans, barley, oats, wheat, Indian corn, maize, red beans, buck-

wheat, green peas, dry rice, panic-grass seed, etc. For special crops may be mentioned perilla, sesamum, hemp, flax, rape-seed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The region most suitable for opium cultivation

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

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

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

Mines and Minerals

General Statement.—Of the mineral wealth of Jehol there is no dearth of theories. But unexplored except for a certain limited portion of the Yinshan mountains in Josot League, the whole province remains an unknown quantity so far as its mineral deposits are concerned. It is known however that in the mountain system running in a southeast direction from the Hsingan range mineral veins are exposed to sight at not a few points. The mines left on record, and those which have more or less been operated at one time or another, together with those described in the official Chinese documents, number in all more than 400. Of this number about 150 are listed for gold deposits, while more than 160 are given as coal mines. Among the former the Chinchangkouliang mine was worked on an ambitious scale under the Manchu dynasty, but it later failed through inefficient management. The Laoshihkou and Tungpataohotzu mines in the district of Luanping are said to have been under German management one time, though with unsuccessful results. Of coal there seem good reserves in many parts of the province. Peipiao in the district of Chaoyang is well known, but the other mines are being worked in all but primitive ways.

The following number of mines by Hsien or counties are based on the latest official

statistics available, though these figures will no doubt have to be augmented to a degree pending future prospecting.

Table 3
Mines of Jehol Province

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

Gold Deposits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kienping:—Chuanshantzu, Huangchinliang, Hatangkou, Hsuchiapeikou, Hochiati, Szutetang, Shuiyuanerh, Watzukouliang, Huoshaoti, Hsiachangyuan, etc.

Silver Mines and Deposits.

Chihfeng County:—Tawopeng, Changhanpula-kou.

Chengteh County:—Hsitaiwa, Chienmaho, Santaoho, Wanshihpakou, Maoerhsan, Talungchia-

kou.

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

Fengning:—Kuankou, Niuchuantzu, Chinkou, Chiu lungshan, Tiehchiangying, etc.

Lunghua:—Yapatien, Sutzutikou, etc.

Weichang County:—Paishankung, Yenchiatun-anhsan, Shalihu.

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

Copper, Lead, Iron

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

Luanping:—Mangniukou (copper).

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

Other Minerals.

Fengning:—Laomikou (sulphur).

Lunghua:—Tsinghuiyao, Paihuiyao.

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

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

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

Coal

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

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

Luanping:—Wangchiayingtzu, Chinchangkou.
Fengning:—Szutaokouliang.

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

Weichang County:—Hsiaweitzukou, Chaoyang-luantzu, Pantsaichuan, Hsianiyuyang, Tungtaokou, Santaochuan, Kouchienshan.

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

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

Kienping:—Shihmentzukou, Sungshutai, Chinglungkou.

Industries

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

Distillation of Corn Liquors.—The distilling of corn liquors represents the staple industry of the province. The method of distillation is practically the same as in Manchuria, but the corns from which the liquors are made are, not kaoliang, but millet hempseed, oats, buckwheat, etc., the first named being most popularly used. The distillation is carried on all the year round, but some liquors are made only at some particular seasons, and called "chishao"—seasonal drink—to distinguish it from the other products which are called "changshao"—long-time drinks.

Oil Manufacture.—This line is chiefly carried on as a secondary, occupation by commercial people, the largest workshops employing not more than 30 or 40 men. The materials used for bean oils are green bean and black peas. These workshops are also engaged in making oils from castor-beans, poppy, sesamum, hemp-

seed, etc. The oil production depends on the field crops but has been never developed so much as to supply markets out of the province.

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

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

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

The furs and skins are brought to markets throughout the year, but the sheepskins are mostly marketed in spring, while foxes, goats, wolves, etc. are brought out in summer.

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

Glue.—Glue is made in China from both leather scraps and fish. The factories in the province produce only the former kind. Chihfeng is

the centre of the industry, and its product is regarded as the general standard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The black pine from the Weichang mountains is almost exclusively used for coffins. Two species of the Larix family are also produced in the

Weichang mountains. These timbers are used for furniture. Elm is supplied from Chihfeng region as well as the Weichang forests. It is used for furniture, cart and shipping. The pagoda-tree is the common material for making carts, and birch for agricultural implements, furniture and saddlery. Willows are used for building purposes as well as for furniture and coffins.

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

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

Trade

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

External Trade.—Chihfeng is the trade centre of the northern area, including the greater portion of Weichang and Kienping. This trade division is credited with about fifty per cent of the total trade of the province. Chihfeng, Chaoyang, Chinchou and Yingkow form the route by which the local goods are sent out to South China and further to foreign countries. Incoming goods are sent by the same route from the port of Yingkow. Another trade route, mainly determined by the river Luanho, from Chihfeng to Hsifengkou and Tsunhua by way of Pingchuan and connects with the railway at Tangshan via Linnantsang. The final portion extends from the same station to Tientsin. The overland route for trade with Peiping proceeds to Chengteh and thence to Kupeikou.

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

The southern trade area includes Lingyuan,

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

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

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

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

In point of value livestock and pastoral products are the most important exports. The livestock, which are supplied to Manchuria and China, are represented by cattle, horses, sheep and camels, the sheep making up about 50 per cent. of the total number. Cattle and horses follow in number. Asses, mules and swine are mostly brought up in agricultural areas. Horses are rather scarce in the southeastern portions of the province, being raised in the northeastern pastoral lands. They are sent out to Manchuria and Hopei. Cattle are bred in the greatest numbers in Arokhorchin banner which has now been included in West Hsingan. They are sold to Tientsin by way of Chihfeng and to Manchurian markets through Kulun. Sheep are supplied to Peiping and Tientsin by way of Kupeikou. Hides and furs are concentrated at the Chihfeng market to be shipped out to Chinchou and further

to Tientsin.

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

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

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

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

Table 4

(Figures in thousands of silver dollars)

Description	Native & Chinese Goods	Imports from Other countries	Total
Cereals	7,320	226	7,546
Cotton Yarns & Textiles	201	6,004	6,205
Livestock	3,506	60	3,566
Sweetstuffs	1,703	191	1,894
Hides	1,596	46	1,642
Tobacco	10	1,477	1,487
Micellaneous Goods	120	1,084	1,204
Furs	1,204	—	1,204
Cosmetics	486	433	929
Medicines	616	91	707
Papers	37	461	498
Liquors	405	—	405

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

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

Introductory Remarks

The South Manchuria Railway Company, which has been the bulwark of Japanese political and economic interests in Manchuria for the past quarter century, has played a role similar in many respects to that which the East India Company took in the development of India. The importance of this semi-governmental Japanese concern has been considerably augmented since the founding of Manchoukuo, and in many branches of state undertakings of the newly established nation, the S.M.R. is vested with supervisory control. Mention may be made of the state railways, mining, public utilities, harbour works, the communication system, all of which are linked directly, or indirectly through subsidiaries, with the South Manchuria Railway Company.

Early History

An epoch-making incident occurred in the earlier days of Manchuria's railway history when, in 1896, the Li-Lobanoff secret agreement was concluded between China and Russia. The latter, by this undisclosed pact, secured the major portion of the rights covering the building and management of the Chinese Eastern Railway (present North Manchuria Railway). It was evident then that Russia had been planning that railway as the main artery for carrying out her Far Eastern policy. The program progressed with remarkable steadiness, until at last it became an open secret that Russia was about to extend her grip to Manchuria and Chosen.

Such a situation became an increasingly serious menace to the maintenance of Japan's independence, threatening the peace of the Far East. Dark clouds swiftly thickened and finally Japan, her national existence at stake, rose in arms against Russia.

Japan won the war at a high price, and as the result of the Portsmouth Treaty signed in 1905, Russia agreed to cede to Japan the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is the present South Manchuria line. Doubtlessly the defeat of Russia in the war and

her subsequent concession of the railway checked the growth of her influence in South Manchuria. Russia thus left the stage, and Japan entered upon the policy of establishing peace in the Far East.

It was the late Count Shimpei Goto who laboured during the first stage of this continental plan, using the South Manchuria Railway as a lever. The Count had courage and foresight enough to make the railway a gigantic enterprise.

Later, Japan's Manchurian and Mongolian policy came to have a firmer foundation as the results of diplomatic negotiations with Russia and Britain. The work initiated by Count Goto was then taken over by his able right-hand man and successor Korekimi Nakamura. The business of the railway further showed signs of greater development in 1915 when the Sino-Japanese Treaty was concluded, but not long after Japan's Manchurian policy tended to be negative at times due to the change in the political situation at home and abroad. It was at this juncture that the late General Chang Tso-lin, representing the military clique of the Three Northeastern Provinces, vigorously began to widen his sphere of influence, meanwhile scheming to drive Japan out of Manchuria gradually.

The challenge of the Mukden warlord became more pronounced when he planned the construction of railways parallel to the South Manchuria line in contravention to the stipulations of the Sino-Japanese pact. The business of the S.M.R., which was once prosperous, steadily waned, and Japan's vested rights in Manchuria were trampled upon by the Chinese on many occasions.

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

With the founding of the new state Manchoukuo the Japanese interests were now securely

assured, and the mission of the South Manchuria Railway from the economic and cultural angle has become more important than ever. The activities of the S.M.R. are now quite free and the management, since being entrusted with the supervision of the Manchoukuo state railways in March 1933 is showing excellent business results. The success achieved by the management will be perceived from the mere fact that the railway is daily realizing a profit of ¥370 to ¥380 per kilometre and that when the entire mileage is taken into account the daily gain amounts to ¥400,000. These figures are four times larger than those of all the railways in Japan combined, and six times greater as compared with the railways of Chosen.

Establishment of the Company

The South Manchuria Railway Company was formed under Imperial Ordinance No. 142 of June, 7, 1906, and a Government order dated August 1, 1906. The articles of association were passed at the general meeting of shareholders on November 22, 1906, in which were prescribed the status of the corporation, its business functions, etc. The Imperial ordinance relating to the establishment of the concern provided:

(1) that a joint stock corporation named the Minami Manshu Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaisha (South Manchuria Railway Joint Stock Company) should be organized for the purpose of engaging in railway transportation business in Manchuria; (2) that the shares of the Company should be registered and owned only by the Japanese and Chinese Governments or by their nationals; (3) that the Japanese Government may offer as part of the capital its railways in Manchuria, coal mines and appurtenances obtained in 1905 from Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth and approved by China in virtue of the Peking Treaty concluded the same year; (4) that the President and Vice-President should be appointed by the Government, and that the directors should be elected from among shareholders at the general meetings of shareholders; (5) that to matters relating to the Company not provided for by this ordinance the provisions of commercial law should be applied.

Thus the South Manchuria Railway Company came into existence under special charter of the Government, but essentially as a joint stock company organized in conformity with the provisions of the Commercial Law of Japan. Baron (late Count) Goto who was appointed first President of the newly established corporation,

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

Organization

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

The present President of the Company is Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka who was appointed in 1932, upon the resignation of former President Count Hayashi. The names of the successive Presidents of the Company are listed below:—

- 1st Baron (later Count) Shimpei Goto
- 2nd Korekimi Nakamura
- 3rd Ryutaro Nomura, Dr. Eng.
- 4th Baron Yujiro Nakamura
- 5th Shimbei Kunisawa
- 6th Ryutaro Nomura, Dr. Eng.
- 7th Senkichi Hayakawa
- 8th Takeji Kawamura
- 9th Ban-ichiro Yasuhiro
- 10th Jotaro Yamamoto
- 11th Mitsugu Sengoku, Dr. Eng.
- 12th Count Yasuya Uchida
- 13th Count Hiroto Hayashi
- 14th Yosuke Matsuoka

Reconstruction and Improvement

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

In adopting the standard gauge, it was necessary to import rails and rolling stock from abroad so that the work of reconstruction might be quickly carried out without much interruption of traffic. Immediately after the railways were transferred from Government control on April 1, 1907, a comprehensive program of reconstruction was started. The work of widening the gauge on the Dairen-Port Arthur branch line, (31.6) was completed by December 1, 1907; that on the Dairen-Changchun via Mukden main line, (438.5), by April 30, 1908, and that on two other branch lines, one to Yingkou and the other to Fushun Mine by May 30. The doubling of the track between Dairen and Suchiatun (near Mukden), a distance of 238 1/3 miles, was begun

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

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

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

Table 1
S.M.R. Lines
(At end of March, 1934)

Lines	Distance	Working mileage (kilometer)	Gauge (Feet)	No. of stations
Dairen Line	Dairen-Hsinking	704.3	4.85	74
Antung "	Antung-Suchiatun	260.2	4.85	27
Port Arthur "	Choushuitzu-Port Arthur	50.8	4.85	5
Fushun "	Suchiatun-Fushun	52.9	4.85	6
Yingkow "	Tashihchizo-Yingkow	22.4	4.85	1
Yentai Colliery branch line	Yentai—coal mines	15.6	4.85	—
Other branch lines		22.0	4.85	2
Total		1,129.1	—	115

Finance

The South Manchuria Railway Company was established in 1906 with an authorized capital of ¥200,000,000, and in accordance with the sti-

pulations regarding its establishment as entered in the Government Order, subscription was open only to the Japanese and Chinese governments and their respective peoples. The Chinese, however, desisted from subscribing and the

General Balance Sheet
March

Assets	Amount		
	Total	Depreciation, Depletion, etc.	Net
Subscribed Capital Stock Uncalled	251,792,000.00		251,792,000.00
Fixed Assets:—			
Railroad and Equipment	301,189,109.08	11,412,572.15	289,776,536.93
Hotels	5,451,522.32	167,902.76	5,283,619.56
Harbours and Wharves	98,965,629.47	1,683,565.26	97,282,064.21
Collieries and Equipment	125,696,161.61	8,038,500.35	117,657,661.26
Oil Distilling Plant	11,674,902.19	649,508.54	11,025,393.65
Equipment for Local Administration and Exploitation:—			
Land	112,641,291.26		
Schools and Hospitals ..	31,992,870.06		
Miscellaneous	46,750,572.85		
Facilities and Equipment not included in the above	191,384,734.17	2,761,442.59	188,623,291.58
Offices ..	4,057,541.80		
Employees' Dwellings ..	47,158,445.47		
Miscellaneous	20,475,877.05		
	71,691,864.32	3,396,088.47	68,295,775.85
Total Fixed Assets	806,053,923.16	28,109,580.12	777,944,343.04
Investments:—			
Bonds and Stocks:—			
Imperial Japanese Government Bonds	2,200,750.00		
Manchoukuo Government Railway Bonds	506,000.00		
Stocks of Subsidiary Companies, & Other Bonds, Stocks, etc.	162,172,440.93		
	164,879,190.93	4,929,613.00	159,949,577.93
Loans:—			
Loans to Manchoukuo Government Railways ..	196,851,472.00		
Loans to Other Concerns ..	23,191,896.47		
	220,043,368.47	2,017,491.87	218,025,876.60
Total Investment	384,922,559.40	6,947,104.87	377,975,454.53
Current Assets:—			
Cash in Hand and at Banks	31,174,939.92	0	31,174,939.92
Bills Receivable	5,240,992.42	0	5,240,992.42
Exchange Accounts	248,736.83	0	248,736.83
Accounts Receivable	95,039,903.83	0	95,039,903.83
Guaranty Funds	14,895.00	0	14,895.00
Collateral Securities, etc.	8,474,317.52	0	8,474,317.52
Due from Other Concerns	187,225.03	0	187,225.03
Inventories:—			
Merchandise:—Coal, Iron and Other Products	4,647,974.58	0	4,647,974.58
Material and Supplies	11,169,491.80	0	11,169,491.80
Total Current Assets	156,198,476.93	0	156,198,476.93
Unadjusted Accounts:—			
Partial Payments made in Advance	240,333,262.55	9,680.00	240,323,582.55
Discount on Bonds	8,357,559.53	1,389,001.07	6,968,558.46
Total Unadjusted Accounts	248,690,822.08	1,398,681.07	247,292,141.01
TOTAL ASSETS	¥1,847,657,781.57	¥36,455,366.06	¥1,811,202,415.51

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Remarks	Income	Expenditure	Balance
Railroad	126,525,376.05	43,344,451.62	83,180,924.43
Hotels	2,896,590.37	2,700,428.78	196,161.59
Harbours and Wharves	15,730,058.60	10,479,043.13	5,251,015.47
Collieries	85,525,764.91	75,002,680.15	10,523,084.76
Oil Distillation	3,884,436.85	3,412,830.89	471,605.96
Local Administration and Exploitation ..	7,273,779.12	18,179,888.60	* 10,906,109.48
Generals	2,740,210.20	16,704,152.99	* 13,963,942.79
Interest	26,092,988.98	31,200,286.79	* 5,107,297.81
Depreciation, Depletion, etc.		23,177,985.01	* 23,177,985.01
Net Profit		46,467,457.12	46,467,457.12
Total	¥270,669,205.08	¥270,669,205.08	0

* = Loss

of the S. M. R. as on
31, 1935

Liabilities	Amount	
	Details	Total
Capital Stock Subscribed:—		
Held by the Imperial Japanese Government	8,000,000 shares	400,000,000.00
Held by Public	8,000,000 shares	400,000,000.00
Total		800,000,000.00
Balance Uncalled		548,208,000.00
Paid up		251,792,000.00
Reserves:—		
Legal Reserve		36,960,000.00
Special Reserve		182,900,000.00
Total Reserves		219,860,000.00
Bonds:—		
Issued in Japan		537,625,000.00
Current Liabilities:—		
Bills Payable		15,500,000.00
Accounts Payable		31,038,070.79
Collateral Securities, etc.		3,100.00
Guaranty Funds		5,355,048.02
Exchange Accounts		53,294.75
Matured Bonds Unpaid		70,400.00
Due to Other Concerns		3,202,005.69
Total Current Liabilities		55,211,919.25
Deposits:—		
Employees' Savings Deposits		10,519,074.72
Employees' Surety Deposits		51,392,675.32
Employees' Mutual Relief Society Deposits		4,916,537.66
Subsidiary Companies' Deposits, etc.		46,911,708.31
Total Deposits		113,739,996.01
Unadjusted Accounts:—		
Sundry Receipts Unadjusted		29,115,883.80
Net Profit for the Year ending March 31, 1935		48,467,457.12
Balance brought forward from Previous Year		9,182,159.33
Total		55,649,616.45
TOTAL LIABILITIES		¥1,811,202,415.51

DISPOSITION OF NET PROFIT

Remarks	Net Profit	Disposition
Net Profit for the Year ending March 31, 1935	46,467,457.12	
Balance From Previous Year	9,182,159.33	
Legal Reserve		2,330,000.00
Dividend on Government Stock (4.43% per annum)		11,350,014.00
Dividend on Public Stock (8% per annum)		21,920,000.00
Special Reserve		7,000,000.00
Bonuses to Officials		400,000.00
Balance carried forward		12,649,602.05
Total	¥55,649,616.45	¥55,649,616.45

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

Profit and Loss Accounts	23,177,985.01
Suspense Accounts	13,277,381.05
Total	¥36,455,366.06

entire lot was taken up by the Japanese, the government subscribing one-half of the amount or ¥100,000,000, the equivalent for which were represented in its assets in railways, mining and appurtenances which it turned over to the Company. The other half was subscribed for by the public. The authorized and paid-up capitalization of the Company is tabulated as follows:

Table 2
S.M.R. Capital

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

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

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

The total amount of internal and external debentures issued, redeemed and outstanding as on March 31, 1935 was as follows:

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

	(in yen)					
	1907-8	1917-8	1922-3	1932-3	1933-4	1934-5
Railways	34,542,910	105,530,752	189,616,304	273,663,240	274,247,805	289,776,537
Workshops	763,906	7,569,359	11,068,325	—	—	—
Steamships	—	2,680,317	3,559,874	—	—	—
Harbours	6,640,837	24,099,384	37,064,308	87,837,479	90,122,085	97,282,064
Coal Mines	46,396,043	71,097,985	121,056,784	108,911,044	109,064,490	117,657,661
Shale Oil Plants	—	—	—	7,922,554	7,507,667	11,025,304
Iron Works	—	4,447,760	34,541,803	29,359,840	—	—
Chemical Fertilizer Plant	—	—	—	50,940	—	—
Electricity	474,695	5,738,182	15,237,405	—	—	—
Gas	3,592	1,554,778	5,434,140	—	—	—
Hotels	216,302	2,075,006	2,370,222	4,862,405	5,146,391	5,283,620
Public Works	3,374,494	17,786,171	40,863,288	180,171,521	185,910,448	188,623,292
Others	9,549,178	21,782,973	46,074,005	65,649,594	65,942,885	68,295,000
Total	101,871,957	263,362,667	506,886,548	758,428,620	737,941,773	777,944,343

The profits of the Company which were returned as 2,000,000 yen in 1907 increased to 45,000,000 yen twenty-three years later, namely in 1929 but fell to 21,000,000 yen in 1930 and rose to 42,920,000 yen for the fiscal year 1933-34. The railway business furnish the most important item of revenue, followed by the coal mines, harbor undertakings and oil shale enterprise. Other enterprises of the Company

Table 3		
Debentures Issued	Debentures Redeemed	Debentures Outstanding
¥160,000,000	¥225,000	¥537,625,000

The Company was originally authorized to issue debentures to the amount of the unpaid share capital belonging to other than Government holders. By Imperial ordinance No. 4 of 1910 this amount could be expanded to twice the amount of all paid-up share capital, but could not exceed the amount of the authorized capital. The Government may guarantee the payment of interest necessary, but the debentures issued with the Government guarantee must be redeemed within twenty-five years.

Investment and Accounting

The Company started its undertakings in 1907 with an estimated fund of 100,000,000 yen, of which 80,000,000 yen was raised by floating a loan in England and 20,000,000 yen by calls on shares. The funds thus raised have been invested in various enterprises. The investment in direct undertakings, including the appraised value of properties taken over by the Company from the Japanese Government in 1906, aggregated ¥777,944,343 as on March 31, 1934. The investments of the S.M.R. Company in its various branches of undertakings are tabulated as follow:

to date are conducted at a loss or nominal profit, but these are intended mainly for the public benefit and to develop traffic for the railway. The expenditures for local public works such as schools, hospitals, street and road-building, industrial experiment institutes, agricultural model farms, etc., amount to over ¥14,600,000, and the receipts less than ¥5,800,000 according to the latest report.

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

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

Fiscal year Ending March 31	Receipts	Expenditures	Profits
1907-8	12,543,116	10,526,531	2,016,585
1917-8	69,429,252	54,503,610	14,925,643
1922-3	169,956,649	134,876,402	35,080,244
1929-30	240,988,062	195,492,205	45,505,857
1930-1	188,104,062	166,430,800	21,673,462
1931-2	187,054,402	174,455,782	12,598,620
1932-3	245,940,674	184,652,950	61,287,725
1933-4	248,001,717	205,081,168	42,920,554
1934-5	270,669,205	224,201,748	46,467,457

The receipts and expenditures of the Company classified by items as on March 31, 1935 are as follow (in yen):

Table 6
Receipts & Expenditures
(in yen)

	Receipts	Expenditures	Profits Loss
Railways	126,525,376	43,344,452	73,243,744
Hotels	2,898,590	2,700,429	28,259
Harbours	15,730,059	10,479,043	5,251,015
Coal Mines	85,525,765	75,002,680	10,391,397
Shale Oil Plant	3,884,437	3,412,831	471,551
Local Public Works	7,273,779	18,179,889	-13,676,194
Interest on Deposits and Loans	26,092,989	—	26,092,989
Interest on Debentures	—	31,200,287	-31,200,287
Overhead Charges	2,740,210	16,704,153	-22,464,303
Sundry Profit & Loss	—	—	—
Total	270,669,250	201,023,763	46,467,457

In the matter of dividends on the net profits of the Company, the Japanese Government guaranteed payment up to 6 percent on the publicly held shares, this in case the rate of dividend should fall below that percentage; but the Company's enterprises, especially the railways, were so successful that a 6 percent dividend on the publicly held shares was paid from the first fiscal year, it being gradually increased to 11 percent as in 1928, though reduced to 8 percent in 1930. The Government shares in the profit, but only after payment has been made of all charges and of the 6 percent dividend on the public shares. The Government received such dividends from the fiscal year 1909, and received 4.3 percent on its holding from 1921 to 1927. The dividend was increased to 5 per-

cent in 1928, but fell to 4.3 percent in 1930. In the Company's balance sheet at the end of the fiscal year 1933, its assets were computed at ¥1,612,707,821.70.

The assets of the Company as on March 31, 1935 are tabulated below (in yen):

Table 7
Assets
(in yen):

Capital Stock Uncalled	251,792,000
Fixed Investments	777,944,343
Merchandise	4,647,974
Store and Supplies	11,169,491
Bonds and Shares	159,949,578
Cash on Hand	165,615
Deposits	31,009,324
Loans	218,025,876
Securities Received in Pledge	8,474,318
Due from other Concerns	187,225
Guaranty Fund	14,895
Bills receivable	5,240,992
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	95,039,904
Miscellaneous Accounts paid in advance	240,323,582
Discounts on Bonds and Charges	6,968,558
Exchange Accounts	248,737
Total Assets	1,811,202,416

The liabilities of the Company as on March 31, 1935 are tabulated below (in yen):—

Table 8
Liabilities
(in yen):—

Capital Stock Authorized	800,000,000
Legal Reserve	36,960,000
Special Reserve	182,900,000
Bills Payable	15,500,000
Bonds	537,025,000
Due to other Concerns	3,202,005
Securities given in Pledge	3,100
Guaranty Funds	5,355,048
Exchange Accounts	53,295
Savings Deposits of Employees	10,519,075
Surety Deposits of Employees	51,392,675
Mutual Relief Society Fund	4,916,538
Subsidiary Companies' Deposits	46,911,708
Miscellaneous Accounts payable	31,028,071
Matured unpaid Bonds	70,400
Sundry Receipts Unadjusted	29,115,884
Balance brought from Previous Term	9,182,159
Net Profit	46,467,457
Total Liabilities	1,811,202,416
Net profit for the Year ended March	46,467,457
Balance brought from Previous Term	9,182,159
Total	55,649,616

The disposal of profit of the Company for the fiscal years 1933 and 1934 is tabulated as follows (in yen):—

Table 9
Disposal of Profit
(in yen):

	1933	1934
Legal Reserve	8,060,000	2,330,000
Dividends on Government Stock	10,765,618	10,350,014
Dividends to Shareholders other than Government (6% per annum)	14,146,123	16,440,000
Supplementary Dividends to share holders (2% per annum)	4,715,374	5,480,000
Special Reserve	3,000,000	7,000,000
Retirement Allowance Fund for Employees .	—	—
Bonuses to Officials . . .	400,000	400,000
Balance carried forward.	9,182,159	12,649,603
Total	50,269,275	55,649,616

International Through Traffic

International through routes for passengers and freight have been gradually established in cooperation with the various railways and sea lines to Chinese and Japanese ports and inland destinations, and to Europe and America. Supplementing international traffic being an important undertaking, the Company made constant efforts to this end, particularly in co-operation with Russia. When Baron Goto, the then President of the Company, went to Petrograd in May, 1908, he made preliminary arrangements with Mr. Wentzel, Vice-President of the Chinese Eastern Railway (present North Manchuria Railway), for direct through traffic between the South Manchuria and the Chinese Eastern Railways. In October the same year, the Company inaugurated an express service between Dairen and Changchun, consisting of sleeping and dining cars of Pullman type, and connecting at Changchun with the Trans-Siberian trains of the International Sleeping Car and Express Train Co. and the Russian State Express. An efficient steamship service was operated between Dairen and Shanghai, and another similar service was arranged between Dairen and Japan. By the rebuilding of the railway line from Mukden to Antung, and the completion of the great bridge across the Yalu in 1911, thus connecting the Manchuria and Chosen lines, which connect with the Imperial Government Railways of Japan through the channel-steam-er service between Fusan and Shimonoseki, a new world high-way system between Japan and Europe was established. In January, 1913, more detailed arrangements for through-traffic service

of freight were made at Petrograd between the Japanese Government Railways, the Korean Government Railways, the South Manchuria Railways, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Russian Volunteer Fleet. There was also a through-traffic arrangement for tourists between the Far East and Europe via the Trans-Siberian Railway and returning via the Suez Canal or vice versa. In this round trip the North German Lloyd, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., and Messageries Maritimes participated. Round-the-world through-traffic was also arranged by the participation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and other companies with regular services on the Atlantic and Pacific. But the World War, and later the Russian political disorders, caused all these international through-traffic arrangements to be suspended.

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

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

Railway Rates

The Company, in fixing railway rates, discarded the mileage system and adopted the metric system in April, 1930. Rates for passengers at present are:—

Table 10

1st class (per k.m.)	4.4	sen
2nd class (")	2.8	"
3rd class (")	1.55	"

N.B.—Charges exempted for children under 4 years; over 4 years to 12 years half of the above mentioned.

Table 10—1

Express (Special)

	1st class (Yen)	2nd class (Yen)	3rd class (Yen)
Up to 500 kms.	2.50	1.50	0.75
" " 800 "	3.00	2.00	1.00
" " 1,300 "	3.75	2.50	1.25
Over 1,300 kms.	4.50	3.00	1.50

Semi-express			
Up to 500 kms.	1.50	1.00	0.50
" " 800 "	2.25	1.50	0.75

Charges for Sleeping Cars

Charges for sleeping cars per person per one night are as follow (in yen):—

1st class	5.00—7.00
2nd "	3.00—4.50
3rd "	1.00—1.80

Freight tariff has undergone frequent changes. At present the American ton is used together with the metric system in calculation of freight, one ton being equal to 907.2 kilograms. Commodities are divided into four classes as follow:

Table 10—2

1st class	medicines, silk goods, musical instruments, toys, etc.
2nd class	cotton goods, leather and furniture.
3rd class	sugar, flour, bean-cake, kaoliang, etc.
4th class	coal, brick, lumber, etc.

Special goods, such as dangerous articles and the like are subjected to special rates ranging from 30 to 100 percent higher than the usual

rate per ton of ordinary second-class consignments. The rates for piece and carload consignments now in force are as follow:—

Table 10—3

Charges for Piece Consignments

(per 100 kilograms)

	1st class (Sen)	2nd class (Sen)	3rd class (Sen)	4th class (Sen)
1—150 kms. . .	.650	.520	.390	.260
151—300 " ..	.625	.500	.375	.250
301—600 " ..	.600	.480	.360	.240
601 kms. & over	.575	.460	.345	.230

Charges for Carload Consignments

(Per 1 kilogram)

	1st class (Sen)	2nd class (Sen)	3rd class (Sen)	4th class (Sen)
1—150 kms. . .	4.300	3.440	2.580	1.720
151—300 " ..	4.125	3.300	2.475	1.650
301—600 " ..	3.950	3.160	2.370	1.580
601 kms. & over	3.775	3.020	2.265	1.510

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

Table 11
Capital Investments, Etc.

Fiscal year	Working mileage (Kms.)	Amount of investment (Yen)	No. of Passengers carried	Goods hauled (Metric tons)	Passenger traffic receipts (Yen)
1907-08	1,135.1	9,099,301	1,512,231	1,348,493	3,564,239
1912-13	1,116.3	70,299,781	3,844,929	4,247,236	5,008,633
1917-18	1,105.7	78,583,598	5,844,929	6,599,133	8,136,707
1922-23	1,103.8	189,615,304	7,645,068	10,926,199	12,389,464
1927-28	1,111.8	239,517,926	8,263,089	16,717,677	16,102,953
1928-29	1,111.8	249,703,229	9,703,119	17,530,324	17,619,293
1929-30	1,111.8	261,882,378	10,410,579	18,592,959	17,451,585
1930-31	1,125.1	270,230,961	8,115,808	15,193,272	11,461,175
1931-32	1,125.1	272,105,357	6,331,760	15,454,213	9,135,663
1932-33	1,129.1	278,663,240	8,610,159	16,572,815	14,812,045
1933-34	1,129.1	274,247,805	11,633,875	18,850,840	18,757,364
1934-35	1,129.1	289,776,537	13,780,000	21,670,000	23,332,000

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

The figures in "Profit" of the Railway Company, which bears overhead charges, interest alone much exceed the net profit of the rest on heavy liabilities in the form of debentures.

tures, and expenses for education and sanitation undertakings and other public works in the Railway Zone.

Rolling Stock and Workshop

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

These shops have the capacity of executing repairs simultaneously on 27 locomotives, 36 passenger cars, and 130 freight cars, while at the same time constructing or repairing other railway material, mining machinery, etc. The Shakako shops are among the largest not only in the Orient, but in the whole Pacific area. Rolling-stock to-day is practically all supplied by this great shop. In addition, important orders have been filled for the Chosen Government Railways and the Chinese Government Railways. The Company has invested more than 6,500,000 yen in these works, where 1,499 Japanese and 1,476 Manchu are employed. The total expenditure of this workshop amounted to 1,753,000 yen in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.

Varied Undertakings

The scale of business of the South Manchuria Railway Company is very extensive and its field is vast and varied. Besides the railway business, the concern is engaged in the construction and reconstruction of railways, harbour construction, and the improvement of the Dairen and Yingkow ports. The Dairen Steamship Company represents the marine side of the activities.

Next to railway, mining is one of its most essential lines of business. The Company has under its control the Fushun Coal Mine, the production of oil from shale, the Showa Iron Works, etc.

As to the cultural institutions, the South Manchuria Railway has made a striking achievement, introducing manifold facilities inseparable to modern city life in the cities along its tracks, viz. in Mukden, Changchun (former name of Hsinking), Antung, and about 20 other towns.

It may be said that the company is directing the administration in those regions, with the exception of the police. It has under its management many hospitals, schools, and hotels. Prominent among the cultural institutions are the Central Research Institute in Dairen, which conducts scientific investigations of Manchurian and Mongolian products; the Geological Institute in Dairen; and the Agricultural experiment stations at Kungchuling and elsewhere, all of which are making valuable contributions to the study of the abundant national resources in the fertile land.

Much has been done by the Company for the economic development of the forestry, mining and marine industries. In brief, the Company has always been the leader of cultural development undertakings in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Thus the Company is doing a highly remunerative business in its proper line of business on the one hand, while, on the other, doing remarkable achievements in economic and cultural lines covering the wide field of Manchoukuo.

At the end of 1933 the number of concerns in which the S.M.R. was affiliated totalled sixty-one, while subsidiaries in which the Company has furnished the entire capital stock aggregated twelve in number. The Company has since 1916 adopted the policy of dividing its various enterprises under separate management. Among such enterprises may be mentioned the Dairen Steamship Company and concerns involved in public utilities.

The number of concerns in which the Company has put up part of, or the entire capital stock, as on March 31, 1935 is given in Table 13.

Table 12
Corporate Investments of the S.M.R.
(Standing March 31, 1935)

Companies	Capitalization (¥1,000)		S.M.R. Investment (¥1,000)		Ratio of Shares Held (%)
	Authorization	Paid-up	Taken up	Paid-up	
Manufacturing Industry					
Showa Steel Works	100,000	82,000	100,000	82,000	100
Manchuria Chemical Industry .	25,000	12,500	12,925	6,463	52
Toa Tobacco	11,500	7,300	8	8	1
South Manchuria Sugar Refin-					

ing	10,000	8,500	260	221	2.6
Japan-Manchou Magnesium ..	7,000	2,450	3,500	1,225	50
Manchuria Flour Milling	5,750	3,545	30	21	.5
Manchuria Petroleum	5,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	40
Oriental Nitrogen	5,000	1,250	1,500	375	30
Shoko Glass	3,000	3,000	1,200	1,200	40
Dairen Oil Refining	3,000	902	14	6	.5
Manchuria Cotton Spinning ..	2,000	2,500	625	625	25.5
Fushun Cement	2,500	1,250	2,500	1,250	100
Nippon Paraffin Refining	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	100
Manchuria Soya Bean Industry	1,500	1,500	750	750	50
Mammo Woollen Mfg.	2,500	2,500	142	142	6
Dairen Ceramic Works	600	600	600	600	100
Dairen Oils and Fats Industrial	500	500	340	340	68
Dairen Industrial	500	250	254	127	50.8
South Manchuria Glass	300	300	50	50	16.6
Nisshin Match	300	180	3	2	1
Total	188,450	138,033	128,700	99,404	
Commercial Industry Companies					
Fushun Coal Distributing	3,000	1,500	1,650	825	55
Pig-Iron Joint Sales	1,000	250	340	85	34
Mammo Cod Storage	1,000	250	5	1	.5
Manchurian Produce Market ..	400	300	200	150	50
Fushun Produce Market	100	25	10	3	10
Hsinking Produce Market	50	50	25	25	50
Total	5,550	2,375	2,230	1,089	
Agricultural & Forestry Industry					
Dairen Agricultural	10,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	100
Satsumen Lumbering	MY 4,800	MY 4,800	MY 3,055	MY 3,055	50.9
Toa Land Development	10,000	2,500	9,567	2,392	96
Mansen Mine-Post	1,500	600	1,500	600	100
Total	21,500	8,100	24,122	11,047	
	MY 4,800	MY 4,800			
Mining Industry					
Manchuria Coal mining	16,000	16,000	8,000	8,000	50
Manchuria Gold Mining	12,000	4,763	5,000	1,250	41.7
Shantung Mining	5,000	2,250	2,199	990	44
Fuchow Mining	500	413	230	990	46
South Manchuria Mining	600	600	420	420	70
Chinese Mining & Engineering	£ 2,000	£ 1,960	£ 49	£ 49	2.5
Two others	400	250	200	125	
Total	6,500	3,513	3,049	1,731	
	£ 2,000	£ 1,960	£ 49	£ 49	
	MY28,000	MY20,763	MY13,000	MY 9,250	
Transportation, Communications, Warehousing Industries					
Chosen Railway	54,500	17,650	150	53	.3
Manchuria Telegraph, Tele-					
phone	50,000	29,375	3,500	875	7
Dairen Steamship	25,700	14,450	25,700	14,450	100
Dowa Automobile	6,200	1,700	2,900	725	47
Nichi-Man Storage	5,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	100
International Express	5,000	1,700	5,000	1,700	100
Kimpuku Railway	4,000	2,000	90	45	2.3
Manchuria Air Transportation	MY 3,850	MY 3,850	MY 3,850	MY 1,650	43
Fukusho Labour Supply	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	100
Penhsihu-Niuhsintai Railway .	570	570	399	399	70
Total	152,770	71,245	44,539	23,547	
	MY 3,850	MY 3,850	MY 1,650		
Electric & Gas Industries					
South Manchuria Electric	25,000	22,000	25,000	22,000	100
South Manchuria Gas	10,000	9,300	10,000	9,300	100
Yingkow Water Works & Elec-					
tric Light	2,000	2,000	1,321	1,321	66
Manchuria Electric	90,000	90,000	59,139	59,139	65
Total	127,000	123,300	95,460	91,760	

Land, Building, Civil Engineering Industries					
Hanshin Harbour Works	10,000	3,000	4,000	1,200	40
Toa Contracting & Engineering	5,000	1,250	2,510	628	50.2
Anshan Realty & Trust	1,000	1,000	426	426	42.6
Harbin Realty	500	500	500	500	100
Gensan Beach Recreation	150	150	100	100	66.7
Mukden Manufacturing & Land	2,500	2,500	1,500	1,500	60
Total	19,150	8,400	9,037	4,354	
Exchange, Trust, Insurance Enterprises					
East Asia Industrial	20,000	13,200	50	30	.25
Chunichi Industrial Develop- ment	5,000	5,000	60	60	1.2
Dairen Fire & Marine Insur- ance	2,000	500	665	166	33.3
Harbin Exchange	MY 2,000	MY 1,200	MY 250	MY 125	12.5
Hsinking Exchange & Trust . .	1,000	250	514	129	51.4
Mukden Exchange & Trust . .	500	500	250	250	50
Total	28,500	19,450	1,539	635	
	MY 2,000	MY 1,200	MY 250	MY 125	
Hotel Enterprise					
Ryoto Hotel	1,000	900	550	495	55
Tangkangtzu Hot Springs	1,000	250	506	126	50.5
Total	2,000	1,150	1,056	621	
Newspaper Enterprise					
Manshu Nichi-Nichi	750	750	750	750	100
Sheng Ching Shin Pao	350	350	200	200	57
Harbin Nichi-Nichi	200	200	150	150	75
Manchuria Daily News	100	100	48	48	48
Total	1,400	1,400	1,148	1,148	

Management of State Railway

The contract arranged between the Manchoukuo Government and the Company entrusting to the latter the management of all the Government railways will be profitable to both Manchoukuo and the South Manchuria Railway in the future progress of the state lines in connecting and unifying the Manchurian railway network, and incidentally in the settlement of the colossal debts that the Manchurian railways owe to the Company, which of course, had no particular reason for objecting to the proposal. The attitude of the Company may be distinctly seen in the statement issued on March 1 by President Count Hirota Hayashi, who stated:

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

The South Manchurian Railway Company immediately opened the Railway Bureau in Mukden

as an organ to supervise the mandatory business of managing the Manchoukuo state railways. All the members of the staff were chosen from among the South Manchuria Railway men.

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

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

"1. It is an obvious fact that if peace and order within Manchoukuo are to be secured and industries developed, it is essential that the means of communication and transportation, by

particular railways, should be perfected and properly adjusted. Conditions in Manchoukuo, however, are such that the network of railways is not yet fully extended while the separate existence of various minor railways necessitates diverse methods in management entailing serious losses. For this reason, it is imperative that these existing lines be unified and their management rationalized with the view to promoting economic and technical efficiency. In attaining this objective, it is believed that it is most appropriate to assign the task to the South Manchuria Railway Co., which possesses long and continued experience in railway operation in Manchuria. Furthermore, such a proposal would be mutually advantageous in settling the enormous amount of obligations which Manchoukuo owes to that concern in connection with railway lines in this country, and for that account a contract has been entered into between the Government of Manchoukuo and that railway firm whereby the latter is commissioned to manage the different railways of this State. Such an arrangement, moreover, is in accord with the object of the stipulation contained in Paragraph II of the Manchoukuo-Japan Protocol providing for the cooperation of the two nations in the matter of defence.

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

"The Government of Manchoukuo has decided to fix the total amount of obligations relative to the railways already opened to traffic due to the South Manchuria Railway Co. at Gold Yen 130,000,000, the railways involved being the Kirin-Changchun, Kirin-Tunhwa, Kirin-Hailung, Ssapingkai-Taonan-Angangki, Taonan-Solun, Tsitsihar Koshan, Hulun-Hailun (including a portion of the water transport enterprise on the

Sungari River), Shenyang-Hailung, and Mukden-Shanhaikwan (including the Tahushan-Tung-liao line and its subsidiary harbours). The total of the said loan is to be secured on the entire property and receipts of the aforementioned railways whose management is to be entrusted to the S.M.R. Co.

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

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

"In the construction of the Tunhwa-Tumenkiang Railway, the Manchoukuo Government, in view of the need of purchasing the Tienpaoshan-Tumen Light Railway, has borrowed the sum of Gold Yen 6,000,000 from the S.M.R., and has also entrusted the management of the said light railway to the S.M.R."

CHAPTER XXIX

JAPAN-MANCHOUKUO ECONOMIC RELATIONS

For over half a century Japan has looked to Manchuria to solve part of her economic requirements. Rich in natural resources, spacious in area, comparatively scant in population, Manchoukuo forms a striking contrast to the situation obtaining in Japan. If progress in enlarging economic intercourse between these two closely located countries have not been as large as was first anticipated it is due greatly to the civil wars of Manchuria, to foreign intervention, to lack of sufficient Japanese capital and to the need of protecting Japan's own industries from what would have been destructive competition in certain enterprises.

It is estimated that Japanese investments in Manchoukuo aggregate more than 2,250 million yen at present. The largest investments have been in railways amounting to over 400 million yen, followed by municipal undertakings, coal mines, harbours and wharves, etc. That such investments will continue to row at an even greater pace, in spite of Japan's financial difficulties, is an assumption that holds firm ground when viewed from the standpoint that the Island Empire has consistently shown ability to invest in Manchuria even in the midst of the financial stringencies of the past. Moreover, conditions for investing are safer today than during the decades prior to the establishment of the Manchoukuo Government, while the demand for Manchuria products in Japan is continually on the increase.

The task, nevertheless, is a formidable one which Japan faces, entailing much sacrifice and time before the fruits of her labours may be fully realized. Some of the problems and difficulties confronting Japan and Manchoukuo in their mutual economic relations are treated here briefly.

Immigration

In view of the rapid growth of the population of Japan there have been attempts made in past decades to implant Japanese immigrants in Manchuria. Such attempts have not been as fruitful as anticipated. It is estimated that some ninety percent of the Japanese who have

gone over to Manchuria in the past have made that country their abode for only a temporary period. The problems confronting the Japanese settler in Manchoukuo are manifold. As regards the Japanese labour immigrant his greatest handicap is that his standard of living is higher than the native Manchous. Unless he is equipped with special technique he finds it difficult to compete against the native labourer. Other factors detrimental to him are climatic conditions and the customs of the land. Furthermore, the Japanese labourer finds that he can still find the means for livelihood in Japan in spite of growing competition. By nature the Japanese labourer seems likewise bound with specially firm bonds to the customs and traditions of his native country.

Under such circumstances Japan's hopes for settling Manchoukuo with her own nationals will rest increasingly upon the second generation Japanese of Manchoukuo. These are still few in number and at present form a negligible factor among the Japanese in Manchoukuo. Inter-marriage of the Japanese with the Manchous is also being discussed and a number of such marriages has taken place. When the culture of the respective countries are better understood it is believed that such inter-marriages will grow in number.

At present, agricultural conditions in Manchuria are far worse than those in Japan. Farming land, it is true, may be obtainable at much cheaper prices there than in Japan proper. But the greatest of all obstacles to Manchurian agriculture is a serious shortage of water. In other words, tillable land there on the whole lacks facilities for irrigation.

The second obstacle is that the Manchurian farmer at present can find no remunerative secondary occupation than agriculture. The speedy removal, therefore, of these obstacles through the discovery of profitable secondary occupations for the Japanese immigrants or markets for their produce and enforcement of appropriate measures for joint management of farms and improvement of farming skill ought to be the key to the immigration of more Japanese subjects.

This question is under careful consideration by the government of Manchoukuo. For example, a plan is reported under way at the hands of the Hsinking officials to excavate a canal from Newchwang to Mukden and thence farther to the Sungari river for facilitation of at once traffic and irrigation. This plan still is hanging fire, but if it is practicable, it doubtless will add considerably to the geographical value of the entire South Manchuria region.

Turning to the question of secondary occupations for the Japanese farming immigrants, the consensus of opinion among experts is that this is pregnant with possibilities. Reference here may be made to the Rev. Kozui Otani's enterprise in Manchuria for sheep-raising and other simple lines of production depending entirely on Manchurian raw materials such as brewery and manufacture of medicines and perfumery.

Considering that the Rev. Otani manages his enterprise as what is considered a "hobby", it may be open to some doubt whether such lines of production can be selected as promising secondary occupations for the immigrants. But there manifestly are a variety of Manchurian farm products which, if the simplest processes of finishing were applied, could profitably be utilized as materials for the Japanese industry. For instance, manufacture of rough woollen yarns, extraction of alcohol from kaoliang, manufacture of medicines from herbs, manufacture of mats and wall-materials from Kaoliang, resinification of pine-trees and others, production of leathers and furs may be thought of as the secondary occupations to which the immigrants could have easy access.

If these sorts of secondary work are managed jointly by groups of immigrants inhabiting different parts of Manchuria, they undoubtedly will be a prolific source of income for them. It thus may be plain that there will be an automatic rise in Japanese immigration only when the immigrants can depend largely for their livelihood on such secondary occupations through the efforts on the part of the Government. It is only under these conditions that Japanese farmers may be inclined voluntarily to move to the vast Manchurian plains for permanent settlement.

Industrial Control

The problem of supply and demand between Japan and Manchoukuo is confronted with a number of complications. The crux of the difficulties centers about permitting commodities to be transacted between the two Empire with-

out the need of facing abnormally high customs, tariff, quota allocations, etc. The foremost contention against permitting such easy transactions is that it would disrupt Japan's economic system if put into effect suddenly. Japan finds that if she desires to permit a smooth operation of her present industries she must loth sacrifice certain advantages that may be obtained from the importation of cheaper commodities.

A salient example clarifying this point is afforded in the coal industry of Japan. It is found that if Fushun coal, which is considerably cheaper than the Japanese product, is imported into Japan in large quantities it will cripple Japan's coal mining industry. As a result the Japanese government has placed the importation of Manchurian coal into Japan on a quota basis.

It is also well known that the manufactures of sulphate of ammonium in Japan proper, who sometime ago forced the Japanese Government to increase import duties upon cheaper foreign sulphate of ammonium in the face of a strong protest from the farmers throughout the country, have launched a strong movement against the establishment of the Manchu Chemical Industrial Co., which was organized for the purpose of undertaking the manufacture of sulphate of ammonium in Manchoukuo with cheaper Manchurian coal as raw material. Salt, another principal product of Manchoukuo, will prove a great menace to the manufacturers of salt in Japan proper, if it is exported to Japan in large quantities to supply the domestic soda industries, since the production cost of salt in Japan is far higher than that in Manchoukuo. The same thing may be said of iron. It may be clearly seen, before, that although conditions relating to some industrial enterprises are lucrative, oppression upon the markets for the outlet of their products is likely to hamper the smooth investment of capital in those industries.

The governments of the two Empires have been exerting their efforts towards minimizing the setbacks from such Sources and in the summer of 1935 an agreement was reached between them towards overcoming this obstacle. Their joint understanding is incorporated in the so-called Japan-Manchoukuo Economic Agreement signed on July 15, 1935 at Hsinking.

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

Whereas the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo entertain a desire to realize the

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

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

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

Article 3

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

Article 4

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

Article 5

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

Article 6

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

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

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

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

(L.S.) JIRO MINAMI,

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

(L.S.) CHANG YEN-CHING,

Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo

Annex

1. The Commission shall be composed of eight Members, of whom the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo shall each appoint four and shall respectively inform the other Government of their appointments. In the event of any Member being prevented from attending any meeting of the Commission on account of unavoidable circumstances, the Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo and the Prime Minister of Manchoukuo shall consult each other in the nomination of a deputy and the said deputy shall attend the meeting. The said deputy shall act in the name of the absent Member.

Besides the Members mentioned in the preceding Paragraph, the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo, when necessary, may, upon consultation each appoint an equal number of Temporary Members.

2. The President shall be elected by the Members of the Commission from among their number.

3. There shall be a certain number of Secretaries of the Commission. They shall deal with the secretarial affairs of the Commission.

The Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo shall each appoint an equal number of Secretaries from among those attached to the Members of the Commission.

4. The proceedings of the Commission shall be decided by a majority vote. In the event of an equality of votes, the President shall decide.

The President shall not be prevented from voting as a Member of the Commission.

5. The Commission shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure subject to the approval of the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo.

Traffic

A study may also be made of the question of traffic between the two countries. Speaking on the premise that Japan and Manchoukuo, functioning as they do at present as two different economic units, must be incorporated into one unit, the existing system of traffic is quite unsatisfactory.

On the strength of materials for information at hand, the freight rates between Kobe and Dairen sometimes are as high as ¥0.03 per ton-mile, the usual rates ranging from ¥0.007 to ¥0.01. As compared with the average ocean rates of between ¥0.002 and ¥0.003, these rates are unreasonably high. For this is responsible the policy of shipowners favoring the operation of the bigger ships plying between the bigger ports via roundabout routes.

In the case of steamship services between Rashin of Korea and any important ports of Japan proper along the Sea of Japan, the highest freight rate might be ¥0.003 per ton-mile and the lowest probably below ¥0.002 if sailing-boats equipped with auxiliary engines or those of that class were put into commission.

Imports into Manchuria by way of Rashin are for the most part of such nature as can bear a considerable burden of marine transport, but exports from that country passing through the same port are mainly farm produce and lumbars. At present, however, the port lacks facilities for storing Manchurian lumbars for exportation to Japan or any other parts of the world. If such facilities are to be afforded to the port, storages will be exorbitantly high. Considering further that the transport within Japan proper of such bulky materials as lumbars is quite costly, Manchurian lumber imports will make little contribution to the development of the Japanese industry.

The question of marine traffic between Japan and Manchoukuo must be seriously considered if a policy of combining the two nations as one economic unit is to be justified. Viewed from this angle, the port of Rashin at present is far from meeting such requirements. As regards vessels to be assigned to the routes between that port and those in Japan proper, there manifestly is no need for the operation of big steamers in the narrow Sea of Japan. Hence, it is imperative to devise in due time

the present freight rates through the use of the smaller boats.

State Administration

The spiritual unification of the nation is the fundamental objective with which the Empire of Manchoukuo was brought into being. The progress made so far in this direction has been slow, and it would seem that certain modifications to the method of administration must be carried out.

Like in China, the guiding-principle of the life of rural communities in Manchuria consists in what is generally termed "Pao Ching An Min" which means autonomous economic life for rural communities springing up naturally within limited strips of land for consanguineous and geographical reasons. On this form of economic life are based the self-government and self-defense of each community.

In China, this has been in practice from old times. As a step to ensure harmony between these rural units of self-government and the central government, there still is in force in China the so-called "Pao Pan" system stipulating, so to speak, the "contracting" of rural administration designed to coordinate the centrifugal force of rural governments and the centripetal power of the central government. There naturally develops a tendency among the rural governments to free themselves, if the occasion offers, from the pressure of the central government.

This holds true also in the case of Manchuria. The rural communities thus created throughout the land have been anxious to live autonomous life within their scope of activity as independent economic units and without the intervention of the central government. In other words, it has been their desire that the central government, as far as the circumstances permit, suffer them to have their own way. This doubtless may meet best the requirements of their Pao Ching An Min principle.

To the eye of the rural populace, therefore, the bandits, governmental soldiers and officials alike are their foes or at least "undesirable" elements. This fact bears witness to the obstinacy with which the Manchurian rural communities adhere to the Pao Ching An Min principle as a *sine quo non* for their life.

The State of Manchoukuo is composed of such communities. It is on this score that before the advent of the present Government, these communities as different economic units issued currencies of their own. Following the esta-

blishment, however, of the Central Bank of Manchou, unification of these multifarious currencies was effected, but nevertheless there is still in circulation in the remotest parts of the country a kind of negotiable bills called "Hui-piao", instead of the State currency.

The chief reason for this seems to be that the preservation of peace and order in these remotest corners of the country is not so complete as may warrant the circulation of the State currency, necessitating the use of such unauthorized currency as a safeguard against the depredations of bandits.

In any case, the economic structure of Manchoukuo still remains quite primitive as compared with that of any other modern nations. The deduction is that it is an exceedingly difficult task to unify perfectly the entire government under the central government created along modern lines.

A certain influential landlord in Mukden remarked that people in the warm south will never feel grateful for gifts of warm woollen coats, however expensive they may be, evidently suggesting that the primitive Manchurian people do not appreciate much the gift of any facilities of modern civilization.

It is but natural that the speedy enforcement by the Hsinking Administration of an economic policy based exactly on the system of central government should have caused a wave of insecurity among the sporadic and anarchic rural communities. This, which may be considered a transitional phenomenon, is being unanimously canvassed by the entire people residing in Manchuria excepting a portion of the Japanese officials of the Manchoukuo Government.

Most, if not all, of the Japanese in the government service of Manchoukuo, although they may be modern economic theorists, are laymen on the actual and traditional life of the native Manchurian people. The only system of administration advocated by them is that of Japan modelled after that of Germany. Self-government is inferred as a purely academic nature applicable only to a perfect law-governed State.

The form of self-government that could suc-

cessfully be adopted in Manchuria differs from what these Japanese officials have in view. In other words, the anarchic rural communities created by kinship desire a form of self-government free from the pressure of the central government. Such being the case, they are anxious to have as little as possible to do with the central government and, therefore, have a striking aversion to any laws in a modern sense.

Viewing the situation on this premise, it may be plain that the enormous efforts on the part of the Hsinking Government as well as the preponderant sum of money expended by it in the past—the average yearly budget of Manchoukuo is ¥290,000,000 and if this were distributed equally among the 30,000,000 people, each person would have a share of nearly ¥10—have brought the result exactly contrary to what was originally planned.

In this manner, the modern system of government enforced by the Manchoukuo Government, however well-planned it may be, has led the native people to misconstrue it to be a mere measure of exaction and exploitation tending to jeopardize their resources of livelihood, only because it has gone against their traditional mode of living. Thus, a handful of them have been inclined even to tune in upon the sinister movements in Manchuria of Chinese agitators including notably the Blue Shirts Society.

This state of things is responsible in the main for the evident failure in the past of the Hsinking Government's political and economic efforts to stabilize public sentiment in its favor and to assure the native people of the security of livelihood. If, therefore, the decentralizing, anarchic rural communities are to be governed further by the present principles of the Hsinking Administration, it would serve no purpose but to lend fuel to the seditious agitations of the Blue Shirts Society and the partisan movements of the Communists.

The first step to correct this state of affairs lies of course in the working out by Japan of a more equitable basic policy vis-a-vis Manchuria that may be deemed synonymous with her traditional national principles.

CHAPTER XXX
CUSTOMS TARIFF

Import Tariff

1.—COTTON AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF		No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
The term "Printed" in this section includes Pigment Style, Direct Printing Style, Steam Style, Discharge Style, Madder or Dyed Style, Resist Style, Resist Pad Style, Metal Style, and so forth, irrespective of finish.					
Cotton Piece Goods, Grey.					
No.	Name of Article.			Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
1	Shirtings and Sheetings, Grey, not over 40 ins. by 41 yds.—				
	(a) Weight 7 lb. and under.....	Piece			0.80
	(b) Weight over 7 lb. but not over 9 lb. "	"			1.10
	(c) Weight over 9 lb. but not over 11 lb. "	"			1.20
2	Shirtings and Sheetings, Grey, not over 40 ins. by 41 yds. and with more than 110 threads per square inch:—				
	(a) Weight over 11 lb. but not over 12½ lb.	"			1.25
	(b) Weight over 12½ lb. but not over 15½ lb.	"			1.30
	(c) Weight over 15½ lb.	"			1.45
3	Shirtings and Sheetings, Grey, not over 40 ins. by 41 yds. and with 110 threads or less per square inch:—				
	(a) Weight over 11 lb. but not over 15½ lb.	"			1.15
	(b) Weight over 15½ lb.	"			1.40
4	Drills and Jeans, Grey (3 or 4 shaft only), not over 31 ins. by 32 yds. ...	"			1.05
5	Drills and Jeans, Grey (3 or 4 shaft only), not over 31 ins. by 42 yds.:—				
	(a) Weight 12½ lb. and under.....	"			1.40
	(b) Weight over 12½ lb.	"			1.25
6	T-Cloths, Grey, not over 34 ins. by 25 yds.:—				
	(a) Weight 7 lb. and under.....	"			0.85
	(b) Weight over 7 lb.	"			0.90
7	T-Cloths, Grey, over 34 ins. but not over 37 ins. by 25 yds.	"			1.00
8	"Tachihpu" or Nankeens, Grey, not over 24 ins.	Piece			12.50
9	Cotton Flannel, or Flannelette, Plain or Twill Weave, Grey:—				
	(a) Not over 32½ ins. by 31 yds.	Piece			1.50
	(b) Over 32½ ins. but not over 40 ins. by 31 yds.	"			1.75
10	Cotton Canvas and Duck, Grey, ...	Value			20%
11	Cotton Piece Goods, Grey, n.o.p.f.:				
	(a) Figured	"			20%
	(b) Others	"			17½%
Cotton Piece Goods, White or Dyed.					
12	Shirtings and Sheetings, White, Plain:—				
	(a) Not over 37 ins. by 42 yds.	Piece			1.55
	(b) Over 41 ins. but not over 44 ins. by 48 yds.	"			1.90
13	White Irishes, not over 37 ins. by 42 yds.	"			1.85
14	Drills and Jeans, White (3 or 4 shaft only) not over 31 ins. by 32 yds. ...	"			1.10
15	Drills and Jeans, White (3 or 4 shaft only), not over 31 ins. by 42 yds. ...	"			1.60
16	T-Cloths, White and Mexicans, not over 32 ins. by 25 yds.—				
	(a) Weight 5¼ lb. and under.....	"			0.65
	(b) Weight over 5¼ lb.	"			1.00
17	Dimities, Piqués, Vestings, Quiltings, and Bedford Cords, White, not over 30 ins. by 30 yds.	"			2.10
18	Cambrics, Lawns, Muslins, Nainsooks, Mulls, Jaconets, Victoria Checks, Swiss Checks, Lappets, Limbrics, Brocades (single yarns only) and Shirtings, n.o.p.f., White or Dyed, Plain or otherwise	Value			22.5%
19	Lenos, White or Dyed, not over 31 ins. by 30 yds.	Piece			1.55
20	Leno Brocades, White or Dyed.....	Value			22.5%
21	Shirtings, Sheetings, and Pongees, Dyed, Plain:—				
	(a) Not over 30 ins. by 33 yds.	Piece			1.20
	(b) Not over 30 ins. and over 33 yds. but not over 43 yds.	"			1.65
	(c) Not over 36 ins. by 21 yds.	"			1.35
	(d) Not over 36 ins. and over 21 yds. but not over 33 yds.	"			1.90
	(e) Not over 26 ins. and over 33 yds. but not over 43 yds.	"			2.30
22	Drills and Jeans (3 or 4 shaft only), Dyed, Plain:—				
	(a) Not over 31 ins. by 32 yds.	"			1.15
	(b) Not over 31 ins. and over 32 yds. but not over 42 yds.	"			1.65
23	Dyed T-Cloths, Embossed Cantoons, Alpacaños, and Real and Imitation Turkey Reds, not over 32 ins. by 25 yds.:—				
	(a) Weight 3¼ lb. and under.....	"			0.65
	(b) Weight over 3¼ lb. but not over 5¼ lb.	"			0.75
	(c) Weight over 5¼ lb.	"			1.05
24	Mercerised Crimps, White, Dyed, or Printed, Plain or otherwise, not over 32 ins. by 32 yds.	"			2.75
25	Oatmeal Crape, White or Dyed, Plain or otherwise, not over 33 ins. by 33 yds.	"			1.40
26	Cotton Crape (not including Oatmeal Crape), Grey, Bleached, Dyed, or Yarn-dyed	Value			22.5%
27	Lastings, Satteens, Itallans, Imitation (Weft-faced) Venetians, Tientsin				

* Levied a flood relief surtax of 5% on the duty by Customs Notice of 25th September, 1932.

No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
	Twills, Beatrice Twills, Diagonal Twills, Herringbone Twills, Gabardine, Serges, Ribs, Cords (not including Poplins), Repps, and Moreens, White or Dyed, Plain or otherwise, not over 33 ins. by 33 yds.—				T-Cloths, and Printed Repps (not including Repp Cretonnes):—		
	(a) Serges, Plain	Piece	1.60	(a) Shirtings, Sheetings, Pongees and T-Cloths:			
	(b) Gabardine, Plain	"	2.45	(1) Not over 30 ins. by 12 yds.:			
	(c) Others:			(I) With not more than 125 threads per square inch	Piece	0.50	
	(1) Figured	"	2.65	(II) Others	"	0.50	
	(2) Others	"	1.90	(2) Not over 30 ins. and over 12 yds. but not over 33 yds.:			
28	Satteen Drills, Warp-faced Satteens, and Satteen Stripes, White or Dyed, Plain or otherwise, not over 33 ins. by 33 yds.—			(I) With not more than 125 threads per square inch	"	0.55	
	(a) Not exceeding 5 shaft	"	1.55	(II) Others	"	1.25	
	(b) Others	"	1.90	(b) Others	Value	22½%	
29	Poplins (including Poplin Taffetas and Imitation Poplins) and Venetians, White or Dyed, Plain, not over 31 ins. by 33 yds.—			38	Printed Drills, Printed Jeans, Printed Serges, Printed Gabardines, Printed Diagonal Twills, Twill Cretonnes, and Printed Sillessias:—		
	(a) Poplins:			(a) Drills and Jeans, not over 31 ins. by 32 yds.	Piece	1.15	
	(1) With Warp Wholly of single yarns	"	1.70	(b) Serges, not over 31 ins. by 32 yds.	"	1.65	
	(2) Others	"	2.05	(c) Others	Value	22½%	
	(b) Venetians	"	3.25	39	Printed Cotton Crape	Value	21.5%
30	Poplins (including Poplin Taffetas) and Venetians, White or Dyed, Figured	Value	25%	40	Printed Satteen Drills, not over 31 ins. by 33 yds.	Piece	1.90
31	Cotton Flannel or Flannelette, Plain or Twill Weave, White, Dyed, Printed, or Yarn-dyed:—			41	Printed Satteens and Satinets, Printed Brocades, Printed Itallans, Printed Damasks, Printed Venetians, Printed Lastings, Printed Beatrice Twills, Printed Cords, Printed Moreens, and Printed Volles, not over 32 ins. by 30 yds.	Piece	1.75
	(a) Not over 25 ins. by 15 yds.	Piece	0.70	42	Printed Poplins (including Poplin Taffetas and Imitation Poplins), not over 31 ins. by 33 yds.—		
	(b) Over 25 ins. but not over 30 ins. by 15 yds.	"	1.35	(a) With warp wholly of single yarns	"	1.75	
	(c) Over 25 ins. but not over 30 ins. by 45 yds.	"	2.05	(b) Others	"	2.10	
	(d) Over 30 ins. but not over 36 ins. by 31 yds.	"	1.65	43	Cotton Piece Goods, Printed, n.o.p.f.		
32	Cotton Spanish Stripes, Dyed, not over 32 ins. by 20 yds.	Piece	1.50	(a) Of Plain Weave	Value	20%	
33	Velvet and Velveteen, Cords, and Corduroys of all kinds, with piles cut or uncut	Picul	29.90	(b) Figured	"	22½%	
34	Cotton Pile Cloths of all kinds, with piles cut or uncut:—			(c) Others	"	22½%	
	(a) Terry Pile Cloths	Value	20%				
	(b) Others	"	25%				
35	Cotton Canvas and Duck, White or Dyed	"	20%				
36	Cotton Piece Goods, White or Dyed, n.o.p.f.—						
	(a) Of Plain Weave:						
	(1) "Tachhipu," or Nankeens, not over 24 ins. wide	Picul	14.65				
	(2) Others	Value	20%				
	(b) Figured	"	22½%				
	(c) Others	"	20%				
	Cotton Piece Goods, Printed.						
37	Printed Cambrics, Printed Lawns, Printed Muellins, Printed Pongees, Printed Shirtings, Printed Sheetings, Printed T-Cloths (including those known as Blue and White Printed						

* Levied a flood relief surtax of 5% on the duty by Customs Notice of 25th September, 1932.

No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
	Cotton, Raw; Cotton Threads, Cotton Yarn, and Manufactures of Cotton, n.o.p.f.				(2) Others	Value	25%
37	Cotton, RAW	Picul	4.30	(b) Others	"	25%	
38	Cotton Waste, and Yarn Waste	"	1.60	71	Cotton Goods, n.o.p.f.	"	20%
39	Cotton Wadding	"	3.65				
40	RAK	Value	5%				
41	Yarn:—						
	(a) Grey (irrespective of fold):						
	(1) Counts up to and including 17	Picul	10.25				
	(2) Counts above 17 and up to and including 23	"	10.90				
	(3) Counts above 23 and up to and including 35	"	15.00				
	(4) Counts above 35 and up to and including 45	"	15.55				
	(5) Counts above 45	Value	20%				
	(b) Others	"	20%				
42	Thread:—						
	(a) Sewing Cotton, on spools or cops:						
	(1) 2-cord and 3-cord, 50 yds. or less	Gross	0.55				
	(2) 6-cord, 50 yds. or less	"	1.10				
	(Other lengths in proportion)						
	(b) Crochet or Embroidery Cotton, in skeins or balls:						
	(1) Over M.Y. 7.00 in value per catty	Catty	3.80				
	(2) Not over M.Y. 7.00 in value per catty	"	0.75				
	(c) Others	Value	20%				
43	Gold or Silver Thread, Imitation on Cotton	"	25%				
44	Rope, Twine, and Cordage, Cotton	Value	15%				
45	Candlewick	Picul	20.80				
46	Bandage, Gauze, and Absorbent Cotton for Surgical Use	Value	12½%				
47	Lace, Trimmings, Embroidered Goods, and similar materials used for decorative or ornamental purposes; and all products made wholly thereof	Value	25%				
48	Mosquito Netting	"	20%				
49	Stockinet or Knitted Tissue:—						
	(a) Raised	Picul	19.50				
	(b) Not Raised	Value	20%				
50	Knitted Clothing, Raised	Picul	23.58				
51	Singlets or Drawers, not Raised	Value	25%				
52	Socks and Stockings:—						
	(a) Not Raised on either side:						
	(1) Made of ungassed or unmercerised thread	Picul	41.60				
	(2) Made of gassed or mercerised threads	"	60.40				
	(b) Others	"	38.50				
53	Elastic Webbing, Braid, and Cord	Value	22.5%				
54	Ankle-bands	Picul	29.20				
55	Lampwick	"	15.10				
56	Towels, Turkish	"	19.35				
57	Blankets and Blanket Cloth:—						
	(a) Blanket	"	17.75				
	(b) Blanket Cloth	"	12.15				
58	Handkerchiefs	Value	20%				
59	Bags, New	Picul	9.10				
60	Clothing, and all articles of personal wear and parts or accessories thereof, n.o.p.f.—						
	(a) Gloves, Mitts and Mittens:						
	(1) Of Grey Cotton Yarn	Picul	16.00				

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No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
99	Blankets and Rugs	"	35%*	Metals.			
100	Carpets, Carpeting, and all other Floor Coverings	"	40%*	Aluminium:—			
101	Hats and Caps of felt:—			118	Foil, Plain, not Coloured	Picul	45.30*
(a)	Made with other materials than Beaver or Hair, value not over M.Y. 51.19 per dozen	"	15%*	119	Grains, Ingots, and Slabs	Value	7 1/2%*
(b)	Others	"	20%*	120	Sheets and Plates	"	7 1/2%*
102	Clothing, and all articles of personal wear and parts or accessories thereof, n.o.p.f.	"	35%*	121	Wire	"	7 1/2%*
103	Woollens Goods (including those mixed with any other fibres except Silk), n.o.p.f.:—			122	Others (not including Foil)	"	10%*
(a)	Hat Bodies	"	10%*	123	Antifacation Metal	"	10%*
(b)	Others	"	25%*	124	Antimony, Regulus and Refined	"	10%*
IV.—SILK AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF				Brass and Yellow Metal:—			
(including those mixed with any other fibres).				125	Bars and Rods	Picul	6.05*
104	Artificial Silk Floss and Yarn	Picul	113.10*	126	Bolts, Nuts, Rivers and Washers	Value	12 1/2%*
105	Silk and Waste Silk, n.o.p.f.	Value	30%*	127	Ingots (including Old Brass or Old Yellow Metal remelted)	"	7 1/2%*
106	Imitation Gold or Silver Thread on Silk (including those mixed with any other fibres)	"	35%*	128	Nails	Picul	11.12*
107	Yarn and Thread, n.o.p.f.	"	30%*	129	Old or Scrap (fit only for remanufacture)	Value	7 1/2%*
108	Lace, Trimmings, Embroidered Goods, and all other materials used for decorative or ornamental purposes; and all products made wholly thereof	"	45%*	130	Screws	"	12 1/2%*
109	Knitted Tissue	"	45%*	131	Sheets and Plates	Picul	7.22*
110	Elastic Webbing, Braid, and Cord	"	30%*	132	Tacks	Value	12 1/2%*
111	Bolting Cloth	"	15%*	133	Tubes	Picul	12.87*
112	Plushes, Velvets, and all other Pile Cloths	"	45%*	134	Wire	"	6.63*
113	Silk (Natural) and Cotton Satins:—			135	Others	Value	10%*
(a)	Figured	Value	37 1/2%*	Copper:—			
(b)	Others	"	35%*	136	Bars and Rods	Picul	5.00*
114	Silk Piece Goods (including those mixed with any other fibres) n.o.p.f.:—			137	Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, and Washers	Value	12 1/2%*
(a)	Of Natural Silk	Value	40%*	138	Ingots and Slabs (including Old Copper remelted)	Picul	6.24*
(b)	Of Artificial Silk	"	40%*	139	Nails	"	23.40*
(c)	Of Natural Silk and Artificial Silk	"	40%*	140	Old or Scrap (fit only for remanufacture)	Value	7 1/2%*
(d)	Of Natural Silk and Wool or of Natural Silk and Wool and Vegetable Fibre	"	40%*	141	Sheets and Plates	Picul	8.19*
(e)	Of Artificial silk and Wool or of Artificial Silk and Wool and Vegetable Fibre	"	40%*	142	Tacks	Value	12 1/2%*
(f)	Of Natural Silk and Vegetable Fibre	"	35%*	143	Tubes	"	10%*
(g)	Of Artificial Silk and Vegetable Fibre	"	35%*	144	Wire	Picul	7.61*
115	Clothing, and all articles of personal wear and parts or accessories thereof, n.o.p.f.	"	50%*	145	Rope	Value	10%*
116	Silk Goods (including those mixed with any other fibres), n.o.p.f.	"	35%*	146	Others	"	10%*
V.—METAL AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF				Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized (not including Bamboo, Spring, Tool, and Alloy Steel):—			
(including Ores, Machinery, and Vehicles).				147	Anvils, Swage-blocks, Anchors and parts of, and Forgings:		
Ores.				(a)	Each weighing in every case 25 lb. or over	Picul	5.58*
117	Ores of all kinds	Value	5%*	(b)	Each weighing in every case less than 25 lb.	Value	10%*
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				149	Bolts, Nuts, and Washers	"	15%*
				150	Castings, Rough	"	15%*
				151	Chains, New, and parts of	Picul	4.29*
				152	Used	Value	10%*
				153	Crossings and Turn-tables for Railways	"	5%*
				154	Hoops	Picul	1.50*
				155	Nail-roads, Bars, Twisted or Deformed Bars, Tees, Channels, Angles, Joists, Girders, and other Structural Sections or Shapes (including Half-oval Rods in coil over 1/4 in. wide and Rods in coil over 3/16 in. in diameter) in the state in which they leave the rolls	"	1.05*
				156	Nails, Wire and Cut	"	1.50*

No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
157	Pig and Kentledge	"	0.55*	Lead:—			
158	Pipes, Tubes, and Pipe and Tube Fittings	Value	15%*	180	Old (fit only for remanufacture)	Value	10%*
159	Plate Cuttings, of non-uniform size (including scrap lots of mixed dimensions, irrespective of size, and croppings of Channels, Tees, and Angles)	Picul	0.86*	181	Gold and Silver Bullion and Coins	"	Free
160	Rails (including Steel Sleepers, Fish-plates, Spikes, Bolts, and Nuts for use with the Rails)	"	0.57*	182	Iron and Tin Dross	Value	10%*
161	Rivets	"	3.12*	White Metal or German Silver:—			
162	Screws	Value	15%*	183	Old (fit only for remanufacture)	Value	10%*
163	Sheets and Plates, 1/8 in. thick or more	Picul	1.19*	184	Pigs or Bars	Picul	4.29*
164	Sheets and Plates, under 1/8 in. thick	"	1.52*	185	Pipes	"	5.27*
165	Spike	Value	15%*	186	Sheets	"	4.88*
166	Tacks	Picul	7.22*	187	Wire	Value	10%*
167	Tinned Plates, Decorated	"	6.44*	188	Others	"	10%*
168	" Plain	"	3.32*	189	Manganese	"	10%*
169	Tinned Plates, Old (including Box Linings)	Value	10%*	190	" Ferro	"	10%*
170	Tinned Tacks	Picul	15.60*	191	Nickel	Picul	23.49*
171	Wire	Value	10%*	192	Platinum, Unmanufactured, i.e., in Ingots, Bars, Sheets, or Plates, not less than 1/8 in. thick, and Waste or Scrap	"	Free
172	Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, and Washers	Value	15%*	193	Quicksilver	Value	10%*
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:—				Tin:—			
173	Bolts, Nuts, Rivers, and Washers	Value	15%*	200	Compound	Value	10%*
174	Nails, Tacks, and Screws	"	15%*	201	Ingots and Slabs	Picul	21.45*
175	Pipes, Tubes, and Tube Fittings	"	15%*	202	Pipes	Value	10%*
176	Sheets:—			203	Others (not including Tin foil)	"	10%*
(a)	Corrugated	Picul	2.93*	204	Type Metal	"	10%*
(b)	Plain	"	3.12*	Zinc:—			
177	Wire	Value	10%*	205	Powder and Septer	"	10%*
	Wire Rope (with or without fibre core). See Nos. 181 and 182.			206	Sheets (including Perforated), Plates, and Boiler Plates	Picul	5.85*
	Wire Shoots. See No. 179.			207	Others	Value	10%*
178	Others:—			208	Metallic Foil or Leaf, n.o.p.f.	"	15%*
(a)	Barbed wire	Value	5%*	209	Metals, n.o.p.f.	"	10%*
(b)	Others	"	10%*	Metalware.			
Iron and Steel, Galvanized or Ungalvanized:—				213	Aluminumware, Brassware, Bronze-ware, Copperware, and Pewterware, n.o.p.f.	Value	20%*
179	Cobbles, Wire Shorts, Defective Wire, Bar Croppings and Bar Ends, Used Hoopes and Hoop Ends, or Cuttings (including scrap lots of mixed dimensions, irrespective of size)	Picul	1.07*	214	Platinumware, Goldware, and Silverware (including Watch Chains), n.o.p.f.:—		
180	Old or Scrap (fit only for remanufacture), n.o.p.f.	"	7 1/2%*	(a)	Solid and or decorated with Jewels	"	40%*
181	Wire Rope, New (with or without fibre core)	"	7.80*	(b)	Filled, Rolled, Plated, or Washed	"	20%*
182	Wire Rope, Old (with or without fibre core)	Value	10%*	215	Metalware, Electroplated or not, n.o.p.f. (including Cutlery)	"	20%*
Steel, Bamboo, Spring, Tool, and Alloy:—				Machinery and Tools.			
183	Bamboo Steel	Picul	1.85*	216	Agricultural Tools, Implements, and Machinery, and parts thereof		Free
184	Spring Steel	Value	10%*	216-2	Rock Drills, Coal Cutters, Exploratory Boring Machines, Underground Ventilating Machines of Large Sizes, Winding Machines, Conveying Vehicles, Power Shovels, Excavators, and other Machines, Implements or Tools for Mining, and accessories and parts thereof	Value	5%*
185	Tool Steel (including Highspeed Steel) and Alloy or Special Steel	"	10%*	216-3	Blast Furnaces, Steel Furnaces, Crushers and other Machines, Implements or Tools for Dressing and Metallurgy, and accessories and parts thereof	"	5%*
186	Iron or Steel Plates or Sheets, Angles, Channels, Tees, Joists, Girders, and other Structural Sections or Building Forms of Iron or Steel, if drilled, punched, assembled, fitted or fabricated for use, or otherwise advanced						

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No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (In MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (In MY)
217	Electrical Machinery, for Power Generating and Transmission, such as Dynamos, Motors, Transformers, Converters, etc., and parts thereof...	"	7½%*	230	Railway and Tramway Supplies:—	"	5%*
218	Machine Tools, such as Lathes, Planers, Drill Presses, etc., and parts thereof	"	5%*	(a)	Locomotives and Tenders	"	5%*
219	Machine Shop Tools, such as Cutters, Drills, Reamers, etc. (including Pneumatic and Electrically Operated Tools), and Hand Tools made wholly or chiefly of metal	"	5%*	(b)	Railway or Tramway Carriages or Wagons	"	5%*
220	Prime Movers, i.e., Gas Engines, Oil Engines, Steam Engines, Hydraulic Turbines, Steam Turbines, Turbo-generator Sets, and other Prime Movers, combined with Generators or not, and parts thereof	"	7½%*	(c)	Railway or Tramway Materials, n.o.p.f.	"	5%*
221	Steam Boilers, Economisers, Superheaters, Mechanical Stokers, and other Boiler-room Accessories, and parts thereof	"	7½%*	231	Vehicles, n.o.p.f. (including Cycles), and parts thereof (except Tires)	"	15%*
222	Sewing or Knitting Machines, and parts thereof	"	7½%*	Other Metal Manufactures.			
223	Typewriters, Automatic Sales Machines, Calculating Machines, Cash Registers, Copy Presses, Cheque Perforators, Dating Machines, Duplicating Machines, Numbering Machines, and similar Office Machines for Clerical or Accounting Purposes, and parts thereof	"	15%*	232	Arms and Ammunition:—	Value	40%*
224	Machinery, n.o.p.f. and parts thereof.	"	7½%*	(a)	For Personal or Sporting Use	"	40%*
Scientific Instruments.				233	Sedsteads, Cots, Camp Beds, and other kinds of Furniture made wholly or chiefly of metal, and parts or accessories thereof	"	25%*
225	Barometers Thermometers, Drawing, Surveying, Medical, Nautical, Optical, Surgical, Dental, and all other Scientific Instruments or Apparatus, and parts or accessories thereof, n.o.p.f.	Value	7½%*	234	Clocks:—	"	12½%*
Vehicles and Vessels.				(b)	Parts	"	10%*
226	Aeroplanes, Hydroplanes, and all other Flying Machines, and parts thereof.	Value	5%*	235	Coal-burning, Oil-burning, and Spirit-burning Stoves, Cookers, and similar appliances, and parts thereof	"	20%*
227	Fire Engines, Hydrants, and other Fire-extinguishing Appliances, irrespective of propelling power (including Hand Chemical Fire Extinguishers), and parts thereof	"	5%*	236	Electrical Materials, Fixtures, and Fitting for Wiring, Transmission, and Distribution:—	"	7½%*
228	Motor-boats, Sail-boats, and Steamers, and parts or materials thereof, n.o.p.f.:—	"	15%*	(a)	Bulbs, Cleats, Insulators or Knobs, Ceiling Rosettes, Fuse-boxes, Plugs, Receptacles, Switches, and Switchboards	"	7½%*
(a)	Complete	"	15%*	(b)	Cords or Wires, Cables, and all other Electrical Materials, n.o.p.f.	"	10%*
(b)	Parts or Material, n.o.p.f.	"	10%*	237	Electric Cookers, Fans, Flash-lights, Irons, Lampware, Radiators, Toasters, and other similar Electric Appliances, and parts thereof	"	20%*
229	Vehicles, Motors:—	"	30%*	238	Electric Accumulators, Batteries, Condensers, and parts thereof	"	15%*
(a)	Motor-cars	"	30%*	239	Files of all kinds:—	Dozen	0.27*
(b)	Tractors	"	15%*	(a)	Filing surface only, not over 4 ins. long	"	0.37*
(c)	Others	"	30%*	(b)	Filing surface only, over 4 ins. but not over 9 ins. long	"	0.37*
229-2	Parts (including Motive Machinery) and accessories of Motor Vehicles:—	"	20%*	(c)	Filing surface only, over 9 ins. but not over 14 ins. long	"	0.74*
(a)	Parts of Motor-car and Tractors:	"	20%*	(d)	Filing surface only, over 14 ins. long	"	1.37*
(1)	Chassis	"	20%*	240	Gas Burners, Cookers, Heaters, Lamps, Ranges, Water-heaters, and other similar Gas-burning Appliances, and parts or accessories thereof	Value	20%*
(2)	Others	"	10%*	241	Gas-meters, Water-meters, Ammeters, Voltmeters, wattmeters, and other similar Measuring Instruments	"	7½%*
(b)	Others:	"	15%*	242	Needles:—	"	5%*
(1)	Trailers	"	15%*	(a)	Hand-sewing	"	5%*
(2)	Others	"	30%*	(b)	For Sewing or Knitting Machine	"	7½%*
				(c)	Others	"	10%*
				243	Safes, Cash Boxes, and Strong-room Doors	"	20%*
				244	Telephone and Telegraphic Instruments, and parts thereof:—	"	20%*
				(a)	Radio Sets and parts:	"	20%*
				(1)	Hard Rubber or Composition	"	20%*
					Dials, Litzendraft Wire, Grid Lead, Microphones, Headphones, Loud Speakers and Loud Speaker Units, Crystals,	"	20%*

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No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (In MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (In MY)
	Transmitting Vacuum Tubes, Intervalve Audio Frequency Transformers, and Receiving and Transmitting Condensers of all kinds	"	12½%*		Schlegel, Eviyas Cardinalis, Lacepede, Eels (Anguilla japonica Temminck et Schlegel) Tunnies and Albacores, Lobsters (Palinurus japonicus de Haan), Prawns (Penaeus japonicus, Bate)	"	4.29*
(2)	Buzzers, Receiving Vacuum Tubes, A.B.C. Battery Eliminators, Sockets, Jacks, Plugs, Lugs and Tips, Binding Parts, Nameplates, and Brackets	"	15%*	(b)	Others	"	2.15
(3)	Switches, Lightning Arresters, Keys, Coils, and Complete Radio Sets and Units	"	20%*	259	Fish, Herring, Salt	"	1.03*
(b)	Others	"	12½%*	260	Fish, Maws:—	"	15.21*
245	Tins, Empty, for Kerosene Oil (of 5 American gallons capacity):—	Set	0.164*	(a)	1st Quality (i.e., weighing 1 catty or over per piece)	Catty	15.21*
(a)	Two Tins, with case	Each	0.055*	(b)	2nd Quality (i.e., weighing under 1 catty per piece)	Picul	195.00*
(b)	Tins, single	"	0.055*	261	Fish, Salmon Bellies	Value	10%*
246	Watches:—	"	40%*	262	" Salt, n.o.p.f.	Picul	1.07
(a)	Complete:	"	30%*	263	" Skin	"	11.70*
(1)	With Cases decorated with Jewels or made wholly or chiefly of Solid Platinum, Gold, White Gold, Green Gold, or Silver	"	40%*	264	Mussels, Oysters, and Clams, Dried	"	15.60*
(2)	With Case Coated, Filled, or Plates with Platinum, Gold, White Gold, Green Gold, or Silver	"	30%*	265	Prawn and Shrimps, Dried, in bulk	"	13.46
(3)	Others	"	15%*	266	Seaweed, Cut	"	1.54
(b)	Parts:	"	15%*	267	Seaweed, Long	"	0.75
(1)	Cases:	"	15%*	268	Seaweed, Prepared	"	18.72*
(i)	Decorated with Jewels or made wholly or chiefly of Solid Platinum, Gold, White Gold, Green Gold, or Silver	"	40%*	269	Seaweed, Red	Value	10%*
(ii)	Coated, Filled, or Plated with Platinum, Gold, White Gold, Green Gold, or Silver	"	15%*	270	Sharks' Fins, Prepared	Picul	487.50*
(iii)	Others	"	15%*	271	Sharks' Fins, not Prepared:—	"	33.15*
(2)	Others	"	15%*	(a)	Value not over M.Y. 102.38 per picul	"	33.15*
247	Metal Manufactures, n.o.p.f.	"	20%*	(b)	Value not over M.Y. 102.38 but not over M.Y. 477.75 per picul	"	117.00*
				(c)	Value over M.Y. 477.75 per picul	"	312.00*
VI—FOOD, DRINK, AND VEGETABLE MEDICINES							
Fishery and Sea Products.							
248	Agar-agar, in bulk	Picul	1.91*	272	Fishery and Sea Products, n.o.p.f.:—	Value	12½%*
249	Awabi:—	"	31.35	(a)	In bulk	"	15%*
(a)	In bulk	"	31.35	(b)	Canned or in any other packing	"	15%*
(b)	Canned (including weight of immediate packing)	"	5.65	Animals Products, Canned Goods, and Groceries.			
(c)	Others	Value	12½%*	273	Bacon and Ham:—	"	54.60*
250	Bicho de Mar:—	"	33.15	(a)	In bulk	Picul	54.60*
(a)	Black, Spiked	"	27.30	(b)	Canned or in any other packing	Value	25%*
(b)	Black, not Spiked	"	12.48	274	Baking Powder	"	12½%*
(c)	White	"	9.36*	275	Beef, Corned or Pickled:—	"	25%*
251	Cockles:—	"	0.55*	(a)	In barrels	"	25%*
(a)	Dried	"	23.40	(b)	Canned or in any other packing	"	25%*
(b)	Fresh	"	13.85*	276	Birds' Nests:—	"	29.25*
252	Compoys	"	10.92	(a)	Black (including Clarified Refuse)	Catty	6.63*
253	Crabs' Flesh, Dried	"	5.07	(b)	White	"	29.25*
254	Fish Bones	Value	10%*	277	Biscuits	Value	25%*
255	Cod Fish, Dried (including Boneless)	Picul	1.85	278	Butter	Picul	56.30*
256	Cuttle Fish	"	3.35	279	Caviare	Value	35%*
257	Fish, Smoked	Picul	3.35	280	Cheese	"	25%*
257-2	Fish, Dried, n.o.p.f.	"	3.35	281	Chocolate (not including Confectionery)	"	30%*
258	Fish, Fresh:—	"	17.94	282	Cocoa	"	30%*
(a)	Pagrosomus major, Temminck et	"	17.94	283	Coffee	"	30%*
				284	Confectionery	"	35%*
				285	Currants and Raisins	"	15%*
				286	Eggs, Game and Poultry	"	15%*
				287	Foodstuffs, in cans and bottles:—	"	15%*
				(a)	Asparagus (including weight of immediate packing)	Picul	17.94
				(b)	Cream and Milk, Evaporated or Sterilised	"	9.95
				(c)	Fruits Table and Pie	Value	25%*
				(d)	Meat Extracts	"	15%*
				(e)	Milk, Condensed (including weight of immediate packing)	Picul	14.24
				(f)	Oils, Salad or Olive	Value	15%*
				(g)	Milk Food (including Dried Milk, Lactogen, Glaxo, etc.)	"	15%*

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No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
	(h) Others	"	20%	324	Cocaine	Value	20%*
288	Honey	"	25%*	325	Fodder	"	Free
289	Jams and Jellies	"	25%*	326	Fruits, n.o.p.f.:		
290	Lard:—			(a) Dried	Value	15%*	
(a)	In bulk	"	20%*	(b) Fresh	"	15%*	
(b)	Canned or in any other packing	"	20%*	327	Galangal	Picul	2.54*
291	Macaroni, Vermicelli, and similar products:—			328	Ginseng, Clarified or not Clarified (including Beard, Roots, and Cuttings, but not including Wild Ginseng):—		
(a)	In bulk	Picul	12.68*	(a)	1st Quality (value over M.Y. 19.44 per catty)	Catty	63.22*
(b)	Canned or in any other packing	Value	25%	(b)	2nd Quality (value over M.Y. 85.31 but not over M.Y. 119.44 per catty)	"	46.80*
292	Margarine and similar products made of Vegetable Fats	Picul	27.30*	(c)	3rd Quality (value over M.Y. 37.54 but not over M.Y. 85.31 per catty)	"	29.25*
293	Meats, Dried or Salted	Value	25%*	(d)	4th Quality (value over M.Y. 20.48 but not over M.Y. 37.54 per catty)	"	10.92*
294	Pork Hind	"	12 1/2%*	(e)	5th Quality (value over M.Y. 10.24 but not over M.Y. 20.48 per catty)	"	7.41*
295	Soy, Sauce, and all other Preparations, Extracts, of Substances or Flavouring Food, n.o.p.f.	"	30%*	(f)	6th Quality (value not over M.Y. 10.24 per catty)	"	2.92*
296	Sausages, Dry	"	25%*	329	Ginseng, Wild	Value	40%*
297	Syrups and Juices, Fruit	"	25%*	330	Groundnuts:—		
298	Syrups, Table	"	25%*	(a)	In Shell	Picul	2.34*
299	Tea:—			(b)	Shelled	"	3.12*
(a)	Tea Dust, Black	"	10%*	331	Hops	Value	15%*
(b)	Others	"	30%*	332	Isinglass, Vegetable	Picul	66.30*
300	Foodstuffs, n.o.p.f.	"	20%*	333	Lemons, Fresh	Thousand	16.97*
	Cereals, Fruits, Medicinal Substances, Seeds, Spices, and Vegetables.			334	Lichees, Dried	Picul	5.46*
301	Aniseed Star:—			335	Lily Flowers, Dried	"	4.10*
(a)	1st Quality (value M.Y. 51.19 and over per picul)	Picul	9.56*	336	Lunggan Pulp	"	8.58*
(b)	2nd Quality (value under M.Y. 51.19 per picul)	"	5.27*	337	Lunggan Dried	"	5.85*
302	Apples, Fresh	"	5.07*	338	Malt	"	2.71*
303	Asafoetida	Value	12%*	339	Medical Substances, Vegetable (Crude), n.o.p.f.	Value	10%*
304	Barley, Buckwheat, Maize, Millet, Oats, Paddy, Rice and Rye	Free		340	Morphia in all form	"	20%*
304-2	Wheat	Picul	0.50	341	Mushrooms	Picul	31.20*
305	Flours and Cereals, n.o.p.f.:			342	Nutmegs, in bulk	"	42.90*
(a)	Flour, Wheat	"	1.00	343	Olives:—		
(b)	Others	Value	12 1/2%*	(a)	Dried or Preserved	Value	15%*
306	Barley, Pearl	"	12 1/2%*	(b)	Fresh	"	15%*
307	Beans and Peas	"	10%*	344	Opium, Tincture of	"	20%*
308	Betelnut Husk, Dried	Picul	2.15*	345	Oranges, Fresh	Picul	5.07*
309	Betelnuts, Dried	"	5.85*	346	Peel, Orange, in bulk	"	6.83*
310	Bran	"	0.84*	347	Pepper, in bulk:—		
311	Camphor:—			(a)	Black	Picul	11.51*
(a)	Camphor (Laurus Camphora), Crude or Refined (including Shaped)	"	97.50*	(b)	White	"	19.11*
(b)	Other (including Imitation)	Value	20%*	348	Potatoes, Fresh	Value	10%*
312	Camphor Bezoars:—			349	Putchuck	Picul	35.10*
(a)	Clean	Catty	19.11*	350	Seed, Apricot	"	11.51*
(b)	Refuse	Value	20%*	351	Seed, Lily-flower (i.e., Lotus-nuts without Husks)	"	7.22*
313	Capoor Cutchery	"	10%*	352	Seed, Lucraban	"	2.15*
314	Cardamom Husk	Picul	1.44*	353	Seed, Melon	"	2.93*
315	Cardamoms, Inferior	"	25.35*	354	Seed, Pine (i.e., Fir-nuts)	"	6.24*
316	Cardamoms, Superior	"	122.86*	355	Seed, Sesamum	"	1.87*
317	Cassia Lignea and Buds	Value	15%*	356	Seeds for Cultivation	Free	
318	" Twigs	Picul	2.15*	356-2	Seeds, n.o.p.f.	Value	10%*
319	Chestnuts	Value	10%*	357	Spices and Condiments, n.o.p.f., not Prepared:—		
320	China-root	Picul	9.75*	(a)	In bulk	"	15%*
321	Cinnamon:—			(b)	Others	"	20%*
(a)	In bulk	Value	15%*	358	Sugar Canes	Picul	0.57*
(b)	Others	"	20%*	359	Vegetables, Fresh, Dried, Prepared, and Salted	Value	10%*

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No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
	Sugar.			379	Whisky:—		
360	Molasses	Value	10%*	(a)	In bottles	12 reputed quarts	30.00
361	Sugar under Dutch Standard No. 11	Picul	3.71*	(b)	Others	Imp. gallon	6.25
362	Sugar Dutch Standard No. 11 and over, but under No. 17	"	4.68*	380	Gin:—		
363	Sugar Dutch Standard No. 18 and over	"	5.66*	(a)	In bottles	12 reputed quarts	23.00
364	Sugar Cube and Loaf	"	18.92*	(b)	Others	Imp. gallon	3.50
365	" Candy	"	11.31*	381	Rum:—		
366	" n.o.p.f. (such as Grape Sugar, Malt Sugar, Milk Sugar, Maple Sugar, Fruit Sugar, and Saccharine, etc.)	Value	25%*	(a)	In bottle	12 reputed quarts	28.50
	Wines, Beer, Spirits, Table Waters, etc.			(b)	Others	Imp. gallon	4.40
367	Champagne and any other Wine sold under the label "Champagne"	12 bottles or 24 half-bottles	40.95	382	Liqueurs	12 reputed quarts or 24 reputed pints	25.40
368	Sparkling Astis	"	25.20	383	Waters, Table, Aerated and Mineral	12 bottles or 24 half-bottles	1.35*
369	Other Sparkling Wines	"	19.50	384	Wines, and Other Alcoholic or Non-alcoholic Beverages, n.o.p.f.:		
370	Still Wines, Red or White, exclusively the produce of the natural fermentation of Grapes (not including Vins de Liqueur):—			(a)	Not containing Alcohol	Value	50%*
(a)	In bottles	12 bottles or 24 half-bottles	20.00	(b)	Others	"	80%*
(b)	Others	Imp. gallon	3.06		VII.—TOBACCO		
371	Port Wine:—			385	Cigarettes:—		
(a)	Bottles	12 bottles or 24 half-bottles	23.40	(a)	Value over MY 40.00 per 1,000 and all Cigarettes not bearing a distinctive brand or name on each Cigarette	Thousand	32.00
(b)	Others	Imp. gallon	7.22	(b)	Value over MY 30.00 but not over MY 40.00 per 1,000	"	28.00
372	Marsala:—			(c)	Value over MY 21.00 but not over MY 30.00 per 1,000	"	22.00
(a)	In bottles	12 bottles or 24 half-bottles	20.60	(d)	Value over MY 15.00 but not over MY 21.00 per 1,000	"	18.50
(b)	Others	Imp. gallon	4.75	(e)	Value over MY 10.00 but not over MY 15.00 per 1,000	"	12.00
373	Vins de Liqueur other than Port and Marsala (viz., Madeira, Malaga, Sherry, etc.):—			(f)	Value over MY 6.00 but not over MY 10.00 per 1,000	"	8.50
(a)	In bottles	12 bottles or 24 half-bottles	21.45	(g)	Value over MY 4.00 but not over MY 6.00 per 1,000	"	5.00
(b)	Others	Imp. gallon	6.05	(h)	Value over MY 2.50 but not over MY 4.00 per 1,000	"	3.00
374	Vermouth, Byrrh, and Quinquina	12 litres	18.30	(i)	Value MY 2.50 or less per 1,000	"	2.00
375	Vermouth, in bulk	Imp. Gallon	5.46*	386	Cigars:—		
376	Sake:—			(a)	Value over MY 300.00 per 1,000	"	235.00
(a)	In barrels	Picul	14.00	(b)	Value over MY 200.00 but not over MY 300.00 per 1,000	"	175.00
(b)	In bottles	Litre	0.40	(c)	Value over MY 100.00 but not over MY 200.00 per 1,000	"	122.00
377	Ale, Beer, Porter and Stout:—			(d)	Value over MY 50.00 but not over MY 100.00 per 1,000	"	90.00
(a)	In bottles	12 reputed quarts or 24 reputed pints	1.45	(e)	Value over MY 25.00 but not over MY 50.00 per 1,000	"	45.00
(b)	Others	Value	80%*	(f)	Value not over MY 25.00 per 1,000	"	22.00
378	Brandy and Cognac:—			387	Snuff	Value	50%*
(a)	In bottles	12 reputed quarts	35.30	388	Tobacco, Leaf:—		
(b)	Others	Imp. gallon	5.50	(a)	Value over MY 200.00 per picul	Picul	53.50*

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No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
(b) In bulk		Picul	122.85*	439	Soda Sulphide	Picul	2.35*
390	Tobacco Stalk	"	1.83*	440	Soda Thio-sulphate of (known as Hypo-sulphite)	Value	16%*
391	Tobaccoists' Sundries	Value	50%*	441	Alcohols:—		
VIII.—CHEMICALS AND DYES							
Chemical and Pharmaceuticals.							
392	Acetylene, in cylinder or other packing	Value	10%*	(a) Ethyl Alcohol or Spirit of Wine.... Imp.	gallon	6.74	
393	Acid, Acetic	Picul	5.66*	(b) Ethyl Alcohol, Denatured	"	6.55	
394	Acid, Boracic:—			(c) Others	Value	12 1/2%*	
(a) In packages of not less than 7 lb. each		"	4.29*	442	Sulphur:—		
(b) In packages of less than 7 lb. each		Value	10%*	(a) Crude (Lumps or Power).....	Picul	0.40*	
395	Acid, Carbolic	"	12 1/2%*	(b) Others	Value	10%*	
396	Acid, Hydrochloric (i.e., Muriatic):—			443	Chemicals and Chemical Compounds, n.o.p.f.	Value	12 1/2%*
(a) In bulk		Picul	1.07*	444	Medicines, Drugs, and Medicinal Substances, Compounds, and Preparations, n.o.p.f.	"	15%*
(b) In other packings		Value	7 1/2%*	Dyes, Pigments, Paints, and Varnishes.			
397	Acid, Nitric	Picul	3.12*	445	Aniline Dyes, and other Coal Tar Dyes, n.o.p.f.	Value	25%*
398	Acid, Oxalic	Value	7 1/2%*	446	Bark, Mangrove	Picul	1.09*
399	Acid, Sulphuric	Picul	1.07*	447	Bark, Plum-tree	"	1.39*
400	Alum, Chrome	Value	7 1/2%*	448	Bark, Yellow (for Dyeing)	"	4.10*
401	Alumina, Sulphate of	Value	7 1/2%*	449	Blue, Paris or Prussian	"	29.25*
402	Ammonia, Anhydrous	Value	7 1/2%*	450	Bronze Powder	"	27.30*
403	Ammonia, Liquid:—			451	Carbon Black (i.e., Lampblack)	Picul	9.56*
(a) In bulk		Picul	5.46*	452	Chrome Yellow	Value	12 1/2%*
(b) In other packings		Value	7 1/2%*	453	Cinnabar	Picul	40.95*
404	Ammonia, Chloride of (i.e., Sal Ammoniac)	Picul	3.90*	454	Cobalt, Oxide of	Value	12 1/2%*
405	Ammonia, Sulphate of	"	1.44*	455	Cochineal	Value	12 1/2%*
406	Antimony Trisulphide	Value	5%*	456	Cumao or False Gambier	Picul	1.65*
407	Barium, Carbonate of	Value	7 1/2%*	457	Cutch or Gambier	"	4.10*
408	" Chloride of	Value	7 1/2%*	458	Gamboge	"	33.15*
409	Bleaching Powder (i.e., Chloride of Lime)	Value	7 1/2%*	459	Green, Emerald, Schweinfurt or Imitation	"	16.77*
410	Borax, Crude or Refined	Picul	2.73*	460	Hartall (Orpiment)	"	6.95*
411	Calcium, Carbide of	Picul	2.73*	461	Indigo, Artificial, containing not more than 20 percent Indigotin (higher strengths in proportion)	"	23.40*
412	" Chloride of	Value	7 1/2%*	462	Indigo, Dried, Natural	"	52.65*
413	Chlorine, Liquid	Value	7 1/2%*	463	Indigo, Liquid, Natural	"	4.85*
414	Copper, Sulphate of	Picul	3.71*	464	Inks or all kinds	Value	12 1/2%*
415	Fertilisers, Chemical or Artificial, n.o.p.f.	Value	7 1/2%*	465	Laka-wood	Picul	1.81*
416	Glycerine:—			466	Lead, Red, White, and Yellow	"	6.63*
(a) In packages of not less than 25 lb. each		Picul	10.53*	467	Logwood Extract	"	5.85*
(b) In packages of less than 25 lb. each		Value	15%*	468	Nutgalls	"	8.58*
417	Insecticide and Disinfectants	"	12 1/2%*	469	Ochre	Value	12 1/2%*
417-2	Magnesium, Chloride of	Picul	1.20	470	Safflower	Value	12 1/2%*
418	Manganese, Peroxide of	Value	5%*	471	Sapanwood	Picul	2.15*
419	Naphthalene	Picul	2.32*	472	Smalt	"	17.14*
420	Oxygen, in cylinder or other packing	Value	10%*	473	Turmeric	"	2.93*
421	Phosphorus	Picul	11.31*	474	Ultramarine	"	10.92*
422	Potash, Carbonate of	Value	10%*	475	Vermillon	"	50.70*
423	" Caustic	Value	10%*	476	" Artificial	Value	12 1/2%*
424	" Chlorate of	Picul	1.66*	477	White Zinc	Value	12 1/2%*
425	Potassium, Bichromate of	"	5.85*	477-2	Paints, Excluding ship's Bottom Paints, Patent Dryer, and Luminous Paints	"	7 1/2%*
426	Saltpetre	"	4.88*	478	Dyes, Pigments, Colours, Tans and Tanning Materials, and Paint Materials, n.o.p.f.	Value	12 1/2%*
427	Soda Ash	"	1.50*	479	Paints, Varnishes, and Polishes, n.o.p.f.	"	15%*
428	Soda, Bicarbonate of, in bulk	"	2.54*	IX.—CANDLES, SOAP, OILS, FATS, WAXES, GUMS, AND RESINS			
429	Soda, Bichromate of	Value	7 1/2%*	Beeswax, Yellow. See No. 503.			
430	Soda, Bisulphite of (Solid or Liquid)	"	10%*	480	Candles	Picul	15.41*
431	Soda, Caustic	Picul	2.93*				
432	Soda, Crystal	"	1.66*				
433	Soda, Crystal Concentrated	"	2.90*				
434	Soda, Hydrosulphite of	Value	10%*				
435	Soda, Nitrate of (Chile Saltpetre)	Picul	1.54*				
436	Soda, Peroxide of	Value	10%*				
437	Soda, Silicate of	Picul	1.95*				
438	Soda, Sulphate of	Picul	1.10				

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No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
481	Cocoa Butter	Value	10%*	507	Books, Printed or Manuscript Bound or Unbound (including Telegraphic Code Books, Picture Books and Copy Books for teaching Writing and Drawing,		
482	Gasoline, Naphtha or Benzine; and Mineral Turpentine, with Specific Gravity at 15. C. not over 0.7883:—						
(a) In case		Case of 2 tins, each of 5 Am. gallons	3.18	508	Charts and Maps (including Outline Maps, Relief Maps, Globes, and Models and Charts for Educational purposes, such as the teaching of anatomy, etc.)		Free
(b) In tin without case		"	3.14	509	Newspapers and Periodicals:—		
(c) Others		10 Am. galls.	2.98	(a) Old (fit only for packing or remanufacture)	Value	7 1/2%*	
483	Grease, Lubricating, wholly or partly mineral	Picul	2.93*	(b) Others		Free	
Gums and Resins:—							
Ambaf. See No. 609.							
Asafoetida. See No. 303.							
484	Gum Arabic	Picul	7.02*	(a) Ivory Board, Chromo Board, Bristol Board made wholly or partly of Chemical Pulp	Value	12 1/2%*	
485	Gum Dragon's-blood	"	31.20*	(b) Boxboard, Leather Board, Manila Board, Jacquard or Silk Board (Chipboard), Woodpulp Board, Duplex or Triplex (including Pasteboards of all kinds)	Value	12 1/2%*	
486	Gum Myrrh	"	4.10*	(c) Strawboard, Plain	Picul	1.76*	
487	Gum Olibanum	"	5.66*	511	Paper, Cigarette:—		
488	Resin	"	2.73*	(a) On bobbins or rolls	Picul	Incl. weight of bobbin or roll	29.25*
489	Shellac and Button Lac	"	33.15*	(b) Others		Value	15%*
490	Others	Value	10%*	512	Paper, Coated and/or Enamelled on one or both sides, White or Coloured (including Coated Art Printing Paper)	Picul	5.19*
491	Liquid Fuel	Ton	5.66*	513	Paper, Common Printing and News-printing (made chiefly of Mechanical Wood Pulp), Calendered or Uncalendered, Sized or Unsized, White or Coloured:—		
492	Oil, Castor:—			(a) Newsprinting Paper, in rolls	"	1.00	
(a) Lubricating		Picul	6.33*	(b) Others	"	1.50	
(b) Medicinal		Value	12 1/2%*	514	Paper, Drawing, Document, Bank-note, and Bond	Value	15%*
493	Oil, Coconut	Picul	5.27*	515	Paper, Glazed, either Flat, Friction, Marbled, or Designed, Plain or Embossed, White or Coloured	Picul	0.97*
494	" Cod-liver	Value	12 1/2%*	516	Paper, Labels, for Match Manufacturing	Value	5%*
495	Oil, Kerosene; and Mineral Turpentine, n.o.p.f.:—			517	Paper, M.G. Cap, White or Coloured, made wholly or chiefly of Mechanical Wood Pulp	Picul	0.12*
(a) In case		Case of 2 tins, each of 5 Am. gallons	2.79	518	Paper, Packing and Wrapping, Brown or Coloured, Glazed or Unglazed, Plain or Laid (including Packing Paper proofed with Pitch or other material and of one or more ply):—		
(b) In tin without case		"	2.75	(a) Made of Sulphate and/or Unbleached Sulphite Pulp	"	3.90*	
(c) Others		10 Am. galls.	2.59	(b) Others	"	3.12*	
496	Oil, Linseed	Imp. gallon	0.59*	519	Paper, Parchment, Pergamyn, Glascine, and Grease-proof	Value	15%*
497	Oil, Lubricating:—			520	Paper, Tissue (including Copying, Bible print, Manifold, and Palms, White or Coloured, Plain or Laid)	Value	15%*
(a) Wholly or partly of mineral origin		Am. gallon	0.115*	521	Paper, Writing and/or Printing, Glazed		
(b) Other kinds of, n.o.p.f.		"	0.20*				
498	Oil, Olive, in bulk	Imp. gallon	1.19*				
499	Soap, Household and Laundry (including Blue Mottled)	Value	10%*				
500	Soap, Toilet and Fancy	Value	30%*				
501	Stearine	Picul	7.22*				
502	Turpentine, Vegetable	Imp. gallon	0.78				
503	Wax, Bees, Yellow	Picul	15.60*				
504	Wax, Paraffin	"	1.91*				
505	Wax, Vegetable	"	7.61*				
506	Oils, Fats, and Waxes, n.o.p.f. (including Essential Oils, Natural and Synthetic, and mixtures consisting wholly thereof)	Value	12 1/2%*				
X.—BOOKS, MAPS, PAPER, AND WOOD PULP							

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No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
588	Corundum Sand	"	1.31*	(b) Others	Value	40%*	
589	Emery and Glass Powder	"	0.84*	610	Animals, Living:—		
	Emery-cloth. See No. 615.				(a) Domestic Animals for Breeding:—	Free	
590	Fire-bricks and Bricks	Value	10%*		(b) Others	Value	10%*
591	Fireclay	Picul	0.45*	611	Building Materials, n.o.p.f.	Value	5%*
592	Flints (including Flint Pebbles)	"	0.27*	612	Curios and Antiques	Value	30%*
	Sand-paper. See No. 638.			613	Damasceneware, Satsumaware, and querware	Value	30%*
593	Tiles:—			614	Decorative or Ornamental Materials or Products, n.o.p.f. (including Spangles, Tinsel and Tinsel Wire, Metallic Trimmings, etc.)	Value	30%*
	(a) For Roofing	Value	6 1/2%*	615	Emery-cloth:—		
	(b) Others	Value	12 1/2%*		(a) Sheet not over 144 sq. ins.	Ream	2.71*
594	Crucibles	Value	10%*		(b) Sheet over 144 sq. ins.	Value	10%*
595	Stone, Earth, and Manufactures there- of, n.o.p.f.	Value	12 1/2%*	616	Explosives for Industrial Purposes	Value	10%*
				617	Fertilisers, n.o.p.f.	Value	7 1/2%*
				618	Flasks (Pocket), and parts or accesso- ries thereof	Value	35%*
				619	Glue:—		
					(a) Fish	Picul	31.20*
					(b) Others	Value	7 1/2%*
				620	Gypsum	Value	10%*
				621	India-rubber and Guttapercha, and Manufactures thereof:—		
					(a) India-rubber, Crude, Old or Waste, and Guttapercha, Crude	Value	10%*
					(b) Boots and Shoes, as also Foot-wear made wholly or partly of Rubber:		
					(1) Boots and Shoes (including "Tabl" Shoes)	Value	10%*
					(2) Others	Value	17 1/2%*
					(c) Tires (including Inner-Tube):—		
					(1) For Motor-car	Value	10%*
					(2) Others	Value	20%*
					(d) Manufactures, n.o.p.f.	Value	30%*
				622	Jewellery and Ornaments:—		
					(a) Decorated with Pearls, Diamonds, or any other Precious Stones, Real or Imitation	Value	40%*
					(b) Ornament, n.o.p.f., whether for per- sonal wear or household use	Value	30%*
				623	Lamps and Lampware, n.o.p.f.	Value	15%*
				624	Leather, Imitation, and Oilcloth (not including Oilcloth for Flooring), and Manufactures thereof:—		
					(a) Leather, Imitation, and Oilcloth	Value	12 1/2%*
					(b) Leather, Imitation, and Oilcloth, Manufactures of	Value	25%*
				625	Linoleum and other Floor Coverings, n.o.p.f.	Value	25%*
				626	Machine Belting and Hose	Value	12 1/2%*
				627	Manicure Sets, or parts thereof; Pow- der Puffs or Cases, and Vanity Cases	Value	30%*
				628	Matches, Wood, Safety or Others:—		
					(a) Small, in boxes not over 2 ins. by 1 1/2 ins. by 3/4 in. (including Book- lets)	Value	40%*
					(b) Large, in boxes not over 2 1/2 ins. by 1 1/2 ins. by 3/4 in.	50 gross box	23.40*
					(c) In boxes whose dimensions exceed any one of the dimensions given under (b) above	Value	40%*
				629	Mirrors	Value	7 1/2%*
				630	Musical Instruments, and parts or accessories thereof	Value	25%*

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS

Asbestos.

596	Asbestos Boiler Composition	Picul	1.25*
597	Asbestos Fibre and Asbestos Packing, Metallic	"	15.99*
598	Asbestos Millboard	"	3.32*
599	Asbestos Sheets and Packing	"	19.50*
600	Asbestos Yarn	"	16.33*
601	Products, n.o.p.f.	Value	10%*

Buttons.

602	Button, Fancy (Glass, Jewellery, etc.)	Value	20%*
603	Buttons, Metal (not including those made of Precious Metals or plated with Precious Metals):—		
	(a) Of Brass	Gross	0.066*
	(b) Others	Value	10%*
604	Buttons, Porcelain (including Buttons of Commons Glass)	12 Gross	0.121*
605	Buttons, Shell	Gross	0.133*
606	Buttons, n.o.p.f.:—		
	(a) Made of Horn, Bone, Hoof, and Ivory-nut	Value	10%*
	(b) Made of, or plated with Precious Metals	Value	30%*
	(c) Others	Value	12 1/2%*

Fans, Umbrellas, and Sunshades.

607	Fans:—		
	(a) Palm-leaf	Value	15%*
	(b) Paper or Cotton	Value	20%*
	(c) Silk	Value	25%*
	(d) Others	Value	25%*
608	Umbrellas, and parts or accessories thereof:—		
	(a) With Handles wholly or partly of Precious Metals, Ivory, Mother-of- Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Agate, etc., or Jewelled	Value	30%*
	(b) Others:		
	(1) Covered with Paper	Value	15%*
	(2) Covered with Cotton	Value	15%*
	(3) Covered with Silk or Silk Mixtures	Value	25%*
	(4) Others:		
	(I) Wholly or partly of Silk	Value	25%*
	(II) Others	Value	15%*

Sundry.

609	Amber, Coral, Tortoise-shell (Real or Imitation) and Manufactures there- of:—		
	(a) Unworked	Value	15%*

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No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
631	Pearls, Real or Imitation	Value	40%*	638	Sand-paper:—		
632	Pens, Pencils, and other Office Requisi- tes, n.o.p.f.	Value	15%*		(a) Sheet not over 144 sq. ins.	Ream	1.23*
633	Perfumery, Cosmetics, Shaving Soap, Face Cream, Tooth Paste, Talcum or other Toilet Powder, Hair Tonic and all other Preparations for the Hair, Mouth, Teeth, or Skin	Value	30%*		(b) Sheet over 144 sq. ins.	Value	10%*
634	Photographic and Cinematographic Products, Apparatus and Materials of all kinds (except Chemicals)	Value	20%*	639	Sponges	Value	12 1/2%*
635	Plants and Flowers, Living:—			640	Sporting Requisites, n.o.p.f.	Value	10%*
	(a) For Planting and Grafting	Free		641	Starch	Value	12 1/2%*
	(b) Others	Value	12 1/2%*	642	Thermotatic Containers, and parts or accessories thereof	Value	15%*
636	Precious and Semi-Precious Stones, or Imitation (including Jadestone, Cornelian Stone, etc.), and Manufac- tures thereof:—			643	Toilet Equipments (such as Combs, Brushes, etc.):—		
	(a) Uncut and Unpolished:				(a) Fancy	Value	30%*
	(1) Jadestone	Value	10%*		(b) Others	Value	20%*
	(2) Others	Value	15%*	644	Toys and Games, n.o.p.f.	Value	12 1/2%*
	(b) Others	Value	40%*	645	Trunks, Suit-cases, Satchels, Card Cases, Jewel Cases, Portfolios, and Travelling Bags or Boxes of all kinds	Value	25%*
637	Printing and Lithographic Materials, n.o.p.f.	Value	12 1/2%*	646	Works of Art, Such as pictures, Etch- ings and Engravings, Paintings, Drawings, Statuary, Sculptures, and/or Copies, Replicas, or Repro- ductions thereof	Value	20%*
				647	Articles not otherwise provided for in this Tariff	Value	12 1/2%*

Export Tariff

I.—ANIMALS, ANIMAL AND FISHERY-
PRODUCTS

No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
	Animals and Animal Products (not includ- ing Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs) and Fishery and Sea Products).			15	Horns, Deer, Old	Value	7 1/2%*
1	Animals, Living	Value	7 1/2%*	16	Horns, Deer, Young	Value	7 1/2%*
2	Birds	Value	7 1/2%*	17	Musk	Value	7 1/2%*
3	Eggs and Egg Products:—			18	Sea Shells and Oyster Shells	Picul	0.22*
	(a) Egg Albumen, Yolk, and Whole Egg (Melange), Dried	Picul	7.02*	19	Sinews, Tusks, and Hoops, Animal		Free
	(b) Egg Albumen, Yolk and Whole Egg (Melange), Moist and Frozen (not including Glycerised Egg Products)	Picul	2.34*	20	Tallow, Animal		Free
	(c) Eggs, Fresh, in Shell (including Chilled Eggs in Shell)	Value	7 1/2%*				
	(d) Eggs, Preserved and Salted	Thousand	1.03*				
4	Feathers	Value	7 1/2%*				
5	Hair, Horse		Free				
6	Hair, Animal, n.o.p.f.		Free				
7	Honey (including Wild Uncleaned Honey)	Picul	1.19*				
8	Intestines	Value	5%*				
9	Meats, Fresh or Frozen (including Game and Poultry):—						
	(a) Beef		Free				
	(b) Others	Value	7 1/2%*				
10	Meats, Preserved and Prepared:—						
	(a) Ham, Whole, in bulk	Picul	2.42*				
	(b) Others	Value	7 1/2%*				
11	Bones (including those Sawed, Powder- ed, and Waste)		Free				
12	Glue		Free				
13	Horns, Cow		Free				
14	Horns, Deer, Completely hardened	Value	3.59*				

Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs).

21	Wax:—		
	(a) White (Insect Wax)	Picul	5.62*
	(b) Yellow (Beeswax)	Picul	3.74*
22	Animal Products, n.o.p.f.	Value	7 1/2%*
23	Hides, Buffalo and Cow (including Calf), Dry or Wet, Salted or Un- salted	Picul	3.27*
24	Leather, Buffalo and Cow, simply Tanned (including Chrome Sole Leather)	Picul	0.98*
25	Skins, Dressed or Undressed, not made up:—		
	(a) Dog	Value	7 1/2%*
	(b) Goat (including Kid Skins)	Value	7 1/2%*
	(c) Marmot	Value	7 1/2%*
	(d) Raccoon	Value	7 1/2%*
	(e) Sheep (including Lamb Skins)	Value	7 1/2%*
	(f) Squirrel	Value	7 1/2%*
	(h) Weasel	Value	7 1/2%*
	(h) Others	Value	7 1/2%*
26	Skins, made up or Mounted	Value	7 1/2%*
27	Hides and Leather, n.o.p.f.	Value	7 1/2%*

Fishery and Sea Products.

28	Bicho de Mar:—		
	(a) Black	Picul	5.30*
	(b) White	Picul	1.87*
29	Fish, Cuttle		1.45*

* Levied a flood relief surtax of 5% on the duty by Customs Notice of 25th September, 1932.

No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
30	Fish, Dried	"	0.95*	67	Walnuts (Kernels and in Shell)	Value	5%
31	Fish Glue	"	7.18*	68	Fruits, n.o.p.f. (including Canned Fruits):—		
32	Fish Maws	"	7.18*		(a) Preserved and/or Canned	Value	5%
33	Fish, Salted	"	0.37*		(b) Others	Value	7½%*
34	Fish Skin (including Sharks' Skin)	"	1.87*	Medicinal Substances and Spices not (Including Chemicals).			
35	Mussels, Dried	"	1.56*	69	Aniseed, Broken	Value	5%
36	Prawns and Shrimps, Dried (not including Crushed Shrimps)	"	1.33*	70	Aniseed Star	Value	5%
37	Sharks' Fins:—			71	Betelnuts	Picul	0.34*
	(a) Black	"	2.65*	72	Betelnuts Husks	"	0.41*
	(b) Clarified	"	17.16*	73	Camphor	"	6.85*
	(c) White	"	6.24*	74	Cardamoms, Inferior	"	2.65*
38	Shrimps, Crushed	Value	7½%*	75	Cardamoms, Superior	"	18.72*
39	Fishery and Sea Products, n.o.p.f.	Value	7½%*	76	Cassia Buds	"	1.14*
II.—AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS							
(not including Bamboo, Fuel, Rattan, Timber, Wood, Paper and Textile Materials)							
Beans and Peas.							
40	Beans, Black, Green, White, and Yellow (not including White Medical Beans)	Picul	0.14*	77	Cassia Lignea	Value	5%
41	Beans, Broad	"	0.23*	78	Cassia Twigs	Picul	0.24*
42	Beans, Green, Small	"	0.28*	79	China-root (Whole, Sliced, or in Cubes)	"	1.11*
43	Beans, Red	"	0.28*	80	Cinnamon	"	4.21*
44	Peas and Beans n.o.p.f.	"	0.23*	81	Galangal	"	0.26*
Cereals and Cereal Products.							
45	Bran		Free	82	Ginseng	Value	7½%*
46	Buckwheat	Picul	0.20*	83	Liquorice (including Scraped Liquorice Root)	Picul	1.72*
47	Flour:—			84	Nutmegs	"	2.98*
	(a) Flour, Wheat (Machinemilled) (including Semolina)	Picul	0.41*	85	Peel, Orange and Fumelo	Value	5%
	(b) Flour, n.o.p.f.	Value	7½%*	86	Rhubarb	Picul	2.34*
48	Kaoliang (Sorghum)	Picul	0.23*	87	Medicinal Preparations	Value	5%
49	Maize	"	0.23*	88	Medicinal Substances and Spices, n.o.p.f.	Value	5%
50	Millet	"	0.41*	Oils, Tallow, and Wax.			
51	Rice and Paddy	"	0.53*	89	Oil, Aniseed	Value	5%
52	Seed-cake (including Crushed and Powdered):—			90	Oil, Bean	Picul	0.31*
	(a) Bean-cake	"	0.055	91	Oil, Cassia	"	17.16*
	(b) Cotton Seed-cake	"	0.083	92	Oil, Castor	"	0.50
	(c) Groundnut Cake	"	0.070	93	Oil, Cotton-seed	"	0.70*
	(d) Perilla Seed-cake	"	0.040	94	Oil, Groundnut	"	0.70*
	(e) Others	Value	5%	95	Oil, Hemp-seed	"	0.70*
53	Wheat	"	0.39*	96	Oil, Linseed	"	0.70*
54	Cereals, n.o.p.f.	"	0.39*	97	Oil, Perilla-seed	"	0.70*
Dyestuffs, Vegetable.							
55	Indigo:—			98	Oil, Rape-seed	"	0.70*
	(a) Dry	Picul	3.12*	99	Oil, Sesamum-seed	"	0.70*
	(b) Liquid	"	0.70*	100	Oil, Tea	"	0.70*
56	Nutgala	"	1.56*	101	Oil, Wood	"	2.50*
57	Turmeric	"	0.36*	102	Oils, Vegetable, n.o.p.f.	Value	7½%*
58	Dyestuffs, Vegetable n.o.p.f.	Value	7½%*	102-2	Mineral Oil		Free
Fruits, Fresh, Dried, and Preserved.							
59	Chestnuts, Fresh	Picul	0.64*	103	Tallow, Vegetable	Picul	1.23*
60	Dates, Black, Dried	"	0.78*	104	Wax, Vegetable	Picul	1.23*
61	Dates, Red, Dried	"	0.58*	104-2	Paraffin, Wax		Free
62	Lichees, Dried	"	1.32*	Seeds.			
63	Lungngans, Dried	"	1.14*	105	Groundnuts:—		
64	Lungngan Pulp	"	1.72*		(a) In Shell	Picul	0.36*
65	Olives:—				(b) Shelled (including Blanched Peanuts)	"	0.45*
	(a) Fresh	"	0.31*	106	Seed, Apricot	"	2.57*
	(b) Salted or Preserved	"	0.72*	107	Seed, Castor	Value	7½%*
66	Orange, Fresh	Value	5%*	108	Seed, Cotton	Picul	0.10
				109	Seed, Hemp	Value	7½%*
				110	Seed, Lily-flower (Lotusnuts)	Picul	3.04*
				111	Seed, Linseed	Value	7½%*
				112	Seed, Melon	Picul	0.94*
				113	Seed, Perilla	Value	7½%*
				114	Seed, Rape	Value	7½%*
				115	Seed, Sesamum (not including sesamum seed Pulp)	Picul	0.67*
				116	Seeds, n.o.p.f.	Value	7½%*

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No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
Spirituos Beverages.							
117	"Kan Liang Chiu", not medicated...		Free	Timber, Wood, and Manufactures thereof.			
118	Spirituos Beverages, n.o.p.f.	Value	7½%*	157	Beams:—		
					(a) Hardwood		Free
					(b) Softwood		Free
Sugar.							
119	Sugar, under No. 11 Dutch Standard..	Picul	0.42*	158	Masts and Spars:—		
120	Sugar, No. 11 and over Dutch Standard	"	0.58*		(a) Hardwood		Free
121	Sugar Candy	Picul	0.81*		(b) Softwood		Free
Tea.							
122	Tea, Black		Free	161	Teak	Value	7½%*
123	Tea, Brick (including Tea Tablet)		Free	161-2	Wood Pulp		Free
124	Tea, Green		Free	162	Timber and Wood, n.o.p.f. (including Camphorwood and Redwood Planks)	Value	7½%*
125	Tea, Dust		Free	163	Wood Furniture and Woodware, n.o.p.f.	Picul	2.65*
126	Tea, Leaf, Unfired		Free	Paper.			
127	Tea, Scented		Free	164	Paper, 1st quality, value over MY18.72 per picul	Picul	1.26*
128	Tea Siftings		Free	165	Paper, 2nd quality, value over MY9.36 but not over MY18.72 per picul	"	0.81*
129	Tea Stalk		Free	166	Paper, 3rd quality, value MY9.36 and under per picul	"	0.36*
130	Tea, n.o.p.f.		Free	167	Paper, Joss (including Joss-paper Dolls)	Value	7½%*
				168	Paper, Strawboard	Picul	0.20*
				169	Paper, n.o.p.f.	Value	7½%*
Tobacco.							
131	Cigars and Cigarettes	Value	7½%*	IV.—TEXTILE FIBRES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF			
132	Tobacco, Leaf	Picul	2.65*	Text Fibres.			
133	Tobacco, Prepared	"	3.12*	170	Cocoons, Domestic (including Douplons)	Picul	17.16*
134	Tobacco, n.o.p.f.	Value	7½%*	171	Cocoons, Refuse	Value	7½%*
				172	Cocoons, "White"	Value	7½%*
				173	Colr:—		
					(a) Fibre	Picul	1.05*
					(b) Crude	Value	7½%*
135	Fungus:—			174	Cotton, Raw	Picul	1.87*
	(a) Black	Picul	3.59*	175	Cotton Waste (including Fly Cotton)		Free
	(b) Others	Value	7½%*	176	Hair, Goat	"	2.26*
136	Garlic	Picul	0.153*	177	Hemp	"	2.12*
137	Lily-flowers, Dried	"	1.09*	178	Jute	"	1.15*
138	Mushrooms, Dried	"	6.71*	179	Ramie	"	1.75*
139	Turnips, Dried and Salted	"	0.31*	180	Silk, Raw, Reeled from Douplons	"	11.70*
140	Vegetables, Dried, Fresh, or Salted, n.o.p.f.	Value	5%*	181	Silk, Raw, White (including Re-reeled and Steam Filature)	"	23.40*
				182	Silk, Raw, Wild (including Filature)	"	11.70*
				183	Silk, Raw, Yellow (including Re-reeled and Steam Filature)	"	16.33*
				184	Silk, Waste (including Cocoon Strippings and Silk Yarn Waste)	Value	5%*
				185	Wadding, Cotton	Value	5%*
				186	Wadding, Silk		Free
				187	Wool, Camels'	Picul	8.42*
				188	Wool, Goats'	"	10.76*
				189	Wool, Sheeps'		Free
				190	Textile Fibres, n.o.p.f.	Value	7½%*
Other Vegetable Products.							
141	Beancurd	Value	7½%*	Yarn, Thread, Plaited and Knitted Goods.			
142	Fodder (Grass and Hay)	Value	5%*	191	Cordage and Twine	Value	7½%*
143	Soy	Picul	0.53*	192	Cotton Socks and Stockings		Free
144	Vermicelli and Macaroni	"	0.92*	193	Cotton Thread, Sewing, on Spools or Cops (of 50 yds. or less)	Gross	0.058*
145	Vegetable Products, n.o.p.f.	Value	7½%*	194	Cotton Thread, n.o.p.f.	Picul	1.72*
III.—BAMBOO, FUEL, RATTAN, TIMBER, WOOD AND PAPER							
146	Bamboo:—						
	(a) 1 in. in diameter or over	Thousand	0.27*				
	(b) Less than 1 in. in diameter	Picul	1.42*				
147	Bamboo, Split, Leaf, etc.	Value	7½%*				
148	Bambooware	"	5%*				
149	Charcoal	Picul	0.128*				
150	Coal (including Coal Dust, and Coal Bricks manufactured from Coal Dust)	Ton	0.156				
151	Coke	"	1.17*				
152	Firewood	Picul	0.056*				
Bamboo, Fuel, and Rattan.							
153	Rattan Skin	Value	7½%*				
154	Rattan, Split	Picul	0.67*				
155	Rattan, Whole (including Core)	"	0.36*				
156	Rattanware and Rattan Furniture	"	0.70*				

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No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
195	Cotton Yarn	Picul	1.72*	(c) Pigs and Kentledge	Value	2 1/2 %*	
196	Drawn-thread Work, Crossstitch Work, and Embroideries, Silk or others...		Free	(d) Wire	Picul	0.53*	
197	Lace and Trimmings		Free	(e) Others (including Steel)	Value	7 1/2 %*	
198	Ramie Yarn and Thread	Picul	2.34*	221 Lead, and Manufactures thereof:—			
199	Silk Yarn and Thread		Free	(a) Pigs or Bars	Picul	0.52*	
200	Woollen Yarn and Thread	"	7.02*	(b) Sheets	"	0.54*	
	Piece Goods.			(c) Others	Value	7 1/2 %*	
201	Cotton Piece Goods	Picul	2.34*	222 Quicksilver	Picul	7.36*	
202	Grasscloth, Coarse (having not over 40 warp threads per inch)	"	1.17*	223 Tin, and Manufactures thereof:—			
203	Grasscloth, Fine (having over 40 warp threads per inch)	"	3.30*	(a) Foll	Picul	7.64*	
204	Silk Piece Goods (including Natural Silk and/or Artificial Silk Piece Goods, and Mixtures of Natural and/or Artificial Silk and other fibres)...		Free	(b) Ingots and Slabs	"	2.59*	
205	Silk Pongees		Free	(c) Others	Value	7 1/2 %*	
206	Piece Goods, n.o.p.f.	Value	7 1/2 %*	224 Zinc, and Manufactures thereof:—			
	Other Textile Products.			(a) Spelter	Picul	0.31*	
207	Blankets and Counterpanes, Cotton	Picul	4.63*	(b) Others	Value	7 1/2 %*	
208	Blankets, Woollen, and Wool and Cotton Union	Piece	0.23*	225 Metal and Metallic Products, n.o.p.f.	Value	7 1/2 %*	
209	Gunny Bags:—						
(a)	New	Picul	0.65*				
(b)	Old	"	0.39*				
210	Towels	"	4.68*				
211	Woollen Carpets (including Wool and Cotton Carpets and Floor Rugs)...		Free				
212	Clothing and Articles of Personal Wear:—						
(a)	Natural Silk	"	15.60*				
(b)	Natural Silk Mixtures	"	8.58*				
(c)	Cotton	"	2.34*				
(d)	Others	Value	7 1/2 %*				
213	Textile Products, n.o.p.f.	Value	7 1/2 %*				
	V.—METALS, MINERALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF						
	Ores, Metals, and Metallic Products.						
214	Ores	Value	7 1/2 %*				
215	Antimony:—						
(a)	Crude	Picul	0.90*				
(b)	Regulus	"	1.31*				
216	Brass, and Manufactures thereof:—						
(a)	Buttons	Picul	9.05*				
(b)	Foll	"	8.11*				
(c)	Nails	"	2.96*				
(d)	Wire	"	2.34*				
(e)	Brassware	Value	5 %*				
(f)	Others	Value	7 1/2 %*				
217	Coins, Foreign		Free				
218	Copper, and Manufactures thereof:—						
(a)	Ingots and Slabs	Value	7 1/2 %*				
(b)	Sheets, Rods, and Nails	Value	7 1/2 %*				
(c)	Others	Value	7 1/2 %*				
219	Gold and Silver, and Manufactures thereof:—						
(a)	Bullion (including Gold Dust)		Free				
(b)	Goldware and Silverware	Value	7 1/2 %*				
220	Iron, and Manufactures thereof:—						
(a)	Bars, Hoops, Rods, Sheets, etc. (including Mild Steel)	Picul	0.30*				
(b)	Nails	Picul	0.30*				

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No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)	No.	Name of Article.	Unit.	Duty. (in MY)
248	Varnish, or Crude Lacquer	Value	5 %*		shu, Preserves, etc., and all other necessary packing or Containers therefor		Free
249	Vermillion	Picul	8.11*	(f) Labels, Ten-box			Free
249-2	Chemical medicine and its mixture (Benzol, Creosote, Naphthalene, Pitch, other distillate of coal-tar, and coal-tar)	Value	5 %*	(g) Tins, Kerosene, Empty, if not flattened out			Free
	Printed Matter.			258	Curious and Antiques (not including those the export of which is prohibited by Ordinance)	Value	7 1/2 %*
250	Books and Pamphlets (including Advertising Matter, Picture, Books, Scrolls, Date-blocks, Diaries and Calendars with or without metal binding; but not including Old Books, Pictures, and Scrolls collected as Curios)		Free	259	Fans:—		
251	Illustrations and Diagrams (including Charts and Maps)		Free	(a)	Feather	Hundred	2.34*
252	Newspapers and Periodicals, Current		Free	(b)	Palm-leaf, Fine	Thousand	2.03*
253	Printed Matter, n.o.p.f.	Value	5 %*	(c)	Palm-leaf, Coarse	"	1.05*
	Sundry.			(d)	Paper	Hundred	0.22*
254	Braid, Straw, and Hata, Straw		Free	(e)	Others	Value	7 1/2 %*
255	Candles	Picul	1.39*	260	Fire-crackers	Picul	1.87*
256	Confectionery, Preserves, and Sweetmeats	"	1.11*	261	Gypsum	"	0.115
257	Containers and Packing Requisites:—			262	Hair-nets and Hair Switches		Free
(a)	Bottles, Empty, Aerated Water and Beer, Foreign, duty paid on Import, re-exported		Free	263	Ivoryware	Value	7 1/2 %*
(b)	Boxes, Wooden, Old, Empty, returned for future use		Free	264	Joss Sticks	Picul	0.72*
(c)	Chests, Tea, for packing purposes and material thereof		Free	265	Kittysols and Umbrella		Free
(d)	Cylinders and Drums, Iron (as Oil or Gas Containers), on which Import Duty has previously been paid		Free	266	Lacquerware, Plain or Fancy (not including Lacquerware inlaid with Mother-of-pearl)		Free
(e)	Jars, Earthenware, containing Sam-		Free	267	Matches (not including those containing White of Yellow Phosphorus)	Gross	0.025*
				268	Mats, Straw and Rush	Hundred	0.47*
				269	Matting (including Mats sewn together, with design printed thereon; and Mattings with edges bound with cloth)	Roll of 40 yds.	0.23*
				270	Articles not otherwise provided for in this Tariff	Value	7 1/2 %*

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SUPPLEMENT I

Manchoukuo Government Bulletins

Revision of the Organization Law of the Monopoly Bureau

Imperial Ordinance No. 27.

Promulgated April 1, 2nd year of Kangtê (1935)

Translation

The Organization Law of the Monopoly Bureau has been revised as follows:

ARTICLE I

The General Monopoly Bureau shall come under the supervision of the Minister of Finance, and shall take charge of matters pertaining to the oil and opium monopolies.

ARTICLE II

The staff of the General Monopoly Bureau shall be composed of the following members:

- One Director—Grade of Selected Appointment;
- One Vice-Director—Grade of Selected or Recommended Appointment;
- Five Directing-Secretaries (Lishihkuan)—Grade of Recommended Appointment;
- Two Chief Technical Experts (Chicheng)—Grade of Recommended Appointment;
- (1. See Ordinance No. 104, Bulletin No. 16, Nov. 7, 1932).
- Nine Secretaries (Shiwukuan)—Grade of Recommended Appointment;
- Two Assistant Chief Technical Experts (Chitso)—Grade of Recommended Appointment;
- Fifty-four Subordinate Officials (Shukuan)—Grade of Delegated Appointment;
- Seven Technical Experts (Chishih)—Grade of Delegated Appointment.

ARTICLE III

The Director shall, under the direction and supervision of the Minister of Finance, superintend the affairs of the said Bureau, and supervise the Directors of the Monopoly Bureaux, the Chief of the Branch Monopoly Offices and the Director of the Monopoly Manufactory.

ARTICLE IV

The Director of the General Monopoly Bureau may cancel such acts of disposition of any Director in charge of a Monopoly Bureau as are deemed to be contrary to established laws and orders.

ARTICLE V

The Director of the General Monopoly Bureau shall direct and supervise its officials. He shall also lay before the Minister of Finance all matters relating to the promotion, degradation, reward and punishment of officials of or above the Grade of Recommended Appointment; such matters affecting officials of or below the

Grade of Delegated Appointment, however, shall be determined by the Director himself.

ARTICLE VI

The Vice-Director shall assist the Director, and shall act in his stead when he is unable to discharge his duties.

ARTICLE VII

The Directing-Secretaries and Secretaries shall take charge of office work by order of their superior officials.

ARTICLE VIII

The Chief Technical Experts and the Assistant Chief Technical Experts shall take charge of technical affairs by order of their superior officials.

ARTICLE IX

The Subordinate Officials shall engage in general office work by order of their superior officials.

ARTICLE X

The Technical Experts shall attend to technical affairs by order of their superior officials.

ARTICLE XI

The divisions of the General Monopoly Bureau shall be determined by the Minister of Finance.

SUPPLEMENTARY

The present Ordinance shall come into force on the date of its promulgation.

All persons, excepting those working in the Monopoly Bureau or the Monopoly Manufactory, who actually hold positions mentioned in the first column of the following table at the time of enforcement of the present Ordinance, and to whom no official notices of appointment have been given, shall be regarded as having been appointed to the corresponding positions given in the second column, with the same official ranks and grades of salary as formerly.

Director of the Monopoly Bureau	Director of the General Monopoly Bureau
Vice-Director of the Monopoly Bureau	Vice-Director of the General Monopoly Bureau
Directing-Secretaries of the Monopoly Bureau	Directing Secretary of the General Monopoly Bureau
Chief Technical Experts of the Monopoly Bureau	Chief Technical Expert of the General Monopoly Bureau
Secretary of the Monopoly Bureau	Secretary of the General Monopoly Bureau
Assistant Chief Technical Expert of the Monopoly Bureau	Assistant Chief Technical Expert of the General Monopoly Bureau
Subordinate Official of the Monopoly Bureau	Subordinate Official of the General Monopoly Bureau
Technical Official of the Monopoly Bureau	Technical Expert of the General Monopoly Bureau

Organization Law of the Monopoly Bureaux

Imperial Ordinance No. 28.

Promulgated April 1, 2nd year of Kangtê (1935)

Translation

ARTICLE I

The Monopoly Bureaux shall come under the supervision of the Minister of Finance, and shall take charge of matters pertaining to the oil and opium monopolies.

ARTICLE II

The entire staff of the Monopoly Bureau shall be composed of the following members:

- Ten Directors—Grade of Recommended Appointment;
- Ten Vice-Directors—Grade of Recommended Appointment;
- Twenty Secretaries (Shiwukuan)—Grade of Recommended Appointment;
- Two Hundred and Sixty-four Subordinate Officials (Shukuan)—Grade of Delegated Appointment;
- Sixteen Technical Experts (Chishih)—Grade of Delegated Appointment;
- Two Hundred and Thirty Inspectors (Chissukuan)—Grade of Delegated Appointment.

ARTICLE III

The Directors shall, under the direction and supervision of the Director of the General Monopoly Bureau, superintend the affairs of their respective Bureaux, and direct and supervise the officials belonging to the said Bureaux.

ARTICLE IV

The Vice-Directors shall assist their respective Directors, and shall act in their stead when they are unable to discharge their duties.

ARTICLE V

The Secretaries shall take charge of office work by order of their superior officials.

ARTICLE VI

The Subordinate Officials shall engage in general office work by order of their superior officials.

ARTICLE VII

The Technical Experts shall attend to technical affairs by order of their superior officials.

ARTICLE VIII

The Inspectors shall, by order of their superior officials, attend to inspection duties, and direct and supervise their subordinate employee-inspectors (Chissuyuan).

ARTICLE IX

The name, location, and jurisdiction of each Monopoly Bureau shall be determined by the Minister of Finance.

The Minister of Finance may establish a Branch Monopoly Office in any locality where he deems such office is necessary for the allotment of the work of any Monopoly Bureau.

ARTICLE X

Each Branch Monopoly Office shall have a Chief, who shall be appointed from amongst the Secretaries or Subordinate Officials.

The Chief of each Branch Monopoly Office shall take charge of the affairs of his Office by order of his superior officials.

ARTICLE XI

Each Monopoly Bureau shall have employee-inspectors, who shall be treated as officials of the Grade of Delegated Appointment.

Regulations concerning the employee-inspectors and the regular number of such employee-inspectors shall be determined by the Minister of Finance.

ARTICLE XII

The divisions of each Monopoly Bureau shall be determined by the Director of the General Monopoly Bureau.

SUPPLEMENTARY

The present Ordinance shall come into force on the date of its promulgation.

All persons working in the Monopoly Bureau, who actually hold positions mentioned in the first column of the following table at the time of enforcement of the present Ordinance and to whom no official notices of appointment have been given, shall be regarded as having been appointed to the corresponding positions given of salary as formerly.

Secretary of the Monopoly Bureau (Chuanmaikungshu)	Secretary of the Monopoly Bureau (Chuanmalshu)
Subordinate Official of the Monopoly Bureau (Chuanmaikungshu)	Subordinate Official of the Monopoly Bureau (Chuanmaikungshu)
Technical Expert of the Monopoly Bureau (Chuanmaikungshu)	Technical Expert of the Monopoly Bureau (Chuanmaikungshu)

Organization Law of the Provisional Industrial Research Bureau

Imperial Ordinance No. 185

Promulgated December 10, First year of Kangtê (1934)

Translation

ARTICLE I

The Provisional Industrial Research Bureau shall come under the supervision of the Minister of Industry and shall take charge of the matters relating to industrial research.

ARTICLE II

The Provisional Industrial Research Bureau shall consist of the following staff members:

- One Director;
- Three Directing Secretaries (Lishukuan)—Grade of Recommended Appointment, one may be of the Grade of Selected Appointment;
- One Chief Technical Expert (Chicheng)—Grade of Selected Appointment;
- Seven Secretaries (Shiwukuan)—Grade of Recommended Appointment;
- Twelve Technical Experts (Chitso)—Grade of Recommended Appointment.

mended Appointment;
Twenty-nine Subordinate Officials (Shukuan)—Grade of Delegated Appointment;
Fifty-four Assistant Technical Experts (Chishih)—Grade of Delegated Appointment.

ARTICLE III

The Director of the Provisional Industrial Research Bureau shall be of the Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Department of Industry.
The Director shall manage the affairs of the said Bureau, and supervise its officials, under the direction and supervision of the Minister of Industry.

ARTICLE IV

The Directing Secretaries (Lishukuan) and the Secretaries (Shiwukuan) shall take charge of the office business by order of their superior officials.

ARTICLE V

The Chief Technical Expert (Chicheng) and the Technical Experts (Chitse) shall take charge of the technical matters by order of their superior officials.

ARTICLE VI

The Subordinate Officials (Shukuan) shall attend to the general office duties by order of their superior officials.

ARTICLE VII

The Assistant Technical Experts (Chishih) shall attend to the technical matters by order of their superior officials.

ARTICLE VIII

Regulations concerning the division and management of the affairs of the Provisional Industrial Research Bureau shall be determined by the Minister of Industry.

SUPPLEMENTARY

The present Law shall take effect as from the date of its promulgation.

Mining Law

Imperial Ordinance No. 85

Promulgated August 1, (1935)

Unofficial Translation

CHAPTER I

General Provisions.

ARTICLE 1

The term mining as used in the present Law shall include exploitation of minerals and all enterprises related to such exploitation of minerals.

ARTICLE 2

The term minerals as used in the present Law shall include gold ore, silver ore, platinum ore, copper ore, lead ore, zinc ore, tin ore, iron ore, antimony ore, aluminium ore, nickel ore, cobalt ore, iron sulphate ore, chromite ore, manganese ore, bismuth ore, scheelite ore,

molybdenum ore, mercury ore, arsenic ore, phosphorus ore, sulphur, graphite, coal, petroleum (including combustible natural gas closely related to oil-bearing strata), asphalt, oil shale, limestone, dolomite magnesite, fluor-spar, feldspar, fire clay, barite, saltpetre, gypsum, silica, talc, asbestos and mica.

ARTICLE 3

All minerals (including dross and duffers) not yet mined shall belong to the State.

ARTICLE 4

No person other than a subject of Manchoukuo or a juridical person created in accordance with the laws and regulations of Manchoukuo shall become a holder of a mining right. The foregoing provision, however, shall not apply to those who have secured special permission from the Minister of Industry.

ARTICLE 5

No one shall carry on exploitation of minerals on the surface of land or under ground within sixty metres from a municipal boundary, railways, tracks, roads, water works, canals, rivers and lakes, swamps, embankments, grounds or mausoles, shrines or temples, cemeteries, parks or buildings and other establishments, without permission of the proper authorities concerned and also of the owners of the land concerned and those holding interests therein.

The owners of the land concerned or those holding interests therein shall not refuse to grant the above mentioned permission without good reasons.

ARTICLE 6

The case mine-lots are duplicated, holders or lessees of the mining rights concerned shall have their respective rights to the mine-lots limited.

ARTICLE 7

All rights and obligations of the holder or lessee of a mining right as provided for in the present Law shall be transferred together with the mining right or leased mining right.

All rights and obligations of the holder or lessee of mining rights as provided for in the present Law shall be deemed as having been automatically transferred to the lessee or holder right. The preceding provision, however, shall not apply in case of termination of the leased mining right due to termination of the mining right itself.

ARTICLE 8

The prescribed acts of procedure or any other acts, performed in accordance with the provisions of the present Law shall be binding upon a successor of a person who desires to apply for a mining permit, applicant, holder or lessee of a mining right, owner or holder of interests in the land concerned and other interested persons.

ARTICLE 9

In case it is deemed necessary for national defence or preservation of national resources, applications for mining may be restricted by designating the districts or minerals concerned by Imperial Ordinance.

ARTICLE 10

The Minister of Industry may, in accordance with proper orders, entrust a part of his power specified in the present Law to the Director of Mining Inspectorate.

ARTICLE 11

In the case of Hainan Provinces, the Minister of Mongolia Administration and the governors of the several Hainan Provinces shall stand, respectively, in place of the Minister of Industry and the Director of Mining Inspectorate in the present Law.

CHAPTER II

Mining Rights.

ARTICLE 12

Any holder of a mining right shall have the right to exploit and gain minerals within such mine-lots as are specified and allotted to him.

ARTICLE 13

A mining right shall be a real right and, unless regulated by provisions in the present Law, it shall be governed by the regulations concerning immovables.

ARTICLE 14

A mining right shall not be made the object of a right other than inheritance, transfer, attachment for non-payment of taxes, compulsory execution, mortgage and leased mining right.

ARTICLE 15

Joint mining applicants or joint holders of mining right shall respectively appoint representatives among themselves and notify the Director of Mining Inspectorate of such appointment. In case the parties concerned fail to give the above-mentioned notice, the Director of Mining Inspectorate shall designate the representatives.

The representatives shall represent joint mining applicants or joint holders of mining right to the State.

Joint mining applicants or joint holders of mining right shall be regarded as having entered a partnership agreement.

ARTICLE 16

Any person who desires to carry on mining shall submit to the Minister of Industry a written application with a map of the desired mine-lot attached thereto.

ARTICLE 17

In case the Minister of Industry considers that the mining applied for is harmful to public interests or is without practical value, the said Minister shall not grant the application concerned.

ARTICLE 18

No more than one mining right shall be created in a given mine-lot. However, the foregoing provision may be disregarded in case the species of minerals mined are different and if mining of such minerals can be carried on separately without hindrance to each other or if the mining operations concerned come within the provisions of Article 42.

ARTICLE 19

In case two mining applications for the same specie of minerals in the same mine-lot are submitted, the application prior in time and date shall have a preference. In case, however, the above-mentioned applications are submitted at the same time, the Director of Mining Inspectorate shall fix a period and notify the two applicants to reach an agreement between themselves and report the same to the Inspectorate.

In case the above-mentioned applicants fail to make a report in accordance with the preceding provisions, the preferred applicant shall be chosen by means of drawing lots.

ARTICLE 20

In case two mining applications are submitted for different species of minerals within the same mine-lot, the Director of Mining Inspectorate shall fix a period and notify the two applicants to reach an agreement between themselves and report the same, if the said Inspectorate believes that the two mining operations cannot be conducted separately without hindrance to each other.

In case the applicants fail to make the report in accordance with the foregoing provisions, preference shall be given to the application submitted prior in time and date. However, in case the applications are submitted at the same time, the preferred applicant shall be chosen by means of drawing lots.

ARTICLE 21

In case any part of the area designated in a mining application duplicates with the then existing mine-lots for the same specie of minerals, such mining application for duplicating section or sections of the area shall be rejected.

ARTICLE 22

In case any part of the area designated in a mining application duplicates with the then existing mine-lots for the different species of minerals, such mining application for duplicating section or sections of the area shall be rejected, if the Minister of Industry deems that the two mining operations cannot be conducted separately within the said section or sections without hindrance to each other.

ARTICLE 23

In case a mining right is granted in accordance with the provisions of the preceding five Articles, the different species of minerals found within one and the same mineral-bearing stratum shall be deemed to be of one specie.

ARTICLE 24

In case the position and form of the mining area described in a mining application differ from the actual position and form of the mineral-bearing stratum concerned in such manner that the Minister of Industry deems that mining within such area will prove to be injurious to the mining interests of the State, the said Minister shall fix a period and order the mining applicant to revise the area shown in the application within the fixed period.

ARTICLE 25

The name of the applicant for a mining right may be changed.

If, however, the change of the name of the applicant is not reported to the Minister of Industry, such change shall not have legal effect.

ARTICLE 26

A mining applicant may apply for expansion or reduction of the mining area applied for.

The regulations governing mining applications shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to applications made in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph.

ARTICLE 27

The following matters shall be entered into the mining register:

1. Matters concerning the creation, transfer, change, termination and limitations upon disposal of mining rights;
2. Matters concerning the creation, transfer, change, termination and limitations upon disposal of mortgages on mining rights;
3. Matters concerning the withdrawal of one or more of joint holders of mining rights.

The entries of the foregoing matters shall take the place of registrations.

Regulations concerning entries shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinance.

ARTICLE 28

Matters coming under any one of the first paragraph of the foregoing Article shall not be legally effective unless proper entries are made, excepting the following two cases:

1. Transfer of a mining right by inheritance;
2. Withdrawal of joint holders of a mining right by death.

ARTICLE 29

In case limitations have been placed upon the disposal of a mining right, the holder of such right shall not relinquish the right.

ARTICLE 30

In case a mining right has been created by mistake, the Minister of Industry shall either fix a period and order the holder of such right to rectify his mining area within the fixed period or shall cancel such mining right.

ARTICLE 31

The Minister of Industry shall cancel all mining rights coming under any one of the following provisions:

1. In case certain mining is deemed to be harmful to public interests;
2. In case an order given in accordance with the provisions of Article 29 is disregarded;
3. In case an order given in accordance with the provisions of Article 41 is disregarded;
4. In case an order given in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 42 is disregarded.

ARTICLE 32

The Minister of Industry may cancel any mining right coming under any one of the following provisions:

1. In case the actual mining operations have not been undertaken, without good reasons, within

one year following the date of entry of creation of the mining right concerned or in case actual mining operations have been suspended, without good reasons, for a continuous period of over one year;

2. In case the holder of a mining right disregards an order given in accordance with the provisions of Article 78;
3. In case mining operations are carried on in violation of the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 81;
4. In case any person who is neither a holder nor a lessee of a mining right is permitted to mine and gain minerals;
5. In case a holder of a mining right refuses or otherwise fails to pay the mining tax concerned.

ARTICLE 33

In case of an entry of the termination of a mining right, the Director of Mining Inspectorate shall immediately give notice of the fact to a mortgagee and lessee of the mining right concerned.

In case a mortgagee receives the above mentioned notice, he may apply, within the period fixed by the Director of Mining Inspectorate for a public sale of the mining right concerned. However, the foregoing provision shall not apply to the case of a termination of a mining right in accordance with the provisions of Article 30 or paragraph 1 of Article 31.

From the amount received from the aforementioned public sale, the expenses for the public sale, liabilities to the mortgagee and wages of the mining employees concerned shall be paid in the order mentioned and the balance remaining shall revert to the national treasury.

In case a lessee received the notice mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present Article, he may apply within the period fixed by the Director of Mining Inspectorate for a transfer to him of the mining right concerned and when his application is accepted, he may become the holder of the said mining right. The foregoing provision, however, shall not apply if the mining right concerned is sold at a public sale in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of the present Article or if the mining right has been terminated in accordance with the provisions of the latter of paragraph 2 of the present Article.

A mining right concerned shall be deemed to continue in force within the limit prescribed as an object of public sale or the leased mining right during the period fixed by the Director of Mining Inspectorate in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2 or 4 of the present Article or until the public sale is effected or until the entry of the transfer is made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of the present Article.

A mining right acquired by a successful bidder at a public sale or by a lessee of the mining right shall be deemed as having been transferred to the said bidder or lessee at the time of entry of the termination of the said right.

ARTICLE 34

Any person who has newly acquired a mining right in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing Article may offer for sale to the former holder of the said right, at market price, the buildings and other establishments constructed by the said former holder, for the purpose of carrying on mining operations and the latter shall not reject such an offer without good reasons.

CHAPTER III

Mine-Lot.

ARTICLE 35

A mine-lot is a specified area of land where the creation of a mining right has been entered in the register. A mine-lot is limited in the land directly below the boundary line of surface area.

ARTICLE 36

A mine-lot shall consist of one unit of land, or two or more continuous units with any one side of each unit coinciding.

A unit of a mine-lot shall be a quadrilateral formed by the longitudinal and latitudinal lines. The position of each corner of the quadrilateral shall be determined by the minutes of longitude and latitude, and the two opposing sides shall be so situated as to have a difference by one minute both longitudinally and latitudinally.

ARTICLE 37

In case a mine-lot touches the national boundary line, or in case it is deemed particularly necessary due to the specie of minerals deposited or in case it is deemed that other unavoidable circumstances exist, such a mine-lot may be established in disregard of the provisions of the foregoing Article.

ARTICLE 38

Any holder of a mining right may apply to unite or divide his mine-lot, or to divide a portion of one mine-lot and add the said portion to another.

In case any holder of a mining right desires to file an application in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, and if a mortgage or a leased mining right exists in connection therewith the applicant shall secure the approval of the mortgagee or lessee of the mining right and shall reach an agreement with such person regarding the right and interest concerned.

ARTICLE 39

Any holder of a mining right may apply for an expansion or reduction of his mine-lot or lots.

In case the holder of the mining right desires to file an application in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, and if a leased mining right exists in connection therewith, the applicant shall secure in advance the approval of the lessee of the mining right.

In case the holder of the mining right desires to file an application for the reduction of a mine-lot, and if a mortgage exists in connection therewith the applicant shall secure in advance the approval of mortgagee.

ARTICLE 40

The regulations governing the applications for mining shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to applications filed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two Articles.

ARTICLE 41

In case the position and form of a mine-lot differ from the position and form of the mineral-bearing strata in such manner as the Minister of Industry deems that mining within such area will prove to be injurious to the mining interests, the said Minister shall fix a period and order the holder of the mining right concerned to rectify the mine-lot.

ARTICLE 42

In case the Minister of Industry, due to the position and form of mineral-bearing strata in a mine-lot, deems that the mining interests of the State cannot be protected unless the holder of the mining right concerned mines into an adjoining mine-lot, the said Minister shall consult the holder, lessee and mortgagee of the mining right interested in the adjoining mine-lot and may order the holder of the first mentioned mining right to revise his mine-lot.

The holder of a mining right who has revised his mine-lot in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph may exercise his right in the adjoining mine-lot only in so far as is necessary to protect the mining interests.

ARTICLE 43

The holder of the mining right of an adjoining mine-lot and other interested parties of such adjoining mine-lot may apply to the Director of Mining Inspectorate for permission to conduct an actual investigation within the mine-lot of another person.

Any holder of a mining right may apply to the Director of Mining Inspectorate for permission to conduct an actual investigation with regard to the boundary line of his own mine-lot.

The applicants as provided for in the foregoing two paragraphs shall bear the expenses incurred for such investigations.

CHAPTER IV

Leased Mining Right.

ARTICLE 44

Any lessee of a mining right has a right to mine and acquire minerals from a mine-lot concerned upon payment of royalty to a holder of mining right.

ARTICLE 45

No person other than a subject of Manchoukuo or a juridical person created in accordance with the laws and regulations of Manchoukuo shall become a lessee of a mining right. The foregoing provision, however, shall not apply to any person who has secured special permission from the Minister of Industry.

ARTICLE 46

A leased mining right is a real right and, unless regulated by the provisions of the present Law, regulations concerning immovables shall be applied *mutatis mutandis*.

ARTICLE 47

A leased mining right shall not be made the object of any right other than inheritance, transfer, attachment for taxes in arrears, compulsory execution, and mortgage.

In case a lessee of a mining right desires to transfer his leased mining right or create mortgage, he shall obtain the approval of the holder of the mining right.

ARTICLE 48

The following matters shall be entered into the mining register:

1. Matters concerning the creation, transfer, change, termination and limitations upon disposal of a leased mining right;

approval of the Director of Mining Inspectorate.

A person who has obtained the above-mentioned approval from the said Director may remove the obstructions after giving due notice to the owner and occupant of the land concerned.

ARTICLE 61

In case of necessity for the purpose of preventing imminent dangers, a holder or lessee of a mining right may enter or use the land of another person.

In case the above-mentioned holder or lessee of a mining right has entered or used the land of another in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, the said holder or lessee concerned shall notify, without delay, the occupant of the land concerned and report the matter to the Director of Mining Inspectorate.

ARTICLE 62

In case a person desiring to submit an application, an applicant, a holder or lessee of a mining right, who has entered or used the land of another or removed obstructions therefrom in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing three Articles, and when the owner of the land concerned and the interested person have sustained losses or damages thereby, the first mentioned persons shall pay indemnity to the latter mentioned persons.

ARTICLE 63

In case it is necessary to use the land of another for any one of the following purposes, a holder or lessee of a mining right shall secure authorization from the Director of Mining Inspectorate:

1. For boring and excavating;
2. For the creation of places to deposit minerals, earth and stones, explosive compounds, materials, fuel, dross and ashes;
3. For the construction of ore-dressing plants or smelters;
4. For the construction of railways, tracks, roads, canals, ditches, pipes and water-pipes, pools and wells, cable-ways, and telegraph and electric lines;
5. For construction works or construction of any other establishments necessary for mining.

The Director of Mining Inspectorate shall notify the owner of the land concerned and the person holding interest therein, when he has given authorization for the aforementioned matters.

After notice is issued relative to the aforementioned matters, the holder or the lessee of a mining right shall confer on the matters concerning the acquisition of right to the land with the owner of the land concerned and the person holding interests therein.

ARTICLE 64

In case the use of land extends to a period over three years or in case it is deemed that the said use will cause a change in form and nature of the land, the owner of the land may demand expropriation of the land by the holder or the lessee of mining right.

ARTICLE 65

In case the owner of the land, due to expropriation of section of his land, is unable to use the remaining section or the same purpose as in the past, the said owner may demand expropriation of the entire land by the holder or lessee of the mining right.

ARTICLE 66

The holder or lessee of a mining right, who uses or expropriates the land of another, shall pay an indemnity for the losses or damages caused thereby to the owner of the land concerned and to the person holding interests therein. An indemnity shall also be paid for any decrease in the value of remaining land and for any loss to the remaining land caused by the use or expropriation of a section of land concerned.

ARTICLE 67

In case it becomes necessary for the owner of a land or the person holding interests therein to construct, rebuild or repair passages, ditches, fences and railings and other establishments, owing to the use or expropriation of another's land on the part of the holder or lessee of a mining right, the said holder or lessee shall pay indemnity to the land owner or the person holding interests.

ARTICLE 68

In case the owner of a land or the person holding interests therein deems it necessary, after receiving the notice mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 63 to change the form and nature of the land or construct, reconstruct, extend or repair extensively buildings or other establishments or add more objects thereon, he shall secure authorization from the Director of Mining Inspectorate. In case the owner or interested person performs the said act without the authorization from the said Director, he shall not be compensated for any loss or damage sustained thereby.

ARTICLE 69

In case the holder or lessee of a mining right, after receiving the notice mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 63, has caused any loss or damage to the owner of the land concerned or to person holding interests therein, by reason of change of the said land due to discontinuance of or change in mining operations, the holder or lessee of the mining right concerned shall indemnify the owner of the land or person holding interests therein for any loss caused thereby.

ARTICLE 70

The owner of the land and the person holding interests therein may demand the holder or lessee of a mining right to give appropriate security with regard to the payment or indemnity.

ARTICLE 71

In case an agreement has been reached or a decision has been given concerning the use or expropriation of land and the holder or lessee of a mining right may use or expropriate the land concerned by depositing an indemnity or offering security in accordance with the decision of the Director of Mining Inspectorate even though no decision or court judgement has been given in regard to indemnity or security.

ARTICLE 72

In case the holder or lessee of a mining right refuses or fails to pay or deposit the indemnity or offer security therefor, the owner of the land or person interested therein may refuse to permit the use of the said land.

ARTICLE 73

In case of expropriation of land, the right of ownership of the said land shall be transferred to the holder

2. Matters concerning the creation, transfer, change, termination and limitations upon disposal of mortgages on a leased mining right;
3. Matters concerning the withdrawal of one or more of the joint lessees of a mining right;

The entry of foregoing matters shall take the place of registrations.

Regulations concerning the above-mentioned entries shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinance.

ARTICLE 49

Matters coming under any one of the provisions of the first paragraph of the foregoing Article shall not become legally effective unless proper entries are made, excepting the following cases:

1. Transfer of a leased mining right by inheritance;
2. Termination of the lease of mining right by expiration of the term;
3. Termination of the lease of a mining right due to termination of the mining right;
4. Withdrawal of one or more of the joint lessees of a mining right due to death.

ARTICLE 50

In case where the payment of royalties is calculated on the basis of a fixed term or the output mined, the rate of royalties is conspicuously out of proportion due to the fluctuation of prices of the mined minerals or to the increase or decrease of taxes or other assessments, or is disproportionate compared with the rate of royalties paid by a lessee of a mining right in the adjacent mine-lot, the lessee concerned may demand for the future an increase or decrease of such rates, irrespective of the terms of the contract.

ARTICLE 51

In case a lessee of a mining right fails to pay the royalties for over one year, the lessor may demand the termination of the leased right of mining.

ARTICLE 52

In case a lessee of a mining right fails to commence work within six months following the date of creation of or the date of entry of the transfer of the leased mining right or suspends the operations for a continuous period of over six months without good reasons, the holder of the mining right concerned may fix a reasonable period and demand the lessee to commence or resume the operations within the said period.

In case the lessee refuses to commence or resume the operations within the period fixed in accordance with the foregoing provisions, the holder of the mining right concerned may demand the termination of the leased mining right.

ARTICLE 53

The period of a leased mining right shall not exceed twenty years. In case the leased mining right has been established extending over twenty years, the period shall be reduced to twenty years.

The period of the leased mining right may be renewed. The renewed period, however, shall not exceed twenty years from the date of its renewal.

In case the period of the leased mining right was not fixed at the time of its creation, the period of such right shall be ten years.

ARTICLE 54

In case the holder of a mining right refuses to renew the period of the leased mining right, as requested by

the lessee of the mining right in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of the preceding Article, the said lessee may demand the lessor to purchase at current price the land, establishments and other objects owned by the lessee for the purpose of mining. In such case the lessor shall not reject such demand without good reasons.

ARTICLE 55

In case a leased mining right is terminated, the holder of the mining right or a person who has newly acquired the leased mining right may demand the former lessee of the mining right to purchase at current price all the buildings and other establishments constructed and owned by the former lessee for mining purposes. In such case the former lessee shall not reject such demand without good reasons.

ARTICLE 56

In case a lessee of a mining right comes under any one of the following, the Minister of Industry may prohibit the said lessee from carrying on mining operations:

1. In case he disobeys the orders given in accordance with the provisions of Article 78;
2. In case he has carried on mining in violation of the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 81;
3. In case he allows any third person to mine or acquire minerals;
4. In case he fails to pay the mining taxes.

The leased mining right shall be terminated, in case mining is prohibited in accordance with the foregoing provisions.

ARTICLE 57

The provisions of Articles 15, 29, 33, 34 and 43 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a leased mining right and the lessee of such right.

CHAPTER V

The Use and Expropriation of Land.

ARTICLE 58

The term indemnity as used in the present Chapter includes all prices and rents of land, and other forms of compensation for ordinary losses and damages sustained by land-owners and other persons interested therein.

ARTICLE 59

In case it is necessary for a person desiring to submit an application for mining, an applicant, a holder of a mining right, or a lessee of a mining right, to enter the land of another to conduct surveys or investigations for submission of the application or for carrying on mining, such person shall obtain the approval of the Director of Mining Inspectorate.

A person who has obtained the above-mentioned approval may enter the land of another after due notice is given to the occupant of the said land.

ARTICLE 60

In case it is necessary for a person who has obtained the approval mentioned in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article to remove obstructions in order to conduct surveys and investigations, such person shall obtain the

of the mining right or the lessee of the same at the time of expropriation of the land concerned and all other rights in the said land shall be terminated.

In case land is used the right of use shall be transferred to the holder of the mining right or the lessee of the same at the time of use of the land, and all other rights shall be suspended during the period of the above use. The preceding provision, however, may not apply to any right which does not interfere with the use of the said land.

ARTICLE 74

At the conclusion of the use of the land, the holder of a mining right or the lessee of the same shall, without delay, restore the said land to its original state and return the same to the owner, and in case the holder or lessee of the mining right fails to restore the land to its original state, he shall return the same to the owner with indemnity for any loss or damage caused thereby.

ARTICLE 75

Mortgage may be enforced on the indemnity to be paid for the use or expropriation of the mortgaged property, and in such a case the mortgage shall take foreclosure proceedings before payment of the indemnity.

ARTICLE 76

The provisions of the present Chapter shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the use of water.

CHAPTER VI

Policing and Supervision of Mines.

ARTICLE 77

The Minister of Industry and the Director of Mining Inspectorate shall execute the policing duties connected with the following matters related to mining operations in accordance with the provisions of proper orders:

1. Preservation of buildings and establishment;
2. Sanitation and protection of lives;
3. Prevention of dangers and protection of public interests.

ARTICLE 78

In case the Minister of Industry deems that there exists the possibility of dangers or matters dangerous to the public interest in mining operations, the said Minister shall order the holder of the mining right concerned to take preventive measures or to suspend operations in part or in whole.

In case it is deemed necessary by the Director of Mining Inspectorate in order to avoid or prevent imminent dangers, the said Director may give the orders provided for in the preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE 79

During the period of one year following the termination of a mining right, the Minister of Industry or the Director of Mining Inspectorate may, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, order the holder of the mining right at the time of its termination to equip the mine-lot with means for the prevention of dangers.

Any one who has been ordered to equip the mine-lot in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be regarded as the holder of a mining right within the limit of intending to equip the mine-lot with means for the prevention of dangers.

ARTICLE 80

The Minister of Industry may order the holder of a mining right to appoint or change the director connected with technical matters.

The qualifications and duties of the aforementioned director shall be determined by proper orders.

ARTICLE 81

The holder of a mining right shall draw up proposed mining plans in accordance with the provisions of proper orders and shall obtain the approval of the Director of Mining Inspectorate for the same, and shall also obtain the same in the case of any change effected in the said mining plans.

The holder of a mining right shall not carry on mining operations except in accordance with the aforementioned mining plans.

ARTICLE 82

In case it is deemed necessary, the Director of Mining Inspectorate may produce due reasons and order the holder of a mining right to change his proposed mining plans.

ARTICLE 83

The holder of a mining right shall keep plans of survey of the mining shafts together with mining books in his office in accordance with the provisions of proper orders and submit a copy of each to the Director of Mining Inspectorate.

ARTICLE 84

The holder of a mining right shall submit to the Director of Mining Inspectorate such mining specifications as are required by the provisions of proper orders.

ARTICLE 85

The Minister of Industry or Director of Mining Inspectorate may require the holder of a mining right to submit reports on his mining operations.

The officials concerned may inspect documents and other objects relative to mining or also inspect shafts and other places within a mine-lot. In case an offense relative to mining is deemed to have been committed, the officials concerned may search such mine and seize any documents and objects evidencing crime, or close the whole or part of the shafts concerned.

ARTICLE 86

The provisions of Articles 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84 and 85 inclusive shall apply to lessees of mining right in case a leased mining right has been created.

CHAPTER VII

Decision, Appeal and Litigation.

ARTICLE 87

In case a person is dissatisfied with the acceptance or rejection of an application relative to mining, termination of a mining right, or prohibition of mining in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 56, such person may file an appeal with the Minister of Industry.

ARTICLE 88

In case the holder or the lessee of a mining right is refused to obtain the approval as mentioned in Article

87 or is unable to obtain the same, he may apply to the Director of Mining Inspectorate for his decision on the matter.

In case a person is dissatisfied with the decision mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he may appeal to the Minister of Industry.

ARTICLE 89

In case the holder of a mining right, lessee of such right and owner of the land concerned fail to reach an agreement or are not able to hold a meeting to reach an agreement concerning the use or expropriation of land, use of water, indemnity or security, the interested parties may apply to the Director of Mining Inspectorate for his decision on the matter.

In case any one of the interested parties is dissatisfied with any part of the decision of the said Director, he may file an appeal with the Minister of Industry.

Any interested person who is dissatisfied with the decision concerning indemnity or security mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present Article may bring a suit to the court.

ARTICLE 90

An appeal or litigation shall not be instituted, in case sixty days have elapsed since the date of receipt of a written verdict or written notice of disposal.

For any interested person who does not receive the written verdict or written notice of disposal, the above-mentioned period shall commence from the date of official notification of the said verdict or notice.

CHAPTER VIII

Penal Regulations.

ARTICLE 91

Any person who mines or acquires minerals without a mining right or a leased mining right, or who has caused to create the mining right by fraud shall be punished with penal servitude for a term not exceeding three (3) years or with a fine not exceeding three thousand (3,000) yuan.

Any holder or lessee of a mining right who, by accident, mines beyond the boundary line of his mine-lot shall be punished, with a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) yuan.

In the preceding two cases the minerals mined shall be confiscated and in case a part or whole is not available for confiscation, its equivalent shall be collected in money.

ARTICLE 92

Any holder or lessee of a mining right who is guilty of either one of the following cases shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) yuan:

1. In case minerals have been mined in violation of the provisions of Article 5;
2. In case of violation of the orders given in accordance with the provisions of Article 78 or paragraph 1 of Article 79.

ARTICLE 93

Any person coming under any one of the following provisions shall be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred (200) yuan:

1. Any one who has removed obstacles without the permission prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 60;

2. Any one who has violated the orders given in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 80;

3. Any one who has violated the provisions of Articles 81, 83 or 84, or the orders given in accordance with the provisions of Article 82.

ARTICLE 94

Any one who has refused or failed to make the report mentioned in Article 85 or who has made a false report or interfered with the performance of duties by the officials concerned, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding three hundred (300) yuan.

ARTICLE 95

In case an employee or any hand in the employ of the holder or lessee of a mining right commits any act in violation of the penal regulations of the present Law in the course of his service, the said holder or lessee concerned shall be punished as well as the employee or hand guilty of the act. In case, however, the holder or lessee concerned is mentally deranged or a minor who does not possess the competency of an adult regarding business, the legal representative concerned shall be punished accordingly.

ARTICLE 96

In case an employee or other hand of a juridical person commits any act in violation of the penal regulations of the present Law in the course of his service, officers of such juridical person or staff members of the same conducting business shall be punished accordingly, as well as the employee guilty of the said act.

In case officers of the juridical person or staff members of the same conducting business commit the act mentioned in the preceding paragraph, such officers or staff members shall be punished accordingly.

ARTICLE 97

In the case of any act of violation mentioned in Article 95 and paragraph 1 of Article 96, when the holder or lessee of a mining right, or legal representative, or officers or staff members prove that such act of violation could not reasonably be prevented, no punishment shall be imposed upon such persons.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 98

The date of enforcement of the present Law shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

ARTICLE 99

All the mining rights which were created in accordance with the regulations of the former regime and which exist at the time of the enforcement of the present Law shall be regarded as having been registered for the creation of mining rights in accordance with the provisions of the present Law.

ARTICLE 100

All acts of disposition, proceedings or any other acts done in accordance with the regulations of the former regime shall be regarded as have been done in accordance with the regulations of the present Law, in case there are any regulations in the present Law which are equivalent to the former regulations.

ARTICLE 101

In case a mining right which was created in accordance with the regulations of the former regime and which exists at the time of the enforcement of the present Law, has, as its object, minerals other than those mentioned in Article 2 of the present Law, such right shall be allowed to continue, for the time being, in accordance with the regulations of the former regime.

ARTICLE 102

The term of a mining right which was created in accordance with the regulations of the former regime and which exists at the time of the enforcement of the present Law shall not be extended beyond the stipulated term.

ARTICLE 103

Any application for mining for minerals other than those mentioned in Article 2 of the present Law, existing at the time of the enforcement of the present Law, shall not be accepted.

ARTICLE 104

The provisions of Article 36 shall not apply, for the time being, to the mining right mentioned in Article 99. In case, however, the Minister of Industry deems it necessary, he may fix a period and may order the holder of the mining right concerned to rectify his mine-lot.

In case the holder of a mining right disregards the orders given in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Industry may cancel the mining right concerned.

ARTICLE 105

In case any person is actually an applicant for the mining of any minerals mentioned in Article 2 of the present Law, at the time of the enforcement of the present Law, he shall rectify the mining area in his application, in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the present Law, within a period fixed by the Minister of Industry.

In case the aforementioned rectification is not made within the period fixed by the said Minister, the application for mining shall be deemed as having been withdrawn.

Law Governing Mining Registration Fees

Imperial Ordinance No. 88

Promulgated August 1, Second Year of Kangtê (1935)

Unofficial Translation

ARTICLE 1

Any person who has any matter concerning a mining right or a leased mining right registered or entered in the Mining Register shall pay mining registration fees in accordance with the following classifications:

- I. Registration concerning creation of a mining right
 - (1) For registration of a new mining right 200 Yuan per case
 - (2) For amalgamation of mine-lot 50 Yuan per case
 - (3) For partition of mine-lots or combination of partitioned mine-lots 50 Yuan per case

II. Registration concerning change of a mining right

- (1) For revision or rectification of a mine-lot
 - A. For revision or rectification made according to the provision of Article 30 of the Mining Law... 5 Yuan per case
 - B. For revision or rectification made according to the provisions of Article 41 or Article 42 of the Mining Law 100 Yuan per case
- (2) For increase of, or increase and decrease in mine-lots... 100 Yuan per case
- (3) For reduction of a mine-lot... 20 Yuan per case

III. Registration concerning transfer of a mining right

- (1) For transfer due to inheritance or other acts of succession 20 Yuan per case
- (2) For transfer due to causes other than those mentioned in (1) 100 Yuan per case

IV. Registration concerning creation of a leased mining right

- (1) For registration of a new leased mining right 200 Yuan per case
- (2) For creation of a leased mining right due to the approval and agreement based upon paragraph 2 of Article 35 of the Mining Law 5 Yuan per case

V. Registration concerning transfer of a leased mining right

- (1) For transfer due to inheritance or other acts of succession 20 Yuan per case
- (2) For transfer due to causes other than those mentioned in (1) 100 Yuan per case

VI. Registration concerning creation of mortgage

- (1) For registration of a new mortgage A sum equivalent to ten-thousandths (10/1000) of the amount of the obligation concerned
- (2) For creation of mortgage due to the approval and agreement based upon Paragraph 2 of Article 38 of the Mining Law 5 Yuan per case

VII. Registration concerning transfer of mortgage

- (1) For transfer due to inheritance or other acts of succession 5 Yuan per case
- (2) For transfer due to causes other than those mentioned in (1) 10 Yuan per case

VIII. For withdrawal of a holder of a joint-mining right or a joint-leased mining right... 5 Yuan per case

- IX. For restrictions on the disposal of a mining right, a leased mining right or mortgage due to causes other than a process instituted for the recovery of taxes in arrears... A sum equivalent to five-thousandths (5/1000) of the amount of the obligation concerned

- X. For termination of a mining right or a leased mining right due to the renunciation of such right by the holder concerned 5 Yuan per case
- XI. For restoration of a cancelled registration 4 Chiao per case
- XII. For registration ad interim... 4 Chiao per case
- XIII. For revision, change or cancellation of registration..... 2 Chiao per case

ARTICLE 2

In case, cancellation of registration, or errors or omissions attending registration are found to have been due to errors or faults on the part of the competent officers, no Registration Fees shall be levied for the registration of a restoration or revision thereof.

ARTICLE 3

The Registration Fees shall be paid in revenue stamps.

ARTICLE 4

No Registration Fees shall be levied on the Government's own registration.

SUPPLEMENTARY

The present Law shall come into force on the day of the enforcement of the Mining Registration Law.

Mining Tax Law

Imperial Ordinance No. 86

Promulgated August 1, Second Year of Kangtê (1935)

Unofficial Translation

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

ARTICLE 1

Any holder of a mining right shall be subject to the imposition of mining taxes in accordance with the present Law.

In case the holder of a mining right has created a leased mining right, the lessee concerned shall be liable to taxation.

ARTICLE 2

Holders of a joint mining right or holders of a joint leased mining right shall jointly bear the obligation to pay mining taxes.

ARTICLE 3

Mining taxes shall consist of the Mine-Lot Tax and the Mineral Production Tax.

ARTICLE 4

Mining taxes shall be collected from persons liable to taxation when the time for payment is due.

CHAPTER II

Mine-Lot Tax

ARTICLE 5

The rate of Mine-Lot Tax shall be three hundred (300) yuan a year per unit area of the mine-lot as provided

for in paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Mining Law. In the case, however, of a mine-lot which comes under the provisions of Article 37 of the Mining Law, the rate shall be one (1) yuan and two (2) chiao a year per hectare.

The rate of Mine-Lot Tax as provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be reduced by one-half for a period not exceeding three years beginning from the month of the creation of a mining right. The provision, however, shall not apply to such a mine-lot as has been created as the result of amalgamation or partition of mine-lots or combination of partitioned mine-lots.

ARTICLE 6

The Mine-Lot Tax for the year ensuing shall be collected during December each year.

ARTICLE 7

With regard to the Mine-Lot Tax for the year in which the registration for the creation of the mining right was effected, the tax shall be collected immediately on the basis of monthly instalment beginning from the month of registration.

The provision of the foregoing paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to the collection of the Mine-Lot Tax which is additionally levied on a mine-lot which has been created as the result of amalgamation or partition of mine-lots or combination of partitioned mine-lots, and also to the collection of the Mine-Lot Tax which is levied on an area which has been added anew consequent upon the alteration of a mining right.

ARTICLE 8

In case a mining right has been cancelled in accordance with Article 39 of the Mining Law, a sum equivalent to the amount of the Mine-Lot Tax already collected shall be delivered to the payer of the same, upon application by the tax-payer.

Any person desiring to have such sum delivered as is mentioned in the foregoing paragraph shall file with the Director of the Revenue Inspectorate, who exercises jurisdiction over the Revenue Office to which the Mine-Lot Tax in question was paid, an application together with a certificate of payment of the said Mine-Lot Tax and a document certifying the cancellation of the mining right involved.

The application mentioned in the first paragraph of the present Article shall not be submitted after the lapse of one year from the cancellation of the mining right concerned.

CHAPTER III

Mineral Production Tax

ARTICLE 9

The Mineral Production Tax shall be levied on mineral products.

ARTICLE 10

The rate of the Mineral Production Tax shall be fifteen-thousandths (15/1000) of the value of a mineral product.

The value of a mineral product mentioned in the foregoing paragraph shall be determined by the Minister of Finance after consultation with the Minister of Industry or the Minister of Mongolia Administration, as the case may be, on the basis of the price of the mineral product in question prevailing during the preceding month at the leading market nearest to the mine-lot concerned.

ARTICLE 11

Gold ore, silver ore, lead ore, zinc ore, iron ore, petroleum and oil shale shall not be subject to a levy of the Mineral Production Tax.

ARTICLE 12

Any person liable to taxation shall, by the fifteenth of every month, present to the Revenue Office exercising jurisdiction over the mine-lot concerned a report stating the quantities of mineral products acquired during the preceding month, and classified according to species, designation and average fineness. In case, however, a mining right has been terminated or a leased mining right has been terminated due to the lapse of the mining right, such report shall be presented immediately.

ARTICLE 13

With regard to the basis of assessment of the Mineral Production Tax, the Chief of the Revenue Office concerned shall determine such basis of assessment after making investigations, in case the tax-payer fails to report the matters as mentioned in the provisions of the foregoing Article for the preceding six months in January and July each year, or in case the reports submitted are deemed inappropriate by the said Chief.

In case a mining right has been terminated, or in case a leased mining right has been terminated due to the lapse of the mining right, or in case any such circumstance as falls within the purview of Article 22 arises, the basis of assessment of the Mineral Production Tax involved shall be determined immediately irrespective of the provisions of the foregoing paragraph.

ARTICLE 14

When the Chief of the Revenue Office has determined the basis of assessment of the Mineral Production Tax in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, he shall notify thereof in writing to the persons liable to taxation.

ARTICLE 15

The Mineral Production Tax shall be collected during August for mineral products mined during the period from January to June of that year, and during February for mineral products mined during the period from July to December. In case, however, a mining right has been terminated, or in case a leased mining right has been terminated due to the lapse of the mining right, and in case any such circumstance as falls within the purview of Article 22 arises, the tax shall be collected immediately without delay.

ARTICLE 16

In case a person liable to taxation objects to the quantity of a mineral product which constitutes the basis of assessment of the Mineral Production Tax as determined by the Chief of the Revenue Office, such person may apply to the Director of the Revenue Inspectorate for an examination of the quantity of mineral product concerned.

Even in case an application is filed in accordance with the provision of the foregoing paragraph, the collection of the tax in question shall not be delayed.

In case a person desires to apply for an examination as mentioned in the first paragraph of the present Article, such person shall, within twenty (20) days be-

ginning from the day on which he receives the notice as mentioned in Article 14, submit to the Director of the Revenue Inspectorate through the Chief of the Revenue Office who determined the basis of assessment in question, a letter containing reasons for his objection together with documentary evidence attached thereto.

ARTICLE 17

Upon receipt of the application mentioned in the first paragraph of the preceding Article, the Director of the Revenue Inspectorate shall decide upon the basis of assessment in question after conducting an examination of the application presented, and shall notify in writing the persons liable to taxation of the decision reached. In case, however, the application presented is in contravention of due formalities, such application shall be rejected in writing.

CHAPTER IV

Restrictions on Taxation

ARTICLE 18

Any person who pays a mining tax shall not be subject to a levy of the Business Tax or Corporation Business Tax.

ARTICLE 19

A local Administrative Body shall not impose upon a person who pays a mining tax, any tax or assessment for mining operation or equivalent intended for actual use in mining, with the exception of a surtax not exceeding 25 per cent. of the original tax in the case of the Mine-Lot Tax, and a surtax not exceeding 65 per cent. of the original tax in the case of the Mineral Production Tax.

CHAPTER V

Exercise of Control

ARTICLE 20

Any person liable to taxation shall keep a book regarding his mining operation and enter therein daily the following matters, classified according to designations and kinds of mineral products:

1. Quantities and average fineness of the mineral products acquired, selected, refined, transported in and transported out, as well as the destinations transported to and the places transported from;
2. Quantities and values of the mineral products sold;
3. Quantities, values, and uses, of the mineral products consumed by the mining operators themselves.

ARTICLE 21

In case the Revenue Officers deem it necessary from the standpoint of exercising control over the imposition of a mining tax, such officers may inspect the business offices and other places pertaining to persons liable to taxation, and conduct an examination of the books, documents, and mineral products contained therein.

CHAPTER VI

Penal Regulations

ARTICLE 22

In case any person evades or attempts to evade the payment of a mining tax by fraud or by other dishonest acts, he shall be punished with a fine equivalent to a

sum exceeding one time but not exceeding ten times the amount of the mining tax involved. The amount of the fine, however, shall not be less than thirty (30) yuan in any case.

ARTICLE 23

In case any person neglects to submit the report mentioned in Article 12, or makes a false statement therein, or neglects making entries into the book mentioned in Article 20, he shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) yuan.

ARTICLE 24

In case any person interferes with the Revenue officers in the execution of their duties, as provided for in the present Law, he shall be punished with a fine not exceeding three hundred (300) yuan.

SUPPLEMENTARY

The present Law shall come into force on the day of enforcement of the Mining Law.

The provisions governing taxation on mining contained in the laws and regulations of the former regime shall be repealed. Matters relating to taxation on mining and appertaining to the period prior to the enforcement of the present Law, however, shall be governed by the laws and regulations of the former regime.

The Mine-Lot Tax on the mining right coming within the purview of Article 99 of the Mining Law shall continue to be levied in accordance with the laws and regulations of the former regime, until the mine-lot is revised or rectified according to the provisions of the Mining Law.

The provisions of the second paragraph of Article 5 of the present Law shall not apply to the Mine-Lot Tax on the mining right coming within the purview of Article 99 of the Mining Law, even after the mine-lot is revised or rectified according to the provisions of the Mining Law.

Exchange of Ordinary Postal Money Orders Between Manchoukuo and Germany Commenced

Order No. 14 of the Department of Communications
Effective Oct. 1, 1935, Second Year of Kangtê
Official Gazette, Oct. 1, 1935

Translation

1. Money Designated:

The amounts of money orders shall be designated in German currencies, viz. Reichs Mark and Pfennig in cases of both drawing and paying of such orders.

2. Highest Amount:

The highest amount of a single case of money order shall be eight hundred (800) Reichs Marks in German currency.

3. Post Offices in Charge of Money Order Service:

Post Offices in charge of money order service shall be notified elsewhere.

4. Postal Charges:

Postal charges for money order service shall be one (1) chiao per case and five (5) fen per every fen (10) yuan.

5. Other Matters:

The provisions of the Provisional Manchoukuo Japanese Postal Money Order Agreement shall apply to matters which are not provided for in the present Order.

SUPPLEMENTARY

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

Instruction to Superintendents of Postal Affairs Superintendence Bureaux and Masters of Post Offices Concerning Exchange of Ordinary Postal Money Orders Between Manchoukuo and Germany

Instruction No. 112 of the Department of
Communications Oct. 1, 1935,
Second Year of Kangtê

Translation

1. Drawing:

In case a person applies for the drawing of a money order, the Manchoukuo postal administration shall order such person to file an application for drawing an International Postal Money Order duly supplied him by the said administration (an application form for drawing a Manchoukuo-Japanese Postal Money Order to be used with necessary changes, instead of an application form for drawing an International Postal Money Order), stating therein, in Latin characters, full names and addresses of both drawer and drawee, the amount of a money order (in German currencies, viz. Reichs Mark and Pfennig), and special remarks (if a money order requires special handling) in columns duly designated, and shall follow the procedures after the example of drawing a Manchoukuo-Japanese Postal Money Order. All applications for drawing money orders shall be sent to the Bureau of Posts of the Department of Communications.

2. Arrival of International Postal Money Order Note:

In case the Manchoukuo postal administration receives an international Postal Money Order note, together with a notice of the arrival of such order from the Bureau of Posts of the Department of Communications, the said administration shall send such note to the drawee and shall follow the procedures after the example of the arrival of Manchoukuo-Japanese Postal Money Order.

3. Payment of Money Orders:

In case a person applies for the payment of a money order, the Manchoukuo postal administration shall order such person to send in an International Postal Money Order note to the said postal administration after affixing his signature and seal to the due columns in the said note, and shall follow the procedures for the payment of a money order after the example of the payment of Manchoukuo-Japanese Postal Money Order.

4. Exchange Service:

Exchange service for a money order shall be conducted at the Bureau of Posts of the De-

partment of Communications. Accordingly, such matters as the issue or arrival of a note of money order, conversion of the amount of money order and disposal of postal complications between Manchoukuo and foreign countries shall be handled by the Said Bureau of Posts.

5. Rate of Conversion:

Rates of conversion shall be reported to the postal administration by the Bureau of Posts as in the case of the rates of conversion between Manchoukuo and China.

6. Daily Accounts:

Daily accounts shall be taken jointly with the accounts of Manchoukuo-Japanese money orders.

7. Postal Forms:

All postal forms used for transacting money order service between Manchoukuo and Japan shall be used for transacting similar service between Manchoukuo and Germany with due changes.

8. Other Matters:

All other matters which are not provided for in the present Instruction shall be handled by following the example of transacting money order service between Manchoukuo and Japan, and in case of ambiguous matters, the postal administration shall seek the advice of the Bureau of Posts and shall handle such matters after obtaining a formal reply from the said Bureau.

SUPPLEMENT II TREATIES

Agreement between Manchoukuo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the cession to Manchoukuo of the Rights of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway).

Manchoukuo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, being desirous to settle the question of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) and thus to contribute to the safeguards of peace in the Far East, have resolved to conclude an Agreement for the Cession to Manchoukuo of the Rights of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the North Manchurian Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), and have to that end named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The Government of Manchoukuo:
W. S. Y. TINGE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan.
Chuichi OHASHI, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.
WU Tse-sheng, Adviser to the Directorate-General of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway).
The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Constantin Constantinovitch YOURNEFF, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Plenipotentiary Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Japan.
Benedict Ignatievitch KOSLOVSKY, Chief of the Second Eastern Department of the People-Commissariat for Foreign Affairs.

Stepan Matvelevitch KUZNETSOFF, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, (North Manchuria Railway).

Who, having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall cede to the Government of Manchoukuo all the rights they possess concerning the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), in consideration of which the Government of Manchoukuo shall pay to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the sum of one hundred and forty million (140,000,000) yen in Japanese currency.

ARTICLE II

All the rights of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) shall pass to the Government of Manchoukuo upon the coming into force of the present Agreement, and at the same time the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) shall be placed under the complete occupation and the sole management of the Government of Manchoukuo.

ARTICLE III

1. Upon the coming into force of the present Agreement, the senior members of the administration of the

North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall be released from their duties. The said senior members of the administration of the Railway shall hand over all the archives, records, papers and documents of whatever description in their charge to their respective successors in the new administration of the Railway.

It is understood that the term the "senior members of the administration of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway)" employed in the present Article indicates:

- (A) All the members of the Board of Directors and of the Audit Committee.
- (B) The general manager and assistant manager of the Administration.
- (C) The assistant chief controller.
- (D) All the managers and sub-managers of the Departments of the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, the Control and the Administration. All agents for commission, engineers for commission. All the senior agents, advisers and chiefs of the sections and sub-sections.

2. With the aim of ensuring the normal functioning of the Railway, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agree to place at the disposal of the new administration the following persons from among the senior members of the administration of the Railway who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as advisers for one month from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement:

- (A) The general manager of the Administration.
- (B) The manager of General Affairs Office of the Administration.
- (C) The manager of the Motive power Department of the Administration.
- (D) The chief of the Financial Department of the Administration.
- (E) The manager of the Commercial Department of the Administration.

3. At any time after the coming into force of the present Agreement, the Government of Manchoukuo may dismiss any or all of the following persons:

- (A) All the chiefs of railway sections, stations and depots.
- (B) The chiefs of all the following auxiliary enterprises of the Railway:
 - a. Forest concessions and lumbering.
 - b. Coal mines.
 - c. Power stations.
 - d. Printing plant.
 - e. Auxiliary enterprises of the Commercial Department.
 - f. Nursery and green-houses in Harbin.
 - g. Main workshops of the Ways Department.
 - h. Wool-washing works and hydro-loading works.

- i. Water works in Harbin.
- j. Soft-drinks factory.
- l. Graduations of beans.
- k. Saw-mill.
- m. Waste-cleaning works.
- n. Grand Hotel.
- o. Health resorts and sanatoria.
- p. Hospitals and clinics.
- q. Library.
- r. Economic Bureau.

4. The persons referred to in Section 1 of the present Article shall have the right to remain in Manchoukuo and to retain their railway lodgings for one month after the coming into force of the present Agreement.

The persons referred to in Section 2 of the present Article shall have the right to remain in Manchoukuo and to retain force of the present Agreement.

Those persons who have been dismissed by virtue of Section 3 of the present Article shall have the right to receive their regular salary for one month from the date of their dismissal. They shall have the right to remain in Manchoukuo and to retain their railway lodgings for two months from the date of their dismissal.

ARTICLE IV

The Government of Manchoukuo shall succeed to the assets and liabilities of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in accordance with the list of assets and liabilities of the Railway as on December 31st, 1933, presented by the Delegation of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on March 22nd, 1934, to the Delegation of the Government of Manchoukuo through the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, as supplemented by the lists which were made on March 17th and March 21st, 1935, in order to show the changes sustained by the assets and liabilities included in the first list from the date of the first list up to the date of the last list and also to show the new assets and liabilities which have arisen on and after January 1st, 1934.

It is agreed that the provisions of Section 4, Article IX of the Agreement on General Principles for the Settlement of the Questions between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of China signed at Peking on May 21st, 1924, and those of Section 3, Article I of the Agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Autonomous Three Eastern Provinces of the Republic of China signed at Mukden on September 26th, 1924, shall remain in force.

ARTICLE V

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall have the right to maintain the following property for the use of their Consulate General in Harbin in the form of a permanent and rent-free lease.

a. The land and buildings now occupied by the said Consulate General:

- Locality: Yao-chang-Kai, Chin-chia-Kang.
 Area: 14, 783, 52 square metres.
 Buildings: Office, No. 1,049; 2,174.90 square metres.
 Residence, No. 1,047; 875.37 square metres.
 Garage and its annex, No. 1051; 245.88 square metres.
 Guard-room, No. 1052; 38.90 square metres.

b. The land and building now occupied by the officials of the said Consulate General:

- Locality: Hai-cheng-Kai, Chin-chia-Kang.
 Area: 2,530 square metres.
 Building: No. 034; 258.51 square metres.

The following Property shall be leased rent-free and sine die to the Consul General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Harbin on the day of the coming into force of the present Agreement, and shall immediately thereafter be placed and remain under the occupation and management of the community of the citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Harbin to be used solely for the purposes prescribed hereunder:

a. The IVth School of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), situated at No. 25, Shang-wu-Kai, Tao-Li, Harbin, with all the buildings and property to be found there, to be used for the elementary and secondary education of the said community.

b. The land known under No. 949, at the corner of Kao-shi-Kai and Chin-cha-Kai, Tao-Li, Harbin, with all the buildings on it, which are to be used in the future as hospital.

Within one month from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, a library shall be selected, for the use of the above-mentioned IVth School, from the books of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) Library in Harbin, by mutual agreement between the local authorities of Manchoukuo and the Consul General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Harbin. The books so selected shall be transferred to the said School.

ARTICLE VI

The properties occupied by the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) which are claimed by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as belonging to them and not to the Railway, and the properties existing in the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which are claimed by the Government of Manchoukuo as belonging to the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), are regarded as having been mutually renounced by respective Governments in favour of the latter Government, and neither Government shall in future raise against the other Government any demand concerning the said properties.

The above provisions shall not apply to the properties (buildings and their sites and other railway properties) of the Trans-Manchurian Railway now existing at Manchuli, and the properties of the Ussuri Railway now existing at Suifenho, which are actually occupied respectively by the said two Railways and shall remain their property under their management.

ARTICLE VII

Out of the sum of one hundred and forty million (140,000,000) yen in Japanese currency referred to in Article I of the present Agreement, the sum of forty-six million seven hundred thousand (46,700,000) yen shall be paid in cash in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII of the present Agreement, and the settlement for the remaining sum of ninety-three million three hundred thousand (93,300,000) yen shall be effected in the form of payments made by the Government of Manchoukuo for goods delivered to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the provisions of Article IX of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE VIII

Out of the sum of forty-six million seven hundred thousand (46,700,000) yen to be paid in cash in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of the present Agreement, the sum of twenty-three million three

hundred thousand (23,300,000) yen shall be paid simultaneously with the signing of the present Agreement.

The remaining sum of twenty-three million four hundred thousand (23,400,000) yen as well as the simple interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum is to be paid by the Government of Manchoukuo to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the form of the Treasury Bonds of the Government of Manchoukuo. The said Treasury Bonds are to be issued of the following amounts and mature on the dates indicated hereunder: six million three hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred (6,376,500) yen maturing on December 23rd, 1935, six million two hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (6,244,875) yen maturing on September 23rd, 1936; six million one hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty (6,113,250) yen maturing on June 23rd, 1937; five million nine hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-five (5,981,625) yen maturing on March 23rd, 1938. The Treasury Bonds of the Government of Manchoukuo mentioned above are to be issued in favour of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and are to be delivered by the Representative of the Government of Manchoukuo to the Representative of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics simultaneously with the signing of the present Agreement, and shall be paid at the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.

In case the exchange rate of the yen in terms of the Swiss franc calculated on the basis of the respective exchange rates of the yen and the Swiss franc in London on the day before the date of payment of any of the second and subsequent instalments provided for in the present Article should be lower or higher by eight per cent. or more in comparison with the exchange rate of the yen in terms of the Swiss franc as calculated on the basis of the respective exchange rates of the yen and the Swiss franc in London on the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, the amount of the said instalment shall be increased or reduced, as the case may be, so that the value in Swiss francs of the instalment shall be the same as it is on the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

In case the present gold parity of the Swiss franc (one Swiss franc being equivalent to nine thirty-firsts of one gram of fine gold) should be altered or in case the convertibility of the Swiss franc into gold should be suspended, the following method shall be adopted in place of the method provided for in the preceding paragraph.

In case the weight of fine gold whose value, when calculated on the basis of the price of gold and the exchange rate of the yen in London on the day before the date of payment of any of the second and subsequent instalments provided for in the present Article, is equal to the amount of the instalment, should be less or more by eight per cent. or more in comparison with the weight of fine gold whose value, when calculated on the basis of the price of gold and the exchange rate of the yen in London on the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, is equal to the said instalment, the amount of the instalment shall be increased or reduced, as the case may be, so that the value in fine gold of the instalment shall be the same as it is on the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE IX

The settlement for the sum of ninety-three million three hundred thousand (93,300,000) yen, to be effected in the form of payments made by the Government of

Manchoukuo for the goods delivered to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as provided for in Article VII of the present Agreement, shall be executed in the following manner.

1. The Trade Representation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Japan will make contracts for the purchase of goods produced or manufactured in Manchoukuo or Japan with the subjects or juridical persons of either of these two countries, up to the sum of ninety-three million three hundred thousand (93,300,000) yen indicated in Article VII within the period of six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement. The delivery of the goods thus purchased shall be effected to the Trade Representation in Japan by the above-mentioned subjects or juridical persons within the period of three years from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement in accordance with the terms of the contracts concerned, it being understood that the goods so delivered in the course of each of the six equal periods of six months constituting the said years shall not exceed in value the sum of thirty-one million one hundred thousand (31,100,000) yen and that the total amount of the goods delivered in the course of each of the three equal periods of one year constituting the said three years shall not exceed in value the sum of thirty-one million one hundred thousand (31,100,000) yen.

2. The terms of payment for the goods shall be arranged in such a way that for each such period of six months in the course of the said three years the Government of Manchoukuo shall make payment not exceeding the sum of fifteen million five hundred and fifty thousand (15,500,000) yen for the delivery of the goods mentioned in the foregoing Section and in case any balance of that sum shall for any reason remain unpaid at the end of any such period of six months, such balance shall be paid off during the next six months and so on, so that the whole sum of ninety-three million three hundred thousand (93,300,000) yen shall be paid off by the end of the said three years.

3. It is agreed that should the above-mentioned contracts not be concluded within the period of six months after the coming into force of the present Agreement, the Trade Representation shall have the right to make such contracts after the expiration of the said period of six months, and further that, should any of the parties other than the Trade Representation to the contracts concluded in accordance with the foregoing provisions of the present Article fail to carry out such contracts or to fulfil such contracts in a proper manner for which reason these contracts are abrogated, the Trade Representation shall in each case have the right to conclude fresh contracts with other subjects or juridical persons of Manchoukuo or Japan, in which case the latter of the goods to be effected after the three years' term above-mentioned.

4. The contracts mentioned in the present Article shall be concluded either c.i.f. or f.o.b. at the choice of the Trade Representation and shall provide for payments in cash for goods by the Government of Manchoukuo.

5. When the Trade Representation have concluded a contract for the purchase of goods with the subjects or juridical persons of Manchoukuo or Japan, the Trade Representation shall give the Financial Attaché to the Legation of Manchoukuo in Japan a résumé of the contract, mentioning the names of the parties to the contract, the description, place of origin and quantity of the goods, the total amount of the sums to be paid, the date and place of delivery of the goods and of the payment therefore, as well as any other terms of the

payment and delivery, including any provisions for payment in advance. The said résumé shall be attested by both parties to the contract. Besides this, so far as circumstances permit, certificates of origin issued by any chamber of commerce and industry in Manchoukuo or Japan in respect of the goods, or by any other organization authorized to issue such certificates by the Government of either of these two countries, shall be presented to the Financial Attaché by the seller of the goods.

The Financial Attaché, upon receipt of the résumé of the contract, provided its contents do not conflict with the provisions of the present Article, shall notify, not later than within seven days thereafter, the Trade Representation and the seller of the goods concerned to the effect that the Government of Manchoukuo undertake to effect payment for the goods in conformity with the said résumé of the contract.

For the purpose of obtaining a settlement of his accounts the seller of the goods shall hand to the Trade Representation the documents entitling the Trade Representation to dispose of the said goods (bill of lading, invoice, etc.).

The Financial Attaché, upon receipt of the notification given by the Trade Representation to the effect that the delivery of the goods referred to in the résumé of the contract has been accomplished, shall issue a cheque to order drawn with the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd. as payee, the seller of the goods as payee and the price of the goods as its face amount, and shall deliver it to the seller on the date of payment, and, in case the presentation of the certificates of origin of the goods above referred to shall have been prevented at the time of presentation of the résumé of the contract, against such certificates. The seller of the goods shall give a receipt for the said cheque. Payment in advance to the seller of the goods may be effected in a similar manner by the Financial Attaché in conformity with the résumé of the contract against the advice of the Trade Representation to the effect that such payment shall be made.

6. It is understood that in the present Article the term "goods manufactured in Manchoukuo or Japan" indicates goods manufactured within either of the countries from raw materials imported from any other countries as well as from raw materials produced in either and that the term "juridical persons of Manchoukuo or Japan" indicates the juridical persons which are or may be incorporated in accordance with the law of Manchoukuo or Japan respectively.

ARTICLE X

1. Three months' notice shall be given to each of the employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), other than those included in the provisions of Article III of the present Agreement, who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and whom the Government of Manchoukuo may desire to dismiss from reasons of convenience on the part of the Government of Manchoukuo after the coming into force of the present Agreement.

2. Employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and who may be dismissed shall have the right to remain in Manchoukuo for two months after their dismissal in order to dispose of their personal affairs.

3. Employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall continue in the full enjoyment of their rights in movable and immovable prop-

erty in accordance with the laws of Manchoukuo.

4. Employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall enjoy the full right to dispose of their property in accordance with the laws of Manchoukuo and to carry their property out of Manchoukuo either in its original form or in its money equivalent in any foreign currency.

5. Employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and who have retired through dismissal or of their own accord and who leave for the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics within two months after their retirement, shall be granted the privilege of free transport over the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) for themselves, their families, and their personal and household effects either to the station of Manchoukuo or to the station of Sulfenbo, at their own option.

ARTICLE XI

1. The various descriptions of retiring allowances and payments—(discharge allowances and other sums due to employees in respect of service on the Railway, employees' savings in the Relief Savings Association and the payments additional thereto on the part of the Railway including interest, pensions and block grants in accordance with the regulations of the Relief Savings Association, as well as pensions and compensations for personal injuries according to the "Regulations of 1917 relating to the indemnification of persons who have met with accidents")—to employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and who may be dismissed or may retire of their own accord after the coming into force of the present Agreement, so far as such allowances and payments are in respect of the period before the coming into force of the present Agreement, shall be individually reckoned and paid out in accordance with the regulations of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in force up to the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, as modified by the provisions of the present Article.

Note. Discharge allowances for the period up to November 11th, 1938, are to be paid according to the rates existing up to November 11th, 1926.

2. Employees who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and who are dismissed or retired of their own accord after the coming into force of the present Agreement shall be considered as employees who have been dismissed as the result of the abolition of offices, so far as concerns the calculation of the various descriptions of retiring allowances and payments.

3. Discharge allowances and other payments relative to service concerning the Railway, and compensations for injuries sustained in such service, as well as savings and the prescribed interest thereon, shall be paid within a fortnight from the day of dismissal or retirement, provided that in respect of persons who shall be dismissed, half the amount of such savings shall be paid within two months from the date of the notice of such dismissal.

The block grants to persons who have been in the service of the Railway for less than ten years as well as payments additional to savings together with the prescribed interest thereon shall be paid in four equal instalments within two years from the date of dismissal or retirement. The first instalments shall be paid within a fortnight, and the second instalment at

the end of a year after the date of dismissal or retirement and the third and the fourth instalments shall be paid at the end respectively of six and twelve months after the payment of the second instalment. As regards the last three of these instalments, the Government of Manchoukuo shall issue bonds for the amounts due drawn up in the name of the respective persons and maturing on the dates prescribed above. These bonds shall be delivered to the respective recipients simultaneously with the payment of the first instalment above referred to and shall not be transferred thereafter to any other person.

Persons who have been in the service of the Railway for ten years or more shall be deemed entitled to pensions without undergoing the examination of their working efficiency, and the said pensions, instead of being paid annually, shall be paid, in a block grant, that is to say, a sum eight and a half times the sum payable annually in respect of a pension shall be paid to the recipient in four equal instalments in the course of two years, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Note. 1. The examination of the working efficiency of employees who have been in the service of the Railway for less than ten years will be effected according to the regulations of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in force up to the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

Note. 2. Pensions for personal injuries, instead of being paid annually, shall be paid in block grants, that is to say, a sum eight and a half times the sum payable annually shall be paid to the recipients in the same manner as for persons who have been in the service of the Railway for ten years or more.

4. Employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are in debt to the Railway shall have the sum of their indebtedness deducted from the various descriptions of retiring allowances and other payments due to them.

5. The various descriptions of retiring allowances and payments shall be paid in the currency of Manchoukuo at the exchange rate against the rouble of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) existing at the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement and applied by the said Railway for settlements with their employees. The recipients of these retiring allowances and payments shall be allowed to remit the money they have received to other countries after having converted it into foreign currency.

6. The various descriptions of retiring allowances and payments and the bonds of the Government of Manchoukuo shall be paid or delivered to the legal recipients direct, but persons who have returned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics can empower the Consul General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Harbin or any other person to receive them. Persons who have given such authority shall at the same time inform the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) to that effect.

7. Those persons who have retired before the coming into force of the present Agreement and are now being paid pensions shall continue to receive the pensions as previously in accordance with the regulations of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in force up to the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, irrespective of whether the said regulations shall remain in force, be modified or abrogated thereafter. In this case Section 5 of the present Article shall be applied as regards the exchange

rate against the rouble of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), and in case the legal recipients should be returning or should have returned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as regards remittances to other countries.

8. The sums which are to be paid out by the Administration or the Relief Savings Association of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) to employees who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of which neither the legal recipients nor their proxies or successors have demanded payment up to the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, shall be disposed of in accordance with the regulations of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in force up to the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

9. Employees who have been dismissed or have retired after the coming into force of the present Agreement shall, during a period of one month from the date of their dismissal or retirement, retain their full rights with regard to their railway lodgings under the same conditions as before.

ARTICLE XII

It is understood that the term "North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway)" includes all the rights, enterprises and properties appurtenant thereto.

ARTICLE XIII

The Governments of Manchoukuo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with a view to promote and facilitate the intercourse and traffic between the two countries, shall conclude, within three months from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, a separate agreement which will provide for the settlement of questions concerning the conveyance of passengers, luggage and goods in transit, direct service for passengers, luggage and goods between railway stations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and those of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), and also, technical conditions permitting, direct services without reloading of goods between the Ussuri Railway and the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) via the station of Sulfenbo.

Within the period of the said three months, the two Governments shall conclude another separate agreement which will provide for telegraphic connection between the telegraphic lines hitherto operated by the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) and those of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic.

ARTICLE XIV

The present Agreement shall come into force on the date of its signature.

In witness where the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate in the English language in the City of Tokyo, this twenty third day of the third month of the second Year of Kangte, corresponding to the twenty third day of March, 1935.

(L.S.) W. S. Y. Ting

(L.S.) Chuichi Ohashi

(L.S.) Wu Tse-sheng

(L.S.) Constantin Constantinovitch Youreneff

(L.S.) Benedict Ignatfevitich Koslovsky

(L.S.) Stepan Matveevitch Kuznetsoff

Final Protocol

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Agreement between Manchoukuo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the Cession to Manchoukuo of the Rights of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), the Plenipotentiaries of Manchoukuo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have agreed upon the following stipulations:

ARTICLE I

1. It is understood that the handing over of archives, records, papers and documents as stipulated in Section I of Article III of the Agreement is not intended to involve anything in the nature of rendering accounts.

2. Whereas the new administration of the Railway is at liberty whether to adopt or not the advice given by the advisers mentioned in Section 2 of Article III of the Agreement, the said advice can on no occasion result in any responsibility being imposed on the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or on these persons.

ARTICLE II

The stipulation of Article V of the Agreement concerning the property which is to be placed under the occupation and management of the community of the citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Harbin shall not in any way preclude the application of the law of Manchoukuo as to the said property, its occupation and management.

ARTICLE III

The Government of Manchoukuo agree to grant subsidies, in the same manner as up to the date of the coming into force of the Agreement, to schools which are under the management of the 4th Section of the Educational Department of the Office of Pin-Chiang Province and used for the education of children of the employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for the months after the coming into force of the Agreement.

ARTICLE IV

The school inventory purchased from funds supplied by the parents who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as the stage appurtenances acquired by the former Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), are to be turned over to the Consul General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Harbin as property not belonging to the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway).

ARTICLE V

The Government of Manchoukuo take no exception to the liquidation of the cooperative society of the employees of the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) in accordance with its Articles and will permit certain members of the society who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and whose presence is required for the purposes of such liquidation to remain in Manchoukuo till the completion thereof.

ARTICLE VI

Until the conclusion within the prescribed period of the separate agreement concerning the telegraphic con-

nection provided for in Article XIII of the Agreement, the status quo of such connection shall be maintained.

The present Final Protocol shall constitute an integral part of the above-mentioned Agreement and come into force simultaneously with the said Agreement.

Done in duplicate in the English language in the City of Tokyo, this twenty third day of the third month of the second year of Kangte, corresponding to the twenty third day of March, 1935.

(L.S.) W. S. Y. Ting

(L.S.) Chuichi Ohashi

(L.S.) Wu Tse-sheng

(L.S.) Constantin Constantinovitch Youreneff

(L.S.) Benedict Ignatievitch Koslovsky

(L.S.) Stepan Matveievitch Kuznetsoff

Protocol.

Whereas the Agreement between Manchoukuo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the Cession to Manchoukuo of the Rights of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway) was signed at Tokyo on March 23rd, 1935;

Whereas the said Agreement provides that the settlement for a certain portion of the sum to be paid by the Government of Manchoukuo to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in consideration of the said cession shall be affected in the form of payments made by the former Government for goods to the latter Government;

Whereas the said Agreement also provides with regard thereto that the Trade Representation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Japan will purchase goods produced or manufactured in Japan or Manchoukuo from the subjects or juridical persons of either of these two countries;

Whereas it is essential that transactions between the said Trade Representation and the subjects or juridical persons of Japan or Manchoukuo be fairly and normally conducted; and

Whereas the Government of Japan are ready to contribute in a spirit of goodwill to the fulfilment of the aforesaid Agreement;

Now the Governments of Japan, Manchoukuo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have agreed upon the following Articles—

ARTICLE I

When the Trade Representation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics purchases goods produced or manufactured in Japan or Manchoukuo from the subjects or juridical persons of either of these two countries in accordance with Article IX of the Agreement between Manchoukuo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the Cession to Manchoukuo of the Rights of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo shall afford all possible facilities and assistance to the Trade Representation in order that the negotiations conducted may be fair and normal in such a manner as to ensure the conclusion of the purchase contracts within six months from the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned Agreement and that the purchase contracts may be fulfilled exactly.

It is understood that in the present Protocol the terms "goods manufactured in Japan or Manchoukuo" and "juridical persons of Japan or Manchoukuo" are respectively used in the meaning given by Article IX of the above-mentioned Agreement.

ARTICLE II

The Government of Japan and the Government of Manchoukuo declare that they are prepared to take necessary measures through the authorities concerned, in order that the subjects or juridical persons as aforesaid, in their negotiations for contracts with the Trade Representation, may not ask for unduly high prices, thereby making the conclusion of contracts impossible.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declare that they are prepared to take necessary measures with the Trade Representation, so that the Trade Representation, in its negotiations for contracts with subjects or juridical persons of Japan or Manchoukuo, may not ask for unduly low prices, thereby making the conclusion of contracts impossible.

ARTICLE III

In the negotiations for the conclusion of a purchase contract, in case the Trade Representation and the subjects or juridical persons of Japan or Manchoukuo cannot come to an agreement with regard to the price of the goods as well as any other terms of payment for and delivery of the goods, the parties to the negotiations can jointly or independently apply for mediation regarding the disagreement to the Standing Mediation Commission, which shall be constituted within ten days after the coming into force of the present Protocol and which shall consist of one commissioner appointed by the Government of Japan, one by the Government of Manchoukuo and two by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Mediation Commission, when they have received such an application, shall come to what they deem a fair opinion and shall recommend either or both parties to the negotiations to conclude a contract in accordance with the said opinion. In the case of an application with regard to the price of the goods, the Commission in deciding such opinion shall adopt as the standard the price of such goods at the appropriate Exchange in Japan or Manchoukuo, or in the absence of any such price, the export price, or, in default of any export price, the wholesale price, obtaining in the principal appropriate market of Japan or Manchoukuo, as the case may be, while with regard to goods the price of which cannot be fixed on the basis of the price at the Exchange, the export price or the wholesale price as above-mentioned, the Commission shall fix a fair price on the basis of the whole of the information available with regard to those goods.

The consideration of every case by the Mediation Commission shall be completed within the term of six weeks from the day they have received the application.

ARTICLE IV

In case the Trade Representation and the subjects or juridical persons of Japan or Manchoukuo find themselves in disagreement as regards the fulfilment of obligations provided for by the purchase contract concluded between them, the parties can apply jointly or independently for mediation regarding the disagreement to the Mediation Commission mentioned in the first paragraph of Article III, provided that the contract includes a provision to the effect that either party can present such an application.

The Mediation Commission, when they have received such an application, shall examine the provisions of the contract concerned and all matters relative to the disagreement and shall arrive at what they deem a fair opinion, and recommend to either or both parties to settle the disagreement in accordance with the said opinion.

The term for consideration of the question by the Mediation Commission in the circumstances of the present Article shall be the same as in the case of Article III.

ARTICLE V

In case the Mediation Commission cannot come to a decision within the prescribed term for consideration or should the decision arrived at fail to remove the difficulties within the term of two weeks, the matter shall be transferred, upon the application of either or both parties to the disagreement, to negotiation between the Contracting Governments concerned, for a fair and appropriate solution, provided that there exists an agreement in advance between the parties to that effect.

ARTICLE VI

It is understood that should both parties concerned so desire, an agreement may be laid down in the contract or otherwise providing that the decision arrived at by the Mediation Commission or through negotiation between the Contracting Governments concerned in conformity with the provisions of Articles III, IV and V of the present Protocol shall be binding upon both parties, in which case such decision shall take effect in the manner contemplated by the said agreement.

ARTICLE VII

The present Protocol shall come into force on the date of its signature.

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

Done in triplicate in the English language in the City of Tokyo, this twenty third day of the third month of the tenth year of Showa, corresponding to the twenty-third day of the third month of the second year of Kangte, corresponding to the twenty-third day of March, 1935.

(L.S.) W. S. Y. Ting

(L.S.) Chuichi Ohashi

(L.S.) Wu Tse-sheng

(L.S.) Koki Hirota

(L.S.) Constantin Constantinovitch Youreneff

(L.S.) Benedict Ignatievitch Koslovsky

(L.S.) Stepan Matveievitch Kuznetsoff

Tokyo, 23rd, March, 10 Showa (1935).

Monsieur M'Ambassadeur,

In accordance with the desire expressed by Your Excellency on behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the course of the negotiations concerning the conclusion of the Agreement for the Cession to Manchoukuo of the Rights of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), signed this day by the Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Manchoukuo, I have the honour to inform You as follows:

In view of the close and special relations existing between Japan and Manchoukuo, the Japanese Government undertake to guarantee the exact fulfilment by the Government of Manchoukuo, within the respective limits of time set forth by the above-mentioned Agreement, of all the obligations of payment, in money as well as in goods, which the Government of Manchoukuo are under in favour of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as the result of such cession in accordance with Article VII of the said Agreement.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your

Excellency, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Tokyo, 23rd, March, 1935.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of to-day's date, in which you are good enough to inform me as follows:

"In accordance with the desire expressed by Your Excellency on behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the course of the negotiations concerning the conclusion of the Agreement for the Cession to Manchoukuo of the Rights of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), signed this day by the Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Manchoukuo, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

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In reply, I beg to state that I take note of your communication as above mentioned.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Tokyo, 23rd, March, 10 Showa (1935).

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

As the result of the guarantee given this day by the Japanese Government to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding the fulfilment by the Government of Manchoukuo of all the obligations of payment which the latter are under in favour of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement for the Cession to Manchoukuo of the Rights of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), signed this day by the Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Manchoukuo, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency as follows:

In case any difficulties should arise in connection with the execution of Payments on the part of the Government of Manchoukuo, the Japanese Government will make every effort necessary under the given circumstances in order that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may receive all the payments due to them from the Government of Manchoukuo wholly and within the respective limits of time prescribed by the said Agreement, so that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may suffer absolutely no loss in connection with the said difficulties.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, the assurances of my highest consideration.

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North Manchuria Railway (Chinese Eastern Railway), signed this day by the Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Manchoukuo, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency as follows:

In case any difficulties should arise in connection with the execution of payments on the part of the Government of Manchoukuo, the Japanese Government will make every effort necessary under the given circumstances in order that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may receive all the payments due to them from the Government of Manchoukuo wholly and within the respective limits of time prescribed by the said Agreement, so the Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may suffer absolutely no loss in connection with the said difficulties."

In reply, I beg to state that I take note of your communication as above mentioned.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Tokyo, 23rd, March, 10 Showa (1935).

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In case any difficulties should arise in connection with the execution of payments on the part of the Government of Manchoukuo, the Japanese Government will make every effort necessary under the given circumstances in order that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may receive all the payments due to them from Government of Manchoukuo

wholly and within the respective limits of time prescribed by the said Agreement, so that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may suffer absolutely no loss in connection with the said difficulties.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, the assurances of my highest consideration.

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In case any difficulties should arise in connection with the execution of payments on the part of the Government of Manchoukuo, the Japanese Government will make every effort necessary under the given circumstances in order that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may receive all the payments due to them from the Government of Manchoukuo wholly and within the respective limits of time prescribed by the said Agreement, so that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may suffer absolutely no loss in connection with the said difficulties."

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I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurances of my highest consideration.

WHO'S WHO

List of Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this book.

(A)		D. Eng. (also Dr. Eng. or D.E.) Doctor of En- gineering	
Adm.	Admiral	D.L.	Doctor of Law
A.E. & P.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Ple- nipotentiary	Dept.	Department
Agr.	Agriculture	Dir.	Director
Agri.	Agricultural	Disarm.	Disarmament
A.M. (or M.A.)	Master of Arts	Div.	Division
Apptd.	Appointed	D. Litt.	Doctor of Literature
Archit.	Architect	Dr.	Doctor
Archtl.	Architectural	Dr. Com.	Doctor of Commerce
Assn.	Association	D.Sc.	Doctor of Science
Asst.	Assistant		
Aud.	Auditor	(E)	
Av. (also Ave.)	Avenue	E.	East
		E. & P.	Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
		Econ.	Economical; Economy; Economics
		e.d.	Eldest daughter
		Ed. (or Educ.)	Education; Educational; Edu- cated
		E.E. & M.P.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
		Elec.	Electric; Electricity; Electrical
		Emb.	Embassy
		Eng.	English
		Engr.	Engineer
		Engrg.	Engineering
		e.s.	Eldest son
		Exam.	Examination
		(F)	
		F.	Fellow
		(G)	
		Gen.	General
		Govt. (or Gov't)	Government
		Gov.	Governor
		Grad.	Graduated from
		(H)	
		H.M.S.	His Majesty's Ship
		Hon.	Honorary; Honorable
		(I)	
		Imp.	Imperial
		Inc.	Incorporated
		Ind.	Industry
		Inf.	Infantry
		Ins.	Insurance
		Int'l	International
		(J)	
		Jr.	Junior
		(K)	
		K.K.	Kabushiki Kaisha (joint stock com- pany)
		(L)	
		Lab.	Labor
		L.D.	Long Distance Telephone
		Lit. (or Litt.)	Literary; Literature
		LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
		LL.D.	Doctor of Laws
		Lieut.	Lieutenant
		Lieut.-Gen.	Lieutenant-General
		(M)	
		M.A. (or A.M.)	Master of Arts
		M. Ag.	Master of Agriculture
		Maj.	Major
		M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine
		M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
		M. Dip.	Master of Diplomacy
		Mech.	Mechanical; Mechanics
		Mem.	Member
		Metal.	Metallurgical
		Meteorol.	Meteorological
		Mfg.	Manufacturing
		Mfr.	Manufacturer
		Mgr.	Manager
		Mng.	Managing
		Mil.	Military
		Mineral.	Mineralogical
		Min.	Minister
		M.L. (or LL. M.)	Master of Laws
		M.M.E.	Master of Mechanical Engineer
		M.P.	Member of Parliament
		(N)	
		Nat.	National
		(O)	
		Org.	Organization
		(P)	
		Parl.	Parliament; Parliamentary
		P.-G.	Post-Graduate
		Polit.	Politics; Political
		Prep.	Preparatory
		Priv.	Private
		Pres.	President
		Prof.	Professor
		Prop.	Proprietor
		Prov.	Providence
		(Q)	
		Pro Tem.	Pro Tempore (for the time being)
		Psychol.	Psychological; Psychology
		Pub.	Public; Publishing; Published; Pub- lication
		(R)	
		Rd.	Read
		Reg.	Regiment; Regimental
		Rep. (or Repr.)	Representative, Representatives
		Rev.	Reverend
		Ry.	Railway
		(S)	
		s.	son
		S.	South
		Sc. D. (or D. Sc.)	Doctor of Science
		Sch.	School
		Sc. (or Sci.)	Science; Scientific
		S.E.	South East
		Sec.	Section
		Secr.	Secretary
		Soc.	Society
		Sq.	Square
		Sr.	Senior
		St.	Street
		Statist.	Statistical, Statistics
		Supt.	Superintendent
		S.W.	South West
		(T)	
		Tech.	Technical; Technology
		Technol.	Technological
		(U)	
		Univ. (and Univs.)	University (and Universities)
		U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialists Republics
		(V)	
		Vice-Pres.	Vice-President
		Vol. (and Vols.)	Volume (and Volumes)
		(W)	
		W.	West
		(Y)	
		Y.M.C.A.	Young Men's Christian Association
		Y.W.C.A.	Young Women's Christian Association
		Yr. (and Yrs.)	Year (and Years)
		(Z)	
		Zool.	Zoological; Zoology

(J)		Pro Tem. Pro Tempore (for the time being)	
		Psychol.	Psychological; Psychology
		Pub.	Public; Publishing; Published; Pub- lication
		(K)	
		K.K.	Kabushiki Kaisha (joint stock com- pany)
		(L)	
		Lab.	Labor
		L.D.	Long Distance Telephone
		Lit. (or Litt.)	Literary; Literature
		LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
		LL.D.	Doctor of Laws
		Lieut.	Lieutenant
		Lieut.-Gen.	Lieutenant-General
		(M)	
		M.A. (or A.M.)	Master of Arts
		M. Ag.	Master of Agriculture
		Maj.	Major
		M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine
		M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
		M. Dip.	Master of Diplomacy
		Mech.	Mechanical; Mechanics
		Mem.	Member
		Metal.	Metallurgical
		Meteorol.	Meteorological
		Mfg.	Manufacturing
		Mfr.	Manufacturer
		Mgr.	Manager
		Mng.	Managing
		Mil.	Military
		Mineral.	Mineralogical
		Min.	Minister
		M.L. (or LL. M.)	Master of Laws
		M.M.E.	Master of Mechanical Engineer
		M.P.	Member of Parliament
		(N)	
		Nat.	National
		(O)	
		Org.	Organization
		(P)	
		Parl.	Parliament; Parliamentary
		P.-G.	Post-Graduate
		Polit.	Politics; Political
		Prep.	Preparatory
		Priv.	Private
		Pres.	President
		Prof.	Professor
		Prop.	Proprietor
		Prov.	Providence
		(Q)	
		Pro Tem.	Pro Tempore (for the time being)
		Psychol.	Psychological; Psychology
		Pub.	Public; Publishing; Published; Pub- lication
		(R)	
		Rd.	Read
		Reg.	Regiment; Regimental
		Rep. (or Repr.)	Representative, Representatives
		Rev.	Reverend
		Ry.	Railway
		(S)	
		s.	son
		S.	South
		Sc. D. (or D. Sc.)	Doctor of Science
		Sch.	School
		Sc. (or Sci.)	Science; Scientific
		S.E.	South East
		Sec.	Section
		Secr.	Secretary
		Soc.	Society
		Sq.	Square
		Sr.	Senior
		St.	Street
		Statist.	Statistical, Statistics
		Supt.	Superintendent
		S.W.	South West
		(T)	
		Tech.	Technical; Technology
		Technol.	Technological
		(U)	
		Univ. (and Univs.)	University (and Universities)
		U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialists Republics
		(V)	
		Vice-Pres.	Vice-President
		Vol. (and Vols.)	Volume (and Volumes)
		(W)	
		W.	West
		(Y)	
		Y.M.C.A.	Young Men's Christian Association
		Y.W.C.A.	Young Women's Christian Association
		Yr. (and Yrs.)	Year (and Years)
		(Z)	
		Zool.	Zoological; Zoology

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Yasukawa, Yunosuke 安川雄之助	1108	Young, A. Morgan	1110
Yatabe, Yasukichi 矢田部保吉	1108	Young, James Russel	1110
Yatsunami, Takeji 八並武治	1108	Young H. L. 楊雲倫	1110
Yatsushiro, Norihiko 八代則彦	1108	Yourenoff, Constantin	1110
Yen Chuan-fu 閻傳毅	1109	Yu Chi-shan 于芷山	1110
Yedo, Sentaro 江戸千太郎	1109	Yu Shen-chang 于深澄	1110
Yin Tsu-kan 尹祚乾	1109	Yuan Chen-tse 阮振澤	1110
Yokotake, Heitaro 横竹平太郎	1109	Yuan Ching-lien 袁慶蓮	1111
Yokoyama, Sukenari 横山助成	1109	Yuan Chin-kai 袁金鑑	1111
Yokoyama, Tokujiro 横山徳次郎	1109	Yuasa, Kurahei 湯淺倉平	1111
Yonai, Mitsumasa 米内光政	1109	Yuki, Seitaro 結城清太郎	1111
Yoneyama, Umekichi 米山梅吉	1109	Yuki, Toyotaro 結城豊太郎	1111
Yoshida, Heigo 吉田平吾	1109	Yutani, Katsutoshi 湯谷勝俊	1111
Yoshida, Kumaji 吉田熊次	1109		
Yoshida, Shigeru 吉田茂	1109		
Yoshida, Shigeru 吉田茂	1109		
Yoshida, Tanzo 吉田坦藏	1109		
Yoshida, Toyohiko 吉田豊彦	1109		

Z

Zen, Keinosuke 禅桂之助	1111
Zoll, Donald L.	1111
Zumoto, Motosada 頭本元貞	1111

APPENDIX I

WHO'S WHO

(A)

Abe, Fusajiro—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Toyo Spinning Co., Yuhō Spinning Co.; Dir., Oji Paper Mfg. Co.; Same, Int'l Telephone Co.; Auditor, Nihon Dantai Life Ins. Co., Goshō Co.; b. Jan. 1868 in Shiga-ken. Career: grad. Keio Univ.; entered business; Chairman, Japan Spinning Federation; Mem., 3rd Health Ins. Judging Committee; Economic Consideration Committee; Special Industry Consideration Committee; Capital Inspection Committee; Tourist Ind. Committee; Adviser, Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: Tatakabashi, Sumiyoshimura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Abe, Isoh—M.P.; Pres., Shakai Taishuto (Socialist Party); b. Feb. 1866 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Gonnojo Okamoto; later adopted by Abe family. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ.; went to Europe and America for study; after returning home, joined Christian movement in Okayama City; Teacher, Doshisha; Prof., Waseda Univ.; founded Shakai Minshuto, Japan's first proletarian political party; apptd. Pres. of same, 1926; when Shakai Minshuto and Rodo Taishuto were merged into the new Shakai Taishuto July 1932, apptd. present post. Address: 344, Takatahon-machi 1-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Abe, Jiro—Prof. of Aesthetics, Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. Aug. 1883 in Yamagata-ken; s. of Tomitaro Abe, teacher. Career: grad. Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; Lecturer, Keio Univ., 1913; same, Japan Women's Coll., 1917; Mem., Special National Language Inspection Committee, 1921; went abroad, 1922; despatched to Europe for study by Education Dept., 1922-23. Address: 245, Tsuchitof, Sendai.

Abe, Kichiro—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Physician; b. Dec. 1880 in Gunma-ken; s. of late Sakutaro Abe, Miner. Career: studied Medical Science (especially Radiant Ray Remedy); went to Germany, Austria, France for study, 1923; on returning home, opened Abe Hospital and founded Cancer Research Institute. Address: 1, Maruyama Fukuyama-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Abe, Nobuyuki—General; Supreme War Councillor; b. Nov. 1875 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of late Nobumitsu Abe. Career: grad. Military Academy, 1897; entered military service; Instructor of Military Tactics, Military Academy; Military Attaché to Austria; Dir., Military Affairs Bureau; Chief Sec., Military Council; War Vice-Minister; Acting War Minister; Comdr., 4th Division; Comdr., Taiwan Army, 1922; present post since 1925. Address: 361 Nishlokubo 1-chome, Yodobashiku, Tokyo.

Abe, Yoshimune—Pres., Aoyama Gakuin; Dean, Theological School, Aoyama Gakuin; b. Dec. 1886 in Hiroaki City. Career: grad. Aoyama Gakuin; Drew Theological Seminary (B.D.); New York Univ. (M.A.); Chairman, National Committee, Y.M.C.A. of Japan. Address: Aoyama Gakuin, Midorigaoka, Shibuya, Tokyo.

Abo, Kiyokazu—Baron; Admiral (Reserve); Mem., House

of Peers; b. Oct. 1870 in Saga-ken; s. of Tanetetsu Sawano; later adopted by late Baron Kiyoyasu Abo; m. Sueko. Career: grad. Naval Academy; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll.; Captian, H.M.S. Akitsushima; Staff, 2nd Squadron; same, Naval General Staff; Chief, Naval Tech. Dept.; Comdr.-in-Chief, Kure Naval Station; same, Yokosuka Naval Station; served in Russo-Japanese War as Gunnery Officer on H.M.S. Mikasa; attended London Naval Conference as Adviser to Delegation, 1929; Navy Minister, 1930; Supreme War Councillor, 1931-34. Address: 126, Ichigaya Tomihisa-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Adachi, Buntaro—M.D.; Emeritus Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. June 1865 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Chozo Adachi. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1894; studied Anatomy & Anthropology in Germany; Prof., 3rd Higher Sch.; Prof., Medical Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Dean, same; resigned post, 1925; Pres., Osaka Higher Medical Sch. Address: 24 Yoshida Kaguragaokamachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Adachi, Kenzo—M.P.; Pres., Kokumin Domei Party; Mem., National Policy Council; b. Oct. 1864 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Nihei Adachi, samurai. Career: studied Chinese literature; came to Tokyo for further study of law and politics; founded Chosen Nippo and Karō Shimpō; elected M.P. 12 times since 1902; Minister of Communications, 1925; Acting Home Minister, 1926; Dir., Minseito; Adviser, same; Home Minister in Hamaguchi Cabinet, 1929; left Minseito, Dec. 1931; present post since July 1932; established "Hassai Den" (Eight Saints' Temple) at Yokohama, 1935. Address: 2, Hirano-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Ahnert, Edward von—Mining Engr.; Geologist; b. July 1865 in Modlin, (Novogeorgievsk); s. of Edward Gottlieb von Ahnert, military engr.; n. German. Career: grad. Mining Institute of Katherina II, St. Petersburg, 1889; served, Laboratory of Finance Dept. 1893-95; Chief Engr., Expedition of Amur Ry., 1896; Mem., Expedition of Imp. Russian Geographical Soc., Manchuria & Korea, 1896-98; Member of Geological Committee, Russia, 1897-1924; Chief, Far Eastern Sec., same, 1915-24; Mem., 3rd Pan-Pacific Sc. Congress, Tokyo, 1926, Int'l Geographers' Congress, Paris, 1931, 14th Geological Congress, Washington, 1933; Consulting Geologist, S. M. R., 1923. Address: 35, Boutvornay Prospectus, No. 10, Harbin, Manchoukuo.

Alkawa, Yonetaro—Hogakushi (Meiji Univ.); Lawyer; b. Apr., 1890 in Nagasaki; s. of Yoneichi Alkawa; m. Kazuko, d. of Umpel Tachikawa, 1918. Career: opened Law Office in Tokyo, 1917; in Dairen, 1918; elected Vice-Pres., Kwantung Province Bar Assn., 1921; toured Europe and American for study, 1923-24; Pres., above mentioned assn., 1928 and 1934; sent to Dairen Municipal Assembly twice, 1928 and 1932. Address: 51 Harimacho, Dairen.

- Aikawa, Yoshisuke**—Pres., Nippon Sankyo K. K., Nissan Motorcar Co., Hitachi Elec. Power Co., Chairman, Nippon Mining Co., Hitachi Ltd., Osaka Iron Works, Nippon Shokuryo Kogyo K.K., Nippon Godo Kosen K.K., Kyodo Fishery Co., Nippon Whaling Co., Nippon Colliery Co.; Dir., Chuo Fire & Injury Ins. Co.; Adviser, Tobata Foundry Co., Ube Nitrogen Industry Co., Kyoritsu Kogyo Co., Nissan Suisan Kenkyusho; b. Nov. 1889 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Yahachi Aikawa; bro.-in-law of Fusanosuke Kuhara. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903. Address: 18, Sanbancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Akaboshi, Rikujū**—Dir., Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; b. Aug. 1874 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Gunta Shimoyama, and later adopted by Gorohachi Akaboshi. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1901; joined present firm after having served as Mgr., Koizumi Farm, Estate Dept., etc.; promoted to present post, Apr. 1932. Address: 17 Edogawacho, Koishikawaku, Tokyo.
- Akaboshi, Tetsumu**—Company Dir.; b. Jan. 1882 in Tokyo; s. of Yanosuke Akaboshi; m. 1909. Career: grad. Econ. Course, Pennsylvania Univ.; on return home entered business. Address: 1822, Rikicho, Musashino-machi, Tokyo-fu.
- Araki, Tomoharu**—Vice-Minister, Home Dept.; b. Dec. 1885 in Okayama-ken; s. of Raitaro Araki; m. Mitsuo, d. of Rikichi Ichikawa. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; passed Higher Civil Service Exam., same year; started official service as Police Supt., Yamanashi-ken; Dir., Sanitary Bureau, Home Dept., 1923; Gov., Fukushima-ken, 1923-24; Dir., Social Affairs Bureau, 1934; present post since June 1935. Address: 1959, Nakanobu-cho, Ebura-ku, Tokyo.
- Akama, Nobuyoshi**—Dir., Higher Education Bureau; b. Jan. 1888 in Toyama-ken; brother of Tokuhisa Akama. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1914; Secy., Yamanashi-ken; same, Dept. of Education; Secy. to Education Minister; Dir., Tech. Education Bureau; apptd. present post, June 1929. Address: 981, Komagome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.
- Akamatsu, Chijō**—Bungakuhakushi (D.Litt.); Prof., Keio Imp. Univ.; b. Dec. 1886 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Shodo Akamatsu. Career: grad. Philosophy Course (specially studied religion), Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1910; took P.-G. Course of same, 1923; received degree; apptd. Prof., Ryukoku Univ., and Koya-san Univ. Address: Wajodai, Keio, Chosen.
- Akashi, Terno**—Pres., Dai-ichi Ginko (First Bank); Dir., Shibusawa Dozoku Kaisha; Chairman, Shibusawa Warehouse Co.; b. Mar. 1881 in Okayama-ken; s. of Seichiro Akashi; m. Ai, d. of late Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; joined Mitsubishi Co., then present firm. Address: 66, Myogadani-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Akemine, Masao**—Nogakuhakushi (D. Agr.); Prof., Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; b. Jan. 1876 in Nagoya; s. of Tadayoshi Yuasa, banker; adopted by Genan Akemine, priest. Career: grad. Sapporo Agri. Coll., 1899; apptd. Instructor, Ehime-ken Prefectural Agri. School, 1901; same, Kumamoto-ken Prefectural Agri. School, 1903; then Asst. Prof., Agri. Coll., Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1907; Prof., Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 1919; sent to Europe and America for study, 1919; returned 1921. Address: Minami-Rokujo, Nishi 9-chome, Sapporo, Hokkaido.
- Akita, Kiyoshi**—Mem., National Policy Council; M.P.; b. Aug. 1881 in Tokushima-ken; s. of Eiji Akita. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.) and Nippon Horitsu Gakko (Law School); passed Judicial Service Exam.; entered judicial service; Judge, Kochi District Court; opened law office on his account, 1905; M.P. since 1912; Parl. Vice-Minister of Communications, and Home Affairs in Tanaka Cabinet, 1927; Speaker, House of Rep., 1932-33. Address: 5, Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Akita, Takichi**—Dir., Taiwan Development Co., Ltd., Aud. Tokyo Sulphuric Acid Co.; b. Nov. 1873 in Tokyo; s. of late Tarobei Akita, merchant. Career: inherited family estate, 1921; visited Europe for inspection. Address: 14, Shinogawa-machi 1-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Akiyama, Shohachi**—Mng.-Dir., Nihon Locomotive & Car Mfg. Co.; Dir., Nagoya Motor Car Co.; b. Nov. 1877 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Junichi Akiyama, official. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; joined Nihon Ry. Co.; when the railway was nationalized, 1906, apptd. Official, Ry. Dept.; sent abroad for study, 1907-10; on returning, apptd. Head, Oil and Omiya Factories; Chief, Vehicles Section; Dir., Tech. Work Bureau till 1924; present post since then. Address: 21, Maruyama-machi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
- Akiyama, Takasaburo**—Lawyer; b. 1878 in Yamanashi-ken; s. of Kinaburo Akiyama. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; Public Prosecutor, Tokyo District Court; same, Tokyo Local Court; Judge, same; went to Europe & America, 1923-1924; Judge, Supreme Court; Counsellor, Justice Dept. Address: 7, Sorugadai Suzuki-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
- Akiyama, Takesaburo**—Dir., Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha, Pres., Nippon Electric Co.; Chief Mng.-Dir., Sumitomo Electric Wire & Cable Works, Ltd.; b. 1873 in Yamagata-ken; s. of Hidenosuke Akiyama. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 28, Kaimori-cho 2-chome, Amagasaki City.
- Akiyama, Yasuke**—b. June 1868 in Nagano-ken; s. of Tamezo Akiyama, farmer. Career: grad. Law Dept., Chuo Univ.; served as Public Prosecutor at Onomichi, Shimonoseki, Kure, Uwajima, and Aizu-Wakamatsu District Courts, and Hiroshima and Matsuyama Local Courts; apptd. same, Supreme Court, 1924; resigned and opened law office in Nagano City, 1925; removed to present address, 1929; retired from law business, 1924. Address: 2720, Kichijoji, Tokyo-shigai.
- Akutagawa, Makoto**—M.D.; Medical Director, Dept. of Justice; b. Mar. 1890 in Nagano-ken; s. of Tadakura Akutagawa. Career: grad. Kanazawa Medical Coll., P.-G. Course, Bacteriological & Hygienical Laboratory, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Asst. Medicochemical & Pathological Laboratories, Kanazawa Medical Coll. Medical Officer, Sugamo Penitentiary, Tokyo; present post since 1920; Japan's Delegate to Int'l Prison Commission, 1925; travelled Europe and America for observation of hygienical conditions; Pres., Prison Hygienical Assn. Address: 586, Kamuro, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.
- Amagi, Tokujū**—Consul-General, Alexandria; b. Mar. 1893 in Aomori-ken; s. of Masahiro Amagi, Official. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; diplomatic service since 1917 at Washington, Madrid, Brussels, Berne and Moscow; Chief, 1st Sec., Information Bureau, Foreign Office; Sec. Chief, Research Bureau, 1934. Address: c/o Japanese Consulate-Gen., Alexandria, Egypt.

- Amasaki, Yoshio**—Lawyer; Mng.-Dir., Showa Cotton Co., Ltd.; Dir., Manshu Pulp Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; b. Oct. 1897 in Kyoto-fu. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; joined Ohmi Bank; Dir., Showa Cotton Co., Ltd. since its establishment. Address: 45, Dojima 2-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka.
- Amari, Eiji**—Chief, Information Bureau, Foreign Office, Tokyo; b. Aug. 1887 in Tokushima-ken; s. of Kumeya Amari, merchant. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. School; P.-G. Course of Tokyo University of Commerce, 1912; passed Diplomatic and Consular Service Exam., same year; Elève-Consul at Antung, Sydney, 1912-16; Attaché, 1916; Secy., Embassy, London, 1918; attached to Delegation to Versailles Conference at Paris 1919; sent to Berlin as Commr. to execute Treaty of Versailles, 1920; Secy., Legation, Berne, 1920; Secy., Foreign Office, Toyo, 1921; attached to Delegation to Washington Conference, 1921; to Shangtung Settlement Conf. and Conf. for Abolition of Postal Agencies in China, 1922; Consul-General at Canton, 1923; same at Harbin, 1925; 1st Secy., Legation, Peking 1927; Counselor, Embassy, Moscow, 1929; present post since May 1933. Address: c/o Foreign Office, Tokyo.
- Amentya, Ikusaku**—Nogakuhakushi (D. Agr.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Nat. Research Council; b. Nov. 1889 in Yamanashi-ken; s. of Kagemichi Amentya. Career: grad. Agri. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; also studied at Cambridge and Edinburgh Univ. Address: 907, Kumaba-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.
- Ando, Elzo**—Permanent Mem., Kyoto Chamber of Com. & Industry; Acting Partner, Ando Shoten; Draper; b. Nov. 1876 in Shiga-ken; s. of Yasutaro Kōgi, later adopted by late Elzo Ando. Career: inherited family estate, 1907. Address: Bukkoji-Agaru, Karasumaru, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.
- Ando, Ichiro**—Hogakushi; Commissioner of Shanhaikwan Customs, Manchoukuo; b. June 1884; s. of late Mitsuo Ando, bank director; m. Tomiko. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910; served Customs at Yokohama and Hakodate; Tsingtao Customs, Sept. 1915; started customs service in Manchoukuo, June 1932; Commissioner of Chengteh Customs, June 1933; present post since May 1935. Address: c/o Shanhaikwan Customs, Shanhaikwan, Manchoukuo.
- Ando, Kihel**—Principal, Nanman Middle School at Mukden; b. 1882 in Kumamoto; s. of Motohiko Ando, educator; m. Chizu Matsuoaka, 1910. Career: grad. Japanese & Chinese Classics Course, Tokyo Higher Normal School, 1905; taught at several middle grade schools at Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Kanagawa and Kyoto, 1907-13; came to Manchoukuo, 1917; present post since Apr. 1920. Address: 12, Aoi-cho, Mukden.
- Ando, Masazumi**—M.P.; Lecturer, Toyo Univ.; Leader, Seiyukai; b. Sept. 1876 in Tokyo; s. of Takejyu Ando. Career: grad. Toyo Univ.; further studied at Waseda Univ. and Tokyo School of Foreign Languages; joined Editorial Staff, Tokyo & Osaka Asahi Shimbun; elected M.P. 5 times since 1920; Parl. Councillor, Dept. of Education, 1927; Parl. Vice-Minister of same, 1931; went to Europe, America and China for inspection. Address: 1834, Sugamo 7-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.
- Anesaki, Masaharu**—Bungakuhakushi (Dr. Litt.); Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Member of Imp. Academy; Dir., Society for Int'l Cultural Relations; b. July 1873 in Kyoto; s. of Masamori Anesaki, retainer of Prince Katsura. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; Keio
- Univ., 1901, etc.; apptd. Prof. of Japanese Litt. and Life, Harvard Univ., 1913-15; Haskell Lecturer, Univ. of Chicago, 1916; Michionis Lecturer, Coll. de France, 1919; Earl Lecturer, Pacific School of Religion and Univ. of Calif., 1921; Prof., Religions Sc. and Dir., Library, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; resigned Mar. 1934; Delegate to Int'l Intellectual Cooperation Committee, Geneva, 1934; Author of books on religions. Address: 117, Hakusan Gōten-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Aoki, Arata**—Minister to Spain; b. Feb. 1881 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Kenjiro Aoki. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; passed Diplomatic & Consular Service Exam.; then entered diplomatic service; Minister to Mexico; present post since 1932. Address: Japanese Legation, Madrid, Spain.
- Aoki, Kazuo**—Dir., Finance Bureau, Finance Dept.; b. Nov. 1859 in Nagano-ken; s. of Zenzo Aoki. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1916; entered Finance Dept.; resided in England as Secy., 1917-21; Secy., Finance Bureau; Chief, Research Sec., same, 1924; Secy., Finance Minister, 1927; Chief, National Treasury Sec., Finance Bureau; Dir., Foreign Exchange Control Dept.; present post since July 1934. Address: 1043, Yoyogi Oyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Aoki, Kikuo**—Mem., Board of Pres. Chamber, Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Chief Dir., Mitsubishi Econ. Research Bureau; Dir., Chemical & Physical Research Institute; Adviser, Chemical & Physical Ind. Co.; b. Mar. 1867 in Nara-ken; s. of Sakyo Aoki. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1892; entered Mitsubishi firm; Chief, Nagasaki, Moji and Osaka Branches, Dir., Mitsubishi Bank; Mng.-Dir., Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, 1929; retired from Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha after 40 yrs. service, 1932. Address: 3169, Oi Kashima-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Aoki, Nobumitsu**—Viscount; Mem., House of Peers; Mem., National Policy Council; Mng.-Dir. of Kenkyukai in the Upper House; Dir., Toho Ry. Co.; Auditor, Jinju Life Ins. Co., Musashi Central Elec. Ry. Co.; b. Sept. 1869 in Tokyo; brother of Baron Nobuzane Nakayama, and later adopted by Shigeyoshi Aoki. Career: studied at Peers' School; Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.); Mem., House of Peers since 1897. Address: 19, Kawata-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Aoki, Kamataro**—Vice-pres., Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres., Aichi Tokai Denki Co., Ltd.; Dir., Taihei Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Chuo Trust Co., Dantai Life Ins. Co., Fukuju Life Ins. Co., Radio Corporation of Japan; Auditor, Toho Gas Co., Ltd., Toyo Warehouse Co.; b. Oct. 1874 in Aichi-ken; s. of Yokichi Aoki. Career: succeeded father's position, 1901. Address: 1, Tomizawa-cho, Higaishi-ku, Nagoya.
- Aoki, Sachihiko**—Dir., Civil Bureau, Manchoukuo Justice Dept.; b. 1855 in Japan. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1920; Judge, Kobe Local Court, 1926; Consulate Staff; 5 yrs.; went to Europe & America for research, 1931; Judge, Court of Appeal, 1932; Secy., Justice Dept., Japan, 1934; present post since 1934. Address: c/o Justice Dept., Hsingking.
- Aoki, Seichi**—Parl. Vice-Minister, Communications Dept.; M.P.; b. Apr. 1883 in Gumma-ken; s. of Buhel Aoki. Career: grad. Theological Seminary; joined Nippon Dempo; then Osaka Shimpō; Mgr., Tokyo Branch of same; Mgr., Polit. Dept., Chuo Shimbun; elected M.P. 4 times since 1924; present post since Sept. 1934.

Address: 1028, Kashiwagi 5-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Shuzo—Mayor of Yokohama; Member, House of Peers; b. Aug. 1875 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Shutetsu Aoki, and later adopted by Ihosuke Aoki. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; joined Railway Dept.; Dir., Finance Bureau; Vice-Minister of Railway in Kato Cabinet, 1924; same in Hamaguchi Cabinet, 1929-31; Deputy-Mayor of Yokohama; sent to Europe and America; present post since 1935. Address: 495 Arai-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Aoki, Tokuzo—Hogakushi (LL. B.); Editorial Writer, Hochi Shimbun-Sha; b. June 1885 in Akita-ken; s. of Teiken Aoki, Mayor of Sapporo. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Sec. to Finance Minister, 1914-15; Chief, Ordinary Bank Section, Finance Dept., 1916; Financial Commr. residing in England and France, 1918-20; Gen. Sec., Japanese Delegation to Reparation Commission at Paris, 1920; Chief, National Dept. Section, Finance Dept., 1923-24; Dir., Revenue Supt. Office, 1927-29; Dir., Taxation Bureau, 1930. Address: 562, Sendagaya-machi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Aoyagi, Ichitaro—Hogakushi, Pres., Kobe-Arima Electric Railway Co.; Aud. Japan Locomotive & Car Mfg. Co., Daien Machinery Works; b. 1876 in Yonezawa City; s. of late Shiro Aoyagi, lawyer. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1904; served Teikoku Life Ins. Co., 1904-16; present post since 1916; fought in Russo-Japanese War on board "Iwate". Address: Muro-machi, Naka-Chojo-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Aoyama, Hidesaburo—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Mar. 1894 in Fukui; s. of Masa-yuki Aoyama. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918; apptd. Lecturer of same; Asst. Prof., 1919; went to Europe for study, 1928-30; on returning home received degree, and promoted to present post. Address: 928, Totsuka-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Arai, Kentaro—Privy Councillor; b. Aug. 1863 in Niigata-ken; s. of Naokiyo Arai, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Minister of Agr. and Com. in Tomosaburo Kato Cabinet; Mem., House of Peers, 1917-26. Address: 41 Otsukanaka-machi, Kolshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Arai, Seichiro—Dir., Bank Bureau, Finance Dept.; Mem., Franco-Japanese Society; b. Sept. 1892 in Tokyo; s. of Zengoro Arai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1914; entered Finance Dept.; attached to Financial Commr., London; Sec., Finance Dept., 1924; Chief Sec., Finance Minister; Chief, National Loan Sec., Finance Bureau; Dir., Tokyo & Nagoya Revenue Supt. Office; present post since May 1934. Address: 78, Onden 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Arai, Shizuo—Chief Sec., Manchoukuo Privy Council; Dir., Supervisory Bureau, Manchoukuo Supervisory Council; b. 1894 in Takata City; s. of Rentaro Arai, Privy Councillor, Japan. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1919; served South Manchuria Ry. Co., 1919-22; served Manchoukuo Govt. since 1932; Dir., Decorations Bureau, 1934-35. Address: 3, Nishiki-cho 1-chome, Hsinking.

Arai, Takaji—Dir., Traffic & Operation Bureau, Ry. Dept.; b. May 1886 in Suitama-ken; s. of Keichiro Arai,

M.P. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; entered Ry. Dept.; Councillor, Sec., Sec. Chief, Ry. Dept.; Dir., Board of Tourist Ind., Apr. 1920; Dir., Tokyo Region; present post since Aug. 1934. Address: 1588, Arai-ku 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Arakawa, Bunroku—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Prof., Kyushu Imp. Univ.; b. Nov. 1878 in Yokohama; s. of Shogo Arakawa, officer. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900; apptd. Lecturer of same; promoted to Asst. Prof., 1901; sent to Europe and America for study of elec. engrg., 1907; returned 1910; present post since 1911. Address: 73, Jigyonishi-cho, Fukuoka.

Araki, Masajuro—Dir., Bank of Taiwan; b. May 1881 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Masao Araki, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907. Address: 15, Nanmon-cho 2-chome, Taihoku.

Araki, Sadao—Gen., Supreme War Councillor; b. May 1877 in Tokyo-fu; s. of Sadanosuke Araki, samurai. Career: grad. Military Academy, 1898; Military Staff Coll.; fought in Russo-Japanese War and World War. Military Attaché to Russia; Pres., Military Staff Coll., Comdr., 6th Division, 1929; Dir.-Gen. of Military Training Dept., 1931; War Minister, 1931-1933. Address: 63, Hatagayabu-machi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Araki, Torasaburo—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Pres., Peers School; Mem., Imp. Academy; Emeritus Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. Oct. 1866 in Gumma-ken; s. of late Univ., 1887; studied physiology at Strasbourg Univ., Yasuji Araki. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1887; studied Physiology at Strasbourg Univ., Germany; returning home, apptd. Prof., 3rd Higher School, 1893; received degree, 1897; Prof., Medical Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1899; Dean and then Pres. of same; present post since 1929. Address: Official Residence, Takata-machi, Kolshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Argall, Charles B. K.—M.P.S. (Great Britain); Pharmacist & Analytical Chemist; b. Feb. 1882 in Truro, Cornwall, England; s. of Frederick Argall; m. Nellie Grace Harrington. Career: arrived in Japan Nov. 1905; practised profession for 2 years; taught at Kobe Higher Com. Sch. and Kobe Com. Sch. etc.; founded Hill Pharmacy 1920, of which firm is Managing Director. Address: 36, Shimoyamate-dori 2-chome, Kobe.

Ariga, Nagabumi—Advisor, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. July 1865 in Osaka; s. of Chorin Ariga. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1889; Asst. Councillor, Bureau of Legislation; Sec., House of Rep.; Councillor, Dept. of Agr. & Com.; entered Mitsui firm, 1902; went to Europe & America for observation, 1934. Address: 3, Higurakata-machi, Asabu-ku, Tokyo.

Arima, Hikokichi—Pres., Arima & Co. (Importers & exporters); b. Mar. 1875 in Kagoshima; s. of Shinnohko-Arima, business man. Career: grad. Kelo Univ., 1913; after having served Bank of Japan and Bank of Taiwan founded present firm, 1902. Address: 8, Marunouchi 3-chome, Koljmachu-ku, Tokyo.

Arima, Ryokitsu—Privy Councillor; Warden of Meiji Shrine; Retired Admiral; b. Nov. 1861 in Wakayama-ken; s. of Motohako Arima. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1888; Staff, 1st Squadron; Comdr., H.M.S. Iwate; Chief Staff, 2nd Squadron; Pres., Naval Gunnery Sch.; Comdr.-in-chief, 3rd Squadron; Chief, Naval Training Dept.; Privy Councillor, 1931. Address: 18, Oyama-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Arima, Yoriyasu—Count; Mem., House of Peers; Chief Dir., Sangyo Kumiai Chuo Kinko (Central Bank of Cooperative Societies); b. Dec. 1884 in Tokyo; s. of late Raizan Arima. Career: grad. Agr. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910; Prof. of Alma Mater; M.P., 1924; Parl. Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry, 1922-23. Address: 71, Sekine-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Arisaka, Shozo—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Ordinance Vice-Admiral (reserve); Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres., Teikoku Oxygen Co.; b. 1868 in Tokyo; s. of Senkeichi Arisaka, architect. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; stayed in France for study of ordinance mfg. for 3 years; on returning, became ordinance Sub-Lieut. and served as Staff, Tokyo Naval Arsenal; Chief, Arms Mfg. Dept.; Chief, Ordnance Dept., Kure Naval Arsenal; Dir., Naval Arsenal; promoted to Ordnance Vice-Admiral; served Sino-Japanese, Russo-Japanese and World Wars; visited Europe and America 4 times. Address: 84, Sangenjaya, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Arisawa, Uruo—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Eye-specialist; b. Mar. 1881; s. of Mototsugu Arisawa. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Asst. Doctor, Eye-Clinic, Tokyo Imperial University; served for 5 years as assistant to late Prof. Axenfeld, Eye-Clinic, Freiburg Univ., Germany; founded Arisawa Eye-Hospital, 1914; Prof., Eye Dept., Osaka Medical Coll. Address: Kitahama 4-chome, Osaka.

Arisihima, Kensuke—Pres., Meiji Shoten, Meiji Milk Mfg. Co.; Mng.-Dir., Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co., Meiji Confectionery Co., Sumittra Kogyo (Industry) Co.; b. Aug. 1868 in Kagoshima; s. of late Kenichiro Arisihima. M.D. Career: started life as Govt. official; apptd. Customs Commissioner, Taiwan Govt.-Gen.; resigned same, 1908; became Mgr., Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co. and several other firms. Address: 27, Higashi Shinanomachi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Arita, Hachiro—Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary to Belgium; b. Sept. 1884 in Niigata-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; passed Diplomatic & Consular Service Exam.; attended Paris Peace Conference and Washington Disarm. Conf.; Dir., Asia Bureau, Foreign Office; Minister to Austria; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1932-33; present post since March 1934. Address: Japanese Embassy, Brussels, Belgium.

Ariyoshi, Akira—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China; b. April 1870 in Kyoto-fu; s. of Sanichiro Ariyoshi. Career: grad. Special Course, Tokyo Higher Com. School, 1898; passed Diplomatic & Consular Service Exam., same year; Vice-Consul at Hankow, Jinsen, London; Consul at Fusan, Newchwang; Sec., Embassy, France; Consul-Gen., Shanghai; Minister to Swiss, 1920; Ambassador to Brazil, 1926; Minister to China, Aug. 1932; Ambassador, 1935. Address: Japanese Embassy, China.

Ariyoshi, Chutei—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. May 1873 in Kyoto-fu; s. of late Sanichiro Ariyoshi, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Councillor, Shimane-ken, Hyogo-ken; Home Dept.; sent to Europe, 1907; Gov., Chiba-ken; 1908; Supt., General Affairs Board, Residency-Gen. of Chosen, 1910; Gov., Miyazaki-ken, Kanagawa-ken, Hyogo-ken; Chief, Administrative Board, Govt.-Gen. of Chosen; Mayor of Yokohama,

1925. Address: 1050, Oyama, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Aruga, Mitsutoyo—Pres., Chosen Shokusan Ginko (Chosen Industrial Bank); Mem., House of Peers; b. May 1878 in Nagano-ken; s. of Mitsuhiko Aruga. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.), 1894; passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1897; Financial Inspector, Govt.-Gen. of Chosen; Sec., same; Chief, Home Affairs Dept. of same; Dir. of present bank, 1918; promoted to present post, 1919. Address: 49, Shokendo-machi, Keijo.

Asabuki, Tsunekichi—Pres., Teikoku Life Ins. Co.; Dir., Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., Japan Elec. Co., Miyako Hotel; Councillor, Chiyoda-gumi, Ltd.; b. June 1877 in Oita-ken; s. of Eiji Asabuki. Career: grad. Kelo Univ., 1896; studied economics at London Univ.; on returning home, joined Bank of Japan, 1898; served, New York Branch, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 1906; resigned same, 1908; founded Chiyoda-gumi, Ltd. Address: 57, Shimotakanawa, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Asada, Kotaro—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); b. Nov. 1888 in Kagawa-ken; s. of Yutaka Asada, doctor. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; served Obstetrics & Gynecology Dept., same; Head Obstetrics & Gynecology Dept., Ehime Branch Hospital, Japan Red Cross Society since 1920. Address: 27, Yanai-cho, Matsuyama, Ehime-ken.

Asahi, Isoshi—Vice-Consul at London; b. July 1896 in Ibaragi-ken; s. of Akizu Asahi, poet. Career: joined Japanese Consular Service in 1918 and served at Bombay, San Francisco, Shanghai; in London since Sept. 1929. Address: 45, Allington Road, Hendon Central, London, N. W. 4.

Arahima, Yasuhiko—Dr. of Pharmacology; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. 1881 in Tokyo; s. of Washio Arahima; m. Koto. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; studied in Switzerland, 1909; Dr. of Pharmacology, 1910; Asst. Prof., Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; Prof., same, 1918; Mem., Imp. Academy, 1930. Address: 123, Totsuka-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Asai, Yoshiteru—Average Adjuster; Honorary Consul for Uruguay; b. Oct. 1875 in Nagoya; s. of Yoshiaro Asai, Govt. official. Career: grad., Tokyo Univ. of Com.; apptd. Mgr. at Chemulpo, Hongkong and Bombay Branches, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 1903-16; Mng.-Dir., Osaka Marine & Fire Ins. Co., 1916-24; same, Settau Marine Ins. Co., 1918-24; established jointly with Mr. Ichikawa, Average Adjusting Office in Kobe. Address: 156, Saishoyama-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Asakawa, Masago—Mng.-Dir., Ishikawajima Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co., Ltd.; b. Nov. 1882 in Nagano-ken; s. of Tamanosuke Asakawa. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; joined Daiichi Bank; gradually promoted to Mgr., Keijo Branch, same; present post since 1933. Club: Industry Club of Japan, 380, Komagome 2-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Asakura, Fumio—Sculptor; Member of Imperial Academy of Arts; Professor of Tokyo Fine Arts School; b. May 1882 in Oita-ken; s. of Yozo Watanabe; later adopted by Tanehiko Asakura. Career: grad. Sculpture Dept., Tokyo Fine Arts Sch., 1912; went to Borneo Islands, 1911; won Prize in Educational Dept. Fine Arts Exhibition, 1908; Mem., Imp. Academy of Arts,

1915-29 & 1935. Address: 26, Tennoji-machi, Yanaka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Asami, Yoshichi—D. Agr.; Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Mar. 1894 in Oifu-ken; Career: grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1915; received degree, 1923; Asst. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1923; present post since 1932. Address: 906, Shakujii Tateno-machi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.

Asano, Hachiro—Pres., Asano Carlit Mfg. Co.; Vice-Pres., Kanto Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; Mng.-Dir., Asano Portland Cement Co.; Dir., Asano Family Co., Asano Bussan Co., Asano Shipbuilding Co., Asano Kokura Steel Mill Co., Shokawa Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; Auditor, Nihon Casting Co., Nanbu Ry. Co.; b. Aug. 1891 in Tokyo; s. of late Solchiro Asano, businessmen. Career: grad. Econ. Dept. of Keio Univ.; entered Asano Shipbuilding Co., 1917; promoted to Dir. of same, 1919; went abroad to inspect shipbuilding industry, 1923; Mng.-Dir., Kanto Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Ltd., 1925; again visited America for inspection of hydroelectric industry, 1926-27; completed Saku Hydro-Elec. Power Station, 1928; present post since 1929. Address: 1, Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Asano, Jinshichi—Mem., Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Wholesale Dealer in Dry Goods and Cotton Cloth; b. Feb. 1852 in Nagoya; s. of late Jinshichi Asano. Career: served in Russo-Japanese War; Permanent Mem., Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres., Ishihara Dyeing Industry Co., Ltd.; Auditor, Taisho Industrial Co., Morohiya, Ltd. Address: 11, Teppu-cho 2-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya.

Asano, Mitzo—Dir., Kanazawa Pharmaceutical Coll.; Yakukakuhakushi (Dr. of Pharmacology); b. Sept. 1894 in Chiba-ken. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Prof., Kanazawa Pharmaceutical Coll., 1925; received degree, 1926; sent to Germany for study by Education Dept., 1927-29; present post, 1931. Address: 2, Yamazaki-cho, Kanazawa.

Asano, Ryozo—Pres., Toyo Kisen (Steamship) Co., Toyo Marine Transportation Co., Toyo Shoji (Trading) Co., Toyo Security Co., Asano Stone Material Co.; Vice-Pres., Tsurumi Harbor Ry. Co., Asano Portland Cement Co.; Mng.-Dir., Asano Stone Industry Co., Nihon Cement Co., Asano Dozoku Co., Daido Cement Co.; Dir., Kokusai Kisen (Int'l Steamship) Co., Asano Dockyard Co., Kanto Transportation Co., Kanto Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Keihin Canal Co., Fuji Steel Works, Asano Ogura Steel Works, Iwaki Colliery, Taiwan Real Estate & Building Co., Asano Bussan Co., Chiyoda Oil Co., Dai Manabu Hop Beer Co.; Auditor, Oshima Steel Works, Yokohama Kyoritsu Warehouse Co., Asano Slate Co., Yamashita Steamship Co.; b. Aug. 1859 in Tokyo; s. of late Solchiro Asano, one of financial magnates in Japan. Career: completed Kaisai Middle School, Tokyo, 1907; grad. Harvard Univ., 1912; since 1905 made inspecting tour of Europe and America 6 times; Mng.-Dir., Toyo Kisen (Steamship) Co., 1920. Address: 10, Mita Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Asano, Solchiro—Advisor, Daido Cement Co., Ltd.; Pres., Asano Portland Cement Co., Kanto Transportation Co., Amagasaki Harbor Co., Japan Fume Pipe Co., Japan Coating Co., Fushiki Board Paper Co., Nippon Cement Co., Asano Dozoku Kaisha, Kanto Hydro-Elec. Co., Taiwan Real Estate & Bldg. Co., Asano Bussan Kaisha, Asano Kokura Steel Works, Keihin Canal Co., Tokyo-wan Reclamation Co., Tachibana

Water Works Co., Iwaki Colliery Co., Asano Uryu Colliery Co., Asano Dockyard Co., Tosa Cement Co., Chairman, Board of Dirs., Oki Elec. Co.; Dir., Dai Nippon Mining Co., Central Iron Works, Asano Slate Co., Nambu Ry. Co., Showa Fire Ins. Co., Chichibu Cement Co., Itsukachi Ry. Co., Osaka Asbestos Industry Co., etc.; Auditor, Ome Elec. Ry. Co., Sange Ry. Co., Japan Art Paper Co.; b. July 1854; s. of late Solchiro Asano, one of financial magnates in Japan. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; often visited Europe and America to investigate industry; inherited family estate, 1931. Address: 16, Tamachi 5-chome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Ashida, Hitoshi—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Pres. & Editor, The Japan Times; Prof., Keio Univ.; M.P.; b. 1887 in Kyoto-fu. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; entered diplomatic service; attended 1st and 2nd League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, 1924 and 21; apptd. Delegate to Econ. & Financial Conf. at Geneva, 1922; 2nd Section Chief, Information Bureau, Foreign Office, 1923; 1st Emb. Sec., Embassy, Constantinople, 1925; Councillor, same, 1929; transferred to Belgium, 1930; retired in 1932; elected M.P.; joined Japan Times, Jan. 1933. Address: 28, Naka-cho, Tachikome-ku, Tokyo.

Aso, Hisashi—Lawyer; Chief Sec., Shakai Taishuto Party; b. May 1891 in Oita-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; joined Editorial Staff, Tokyo Nichinichi Shinbun; became Dir., Federation of Japan Miners' Assns. which he organized; Central Executive Committee, Nippon Rodo Nominto (Labourer and Farmer party), 1926; Pres., Nippon Taishuto, 1928; Chief Sec., Zenkoku Rono Taishuto; present post since Aug. 1932. Address: 224, Komagome Hayashi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Aso, Shozo—Former Pres., Japan Women's Coll.; b. Jan. 1864 in Oita-ken. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ., 1881, studied Philosophy at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Teacher, Hokuetsu Higakkai, Niigata Girls' School, Baika Girls' School, Doshisha Futsu Gakko, Shin-Gakko; founded Japan Women's Coll., 1894; Pres. of same, 1919-31; went to Europe and America to study women's education; was long connected with Imp. Educ. Assn., Secondary Educ. Society, League of Nations Assn., Int'l Educ. Assn., Romaji Promotion Society, and several other educational and scientific assns. Address: 214, Nishiochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Ataka, Yukiichi—Pres., Ataka Shokai; b. Apr. 1873 in Ishikawa-ken; bro. of Mataichi Ataka. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1895; entered business; established Ataka Shokai, 1904; Vice-Pres., Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: Miyamori-cho, Sumiyoshimura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Atsumi, Ikuro—Hon. Consul for Argentina; Dir. & Mgr. of Tokyo Branch, Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. Feb. 1881 in Kobe; s. of Toru Atsumi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. School, 1902; joined present firm and served at its Kobe, Moji, Shanghai and Bombay branches; Mgr., Yokohama Branch, 1919; same, Tokyo Branch, 1922; went to South America as Mem., Japanese Economic Mission to Brazil, 1935. Address: 86, Shin-machi 1-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Aune, R. Birch—Representative for A/S Borregaard, Sarosborg, Norway; n. Norwegian; b. Apr. 1902 in Oslo, Norway. Address: 1/178, Shioya, Agashi-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Auriti, Giacinto—Diplomatist; Italian Ambassador to Tokyo; b. June 1883 in Rome; s. of Francesco Auriti, magistrate. Career: grad. Rome Univ.; entered diplomatic service; sent to Berne, Madrid, Bukharest and Vienna; Minister to Austria; present post since 1933. Address: Italian Embassy, Tokyo.

Austin, Reginald McPherson—H.B.M.; Consul at Dairen; b. Oct. 1887 in London; Career: British Consular service in Japan since 1908. Address: British Consulate, Dairen, Manchoukuo.

Austin, Robert—Managing Director, Sale & Co., Tokyo; b. Mar. 1858 in Glasgow, Scotland; s. of Robert Austin, tea merchant. Career: grad. Glasgow High School and Glasgow Univ.; connected with various Engrg. Establishments, Steel Merchants; with present firm in London since 1922; transferred and arrived Japan, Nov. 1923. Address: 264 Bluff, Yokohama.

Awaya, Ken—Pres., The Japanese Vocational Guidance Assn.; b. 1883 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Heichi Awaya. Career: grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; studied P.-G. Course; entered Home Dept.; Councillor, Education Dept., 1911; Chief Sec., same; went to Europe & America, 1919; Dir., Religions Bureau, 1921; Dir., Tech. Education Bureau, same; Vice-Minister of Education, 1927; resigned post, 1929; Vice-Minister of Education in Saito Cabinet, 1932-34. Address: 114, Kagano-chi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Axling, William—B.A.; D.D.; Religious and Social Welfare Worker; b. Aug. 1873 in Omaha, Nebraska, U. S.; s. of N. E. Axling, pastor; m. Lucinda W. Burrows. Career: founder of Tokyo Misaki Kaikan, religious, educational & social welfare institution; one of organizers of National Christian Council in Japan and Secretary of it since its organization; travelled widely in America before Washington Conf. on disarmament, also at time of Exclusion Emigration Bill agitation and of Manchurian Incident speaking as an interpreter of Japan; author of "Japan On The Upward Trail," "Kagawa," "On the Trail of the Truth about Japan," "Japan Wonders Why?"; Address: 5 of 2 shirakawa-cho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Azuma, Suehiko—Prof., Nihon Univ.; Lecturer, Agril. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Jan. 1886 in Nara-ken; s. of Takeshi Azuma, M.P. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Asst. of same, 1917; Prof., Military Intendants' School, 1917; Prof., Law & Litt. Coll., Kyushu Imp. Univ., 1924; present post since 1928. Address: 24, Shitoyama-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Azuma, Takeshi—M.P.; Leader, Seiyukai; b. Apr. 1859 in Nara-ken; s. of Yoshitsugu Azuma. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakushi (Law Coll.), 1890; migrated to Hokkaido with his fellow villagers to engage in colonization work; founded Hokkai Jiji and Hokkai Times; elected M.P. 3 times; Parl. Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry in Tanaka Cabinet, 1927. Address: 273, Shirohane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

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Baba, Eiichi—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank of Japan); Mem., National Policy Council; Prof., Chuo Univ.; b. Oct. 1877 in Tokyo; s. of Tokimitsu Yamamoto; later adopted by late Kane Baba. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903; Sec., Revenue Supt. Bureau; Customs Inspector; Councillor, Legisla-

tion Bureau; Judge, Court of Administrative Litigation; Dir., Legislation Bureau; nominated Mem., House of Peers. Address: 23, Nihonenoki 2-chome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Baba, Katsuya (Kocho)—Writer; b. Nov. 1870 in Kochiken; s. of Raihachi Baba. Career: grad. Meiji Gakuin, 1893; Teacher, Hikone Middle Sch. and Urawa Middle Sch.; Clerk, Bank of Japan; Lecturer, Keio Univ.; introducer in European literatures. Address: 2, Mita Toyooka-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Baba, Tsunego—Author; Political Critic; Adviser, Shakai Taishuto; b. July 1875 in Okayama-ken; s. of Kamesaburo Baba. Career: Studied at 2nd Higher School; Doshisha Univ.; Polit. Dept., Waseda Univ.; Editorial Staff, Japan Times for 10 years; same, Oriental Review in New York; on returning home, joined Kokumin Shinbun; went to Paris Peace Conference as Corr.; participated in organizing proletarian parties. Address: 10, Minamitera-machi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Babb, Glenn—Newspaper Corr. (Chief, Trans-Pacific Service, Associated Press of America); b. June 1894 in Columbia, Missouri, U.S.; n. American; s. of Jeremiah G. Babb, educator. Career: grad. Univ. of Missouri; Bachelor of Arts, 1914; Bachelor of Journalism, 1915; Staff, Japan Advertiser, Tokyo, 1915-17 and 1920-23; foreign service, Associated Press of America, Tokyo, New York, San Francisco, Peking, Shanghai, Manchuria since 1924; served U. S. Army, 1917-19. Address: c/o Associated Press, Renko Bldg., 9, Ginza Nishi 8-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Barth, Johannes—Merchant; b. 1891 in Bremen, Germany; n. German. Career: came to Japan in 1914; at present, agent in Japan for several European industrial firms; wrote many essays in the Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft fuer Natur und Völkerkunde Ostasiens; Vice-President of German East Asiatic Society. Business Office: Takiyama Bldg., Nishi-Ginza 6-chome, Tokyo. Private Address: 440, Kami-Ogikubo-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Bassompierre, Albert Marie Leon Adolphe de—Baron; Belgian Ambassador to Japan; b. Aug. 1873 in Brussels; s. of Ernst de Bassompierre, Commr. General, Belgian Army. Career: D'Zuric, Louvain Univ., 1896; then entered diplomatic service. Address: Belgian Embassy, 33, Shimonban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Baty, Thomas—D.C.L.; LL. D.; Legal Adviser, Japanese Foreign Office; b. Feb. 1869 in Cumberland, Great Britain; n. British; s. of William-Thomas Baty. Career: grad. Queens' Coll., Oxford; Trin. Coll., Cambridge; English Bar (Inner Temple), 1898; Fellow, Univ. Coll., Oxford, 1895-1902; Whewell Scholar, Univ. of Cambridge, 1893; Honorary Sec.-Gen., Int'l Law Assn., 1905-1916; organized conferences at Christiania, Berlin, Portland (Me.), Budapest, London, Paris and Madrid; Associate, Institut de Droit Int'l. and Academie Diplomatique; former Examiner, Oxford, Liverpool, Manchester, London and Hongkong Univs. Publications: "Int'l Law," "Canons of Int'l Law," "Polarized Law," "Vicarious Liability," etc. Address: 9, Urakasumikasehi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Baumbach de Gröthe-Fray, Carlos Augusto—1st Secretary, Mexican Legation, Tokyo; b. Aug. 1898 in Mexico City; n. Mexican; s. of Roberto Baumbach E. Robert, merchant. Career: grad. "Ernestinum," Coburg, Germany; German Sch. National Univ., Mexico City; apptd. Officer, Nat. Army; then Mil. Instructor; Aid-de-Camp to Gov-

ernor of Coahuila, Mexico, 1919; Dir., Academy of Scout-Officers, War Dept., 1921-22; Attaché, Mexican Legation, Berlin, 1922; same, Kristiana, 1923; Sec., Mexican Embassy, Washington; same, Berlin; Staff, Protocol Dept., Foreign Office, Mexico, 1928-29; present post since 1929. Address: 67, Shinsaka-machi 2-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Bay, Nebil—(Minister Plenipotentiary) Chargé d'Affaires, Turkish Embassy, Tokyo; b. 1894; s. of Sakir Bey. Career: grad. L'École des Politiques et Economiques, 1912; Sec., Finance Dept.; Dir., Revictualling Dept.; Chargé d'Affaires, Athens; Minister to Kaboul; Delegate to Mixed Commission of Greco-Turkish Population Exchange; present post since Dec. 1931. Address: Turkish Embassy, 47, Kamiyama, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Beck, Walter—Pharmaceutical Chemist; b. Nov. 1890 in Duesseldorf, Germany; s. of Dr. Gerhard Beck. Career: grad. Koenig Gymnasium Duesseldorf; Univ. Braunschweig & Strassburg; studied at Hamburg Kolonial-Institut; entered Kunst & Albers 1913 and later despatched to Vladivostok and served as Sub-Manager; after World War became Advisor to Asahi Kogyo K. K. which Mr. O. Matsukata established in 1920. Address: Makicho Hldg., Gofukubashi 2-chome, Nishinomiya-ku, Tokyo.

Bennett, Walter George—British Consular Agent; b. July 1867 in London; n. British; s. of Edmund Hellyer Bennett. Career: grad. Aske's Hatcham Sch., Surrey, England; arrived at Nagasaki from London in 1887 and joined Holme, Ringer & Co. as Shipping Clerk; established Holme, Ringer & Co. at Jinsen, Chosen in Oct. 1896 and remained as Mgr. until 1904; established Bennett & Co. in Jinsen, 1904. Address: British Consulate, Jinsen, Chosen.

Benschoten, Arnold van—B.S.; American Vice-Consul at Dairen; b. May 1905 in Providence R.I., U.S.A.; s. of G. W. Van Benschoten, Doctor. Career: grad. Dartmouth Coll., 1928; Harvard Univ., 1928-1929; Vice-Consul Halifax, Canada, 1930; studied at Foreign Service Officers' Training Sch., Washington, 1931; present post since Dec. 1931. Address: American Consulate, Dairen.

Berry, Arthur D.—D.D.; Missionary; b. Mexico, New York, U. S. A. Address: Aoyama Gakuin, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Betsumiya, Hideo—Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept., Antung Prov., Manchoukuo; b. Nov. 1887 in Ehime-ken; s. of Ranzo Betsumiya. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1913; Police Chief, Yamagata-ken, Fukushima-ken, Wakayama-ken, Hokkaido & Aichi-ken; Chief, Home Dept., Mie-ken & Kumamoto-ken; present post since 1934. Address: c/o Antung Provincial Office, Antung, Manchoukuo.

Binford, Gurney—Rev.; Missionary; b. Sept. 1865 in U. S.; s. of Josiah Binford, farmer and local official; m. Elizabeth J. S. Schneider. Career: grad. Kansas State Normal Sch., 1892; studied in Bible Univ. in New York City 1913 & 1921; in Union Theological Seminary 1912; recognized as "Minister of the Gospel" by Society of Friends in Haviland Kas., U. S. A., 1897; under appointment by Religious Soc. of Friends (Quakers) as Missionary in Japan since 1893. Address: Shimotsunamachi, Ibaraki-ken.

Bischoff, Ernst—Dr. phil.; German Consul at Dairen; b. July 1850 in Muenchen. Career: Counsellor of Legation at German Embassy, Toyo, 1925-26; Consul at Kobe,

1926-34; present post since Mar. 1935. Address: c/o German Consulate, 76, Yanagi-machi, Dairen.

Bitter, Bruno—Dr. phil.; Dr. theol.; Treasurer and Lecturer at Jochi Daigaku, Tokyo; b. Oct. 1892 at Klal. s. of Franz Bitter, judge. Address: c/o Jochi Daigaku, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Bochia, A. M. M.—Mgr. Eastern Export Co. at Kobe; b. 1913 in Rangoon, Burma. Address: 11, Isogami-dori 7-chome, Kobe.

Boku Ei-ko—Marquis; Mem., House of Peers; Advisor, Board of Councillors, Chosen Govt.-Gen.; Pres., Keijo Spinning Co.; Dir., Chosen Land Improvement Co.; b. June 1861 in Bannan, Suigen District, Keiki-do. Career: held important positions in political circles in Chosen since 1892; created Marquis, 1910; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1923. Address: 81, Sujindo, Keijo.

Boku Ei-tetsu—Mem., Board of Councillors, Chosen Govt.; Pres., Chosen Com. Bank; Special Mem., Keijo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. Feb. 1879 in Zenshu; s. of Boku Ki-jun. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1903; Gov., Kogendo and Kita-Kankyodo; Inspector, Oriental Development Co.; Pres., Sannan Bank, 1927; Vice-Pres. of present bank, 1928; Pres., 1931. Address: 144, Shinkakudo, Keijo.

Boku Shun-kin—M.P.; Pres., Soai-kai; Mng.-Dir., Nissen Enterprise Co.; Prop., Nissen Kaikan; b. Apr. 1891 in Keisho Nando, Chosen. Career: grad. Mitsuyo Kaibon Shojuku (Chinese Classics Sch.); Nichigo Gakko (Japanese Language Sch.); founded Sokyū-kai (Mutual Relief Society). Soai-kai (Mutual Friendship Society); toured Manchuria and Mongolia to inspect condition of Chosenese; sent to Diet from Tokyo City, Mar. 1932. Address: 1, Umayabashi, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.

Bose, Rash Behari—Journalist, Lecturer, Corr. of Indian Papers; Editor of "New Asia," a monthly paper standing for complete independence of Asia; b. Mar. 1856 in Bengal, India; n. Indian; Naturalized as Japanese citizen, 1923; s. of Benode Behari Bose, official. Career: grad. Duplex Coll., French Chandernagore; Morton Inst., Calcutta, India; worked as Chief Clerk, Forest Research Institute, Indian Govt.; joined Indian Independence Agitation and led revolutionary movement in India, 1911-15; fled from India as refugee after unsuccessful uprising in 1915 to Japan, where he was ordered to be deported by Japanese Govt., but rescued and protected by Mitsuru Toyama, late Premier Inukai and other Japanese political leaders, and naturalized as Japanese citizen; is active in Japan for Indian Independence, Asiatic Renaissance and World Peace based on justice and love; built "Asia Lodge," dormitory for Indian and other South Asiatic Students, at Yodobashi, Tokyo. Address: 78, Onden 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Bouldin, George Washington—B.A.; D.D.; Missionary; Teacher; b. Sept. 1881 in Larkin, Alabama, U. S. A.; s. of John Bouldin, land owner; m. Margaret A. Lee. Address: Ni-no-oka, Gotemba, Shizuoka-ken.

Bowles, Gilbert—A.B.; M.A.; LL.D.; Missionary; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Friends Girls' Sch.; Acting Dir., Sch. of Japanese Language and Culture; b. Oct. 1859 in Stuart, Iowa; U. S. A.; n. American; s. of Ephraim Bowles, farmer. Career: grad. Penn. Coll. Student Univ. of Chicago; grad. New York Sch. of Social Works; apptd. Teacher in Kansas Public Sch.; same, Indian Sch., Tunessassa, New York; same in

Penn. Coll., Oskaloosa, Iowa; located in Tokyo since Feb. 1901. Address: 14, Mita Daimachi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Briccio, Julio E.—Consul-Gen. for Panama at Yokohama & Tokyo; b. Feb. 1909 in Panama City; s. of Alejandro Briccio, diplomat. Career: Corr., "Panama-America," "Diario de Panama," "Grafico" and "Accion Comunal," 1929-31; served Immigration Dept., Panama Foreign Office, 1930; present post since Mar. 1931. Address: Panama Consulate, 60-2, Yamate, Yokohama.

Brumbaugh, Thoburn Taylor—Methodist Missionary; b. Aug. 1896 in Agosta, Ohio; n. American; s. of Rev. E. G. Brumbaugh, Methodist Minister. Career: grad. Oberlin Business Coll., Ohio, 1914; Army service, U. S. A. and in France, 1917-19; 2nd Lieut. Infantry; Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware, 1920 (B.A.); School of Theology, Boston Univ., 1924 (S.T.B.); Union Theological Seminary, New York City, 1926 (S.T.M.); Methodist Student Pastor, Harvard Univ., 1923-24; Asst. Pastor, Grace Methodist Church, Dayton, Ohio, 1922-23; Missionary in Japan since 1924 at Tokyo, Hiroasaki, Sapporo; in U. S. A., 1929-31; again Tokyo, since 1931. Publications: "Religious Values in Japanese Culture." Address: 65, Miyashita-cho, Kohshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Broner, Glen Willard—B.S. (Colo. Agr. Col.); M.A. (Northwestern University); American Vice Consul; b. Aug. 1897 in Red Cloud, Nebr., U. S.; n. American; s. of Chas. E. Bruner, U. S. Government postal employee. Career: U. S. Reclamation Service, 1917; U. S. Army, 1917-1919; Teacher of Science, Eaton High School, Colorado, 1919-1920; educational work in Japan, 1920-1931; appointed clerk, American Consulate, Nagasaki, Aug. 1921; Vice-Consul at Nagasaki, Oct. 1931. Address: American Consulate, Nagasaki.

Buchanan, Daniel Crump—B.A.; M.A.; B.D.; Ph.D.; Missionary of Presbyterian Church in U. S. A., engaged in Newspaper Evangelism; b. June 1892 at Kobe; s. of Dr. William C. Buchanan, missionary for 44 year in Japan; m. Katharine Baellier. Career: taught in Hagit Middle School, Yamaguchi-ken, 1914-15; Yamaguchi Middle Sch. and Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch., 1917; Kwansai Gakuin, 1918; went to U. S. to join Army as volunteer; returned to Japanese ordinary missionary, 1921; joined Asiatic Society of Japan and became life-member; published "Inari: its origin, development and nature," 1935. Address: Ichijo-dori, Mutomachi-Nishi, Kyoto.

Buncombe, William Pengelley—B.A. (Cambridge Univ., England); Missionary; b. June 1856 in Taunton, Somerset, England; s. of William Buncombe, lawyer; m. Emily Jane Hansell (died). Career: ordained in English Church June 1883; Curate in Kingston-in-Thames and St. Paul's churches for 5 years; came to Japan as Missionary 1888-94; Furlough for 2 years; returned to Japan 1896 and located in Tokyo till present time. Address: 487, Asagaya 3-chome, Sugiyama-ku, Tokyo.

Butler, Paul Dalrymple—H.B.M. Consul-Gen., Mukden, Manchoukuo; b. Mar. 1886 in Horriard, Hants, England; s. of G. H. Butler, official. Career: Entered British Consular service 1907, served at Tokyo, Seoul, Tanan, Osaka, Manila, Yokohama. Address: British Consulate, Gen., Mukden, Manchoukuo.

(C)

Casal, Hugo Alphonse—Cotton Controller & Surveyor; b. Aug. 1888 in Florence; s. of Andrea Casal, engr.

Career: In Japan from 1912 connected with cotton firms until 1921 when became partner F. S. Morse, of which now proprietor; Hon. Sec. & Treas. of Intl. Committee, also Dir. of Intl. Hospital, Kobe. Address: Shioya, near Kobe.

Catto, Alexander Ross—Cable Corr. & Ins. Agent; b. Oct. 1867 in London; s. of John Catto; n. Scottish. Career: grad. St. Saviour's Coll., Ardingly; engaged in Ins. business in London and various parts in the East; came to Japan first in 1893; returned to Japan, 1902; joined J. Russell Kennedy, 1927; founded present business, 1928. Address: 13, Reinanzaka, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Chamberlain, William Henry—A. B. (Haverford Coll.); Writer & Journalist; b. Feb. 1887 in Brooklyn, New York; s. of Ernest V. Chamberlain; m. Sophie Trosten. Career: grad. William Penn Charter Sch., Pa., 1913; Haverford Coll., Penn., 1917; connected with Philadelphia Press, Phila. Public Ledger, New York Tribune, 1917-22; Staff Corr. of Christian Science Monitor at Moscow, 1922-24; Far Eastern Corr. or same in Tokyo since Feb. 1935; Author of "Soviet Russia" (1930), "The Soviet Planned Economic Order" (1931); "Russian's Iron Age" (1934); "The Russian Revolution" (1935), etc. Address: 258, Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Chang Ching-hui—General; Prime Minister of Manchoukuo; b. 1871 in Taiian-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, Fengtien; apptd. Major-General, 1916; Mj. Gov. of Chahar District and Comdr. of 16th Div., 1920-22; Dir.-Gen., National Highway Preparation Bureau, 1924; War Minister in Ku Wei-shun Cabinet, 1927; Minister of Industry in Fan-Fu Cabinet, same yr.; Gov.-Gen., Tung Sheng Special District; Pres., Supreme War Council, National Govt.; joined Japanese Army for preservation of peace at Harbin at time of Manchurian Incident; Gov., Heilongkiang Province, 1932; apptd. Pres., Privy Council and War Minister of Manchoukuo; present post since May 1935. Address: Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Chang Hai-peng—General; Chief, Aide-de-Camp to Manchoukuo Emperor; Privy Councillor, Manchoukuo; b. 1867 in Kaiping-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: apptd. Comdr., 55th Brigade of 28th Division; Comdr., 4th North-East Cavalry Division and Tutelary Envoy in Taoliu, 1927; present post since establishment of Manchoukuo. Address: Hsinking.

Chang I-sun—Major-General; Chief Staff & Chief, Mil. Communications Dept., Manchoukuo Defence Dept.; b. July 1893 in Changchun-hsien, Kirin Prov.; s. of Chang Chen-kiang, General. Career: grad. Paoing Mil. Academy; Staff, Heilongkiang Mil. Office and Instructor, Mil. Academy, 1921; Aid-de-Camp, Cavalry 14th Brigade, 1924; Chief Staff, Cavalry 17th Division, 1926; Comdr., 2nd Brigade, Heilongkiang, 1929; Bandit Suppression Comdr., Fengtien Prov., 1930; Dir., Mil. Supply Bureau, Manchoukuo Defence Dept., 1932-35. Address: 15, Chung Chih Lu, Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Chang Shu-han—Chief, Education Dept., Kirin Prov. Office; b. 1891 in Itung-hsien, Kirin Prov. Career: grad. Pao-Yang Univ., Tientsin; Magistrate, Changchun-hsien; Chief, Yenki Municipal Administrative Planning Office; Yenki Marine Custom Supt.; Adviser, Gov.'s Office, Kirin Prov.; Chief, Deed Tax Office, Kirin; present post since June 1934. Address: c/o Kirin Prov. Office, Kirin, Manchoukuo.

Chang Yen-ching—Manchoukuo Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mem., Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Economic Commission; Chief Dir., Manchoukuo Boy Scouts; b. Feb. 1896 in Hsien Prov. Career: grad. Peers' Sch., Tokyo; Magistrate, Fu-hsien, Fengtien Prov.; Dir., Administrative Bureau, Tientsin Special Municipality; Dir., Industry Bureau, Kirin Prov., 1931; Manchoukuo Minister of Industry, 1932-35. Address: Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Chang Wen-chu—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr., 3rd District Garrison Army (Taitshar), Manchoukuo; b. 1900 in Noho, Heilungkiang Prov. Career: grad. Paoting Military Academy; Chief, Infantry Garrison; Comdr., Cavalry Regiment; Gen. Staff, Heiho Tutelary Dept.; Comdr., Infantry 6th Div. of Heilungkiang; present post since 1932. Address: Taitshar, Manchoukuo.

Chao Liu-tung—Prop., Lungtai Co., Harbin; b. 1880 in Shantung Prov.; s. of Chao Mu-shan. Career: engaged in cotton fabrics business, at Vladivostok, 1894-1904; at Osaka, 1904-11; trade at Harbin, 1911-16; Chairman, Manchouli Chamber of Commerce, 1916-17; sale of motor-cars & cotton fabrics at Harbin since 1924. Address: 55, Shiherkai, Taoli, Harbin, Manchoukuo.

Chao Peng-ti—Vice-Minister of Manchoukuo Civil Affairs Dept.; b. 1878 in Chinkiang-hsien, Kiangsu Prov. Career: Councillor, Mil. Gov.'s Office, Heilungkiang, 1918; Secy., Gov.'s Office, and Chief, Finance Dept., Fengtien Prov., 1931; Civil Affairs Chief, Fengtien Prov., 1932; present post since 1934. Address: c/o Dept. of Civil Affairs, Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Chapman, Ernest Newell—H.A. (Univ. of Calif., 1911); Missionary; b. Nov. 1858 in Oakland, Calif., U. S. A.; s. of H. W. Chapman, minister; m. Katherine Arbury Chapman. Career: missionary work of Presbyterian Church in Japan since 1917. Address: Isada, Shingu, Wakayama-ken.

Chapman, James Jeffries—D.D.; Clergyman; b. July 1873 in Fauquier County, Virginia, U. S. A.; s. of William Henry Chapman, govt. official; m. Ellen Ritchie Scott Chapman. Career: missionary of American Episcopal Church in Kyoto Diocese since 1899. Address: Karasumaru, Shimotachibuchi-agaru, Kyoto.

Chen Ko-cheng—Dir., Kirin High Court, Manchoukuo; b. 1872 in Liayang-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Paoting Law Coll.; Chief, Finance Dept., Kirin Prov.; Dir., Kirin High Court, 1921; Dir., Tung Sheng Special District Higher Court, 1923; present post since 1932. Address: Kirin.

Chen Mao-ting—Dir., Religious & Social Works Bureau, Education Dept. of Manchoukuo; b. 1882 in Fuchien Prov. Career: served as Councillor, Foreign Dept., Secy., State Council, and Gov., Amoy-Tao, Fuchien Prov., successively in Ching Dynasty; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Cheng Hsiao-hsu—Ex-Prime Minister and Ex-Minister of Education of Manchoukuo; b. 1859 in Foochow, China. Career: Consul at Kobe, Japan; resided in Lungchow as Kwangsi Frontier Defence Minister; apptd. Inspector-Gen., Kwantung & Anhui Prov., 1907; resigned post same yr. and engaged in Public Works & Business at Shanghai; established Constitutional Govt. Preparation Society and exerted in advocacy of Constitutional Govt.; Inspector, Construction of China Ry. & Lienshan Bay Harbor, under Gov.-Gen., Three Eastern Prov., 1909; Gov., Hunan Prov.; Dir., Shanghai Commercial Press; Dir., Shanghai Savings Bank; attended on H. M.

Pu I at Tientsin; accompanied him into Manchoukuo after Manchurian Incident, 1931; exerted in establishment of Manchoukuo; Prime Minister & Education Minister of Manchoukuo, 1932-35; visited Japan as Special Envoy with Hsi Chia, Finance Minister, 1931. Address: Hsinking.

Cheng Ko-chia—Mayor of Kirin; b. 1883 in Kirin Prov. Career: grad. High Police Academy in Kirin; Dir., Gold Mining Bureau in Heiho; Pres., Kirin Chamber of Com.; Vice-Pres., Kirin Prov. Assembly; present post since 1932. Address: Kirin, Manchoukuo.

Cheng Yu—Dir., Capital Construction Bureau of Manchoukuo; b. 1889 in Foochow, China; s. of Cheng Hsiao-Hsu, Ex-Prime Minister of Manchoukuo. Career: studied at Seijo Sch., Tokyo, 1905; grad. Liverpool Univ., 1911; Manager, Kinghua Publishing Co., Peking, 1919; Mgr. Tungehi Printing Office, Mukden, 1922; Mgr. South Branch, Chihsin Cement Co., Shanghai, 1927; Mng.-Dir., Huafeng Enamel Co., Shanghai, 1930; Secy., Prime Minister, Manchoukuo, 1932; present post since May, 1935. Address: c/o Capital Construction Bureau, Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Chevalerie, Guy Dufresne de la—Officer, Belgian Navy; Mng. Dir. of Métalunion; b. Aug. 1904, Bruges, Belgium; s. of Raoul D. de la Chevalerie, Colonel, Belgian Army; m. Marie Henriette Heuze. Career: St. Michel's College; Belgian Govt. Naval Training-Ship and Academy; 8 years in Belgian and French Central and West Africa. Administrative Manager of the Comploit Général d'Importation, Brussels; present post since 1933; opened Japan-Manchoukuo Sales Offices of Métalunion in 1935. Address: 43, Negishi-machi, Yokohama.

Chikushi, Kumashichi—Vice-Pres., Privy Council of Manchoukuo; Lieut.-General (reserve); b. 1862 in Kyushu; s. of late Genso Chikushi. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1887; engaged in Sino-Japanese War; Staff, Gen. Staff Office; engaged in Russo-Japanese War as Staff, Imp. Headquarters; went to Europe for observation, 1913, 1918; on returning, entered War Office; reserve service, 1923; after Manchurian Incident, went to Manchoukuo; Privy Councillor, 1932; present post since Aug. 1934. Address: c/o Privy Council, Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Chi Pin—Dir., Revenue Supt. Bureau, Mukden; b. 1887 in Shenyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad., Waseda Univ., Tokyo; Magistrate, Changchun-hsien, Kirin Prov.; Adviser to Gov., Kirin Prov.; Chief, Yenki Municipal System Administrative Planning Office, Kirin after Manchuria Incident; present post since 1932. Address: c/o Revenue Supt. Bureau, Mukden, Manchoukuo.

Chi-mo-te-se-mu-pel-le—Minister of Mongolia Administration of Manchoukuo; b. Feb. 1891 in Kuorhshauchien Banner. Career: Prince Hoahih, Chelimu League, 1902; Mem., House of Commons, 1922; Mem., Constitution Draft Committee; Gov., Hsinging Administrative Office, 1932-34. Address: c/o Dept. of Mongolia Administration, Hsinking.

Chin Hsien-li—Mayor of Taitshar, Manchoukuo; b. in Manchoukuo. Career: grad. Tung Wen Coll., Shanghai; studied in Tokyo; apptd. Foreign Affairs Secy., Heilungkiang Prov. Office upon establishment of Manchoukuo; present post since 1932. Address: Taitshar.

Chin Pi-tung—Gov., Lungkiang Prov. of Manchoukuo; b. 1897 in Manchoukuo. Career: assisted in establishment of new State of Manchoukuo under Finance Min. Hsi Chia; appt. Chief, Administrative Board of Kirin-Changchun, Kirin-Hailun, Kirin-Tunhua Rys.; Vice-

Pres., North-East Communications Committee; Comdr., Kirin Ry. Garrison; Mayor of Hsinking, 1932-35. Address: Taitshar.

Chiu Min-shih—Gov., Sankiang Prov. of Manchoukuo; b. 1896 in Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Law Coll., Peking; Secy., Kirin Prov. Office; Dir., Harbin Elec. Bureau; Chief, Police Dept., Kirin Prov., 1933-34; present post since Dec. 1934. Address: Chiamassu, Manchoukuo.

Chino, Gltaro (Shosho)—Prof. of German Litt., Kelo Univ.; Poet; b. Mar. 1883 in Nagano-ken; s. of Naotaro Chino. Career: grad. Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; Prof., 3rd Higher Sch.; Prof., Nihon Women's Univ. Address: 1971 Nakanobu-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Chiwaki, Morinosuke—J.L. D. (America); Dentist; Pres., Tokyo Dental Coll.; Japan Dental Assn.; b. Feb. 1870 in Chiba-ken; s. of Seinosuke Kato, farmer. Career: grad. Kelo Univ.; studied at Takayama Dental Inst.; became Correspondent, Tokyo Shimpu; Teacher of English of middle sch.; Secy. and Lecturer, Takayama Dental Inst.; founded and became Dir. and Prof., Tokyo Dental Inst. (present Tokyo Dental Coll.), 1900; founded Japan Dental Assn., 1903; Pres. of same since 1919; author of books on dental science. Address: 496, Sendagaya 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Chu Chih-cheng—Dir., Gen. Affairs Bureau, Foreign Dept. of Manchoukuo; b. 1893 in Kiangsu Prov. Career: served as Pres., Liehien Bureau, Gov., Lingnan-Tao, Kwangtung Prov., Councillor, Home Dept. and Staff Officer, Kwantung & Kwangsi Inspector-Gen.'s Office successively in China Dynasty; present post since 1932. Address: c/o Foreign Office, Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Chung Yu—Gov., Heiho Prov. of Manchoukuo; b. 1785 in Shenyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov.; Secy., Fengtien Gov.-Gen., 1897; studied in Japan, 1901; grad. Police Sch. & Rosel Univ., Tokyo; Gov., Lungkiang-hsien, Heilungkiang Prov., 1914; Foreign Commr., Heilungkiang Prov., 1918; Chief, Police Dept., Kirin Prov. Office, 1921; Foreign Commr., Kirin Prov., 1925; Dir., Harbin Municipal System Preparation Bureau, 1930; Chief, Civil Administration Dept., Heilungkiang Prov., 1932-34. Address: c/o Heiho Prov. Office, Heiho, Manchoukuo.

Chuo-la-ba-tur—Major-Gen.; Comdr., Hsinging East Prov. Guards Army of Manchoukuo; b. 1902 in Mongolia. Career: grad. Hwaogpu Mil. Coll., Shiangsu Prov.; studied in Tokyo; Comdr., Mongolia Self Defence Army, 1931; Comdr., Hsinging East Sub-prov. Peace Preservation Corps, 1932; Chief Staff & Acting Comdr., Hsinging East Prov. Guards Army, 1933; apptd. Major-Gen. & Comdr., Hsinging East Prov. Guards Army. Address: Fukotu, Hsinging East Prov., Manchoukuo.

Cittadini Cesi, Marquis G. G.—Italian Acting Consul at Harbin; b. 1907 in Spoleto, Italy; s. of Marquis Cittadini Cesi, Private Gentleman. Address: c/o Italian Consulate, Sungsirisky Pr. corner of Ingeneraya Str., Harbin, Manchoukuo.

Cobb, John B.—B. A.; M. A.; Missionary; b. Oct. 1893 in Macon, Georgia, U.S.A.; s. of James Jackson Cobb, banker; m. Theodora Cook Atkinson. Career: Prof. in Kentucky Wesleyan Coll., 1915-17; came to Japan, 1918; taught at Palmere Institute, Kobe, 1919-27 and 1932-33; Evangelistic Work and Principal of Fraser Institute, Hiroshima, 1927-31; Principal, Osaka English Sch. since 1933. Address: Eki Kita, Ashiya, Hyogo-ken.

Coote, Leonard W.—Missionary; b. Apr. 1860 in Enfield, Middlesex, England; s. of Ernest Coote; m. Esther Keene. Address: P.O. Box 5, Ikoma, Nara-ken.

Cordling, Hans—Rep. Dir., Dai Nippon Kali Kaisha; n. German. Career: engaged in different kinds of business in London, Africa, Singapore, Java, China; in Japan since 1929. Address: (office) Teikoku Seimei Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Cords, Friedrich—Hon. Consul for Haiti at Kobe; Mng.-Dir., Raspe & Co.; b. Jan. 1889 in Hamburg; s. of Fr. Cords, drug and chemical mfr. Career: grad. Higher Com. Coll. at Hamburg, 1907; after a year's military service came to Japan to join present firm, 1911; apptd. Hon. Consul of Haiti, Mar. 1931, in recognition of his pioneer service to Japan-Haitian trade. Address: 39, Kitano-cho 2-chome, Kobe.

Cox, Melville James—Journalist; b. Dec. 1885 in London; s. of Herbert Robert Cox, company secretary. Career: joined Reuter's London Office 1901; proceeded Bombay, 1907; Mgr., Reuter's Colombo Office, 1909-11; Mgr., Reuter's Shanghai Office, 1912-19; Mgr., Reuter's Far Eastern News Service, 1925-33; Reuter's Chief Corr. in Japan since 1934. Address: Reuters Limited, 9, Ginza Nishi 8-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Crane, William C.—Lt.-Col.; Military Attaché, American Embassy, Tokyo; b. Mar. 1891 in Fort Bayard, New Mexico; s. of Charles J. Crane, U. S. Army Officer. Career: served in U.S. Army for years. Address: American Embassy, Tokyo.

Curtis, L. John—A.B.; Supervisor, Japan and Manchoukuo Branches of The National City Bank of N.Y.; b. in Camden, Maine, U.S.; s. of John C. Curtis. Career: grad. Bowdoin College, 1911; Foreign Banking Service since 1911 with Int'l Banking Corp. and The Nat. City Bank of N.Y.; Mgr., Harbin Branch, 1921-1930; Asst. Vice-pres., New York Office, 1931-32; present post since 1933. Address: c/o The National City Bank of New York, Tokyo.

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Dan, Inoh—Baron; b. Feb. 1892 in Omuta City; s. of late Baron Takumé-Dan; m. Michiko, d. of Suesaburo Ueno. Career: grad. Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; further studied at Harvard Univ. and Lyon Univ.; apptd. Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1923; promoted Asst. Prof., 1927; sent to China, 1931; resigned 1933; succeeded peerage, 1932; Author of "A Trip to Italy for Fine Arts," "A Pilgrimage of Parnassus," etc.; decorated with Commander le Crown by Italian Emperor, 1929. Address: 344, Harajuku 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Danno Hetsuke—Dir., Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co., Yubari Ry. Co.; b. Aug. 1875 in Nagasaki-ken; s. of Katsujii Danno, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined Mitsui & Co., 1899; served at Yokohama, Singapore, Bangkok, Taihoku, Wakamatsu Branches; joined present firm, 1913, successively served at Head, Sapporo Branch and Com. Affairs Dept.; Sales Mgr., Coal Dept.; Pres., South Sea Trading Co.; Japan Com. Co.; Mng.-Dir., Tokyo Oil Mfg. Co., 1919; same, Russo-Japanese Fishery Ind. Co., 1920; Pres., Tokyo Marine Transportation Co.; Shirbeshi Iron Works, 1929; Hokkaido Can. Mfg. Co., 1931; visited Europe and America and attended Int'l Rotarian Assembly at Denver as Japanese Delegate, 1926; sent to Diet, 1928. Address: 89, Myogadani-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Das, Susil Chandra—Merchant; Hon. Treasurer, Indian Trade Assn. at Kobe; b. AUG. 1888 in Calcutta. Career: came to Japan, 1915; Hon. Mem. & Pres. of Indian Club, 1921-30; Hon. Sec. of present assn., 1922-32; honoured with an audience with the Emperor of Japan Jan. 7, 1929 at Kobe. Address: P.O. Box 265, Kobe.

Debuchi Katsuji—Ex-Ambassador to U.S.; b. July 1878 in Morioka; s. of Katsumasa Debuchi, official. Career: grad. P.-O. Course, Tokyo Higher Com. School; passed Diplomatic and Consular Service Exam., 1902; 3rd Emb. Secr. at Berlin, 1907-10; 2nd Emb. Secr., 1910; Secr. Chief, Foreign Office, 1911; 1st Secr. at Peking, 1914; at Washington, 1918; Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, 1920; attended 2nd League of Nations Assembly and Washington Conference; attended as Commr., Shantung Settlement Conf., 1922; Dir., Asia Bureau, 1923; Foreign Vice-Minister, 1924-28; Ambassador to U.S., 1928-33, sent to Australia as Delegate of Good Will Mission, 1935. Address: 912, Denenchofu, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

d'Eeckhoutte, Maurice Iweins—D.L.; Secretary of Embassy; b. Dec. 1904 in Ypres, Belgium, s. of Henri Iweins d'Eeckhoutte; m. Zosia Wroblewska. Address: c/o Belgian Embassy, 33, Shimonban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Den, Makoto—Dir., Board of Tourist Industry, Ry. Dept.; b. Mar. 1891 in Tokyo; s. of Kenjiro Den, baron. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1916; entered Ry. Dept.; Councillor, Ry. Bureau; Secr., Ry. Dept., 1929; Chief Int'l Sec., Traffic Bureau; went to Europe & America, 1933; present post since July 1934. Address: 147, Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Dickover, Erle Roy—B.S. (Calif. Univ. 1913); 1st Secr. American Embassy Tokyo; b. Jan. 1885 at Long Beach, Calif., U.S.A.; s. of Dr. J. J. Dickover. Career: studied at Stanford and Calif. Univs.; Student Interpreter in Japan, 1914; Vice-Consul at Dairen, and then at Kobe, 1916; Consul, 1921; Consul at Kobe, May 1925; present post since May 1932. Address: 89, Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome, Tokyo.

Dirksen, Herbert von—D. Jur.; German Ambassador to Tokyo; b. Apr. 1882 in Berlin; s. of Willibald von Dirksen, Mem., House of Peers. Career: grad. Heidelberg and Berlin Univs.; Chargé d'Affaires, Warsaw, 1920-21; served, Foreign Office, Berlin, 1921-23; Consul-Gen., Danzig, 1923-25; Dir., Near-East Dept., Foreign Office, 1925-28; Ambassador to USSR, 1928; present post since 1932. Address: German Embassy, Tokyo.

Dol, Keikichi—Mng.-Dir., Hotel New Grand, Fujisawa Golf Club; b. 1884 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Kusuhei Dol. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. School, 1907; joined Toyo Kisen (Steamship) Co.; successively apptd. Mgr., Hongkong, San Francisco Branches, and Business Mgr. of its Head Office; resigned same, 1926; visited Europe and America to inspect hotel business. Address: 1598, Higashiteran-machi, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama.

Donovan, Howard—American Consul at Kobe; b. Nov. 1895 in Windsor, Illinois, U.S.A. Career: grad. Yale Univ. (Ph. B.), 1920; apptd. Vice-Consul, London, 1922-24, same, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1924-25; Consul, Bahia, Brazil, 1925-29; Consul on detail at State Dept., Washington, 1929; present post since 1929. Address: 47, Kitano-cho 2-chome, Kobe. American Consulate, Kobe.

Draper, Gideon Frank—Rev.; B.A.; S.T.D.; Clergyman; b. July 1858 in Lakesville, Conn., U.S.A.; s. of Rev. Gideon Draper; m. Mira Enid Haven. Career: came to Japan as Missionary of M.E. Church 1880; Teacher for 2 years at Aoyama Gakuin; for 2 years in the Methodist Mission Seminary in Yokohama, which was moved to Aoyama as part of the Aoyama Gakuin, also taught at Tohoku Gakuin, Hiroaki for a few months; retired from active service Oct. 1930. Address: 222-B Bluff, Yokohama.

Dun, James—Pianist; b. Nov. 1899 in Tokyo; s. of late Edwin Dun, former American Minister to Japan. Career: grad. Keio Univ., Tokyo Academy of Music, Ueno; studied music in Berlin, 1921-1924; apptd. Prof., Toyo Music School; Seijo-Gakuin; Arts Dept., Nippon Univ. Address: 8, Sadohara-cho 3-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

(E)

Edmondson, Gerald James—British Pro-Consul, Dairen, Manchoukuo; b. 1898 in England. Career: served in Great War, 1914-18; entered civil service, 1920; seconded to British Far Eastern Consular Service (Japan), 1925; present post since 1927. Address: c/o British Consulate, Dairen, Manchoukuo.

Eguchi, Teijo—Mem., House of Peers; Vice-Pres. Daijinkai; b. Apr. 1865 in Kochi-ken; brother of Shoto Eguchi, samurai of Kochi Clan. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1887; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Mgr., Nagasaki and Moji Branches; Vice-Chief, Mining Dept., Head Office; Chief, Business Dept. of same; Mng.-Dir. of same; retired from the Mitsubishi, Vice-Pres., South Manchuria Ry. Co., 1931-32. Address: 36, Hommura-cho, Yatsuya-ku, Tokyo.

E Le-chun—Gov., Eastern Heilung Province, Manchoukuo; b. 1879 in Inner Mongolia. Career: Gov., Eastern Puteha; Councillor, Gov.'s Office of Heilungkiang, 1920; present post since 1932. Address: c/o Heilung Provincial Office, Manchoukuo.

Elked, Anthony—Exchange Broker; b. Oct. 1873 in Budapest, Hungary; n. Hungarian; s. of A. Elked. Career: grad. Com. Academy, Budapest; served as Officer, Royal Hungarian Cavalry; Austrian Jute Spinning Works, Vienna; Credit Lyonnais, Paris, London, etc.; joined Russo-Asiatic Bank, St. Petersburg; Sub-Mgr. in China and Japan for 14 years; came to Japan, 1909; apptd. Adviser, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr., Foreign Dept., 74th Bank; Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation in Tokyo; established himself as Foreign Exchange Broker, 1921. Address: c/o Elked & Gerdt, 14, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Elm, Paul From—Manager, The East Asiatic Co., Ltd. for Kwantung Leased Territory; b. 1896 in Copenhagen. Career: in the service of the present firm in Manchuria since 1919; present post since 1928. Address: The East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Dairen.

Emura, Yoshisaburo—Adviser, Osaka Chain Mfg. Co. Aud., Ajikawa Iron Works; b. 1872 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Yoshihira Tagami, later adopted by Gensuke Emura. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Osaka Iron Works as chief Engr.; went abroad 4 times; Pres., Tanaka Kikai Seisakusho. Address: 1101, Kumanoda-mura, Yaizaki, Toyono-gun, Osaka.

Endo, Rynkehi—Bungakuhakushi (D. Litt.); Educationist; b. Oct. 1874 at Maebashi; s. of Senjiro Endo; m. Natsuko, d. of late Shuji Izawa. Career: grad. Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; served as Prof., Higher Normal Sch. and Waseda, Toyo, Nihon, Kokugakuin and Shukyo Univs., successively since 1900; received degree, 1907; founded Sociological Research Institute in 1907, Research Inst. of Divination Arts in 1914; established Sugamo Middle Sch. in 1922, Sugamo Com. Sch. in 1923 and Sugamo Higher Com. Sch. in 1928, of which he presides; has long devoted to promotion of Orientalism, advocated for Stout Educationalism and for exhibition of characteristics of private education. Address: 2629, Nishi-sugamo 2-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

En Lin—Chief, Civil Affairs, Dept., Jehol Prov. of Manchoukuo; Career: grad. Prison Officers' Training Institute, Mukden; grad. Law Coll., Mukden; Secr., Mukden High Procurator's Office; Gov., Yingkow & Chin-hsien Prisons; Magistrate, Kallu-hsien, Jehol Prov.; Gov., Hsincheng-hsien, Fengtien Prov.; Gov. & Dir., Bandits Suppression Office, Shenyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov.; Dir., Taxation Bureau, Shenyang-hsien; Dir., Taonan Taxation Bureau; Chief, Finance Dept., Mukden Municipal Office, 1932; Chief, Ind. Dept., Jehol Prov., 1933-34. Address: c/o Jehol Prov. Office, Chengteh, Jehol, Manchoukuo.

Endo, Rynsaku—Ex. Secretary-General of Manchoukuo; b. Mar. 1886 in Saitama-ken; s. of Kogoro Endo. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Secr., Govt. of Chosen; Chief, Industry Dept., Tokyo-fu; Chief, Home Affairs Dept., Chiba-ken; Governor, Aomori-ken and Mio-ken, M.P., 1928; opened law office; Pres., Musashino Ry. Co., Ltd.; Gov., Kanagawa-ken; Gov., Aichi-ken, July 1932. Address: 1448, Ikebukuro 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Esaki, Masumi—Pres., Meiji Bank, Ltd., Nagoya; b. Nov. 1873 in Fukuoka-ken; brother of Ichiro Esaki, D.E. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903; apptd. Dir., Taiwan Bank, Ltd., 1920-25; present post since 1932. Address: 46, Aoi-cho Hikanbi-ku, Nakoya.

(F)

Farmer, Peretval—Hon. Vice-Consul for Norway and Acting Consul for Netherlands, at Yingkow; b. 1884 in Yingkow; s. of Charley Farmer H.B.M. Consular Service, Career: Three years in Belgium & France during the Great War; present post since, 1922. Address: The Bund, Yingkow, Manchoukuo.

Feng Han-ching—Minister of Justice of Manchoukuo; b. 1892 in Kalping, Fengtien Prov. Career: studied Law and Economy; Court Judge, several provinces; Administrative Chief, Peiping-Fengtien Ry. Bureau; took part in maintaining order in Fengtien, 1931; Chief, Ind. Dept., Fengtien Prov.; present post since 1932. Address: care Justice Dept., Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Flachbacher, George Alfred—French Com. Attaché, Tokyo; Mining Engr.; b. 1873 in Paris. Career: Diplom. Engineer, Mining Sch., Paris. Address: 1922, Kaifu Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Fischer, Jacob—Prof., Niigata Higher School; b. Mar. 1890 in Zemmer, near Trier Rheinland; n. German; s. of Peter Fischer, farmer. Career: grad. 1st Grade Classical Sch. in Germany; Univs. of Berlin, Frankfurt and Paris; served German East Asiatic Society,

Tokyo; became teacher of German to officers in Army General Staff; apptd. present post, Aug. 1932. Address: No. 2 official residence, Niigata Koto Gakko, Niigata City.

Fleet, B. Hayton—Journalist; b. Jan. 1872 in Petersburg, Russia; s. of David Fleet, Merchant. Career: grad. Edinburgh Coll., Scotland; entered Shipping & Marine Ins. business; Rep., British River Ins. Co., Volga; engaged in grain trade in Russia for many yrs.; Business Mgr., Gold mines, Nikolaevsk on Amur, 1911; British Vice-Consul, same town; went to England, 1919-21; teacher of English, Harbin, same yr.; founded "Harbin Observer," daily, 1924; Repres., United Press Assn., "Morning Post", "North China Daily News", etc.; Publisher of "Directory of Manchurian Cities" (English only); Proprietor, Fleet's Anglo-American Book Store. Address: 27, Stralovaya Street, Harbin, Manchoukuo.

Fleisher, Benjamin W.—B. Ph., Publisher, the Japan Advertiser and the Trans-Pacific; b. Jan. 1876 in Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.; n. American; s. of Simon B. Fleisher, manufacturer. Career: grad. Univ. of Pennsylvania 1899. Address: Onden, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Frazar, Everett Welles—Business Man; Pres., Frazar Estate Co.; Senior Partner, Frazar & Co.; b. Aug. 1867 in Shanghai, China; s. of Everett Frazar, merchant. Career: grad. Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, U.S., 1890 with degree M.E.; Pupil of Thomas A. Edison, 1891; arrived at Yokohama, 1895. Address: c/o Frazar Estate Co., Yaesu Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Fujihara, Gijiro—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Saghalien Ry. Co., Kyoto Yoshi, Oyodogawa Hydro-Elec., Karafuto Elec., Kyool Kogyo, Uryo Elec. Power, Kyushu Soden, Hokkai Hydro-Elec. Co., Ltd.; Chairman, Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K.; Dir., Miike Nitrogen Ind. Co., Karafuto Ry. Co.; b. June 1869 in Nagano-ken; s. of late Mohel Fujihara. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1891; founded Matsue Nippon joined Mitsui Bank; transferred to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, serving as Mgr., Shanghai, Amoi, Taihoku Branches and as Mgr., Timber Dept. of same; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1929; made inspection tour of Canada and U.S., 1935. Address: 121, Shirogane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Fujii, Kelnosuke—Councillor, Embassy, London; b. Mar. 1888 in Gumma-ken; s. of Naofuro Fujii. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; passed Diplomatic & Consular Service Exam., 1913; Chief, Translation Section, Telegraphic Section, Personnel Section, Correspondence Section, Foreign Office, successively; 1st Secr., Embassy, London; Consul-General at Hamburg; Councillor at Berlin, Washington. Address: Japanese Embassy, London.

Fujii, Masuki—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Civil Engineer, Home Dept.; b. Jan. 1889 in Miyazaki-ken; s. of Ujisumi Fujii. Career: grad. Civil Engrg. Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1914; successively served as Civil Engineer, Hyogo-ken, Meiji Shrine Construction Bureau, Earthquake Disaster Relief Office, etc.; Research Engineer, Research Bureau of Public Works, Home Dept., and Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; sent abroad 1930; sent to Manchoukuo 1934. Address: 382, Totsuka-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Fujii, Otoo—D. Litt.; Emeritus Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. July 1868 in Hyogo-ken; s.

of Ichiro Fujii. Career: Prof., 4th Higher Sch.; same, 8th Higher Sch.; Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ. Address: 53, Omiya Tajiri-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Fujii, Shinichi—Prof., Waseda and Hosei Univs.; Instructor, Nippon Univ.; M.A.; L.L. D.; b. Aug. 1892 in Kagawa-ken; s. of Uhei Fujii. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; Univ. of Southern Calif.; Boston Univ.; Columbia Univ.; attended Washington Conference, 1922-23; Dir., National League of Univ. Profs., Tokyo, since 1932. Publications: "American Constitution", "Survey of American Political Parties", "Sociological Political Science", "The Fundamental Units of Politics" (in English), "Proportional Representation System", "Japan and the League of Nations", (in English), "Japanese Constitution", "English Constitution", "Science of Political Parties", "A Study of the Theory of State Coordination", etc. Address: 11, Otsuka Kubo-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Fujii, Shizuhide—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); b. July 1881 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Tozaemon Fujii. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; received degree, 1922; Dir., Aichi Medical Coll.; Dir., Attached Hospital to same; Dir., Nagoya Medical Coll.; retired, Jan. 1932. Address: 10, Yokodai-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.

Fujinami, Tadashi—M.D.; Surgeon-Gen. (reserve); Pres., Japan Red Cross Hospital; b. Aug. 1881 in Oita-ken; s. of Hsimbun Fujinami. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; joined to Mil. Service; studied in Europe, 1917; Instructor, Mil. Medical Coll.; Vice-Pres., Japan Red Cross Hospital, 1927; Surgeon-Gen., 1934. Address: 15, Kitayamabushi-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Fujinuma, Shohel—Mem., House of Peers; b. Feb. 1883 in Tochigi-ken; s. of Tomozo Wakatabe, and later adopted by Tomojiro Fujinuma. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; Chief, Police Dept., Nara-ken, Kagoshima-ken, Kyoto-fu, Osaka-fu; Gov., Ibaragi-ken; M.P.; Gov., Tokyo-fu; Metropolitan Police Chief, 1932-34. Address: 509, Koyama-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Fujioaka, Jokichi—Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Mining Co.; b. 1873 in Kanazawa; s. of Sotojiro Fujioaka. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1897; entered Mitsui Mining Co.; Dir., Matsushima colliery Co. Address: 28, Komagome 1-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Fujisawa, Chikao—Author, Mem., Institute of Nat. Spiritual Culture; b. Sept. 1893 in Tokyo; s. of Rikitaro Fujisawa. Mem., House of Peers. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Official, Dept. of Agr. & Com.; Mem., Permanent Secretariat, League of Nations; Prof., Kyushu Imp. Univ.; Dir., Nippon Bunka Renmei. Address: 191, Gotanda 6-chome, Shinjagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Fujishima, Takeji—Painter; Court Artist; Prof., Tokyo Fine Arts Sch.; Mem., Imp. Academy of Arts; b. Sept. 1867 in Kagoshima; s. of Kempo Fujishima. Career: studied painting from Togaku Hirayama, Japanese Painter of Shijo Sch., 1881; studied from Gyokusho Kawabata; studied Oil Painting from Hosui Yamamoto; Teacher, Nakatsu Middle Sch., 1892; Asst. Prof., Tokyo Fine Arts Sch., 1896; studied in Paris & Rome as Student of Educational Dept., 1905-1913; Prof., Tokyo Fine Arts Sch., 1908; Examiner, Education Dept. Fine Arts Exhibition; Mem., Imp. Academy of Arts, 1880. Address: 12, Akebono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Fujita, Eisuke—Minister to Roumania and Jugoslavia; b. Apr. 1881 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of Tokuhel Fujita. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908, passed Diplomatic & Consular Service Exam.; Envoy-Consul at Antung and Newchang; 3rd Secy., Legation; 2nd Secy., Legation; Consul-General; Chief, 1st Section, Information Bureau, Foreign Office; Consul-General at Tainan and Tainan. Address: Legation du Japon, Bucaresti, Roumanie.

Fujita, Heltaro—Baron; Pres., Fujita-Gumi, Taisho Trust Co., Nantel Mining Co.; Dir., Fujita Bank and Fujita Mining Co.; b. Oct. 1868 in Osaka; s. of late Denzaburo Fujita. Career: studied at Kelo Univ.; went to England for study, 1888; during 10 years' stay chiefly studied mining; Vice-Pres., Fujita-Gumi; Dir., Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Japan Fire Ins. Co., Kitahama Bank, Nikkan Gas Co., etc. Address: 41, Sekiguchi Daimachi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Fujita, Hisanori—Vice-Admiral; Comdr.-in-chief, Kure Naval Station; b. Oct. 1889 in Tokyo; brother of Sadakata Fujita. Career: grad. Naval Staff Coll.; Vice-Admiral, 1929; Comdr., H.M.S. Kiriakima; Secy.-Gen., Naval Tech. Dept.; Chief, Personnel and Protocol Section, Navy Office; Chief, Yokosuka Naval Arsenal; Chief, Naval Tech. Dept.; Navy Vice-Min., 1932. Address: Official Residence, Kure Naval Station.

Fujita, Kenichi—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Nagato Kigyo Tanko Kaisha; Acting Partner, Fujita Gomei Kaisha; Dir., Higashi Manshu Rayon Pulp Co., Taiwan Shigyo Co., Nippon Cinema Co.; b. Jan. 1873 in Aomori-ken; s. of Eikichi Akashi, and later adopted by Shozaburo Fujita. Career: grad. Meiji Horitsu Gakko (Law Sch.); served Finance Dept.; entered business; Pres., Chosen Insatsu Co.; Mng.-Dir., Taiwan Engyo Kaisha; Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind., 1927; same, Japan Chamber of Com. & Ind.; attended Int'l Labor Conf. as Capitalist Delegate. Address: 477, Shinoshimmel-cho, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Fujita, Masasuke—Pres., Fujita Gomei Kaisha; Chairman, Tobata Foundry Co.; Dir., Chuo Fire Ins. Co.; b. 1889 in Yamaguchi-ken; bro. of Yoshisuke Aikawa; later adopted by Fujita family. Career: grad. Chemical Course, Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1915; established Fujita Laboratory. Address: 77, Tango-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Yasuaki—Dir., Postal Affairs Bureau, Manchoukuo; b. Mar. 1889 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Chujiro Fujiwara. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1915, entered Communications Dept.; sent to Europe and America for study; attended World Postal Conference, 1924; Chief, Foreign Mail Section; Dir., Telegraphic Affairs Bureau; Secy., Communications Dept.; apptd. present post, June, 1932. Address: Hainking, Manchoukuo.

Fujiwara, Sakuhel—Rigakuhakushi (D. Sc.); Meteorologist, Central Meteorological Observatory; Prof., Meteorology, Tokyo Imperial Univ.; b. Oct. 1884 in Nagano-ken; s. of Mitsuzo Fujiwara, county official. Career: Engaged in present profession since graduation. Address: Tyuo Kiyodai, (The Central Meteorological Observatory) Tokyo.

Fujiyama, Aichiro—Pres., Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co., Shuseisha, Nihon Cash Register Co.; Dir., Musashino Elec. Ry. Co., Kokkwa Conscripton Ina. Co., Nikkwa Life Ins. Co., Kyodo Trust Co., etc.; b. 1897 in Tokyo; s. of Raika Fujiyama. Career: grad. Politt. Dept.,

Koto Univ., 1922; studied in Europe & America. Address: 11 Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, Kazuo—Dir., Decorations Bureau of Manchoukuo; b. 1889 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Asajiro Fujiyama. Career: grad. Econ. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1916; Mgr., Fukusho Kako Co., Ltd., Dairen, 1920-31; went to Europe & America for investigation of Labour & Trade Union Conditions for 1 yr.; resigned from firm, 1931; Dir., Gen. Affairs Bureau, Ind. Dept., Manchoukuo, 1932; Dir., Gen. Affairs Bureau, Supervisory Council, 1932-35. Address: Hainking, Manchoukuo.

Fujiyama, Raika—Mem., House of Peers; Advisor, Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co.; Dir., Mitsui Trust Co., Japan Dyestuff Mfg. Co., Tokyo Printing Co., Imperial Theatre, Japan Fire Ins. Co., Yasuda Trust Co., Dai Nippon Celluloid Co., Dai San Bank; Councillor, Mitsukoshi, Ltd., Kyodo Trust Co.; b. Aug. 1863 in Saga-ken; s. of Kakuzemon Fujiyama. Career: studied at Kelo Univ.; Mem. and later Pres., Pref. Assembly; Pres., Shibaura Engrg. Works; Mng.-Dir., Oji Paper Mfg. Co.; same, Tokyo Street Ry. Co.; Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 14, Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Fukui, Elgo—Pres., Bank of Japan; b. Nov. 1871 in Gunma-ken. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ., 1891; entered present bank, gradually promoted to present post; attended Paris Peace Conference, 1919; Washington Disarm. Conf. and Geneva Int'l Econ. Conf., 1921; Govt. Delegate, Indo-Japanese Trade Conf., 1924; Vice-Pres., Bank of Japan; present post since June 1935. Address: 21, Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Fukano, Kenichi—Mng.-Dir., Japan Elec. Power Co.; b. Sept. 1889 in Tokyo; s. of late Hanzo Fukano, business man. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1915; entered O. S. K.; joined present firm, 1920. Address: 1, Miya Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Fukao, Ryntaro—Baron; Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Nisshin Steamship Co., Ltd.; Dir., Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. Jan. 1877 in Osaka; s. of Motomu Fukao, clansman. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com.; joined Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 1899; Mng.-Dir. of same, 1920; Vice-Pres., 1924; present post since 1927. Address: 30, Ichikaya Naka-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Fukasaku, Yasubumi—Rigakuhakushi (D. Litt.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Sept. 1874 in Ibaraki-ken; s. of late Tamegoro Fukasaku, clansman. Career: grad. Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900; apptd. Asst. Prof. of same, 1912; sent abroad for study, 1916; received degree, 1912. Address: 902, Sendagaya 5-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, Hachiro—Pres. Nanbei Takushoku K. K.; b. Nov. 1874 in Fukuoka; s. of Isaku Motoki, later adopted by late Nobuzo Fukuhara; m. Shizu. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1899; Dir. and Chief Engr. of Tokyo Works, Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; made inspection tour of Europe and America. Address: 25, Higashi-Shinano-machi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, Shinzo—Pres., Shiseido Co., Ltd.; Dir., Taiyama Hospital; Dir., Telkoku Life Ins. Co., Ltd.; b. July 1882 in Tokyo-fu; s. of late Arinobu Fukuhara. Career: grad. Chiba Medical Coll., 1907; studied at Columbia Univ., 1908; in U. S. for 8 yrs. to study pharmacy and beauty treatment; returned home, via Europe, 1913; founded Shiseido. Address: 278, Chojamaru Kamiosaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Fukui, Geniro—Dir., Sanryo Co., Ltd., Harley-Davidson Motorcycle Sales Co., Ltd., Koto Trading Co., Ltd.; b. Sept. 1874 in Yokohama; s. of late Genjiro Fukui, merchant. Career: grad. Yokohama Commercial Coll.; succeeded father's business in 1898; has been connected with Sanryo Co. since 1908; travelled abroad twice for study and on business. Address: 14, Hikawa-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Fukui, Kikusaburo—Advisor, Mitsui Gomei Kaisha; b. Mar. 1866 in Tokyo; s. of Mankichi Nakamura; later adopted by Ume Fukui. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1885; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr., Singapore Branch; Business Mgr., Head Office; Chief, Osaka Branch; Chief, New York Branch; Mng.-Dir., same; Dir., Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, 1918; Mng.-Dir., same, 1922-35; attendant in Japanese Embassy in Tokyo, 1906; joined present firm, 1912; present post since 1933; made inspection tour of U. S. and Canada, 1935. Publication: "Cha-no-yu, Tea Cult of Japan." Address: 116, Minami-cho 6-chome, Aoyama, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Fukukita, Yusunosuke—Councillor to Dirs., Oji Paper Mfg. Co.; Dir., Japan Wire Cloth Co.; b. Mar. 1874 in Miye-ken; s. of Hedabel Fukukita. Career: grad. Higher Sch. Dept., Doshisha, 1895; Stanford Univ., 1904; Non-Official Staff, American Embassy in Tokyo, 1906; joined present firm, 1912; present post since 1933; made inspection tour of U. S. and Canada, 1935. Publication: "Cha-no-yu, Tea Cult of Japan." Address: 48, Honmura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Fukumoto, Junzaburo—Dairen Customs Commissioner, Manchoukuo; b. July 1892 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Kosaku Fukumoto, Dr. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1905; joined Chinese Customs Service, same year; present post since June, 1932. Address: 2, Iki-machi, Dairen.

Fukumoto, Sadaki—Pres., Tohoku Shoji Kaisha; Dir., Mito Elec. Ry. Co.; former Mng.-Dir., Yamashita Steamship Co., Ltd.; b. Aug. 1888 in Kumamoto-ken. Career: grad. Nagasaki Higher Com. Sch.; joined Yamashita Steamship Co., 1910; Dir., Yamashita Gomei Kaisha, Aud., Yamashita Mining Co.; Mng.-Dir., Hanashin Harbor Co., Ltd. Address: 8, Shimo-Osaki 2-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Fukuyama, Zenjiro—Mgr., Tokyo Branch, Sumitomo Trust Co., Ltd.; b. Oct. 1890 in Fukui-ken; s. of Kumezo Fukuyama, farmer. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; upon graduation joined Sumitomo Bank, 1916; Asst. Mgr., Shanghai Branch 1927; Sub-Mgr., Business Dept., Head Office; Sub-Mgr., Sumitomo Trust Co., Ltd.; present post since 1931. Address: 3, Ichibancho 1-chome, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Funabashi, Kiyokata—Parl. Councillor, Justice Dept.; Viscount; Mem., House of Peers; b. Dec. 1891 in Tokyo; s. of Suiken Funabashi. Mem., House of Peers. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; entered Bank of Japan; elected Mem., House of Peers, 1925; present post since July 1934. Address: 1908, Sanno 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Funakoshi, Kajishiro—Retired Vice-Admiral; b. 1876 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Yasushi Funakoshi. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1896; Comdr. H. M. S. Ikonu & Haruna; Naval Attaché to Embassy, London; Comdr. Training Squadron; Chief, Yokosuka Naval Arsenal; retired from Naval Service, 1922. Address: 165 Denyenchofu 4-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Funatsu, Tatsuchiro—Dir.-Gen., Japanese Cotton Mill owners' Assn., Shanghai; b. Aug. 1873 in Saga-ken; s. of Sakichi Funatsu, farmer. Career: Student Inter-

preier of Foreign Office; 1894 served in Russo-Japanese War; apptd. Chancellor, Foreign Office, serving at Chefoo, Tientsin, Shanghai, Yungkow, Chicago, New York; Vice-Consul at Nanking, 1905; Consul, Hongkong, 1908; same, Nanking; Sec., Legation at Peking, 1914; Consul-General, Tientsin, 1919; same, Shanghai, 1923; present post since 1926. Address: c/o the above association, Yokohama Specie Bank Bldg., Shanghai, China.

Furusho, Mikio—Vice-Minister of War; Lieut.-Gen.; b. Sept. 1882 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Kan Furusho. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1903; Mil. Staff Coll., 1912; Dir., Personnel Bureau, War Office; Chief, 1st Dept., Gen. Staff Office; Comdr., 11th Division; present post since Sept. 1935. Address: Oban-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Furuta, Kiyosaburo—Mgr., Tokyo Office, and Foreign Exchange Dept., Bank of Chosen; b. 1875 in Okayama-ken; s. of Hiroshi Murayama; m. Makiko, 1896. Career: Official, Okayama-ken; served Okayama Agricultural and Industrial Bank; Konolke Bank; later held posts as Mgr., Gonsan and Liaoyang Branches and Head Office; Chief, Adjustment Section, Keijo; Chief, Dairen Branch, 1933-35. Address: 92, Hanezawa, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Furuta, Kelzo—Mng.-Dir. Showa Coal Co.; b. May 1867 in Nagano-ken; s. of Shigetake Furuta. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1891. Address: 555, Denenchofu 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Furutono, Motol—Ins. Agent & Broker; Prop., Full Co.; b. Jan. 1881 in Oita-ken; s. of Yasujiro Furutono, farmer. Career: grad. Law Dept., Waseda Univ., 1908; founded Fuji Co. Address: 26, Kaminiban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Futagami, Hyoji—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Court of Administrative Litigation; b. Feb. 1878 in Toyama-ken; s. of Hyotaro Futagami. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1904; passed Higher Civil Exam., same year; Councillor, Communications Dept.; Sec., Communications Minister; Judge, Court of Administrative Litigation; attended World Telegraphic Conference; Chief Sec., Privy Council; present post since June 1934. Address: 1273, Kaminokuro 6-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Futagami, Shunkichi—Pres., Taiwan Fertilizer Co., Ltd.; Mng.-Dir., Dai-Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., Ltd., since 1911; Chairman, Board of Dirs., Nitto Sulphuric Fertilizer Co., Ltd.; Mng.-Dir., Godo Yuahi Co., Ltd.; Osaka Alkali Sol. Co., Ltd., etc.; b. June 1863 in Ehime-ken; s. of Shinzo Futagami, Prof. Assembly Mem. Career: grad. Law Dept., Chuo Univ., 1895; founded and became Mgr., Tokyo Mousseline-de-Laine Spinning Co., Ltd., 1897; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in 1901, successively served as Mgr., Nagoya and Moji Branches, Asst.-Mgr., Coal Dept.; Acting Pres., Super Phosphate Industry Assn.; elected M.P. from Ehime-ken, 1918. Address: 41, Yara-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Fuwa, Kumao—Chairman, Board of Dirs., Milke Nitrogen Ind. Co.; Dir., Mitsui Mining Co.; b. 1871 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Kunio Fuwa. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1893; entered Shibaura Selsakusho; Prof., 5th Higher Sch.; Engr., Mitsui Mining Co.; went to Europe & America, 1911; Chief, Yamano Mining Office; same, Tagawa Mining Office; Dir., Mitsui Mining Co., 1919. Address: 513, Yoyogi-Hatsudai, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

(G)

Gansmoer, Thorleif B.—Honorary Consul for Norway at Kobe and Osaka since 1928; n. Norwegian; b. May 1879 in Vesteraalen, Norway. Address: 45, Naka-machi, Kobe.

Garman, C. P.—B.A., M.A.; Missionary; b. Dec. 1878 in Troy, Ohio, U. S. A.; m. Katherine Wise. Address: c/o Kyo Bun Kwaa, Ginza, Tokyo.

Garrels, Arthur—American Consul-Gen., Tokyo; b. Jan. 1873 in St. Louis, Missouri, U. S.; s. of William Garrels, Manufacturer. Career: Consul, Zanzibar, 1908; same, Catania, 1910; same, Alexandria, 1912; Consular Inspector, Africa, Near East, Mexico, and West Indies, 1919; Consul-Gen., Athens, 1924; same, Melbourne, 1926; present post since 1930. Address: American Consulate-Gen., Tokyo.

Gasco, Alfonso—Italian Consul-General at Kobe; b. 1867 in Florence; n. Italian. Career: grad. Rome Univ., Interpreter, Italian Embassy; Consul at Yokohama, High Commr., Interallied Committee, Vladivostok, 1918-18; Chargé d'Affaires, Italian Embassy in Tokyo; present post since 1923. Address: 27, Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe.

Gealy, Fred Daniel—Teacher; b. 1884 in Oil City, Pa., U. S. A.; n. American; s. of William Jefferson Gealy. Private Sec. to the Chambers Trust Estate, Oil City, Pa. Career: grad. Allegheny College, A.B.; Boston Univ. Sch. of Theology, S.T.B.; Graduate study in Harvard Univ., Univ. of Basel, Univ. of Berlin; Union Theological Seminary, S.T.M., Boston University, Ph.D.; Minister to Townville, Pa., in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1921-23; Prof., New Testament, Aoyama Gakuin, since 1923. Address: 3, Aoyama Gakuin, Medorigaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Geary, John Richard—Financier and Executive; b. 1872 in Albany, New York; n. American. Career: Dir., Tokyo Elec. Co.; Nipponophone Co.; Columbia Gramophone Co.; Shibaura Engrg. Works; Japan Steel Products Co.; Corn Products Refining Co. Address: 196, Kita-machi 4-chome, Aoyama, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Genda, Matsuzo—Dir., Revenue Bureau, Finance Dept. of Manchoukuo; b. Oct. 1899 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Harushichi Genda. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1923; entered Finance Dept.; Supt., Sapporo Revenue Office; Chief, Financial Section, Kwantung Govt.-General, 1927-1932; apptd. present post, Mar. 1932. Address: Nishiki-machi, Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

George, Alexander—1st Lieut., U. S. Army; b. 1899 in Scotland, G.B.; s. of William George; m. Ethel Louise George. Career: Enlisted U. S. Army, 1917; Rice Institute, 1916-17; grad. U. S. Military Academy, 1920; Cavalry School, 1921; Signal School, 1925; served with 57th Inf., 19th Inf., 3rd Cav., 5th Cav., Special Duty Hq., 2nd Corps Area, and Aide-de-campe, to Commanding General 1st Division; at present language student attached to American Embassy, Tokyo. Address: c/o American Embassy, Tokyo.

Gerdtz, Adolf—Exchange Broker; b. May 1876 in Malmö, Sweden; n. Swedish. Career: grad. Malmö Högre Allmänna Läroverk; after 4 years' com. training in Hamburg, Germany, came Japan and joined A. Meier & Co., 1896; Partner, same firm, 1910-17; Swedish Vice-Consul, Yokohama, 1906-16; Consul, Same, 1919; Dir., Winkler & Gedde, Ltd., Kobe & Yokohama, 1918-22. Address: c/o Elked & Gerdtz, 14, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Geronimo, Carlos—Merchant; b. 1912 in Manila; s. of Tomas Geronimo. Career: grad. San Beda Coll. at Manila, 1929; studied at Strayer Coll. at Washington; on return home apptd. Asst.-Mgr. El Porvenir Inc.; Purchasing Agent in Japan for the firm now. Address: Tiger Bldg. Tor Road, Kobe.

Godo, Takuo—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Ordnance Vice-Admiral; Pres., Showa Steel Works; b. Oct. 1877 in Kanazawa; s. of late Takuji Godo. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1901; entered naval service; Chief, Ordnance Dept., Kure Naval Dockyard; same, Steel Mfg. Dept. of same; same, Ordnance Testing Dept. of same; Chief, Aviation Dept., Hiro Arsenal; sent to Europe and America 4 times; apptd. Chief, Kure Naval Dockyard, 1924; attached to Naval Tech. Dept., 1927; retired, 1928; Dir., South Manchuria Ry. Co.; present post since 1924. Address: 26, Kikuchi-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Goh, Seinosuke—Baron; Mem., House of Peers; Vice-Pres., Society for Int'l Cultural Relations; Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Industry, Japan Chamber of Com. & Industry, Japan Econ. League; Chairman, Tokyo Elec. Light Co.; Pres., Toyo Steel Works and Japan Lead Tube Mfg. Co.; Dir., 3rd Bank; Councillor, Bank of Japan, Chujitsu Jitsugyo Co., Ltd., Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokyo Stock Exchange, Int'l Transportation Co.; b. Jan. 1865 in Tokyo; s. of late Baron Junzo Goh. Career: went to Germany for study of economics, 1884; received Ph. D. degree, 1890; entered business, 1898; Mem., House of Peers since 1911; high taxpayer in Tokyo-fu. Address: 28, Kaminiban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Goko, Kiyoshi—Mng.-Dir., Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.; b. Nov. 1882 in Iwate-ken; s. of Tamaaburo Goko; m. Naoyo. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir. & Business Mgr. of Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co. Address: 645, Yamanouchi, Kita-Kamakura, Ohfuna-machi, Kanagawa-ken.

Goto, Fumio—Home Minister; Mem., House of Peers; b. Mar. 1884 in Oita-ken; s. of late Yoshitomo Goto, official; m. Heru, sister of Viscount Hsakaikira Kanoy. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; Chief, Police Dept., Asomori-ken, toured Europe and America for inspection, 1917; Councillor, Home Dept., 1919; Sec., Home Minister, 1920; Dir., Police Bureau, Home Dept., 1922; Sec.-Gen., Taiwan Govt.-Gen., 1924-28; Pres., Japan Young Men's Assn., 1930; nominated Mem., House of Peers, same yr.; Agr. & Forestry Minister, in Saito Cabinet, 1932-34; present post since July 1934. Address: 29, Konno, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Goto, Ichiro—Chief, Central Meteorological Observatory, Manchoukuo; b. in Gifu-ken. Career: grad. Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Chief, Chosen Govt. Observatory and Engr., Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo; present post since Oct. 1932. Address: Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Goto, Keita—Mng.-Dir., Meguro-Kamata Elec. Ry. Co., Tokyo-Yokohama Elec. Ry. Co.; Pres. Tamagawaen, Tokyo-Yokohama Bus & Taxi Co.; Vice-Pres., Bantan Ry. Co.; Auditor, Osaka Elec. Ry. Co.; Dir., Sangu Kyaku Elec. Ry. Co.; b. Apr. 1881 in Nagano-ken; s. of Rikuzemon Kobayashi. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir., Supervision Bureau, Ry. Dept., 1920; resigned and entered business; Dir., Imp. Ry. Assn. and Tetsudo Doshikai. Address: 49, Hasedo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Goto, Kunihiko—Vice-Pres., Narita Railway Co.; Mng.-Dir., Keisel Electric Ry. Co.; Dir., Hokkaido Ry. Co., Oji Elec. Ry. Co., Tamagawa Elec. Ry. Co., Oji Bus Co.; Auditor, Seibu Ry. Co.; b. 1891 in Oita-ken; s. of Mitsuhiko Goto. Career: grad. Hosei Univ., 1911; entered, Yomiuri Shimbun; Chief, Economic Sect., same; Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept., Toyo Iron Co., Ltd.; Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept., Kokusai Trust Co.; Dir., Keisel Electric Ry. Co.; Auditor, Nihwa Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Address: 35, Kuruma-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Goto, Sugihisa—Mem., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Dir., Nippon Girls' Higher Com. Sch. and Nippon Girls' Com. Sch.; b. Aug. 1889 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Man-kichi Goto, rice-merchant. Career: grad. Publ. Dept., Hosei Univ.; Dir., several concerns; for years engaged in fishing business and reclamation work. Address: 77, Hanezawa, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Graham, John Leonard—Mng.-Dir., L. J. Healing & Co., Ltd., Tokyo; b. Feb. 1855 in Yokohama; n. British; s. of William Graham, engr. Career: studied at Winton House, Yokohama; entered present concern, 1901. Address: 12-F Reinanzaka, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Grew, Joseph Clark—Diplomat; American Ambassador to Japan; A.B. (Harvard Univ., 1902); LL. D. (George Washington Univ., 1926); b. May 1880 in Boston; n. American; s. of Edward Sturkis Grew. Career: grad. Groton School, 1898; Harvard Univ., 1902; travelled extensively in Europe and the East; Clerk in Consulate-General, Cairo, 1904; Deputy Consul, Cairo, 1904-06; 3rd Secretary, American Embassy, Mexico City, 1906-7; St. Petersburg, 1907-08; 2nd Sec., Embassy, Berlin, 1908-11; Sec., Embassy, Vienna, 1911-12; Sec., Embassy, Berlin, 1912-16; Councillor of same, 1917; Counsellor Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires at time of break of diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary, Vienna, 1917; assigned to Dept. of State, Washington, May 1917; Acting Chief, Western European Affairs Division, Mar. 1918; attended Pre-Armistice Negotiations, Versailles as Sec., American Delegation, Oct.-Nov., 1918; Sec.-Gen., Am. Commission to negotiate Peace, with rank of E.E. & M.P., Paris, Nov. 1918; assigned as Am. Sec. on Int'l Secretariat of Peace Conference, Jan. 1919; apptd. E.E. & M.P. to Denmark, 1920; same in Switzerland, 1921; Am. Rep., Conference on Near Eastern Affairs, Lausanne, 1922-23; negotiated and signed Treaty with Turkey, 1923; Am. Unofficial Rep. with Temporary Mixed Comm. of League of Nations for control of Traffic in Arms, Geneva and Paris, 1924; Under Sec. of State, 1924-27; served as Chairman Personnel, Examining and School Boards of Foreign Service and as Mem., Central Comm. Am. Red Cross; Ambassador to Turkey, 1927-32; present post since Feb. 1932. Address: American Embassy, Tokyo.

Grummon, Stuart Edgar—American Consul, Dairen, Manchoukuo; b. Mar. 1901 in Newark, N. J., U. S. A. Career: grad. Newark Academy; Nat. Univ. of Mexico, 1922; Princeton, (B. A.), 1923, and assigned to the Dept.; to Mexico City, 1924; 3rd Sec., Mexico City, 1924; Hague and Madrid, 1927; detailed to Conf. of Int'l Chamber of Commerce, Stockholm, 1927; 3rd Sec., Port au Prince, 1928; 2nd Sec., 1929; Consul, 1934; present post since 1934. Address: American Consulate, Dairen.

Gulick, Vernon Ayers—Accountant; b. June 1888 in Hackettstown, New Jersey, U. S.; n. American. Career: grad. New York Univ., (B.C.S.); joined Standard Oil Co., New York; Standard Vacuum Oil Co. Address: 250, Bluff, Yokohama.

Gundert, Wilhelm—Dr. Phil.; German Secretary, Japanese-German Cultural Institute; b. Apr. 1880 in Stuttgart; n. German; s. of D. Gundert, publisher. Career: grad. Univ., Tübingen, Halle and Hamburg; served German Lutheran Church, 1902-1906; Prof., 1st Higher Sch., Tokyo, 1906-1909; engaged in missionary work in Tokyo-fu and Niigata-ken, 1909-15; Prof., 5th Higher Sch., Kumamoto, 1915-20; research work in Germany, 1920-22; Prof., Mito Higher Sch., Mito, 1922-27; appointed present post, 1927. Author of "Die Japanische Literatur, Potsdam 1929, Japanische Religionsgeschichte, Tokyo, 1935, etc. Address: Nichidoku Hunka Kyokai, Shisei-Kaikan, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

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Hachisuka, Masauji—Marquis; Naturalist; b. Feb. 1903 in Tokyo; s. of late Marquis Masaaki Hachisuka. Career: grad. Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; went on expeditions to Egypt, 1923-24; Arctic Region in Iceland, 1925; Coreica Island, 1925 & 1926; French North Africa, 1927; Philippine Island, 1929; Belgian Congo, Africa, 1931; etc. Address: 2, Mita Tsuna-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hamada, Hyo—Adviser, Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries, Ltd.; b. 1870 in Nagasaki-ken; s. of Shinzo Ichinose, later adopted by Sayo Hamada. Career: Tokyo Higher Tech. School, 1891; Chief, Engine Dept., Nagasaki Works, Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co.; Vice-chief and then Chief of the Works; Mng.-Dir. and then Chairman of the Company; twice went to Europe and America. Address: 6, Kudan 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Hamada, Kunimatsu—M.P.; Speaker, House of Rep.; Dir., Daito Bunka Kyokai; b. Mar. 1868 in Miye-ken; adopted s. of Seizaburo Hamada. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakushu; elected M.P. 10 times; Vice-Speaker, House of Rep.; Parl. Vice-Minister of Justice in Tanaka Cabinet, 1927-29; present post since 1934. Address: 15 Nakamachi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Hanaka, Toshio—Hogakushu (D.L.); Lawyer; b. Sept. 1874 in Tokyo; s. of Shinsetsu Hanaoka and adopted by Kichiro Hanaoka. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1901; studied Int'l Com. Law in P.-G. Course; joined Takeo Kikuchi's Office; opened his own office and received degree, 1918. Honorary Mem., Philippine Bar Assn. Address: 1611, Nogata-machi 2-chome, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Hau Yun-Chieh—Mayor of Hsinking Special Municipality, (Manchoukuo); b. 1893 in Chinchow, Kwantung Prov. Career: grad. Nagoya Higher Engrg. Sch., 1917; Pres., Toa Ind. Co.; Pres., Asia Flour Mills; Dir., Harbin Exchange; Dir., Harbin Trust Co.; Councillor, Heilungkiang Prov. Office, 1921; Dir., Ind. & Finance Bureau, Heilungkiang Prov., 1922; after the revolt of Ma Chanshan, cooperated with Sun Chi-chang in preserving peace in Heilungkiang Prov.; present post since May 1935. Address: Hsinking Municipal Office, Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Hara, Kunizo—Hogakushu (B.L.); Pres., Japan Air Transport Co., Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co., Tokyo Saving Bank, Aikoku Life Ins. Co.; Dir., Tobu Ry. Co., Kawasaki Dai-Iyaku Bank, Mitsui Bank, Tropical Industries Co., Reconstruction Furtherance Co., Overseas Industrial Co., Nikko Securities Co., Tokyo Gas Co.; Auditor, Kanto Gas Co., etc.; b. June 1886 in Osaka-fu; adopted by Rokuro Hara, business man in Tokyo.

Career: grad. 3rd Higher School, 1904; Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1907; passed Civil Service Exam., 1909; attended Int'l Chamber of Com. Conference in Washington as Japanese Delegate, 1921. Address: 225, Kitashinagawa, 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hara, Takeshi—Dir., Gen. Affairs Bureau, Jehol Prov., Manchoukuo; b. Feb. 1901 in Tokyo; s. of Makoto Hara. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1923; entered S.M.R.; Acting Chief, Peiping Branch; Dir., Gen. Affairs Bureau, Kirin Prov., Manchoukuo, 1923; Chief, Gen. Affairs Sec., Secretariat, Gen. Affairs Board, State Council, 1932; Councillor, Manchoukuo Legation, Tokyo, 1933; present post since 1934. Address: Chengteh, Jehol, Manchoukuo.

Hara, Selmel—Pres., Osaka Kikai Kosakusho, Ltd.; b. 1882 in Saga-ken; s. of Chuzo Kanazaki; later adopted by Hara family. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; invited by Chuun Han Ry. Co., Szechwan, China; after returning, Engr., Oita-ken & Saitama-ken; Engr., Kuhara Engrg. Works; Engr., Shiga-ken & Tochigi-ken; resigned post, 1923; entered Hunter & Co., Dir., Osaka Kikai Kosakusho, Ltd., 1924; Chairman, Board of Dirs., same, 1919; present post since 1933. Address: 105, Dogashiba-machi, Tennodji-ku, Osaka.

Hara, Tomitaro—Silk Exporter; Pres., Yokohama Koshu Bank; b. 1868 in Gifu-ken; s. of Hisae Aoki; later adopted by Hara family. Career: since grad. from Tokyo Technical Sch., 1890, engaged in Silk Export Business. Address: 48, Bentenori 3-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Hara, Yoshimichi—Hogakushu (D.L.); Privy Councillor; Vice-Pres., Legislative Deliberation Committee; b. Feb. 1867 in Nagano-ken; s. of Kosaku Hara, clansman. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1890. Probationer and Councillor, Agr. & Com. Dept., admitted to bar, 1893; Lecturer, Tokyo Imperial University, Waseda and Chuo Univs.; received degree, 1907. Dir., Mitsui Trust Co., 1924; Minister of Justice, 1927; present post since 1931. Address: 2, Fujino-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Hara, Yujiro—M.P.; Parl. Vice-Minister of Justice; b. June 1875 in Shimane-ken; s. of Heijiro Hara. Career: grad. French Law Dept., Franco-Japanese Law Coll., 1896; Judge, Hiroshima Local Court; Secr., Justice Minister; Public Procurator, Tokyo District Court, Councillor, Legislation Bureau; sent to Europe by Justice Dept. for study of Jury System, Juvenile Law, etc., and studied in Grenoble & Paris Univs., France, 1908-12; elected M.P. 4 times; present post since July 1934. Address: 40, Nando-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Hara, Yuzo—Igakushu (M. D.); Asst. Prof., Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., and Head Surgeon, Izumibashi Charity Hospital; b. Dec. 1888 in Nagano-ken; s. of late Tamjiro Hara. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Asst. of same, 1917-20; studied surgery in Germany and Swiss, 1920-22; received degree, 1924; Dir. and Head Surgeon, Otsuka Sanatorium, 1924-25. Address: 10, Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Harada, Kametaro—Pres., Harada Trading Co.; Auditor, Nippon Lace Co.; b. Mar. 1886 in Osaka; s. of Genjiro Harada. Career: inherited family estate, and engaged in export and import business since 1910. Address: 37, Yuraku-cho, Nishinari-ku, Osaka.

Harada, Rokuro—Pres., Harada Steamship Co., Nanyo Yusen Kaisha; Rep. Dir., Osaka Tekkosho (Iron

Works); Aud., Harada Shipbuilding Co., Osaka Shosen Kaisha; Dir., Shipowners' Assn.; b. 1888 in Shiga-ken; bro. of Matazo Asami, later adopted by Jujiro Harada. Address: 5, Nakanoshima 4-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Haraguchi, Kitaru—Baron; Mng.-Dir., Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Hypothek Bank of Japan); b. Oct. 1883 in Tokyo; s. of late Baron Kanenari Haraguchi, Mem. of House of Peers; m. Michi, d. of late Count Miyoji Ito. Career: grad. P.-G. Course of Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1910; immediately joined present bank; was successively in charge of its Research Dept., Inspection Dept., Debiture Dept., Kyoto and Osaka Branches, and Superintendent Dept.; succeeded perrage in 1919; present post since Mar. 1934. Address: 22, Ichigaya-Sanjo-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Harima, Toshiharu—1st Sec., Japanese Embassy, Rome; b. Nov. 1895 in Aomori-ken; s. of Hanzaemon Harima. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918; attached to Legation, China and Embassy, France; Secr., Legation, Spain and Belgium; 1st Sec., Legation in Roumania; Chief, 1st Section, Treaty Bureau, 1932. Address: c/o Japanese Embassy, Rome, Italy.

Hasegawa, Kiyoshi—Vice-Admiral; Vice-Minister of Navy; b. 1883 in Fukui-ken; s. of Jichu Hasegawa. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1903; grad. Naval Staff Coll.; secr., Navy Minister; Naval Attache, Japanese Embassy, Washington; Chief, 1st Sec., Personal Bureau, Navy Office; Comdr., H.M.S. Nagato; Chief Staff, Yokosuka Naval Station; Comdr., 2nd Submarine Squadron; Chief, 5th Sec., Naval Tech. Dept., 1929; present post since June 1934. Address: 718, Kitashinagawa 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, Tetsutaru—Pres., Japan Telegraphic Wire Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Mng.-Dir., Yokohama Rubber Co., Ltd.; Dir., Chubuwa Elec. Industry Co., Ltd.; Auditor, Japan Copper Works, Ltd.; b. Jan. 1884 in Tokyo; s. of late Viscount Torao Komoda; later adopted by Kiyu Hasegawa. Career: grad. Koto Univ.; Masa Institute of Technology and Yale Univ. Address: 118, Aoyama Minamicho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Denzaemon—Nogakushu (D. Agr.); Dean, Agr. Dept. and Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. July 1887 in Saitama-ken; s. of Genjiro Hashimoto, official. Career: grad. Agr. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910; joined Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Hypothek Bank of Japan), 1910-19; received degree, 1920; went to Europe and America for study agr. management; apptd. lecturer, Agr. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918, Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1924; Dean of same, 1933. Address: 50, Kitashirakawa Ogura-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Hashimoto, Keizaburo—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Nippon Oil Co., Chosen Oil Co.; Dir., Niigata Iron Works, North Saghullen Oil Co., Tokyo Gas Co. and North Saghullen Mining Co.; Auditor, Japan Air Transport Co.; Pres. Japan Power Assn.; Vice-Pres. Imp. Aviation Soc.; b. Sept. 1865 in Nagasaki City; s. of Yajuro Hashimoto; m. Chisako, sister of Anairo Yamano, samurai of Ogi Clan. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; Secr., Privy Council; Councillor, Legislation Bureau; Dir., National Debts Consolidation Bureau, Finance Dept.; Dir., Finance Bureau of same; Vice-Minister of Finance; same of Agr. & Com.; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1912; Pres., Hoden Oil Co., 1916. Address: 353, Nishiokuba 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Kisaku—Pres., Osaka Harbor Land Co., Hamadera Real Estate Co.; Mng.-Dir., Daido Shokusan

Co.; Auditor, Hanwa Elec. Ry. Co.; Councillor, Shochiku Theatre Co.; b. Feb. 1873; s. of Shigeji Hashimoto. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ., Kyoto; joined Osaka Pref. Com. Museum; became its Laboratory Chief; joined Economical Dept., Osaka Mainichi Shinbun; went to China to research cotton industry, to New York to study Trust Business; Adviser, Nomura Tokushichi Shoten; Dir., Nomura Bank, Nomura Security Co., Nomura Gomei Kaisha; Councillor, Kashima Trust Co. Address: Hamadera-Koen-Mae, Osaka-fu.

Hashimoto, Kwanichi (Kwanetsu)—Painter; Court Artist; Mem., Imperial Academy of Fine Arts; b. 1883 in Kobe; s. of Kankwan Hashimoto, Scholar. Career: studied Chinese Classics & Poems under father; studied Japanese Painting with Seho Takouchi; won Special Choisen twice and 2nd Prize 3 times in Education Dept. Fine Arts Exhibitions; Commr., Imp. Academy of Arts Exhibition, 1919; went to China. Address: Ginkafujimae, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Hashimoto, Saneyasu—Count; Parl. Councillor of Home Dept.; Mem., House of Peers; b. Mar. 1891 in Tokyo; s. of Saneyori Hashimoto. Career: grad. Peers' Sch., Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1917; entered Agr. & Com. Dept.; Commr., Agr. & Forestry Dept.; Secr., Prime Minister, 1929; present post since July 1934. Address: 19, Ichigaya Sadohara-cho 3-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Shigeoyuki—Vice-Pres., Hyogo Daido Trust Co., Ltd.; b. Aug. 1879 in Nagasaki-ken; s. of Kahel Hashimoto. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1895; joined Nippon Life Ins. Co., Ltd., 1895; studied Insurance Science at Göttingen Univ. for 3 years; on return home promoted to Mng.-Dir., resigned, 1921; Dir., Sumitomo Life Ins. Co., Ltd.; same, Nippon Mutual Savings Bank. Address: 1589, Sumiyoshi-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Hashimoto, Shinichi—Dir., Kobe Shipping Exchange; Auditor, Oriental Hotel; Mgr., Orient Dept., Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. Dec. 1882 in Osaka-fu; s. of Jutichiro Hashimoto. Career: grad. Osaka Com. School, 1900; Tokyo Higher Com. School, 1904. Address: 847, Kita-Rengo, Nishino-miya, Hyogo-ken.

Hashimoto, Tatsujiro—Mem., House of Peers; b. Nov. 1868 in Oita-ken; s. of Yuzo Hashimoto, business man. Career: grad. Senshu Univ.; Auditor, Japan Typewriter Co.; Pres., Nagasaki Iron Works; Dir., Fukagawa Dockyard Co.; same, Hashimoto Trading Co. Address: 6, Motozono-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Tetsukichi—Acting Partner, Hashimoto & Co.; Dir., Koriyama Godo Bank, Ltd.; Chairman, Koriyama Warehouse Co.; b. June 1892 in Fukushima-ken; s. of Manyemon Hashimoto, Mem., House of Peers. Career: specially studied banking business in Europe and America. Address: 747, Takinogawa-machi, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Toranosuke—Lieut.-General; Commander of Imperial Guards Division; b. June 1882 in Kanazawa; s. of Masayo Hashimoto, soldier. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, Mil. Staff College, 1913; entered Gen. Staff Office; went to Europe for inspection, 1922; on returning, Comdr., 18th Infantry Regiment, 1925; attached, Gen. Staff Office, 1928; Chief Staff Capital Guard, 1929; Vice-Minister of War, 1934, attached, Gen. Staff Office, Sept. 1935, present post since Dec. 1935. Address: 11, Sanko-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

- Hashimoto, Umeshiro**—Vice-Pres. Asano Bussan Kaisha; b. 1874 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Ora Hashimoto. Career: grad. Georgetown Univ., 1910; went to Europe; Chief, Fukuoka Branch, New York Life Ins. Co.; same, Yokohama Branch; Mng.-Dir., Joto Elec. Ry. Co.; Mng.-Dir., Nippon Chaya Bank; Delegate for Capitalists to Sellers' Labor Conf. at Geneva, 1920. Address: 11, Omote-cho 4-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Hashimoto, Utaro**—Dir., Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.; b. Mar. 1869 in Okayama-ken; s. of Genzaburo Hashimoto, farmer. Career: grad. Mech. Course, Tokyo Higher Tech. School, 1894; apptd. Chief, Mech. Dept., Nippon Beer Brewery Co., Ltd.; in 1906, amalgamating 2 competing Beer Breweries of Sapporo and Osaka, became Chief, Tech. Dept. of new firm; present post since then; Dir., Yokohama Glass Mfg. Co. and Nippon Glass Industrial Co. Address: 50, Kageoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Hata, Ryotaro**—Lord-in-Waiting, Kinko Hall; b. Feb. 1867 in Nagano-ken; s. of Narikuni Hata, Admiral. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Probationer, Foreign Office, 1890; Sec., Foreign Minister, 1899; Councillor, Embassy, Berlin, 1909; Minister to Brazil, 1912; Minister to Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, 1920; retired 1925. Address: 545, Kugaharacho, Omori-ku, Tokyo.
- Hata, Shunroku**—Lieut.-Gen.; Chief, Army Air Service Dept.; b. July 1879 in Tokyo; s. of Yoshikata Hata. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1901; Chief Sec., Gen. Staff; Comdr., 4th Field Heavy Artillery Brigade; Chief, 4th Dept., Gen. Staff Office; same, 1st Dept., same; Artillery Inspector; Comdr., 14th Division, 1933; present post since Dec. 1935. Address: Nishihara-machi, Utsunomiya.
- Hatai, Shikishi**—Ph. D.; LL. D.; Prof., Tohoku Imperial Univ.; Chief, Aomori Sea-side Laboratory, Aomori-ken; b. 1876 in Aomori-ken; s. of Izumi Hatai. Career: grad. Tohoku Gakuin; studied Zoology & Neurology in Chicago Univ.; Ph. D., 1905; Pro., Wistar Institute of Anatomy & Biology, Ph., U.S., 1918; studied Zoological Physiology in U.S., 1928; LL. D., 1932; present post since 1923. Address: 17, Kotodaidori, Sendai.
- Hatakeyama, Toshiyuki**—Dir., Taiwan Elec. Power Co.; b. Dec. 1882 in Nara-ken; s. of Yoshitoshi Hatakeyama. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; passed Higher Civil Service Exam., entered Communications Dept.; Dir., Nagoya Communications Bureau; same, Postal & Telegraphic Bureau; same, Telegraphic Affairs Bureau, etc. Address: 251, Hyakunin-cho 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Hatoyama, Hideo**—D.L.; M.P.; Lawyer; b. Feb. 1884 in Tokyo; bro. of Ichiro Hatoyama. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; Asst. Prof., same, 1910; studied Civil Law in Germany and France; Prof., Civil Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; D.L., 1917; Attended, League of Nations Assembly, Geneva, 1917, and Econ. Conf., Genoa, 1922; opened Law Office, 1926; elected M.P. since 1930. Address: 89, Kobinatada-machi 3-chome, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Hatoyama, Ichiro**—M.P.; Advisor, Seiyukai Party; b. Jan. 1883 in Tokyo; s. of late Kazuo Hatoyama. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; opened law office; Chairman, Tokyo Municipal Assembly; Chief Sec., Tanaka Cabinet; Vice-Pres., Enthronement Commission; Education Minister in Inukai Cabinet; Edu-
- cation Minister in Satto Cabinet, 1932-1934. Address: 10, Otowa 7-chome, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Hatta, Yoshiaki**—Supreme Adviser, South Manchuria Railway Co.; Mem., House of Peers; b. Sept. 1879 in Tokyo; s. of Noriaki Hatta. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903; entered Railway Dept.; Engr., Railway Dept.; Dir., Construction Bureau; Vice-Minister of Railway, 1926-29; elected Mem., House of Peers, 1932; Vice-Pres., South Manchuria Railway Co., 1932-35. Address: 75, Motofujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Hattori, Bunshiro**—M.A.; Ph. D.; D. Econ.; Prof., Waseda Univ.; Honorary Consul, Guatemala; Pres. Tokyo-to Markets Assn.; b. Jan. 1878 in Shiga-ken; s. of Mainichi Hattori, business man. Career: grad. Politi. Dept., Waseda Univ., 1902; Princeton Univ., Berlin Univ.; apptd. Chief Sec., Tokyo Chamber of Com.; Dir., Chamber of Com. of Japan; Pres., Japan Times, Delegate and Vice-Pres., Pan-Pacific Com. Conference, 1922; comdr., Ry. Dept. Address: 11, Waseda Minamicho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Hattori, Unokichi**—D. Litt.; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Pres., Kokugakuin Univ.; Dir., Shibunkai; Dir., Sino-Japanese Research Association; b. June 1867 in Fukushima-ken; s. of Tadahiko Hattori. Career: grad. Philosophical Course, Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1890; Prof., 3rd Higher Sch.; Prof., Higher Normal Sch.; Councillor, Education Minister, studied Chinese Classics in China, 1899-1902; Prof., Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; D. Litt., same yr.; Dean, Normal Sch. Dept., Peking Univ.; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; invited to Harvard Univ. as Prof., 1916; went to Europe, 1920; Dean, Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1924; Pres., Keio Imp. Univ., 1926. Address: 182, Suwa-cho, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Haviland, W. A. de—M. A. (Cantab); Patent Attorney; b. in Lewisham Kent, England. Address: 1655, New Tokyo Kaijo Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Tel. Matsunouchi 604.**
- Havlicek, Frantisek S.—D.L.; Czechoslovakian Minister to Tokyo; b. 1886 in Klau; n. Czechoslovakian; s. of P. Havlicek, industrialist. Career: grad. Univ. in Prague and Vienna; apptd. Secretary of Legation in Vienna; Private Secretary of Prime Minister in Prague; Councillor of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, Berlin; Minister in Brussels. Address: 22, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.**
- Hayakawa, Shigezo**—Mng.-Dir., Mitsubishi Trading Co.; b. Apr. 1882 in Tokyo; s. of Mitsunosuke Hayakawa; m. Hanako. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; entered Mitsubishi Trading Co.; Chief, Kobe Branch, Ship Dept.; Gen. Mgr., Head Office; present post since June, 1934. Address: 112, Zoshigaya 7-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.
- Hayakawa, Tokuji**—Mng.-Dir., Tokyo Under Ground Ry. Co.; b. Oct. 1881 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Tsunetomi Hayakawa. Career: grad. Waseda Univ., 1908; Sec., South Manchuria Railway Co.; Mgr., Keio Railway Co.; went to Europe, 1914; studied Subway System in London; present post since 1920. Address: 1154, Nakameguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.
- Hayashi, Gonsuke**—Baron; Privy Councillor; b. Mar. 1869. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1887; Chief, Commercial Affairs Bureau; Ambassador to Italy, Minister to China; Gov., Kwantung Govt.; Ambassador to Britain; apptd. unattached Court Official, 1925; Grand

- Master of Ceremonies; went to England as Councillor of H.I.H. Prince Chichibu, 1925; went to Manchoukuo as attendant to Special Envoy H.I.H. Prince Chichibu, 1934; Privy Councillor since July 1934. Address: 25, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Hayashi, Hirota**—Count; Bungakuhakushi (D. Litt.); Mem., House of Peers; b. Feb. 1874; grand-s. of late Count Yasuyuki Hayashi. Career: grad. Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; sent to Europe, 1903; Prof., Peers' School, 1904; Master of Ceremonies, 1906; Prof., Tokyo Higher Com. School, 1909; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ. and received degree, 1919; Pres., S. Manchuria Ry. Co., Ltd., 1922, resigned Aug. 1925. Address: 399, Hatagayahon-machi 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Hayashi, Hisao**—Gov., South Sea Mandate Islands; b. 1881 in Okayama-ken; s. of Genichi Hayashi. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; Chief, Police Dept., Kagoshima-ken; same, Yamaguchi-ken; same, Hokkaido; Chief, Home Dept., Saitama-ken; Chief Home Dept., Hokkaido; Dir., Police Bureau, Kwantung; present post since 1933. Address: Gov.'s Office, Korrer, South Sea Mandate Islands.
- Hayashi, Ikutaro**—Pres., Okura Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.; b. May 1866 in Oita-ken; s. of Kempel Ischi; later adopted by Toshihisa Hayashi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1890; entered, Railway Dept.; Mgr., Nippon Land & Marine Ins. Co.; Dir. & Mgr., Nihon Fire Ins. Co.; entered Okura-kumi, 1909. Address: 18, Ichigaya Kaga-cho 2-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Hayashi, Katsura**—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr., 5th Division; b. Nov. 1850 in Wakayama-ken; s. of Wataro Hayashi, samurai. Career: grad. Military Academy, 1891, and Military Staff Coll.; Staff, Military Training Dept.; sent to Denmark and Germany; Instructor, Military Infantry School; Prof., Tactics, Military Staff Coll.; Chief, Military Affairs Section, Military Affairs Bureau, War Dept.; Chairman, Military Affairs Inquiry Committee; Dir., Resources Mobilization Bureau, War Dept., 1930-34; Chief Staff, Mil. Training Dept., 1924; present post since Dec. 1925. Address: Official Residence, Hiroshima City.
- Hayashi, Kimio**—Dr. Econ.; Prof. and Librarian, Waseda Univ.; b. Sept. 1882 in Okayama-ken; s. of Tanejiro Fujii and adopted by Kumano Hayashi. Career: grad. Law Dept., Waseda Univ., 1905; received Degree, 1927. Address: 210, Hatagaya 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Hayashi, Kiroku**—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Pres., Keio-sha, Ex-Pres., Keio Univ.; Dir., Radio Corporation of Japan; b. May 1872 in Saga-ken; s. of Seishichiro Nakamura, and later adopted by Takaburo Hayashi. Career: grad. Litt. Dept., Keio Univ., 1895; studied in France, 1901-05; Prof., Keio Univ., 1905; Lecturer, Tokyo Univ. of Com.; elected to Diet from Kanagawa-ken 4 times; attended 3rd World Parl. Com. Congress, Belgium; Councillor, Foreign Office, 1921; attended Washington Disarm. Conf., 1921. Address: 99, Date, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Hayashi, Raizaburo**—D.L.; Pres. of Supreme Court; Chief, Law Dept., Chuo Univ.; b. Sept. 1878 in Saitama-ken; s. of Reizo Miwa; later adopted by Yusho Hayashi. Career: grad. Tokyo Law Coll., 1897; Judge, Tokyo Local Court; Judge, Miyagi Court of Appeal; Judge, Tokyo Court of Appeal; Procurator, Supreme Court; Dir., Criminal Bureau, Justice Dept.; Vice-Minister of Justice; Procurator, Supreme Court, 1927; D.L., 1920; Delegate to Int'l Forgery Prevention Conf. at
- Geneva, 1929. Address: 13, Minami-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Hayashi, Senjuro**—General; Supreme War Councillor; b. Feb. 1876 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of Shishiro Hayashi, samurai. Career: grad. Military Academy, 1896 and Military Staff Coll., 1903; went to France as Military Commr.; attended League of Nations Assemblies; Dir.-Gen., Mil. Training Dept., War Office, 1932-34; War Minister, 1934-35. Address: 480, Sendagaya 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Hayashi, Yasuhide**—Mem., Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres., Ujigawa Electric Power Co., Ltd., Omi Ry. Co.; Dir., Sanyo Elec. Ry. Co., Okura Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Osaka Bldg. Co., Shinko Real Estate & Land Co.; b. Feb. 1876 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of Bunjiro Hayashi. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1901; entered Osaka Shosen Kaisha; Chief, Kobe Branch of same; Chief, Gen. Affairs Sec., Ujigawa Electric Power Co.; Mgr., same; Mng.-Dir., same. Address: 214, Okamoto, Motoyama-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
- Hedges, Frank Hinkley**—A.B.; B.S.; Journalist; b. Apr. 1895 in Springfield, Missouri, U.S.A.; s. of James H. Hedges, civil engr. Career: diploma, Western Military Academy, Alton, Illinois, 1912; A.B., Drury Coll., 1917; B.J.U. of Missouri, 1919; successively news editor Miami (Oklahoma) Record-Herald; Corpus Christi (Texas) Caller, feature writer Washington, D.C., Herald; staff of Japan Advertiser Tokyo and Peking, 1920-31, managing editor same 1929-27; Chief Far Eastern Bureau Christian Science Monitor 1927-31; Staff Corr., Tokyo, London Times 1930-31; contributor to American, English, Japanese magazines; occasional lecturer, executive secretary of Press Congress of the World, 1934; Tokyo Corr. Washington D.C., Post and Kansas City (Mo.) Star and Times, 1935; served as second lieut., 64th Pioneer Infantry, U.S.A. during World War; Fellow American Geographical Soc.; member Asiatic Soc. of Japan, Amer. Legation Theta Kappa Nu, Sigma Delta Chi, Phi Alpha Omega, (national pres. same 1917-18), Pi Gamma Mu, Quill and Scroll, Democrat, Congregationalist. Author of "The Kabuki Stage of Japan" 1929, "What Do Americans Think About Japan (bi-lingual)" 1932, "In Far Japan" 1935. Address: 47, Dai-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Hessel, Egon**—Missionary; b. May 1904 at Dueseldorf, Germany; s. of Alexander Hessel, engr.; m. Ilse, b. Kraemer. Career: studied at univ. of Muenster, Tuebingen, Zurich, Bonn, Utrecht till 1928; Pastor in Western Germany 1928-31; Missionary and Pastor since 1931. Address: Zwinglihaus, 30, Higashi Shogoin, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.
- Hergel, Hugo**—LL. D.; Chargé d'Affaires, Denmark Legation to Tokyo; b. Apr. 1891 in Denmark; n. Dane. Career: grad. Law Coll., Univ. of Copenhagen; served Foreign Office since 1916; present post since 1931. Address: 52, Hikkawa-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Higuchi, Mitsuo**—Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept., Saikanshō Prova Manchoukuo; b. 1890 in Aomori-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; Dir., Dairen Com. Sch.; Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept., North Manchuria Special District, 1932-34. Address: Chiamuau.
- Higuchi, Suketsune**—M.P.; Pres., Taiwan Agri. & Forestry Co.; Mng.-Dir., Taiwan Salt Mfg. Co.; b. Jan. 1868 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tsuneumon Higuchi. Career: grad. Law and Econ. Dept., Chuo Univ., 1890; elected M.P. 3 times since 1912; Present post since July 1934.

Address: 151, Fukazawa-machi 4-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Hijikata, Hisakira—Mem., House of Peers; b. Sept. 1870 in Hokkaido; 2nd s. of Hisami Hijikata. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined Bank of Japan; Business Mgr., Hokkaido Branch; sent to England and Belgium; apptd. Examiner, Investigator, Sec., Dir., National Debt Bureau and Mgr., Business Dept. of same bank; Pres., Japan Industrial Bank; Dir., Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Vice-Pres., Franco-Japanese Bank; Pres., Kyoritsu Mining Industry Co., Ltd.; Vice-Pres., Bank of Japan; Pres. same 1925-35. Address: 763, Sendagaya 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hijikata, Yasushi—D.L.; Mem., House of Peers; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. Feb. 1859 in Kochi-ken; s. of Naoyuki Hijikata. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1882; studied in England; grad. Middle Temple; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; D.L. 1891; went to Europe & America, 1910 and 1927; Dean, Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905-11; resigned 1924. Address: 6, Samban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Hiraga, Yuzuru—D. Eng.; Retired Constructor Vice-Admiral; Prof. & Dean of Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. Mar. 1878 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Hyakuzemon Hiraga. Career: grad. Shipbuilding Course, Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1901; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Staff Yokosuka Naval Arsenal; same, Naval Tech. Dept.; Prof., Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Staff, Naval Tech. Dept.; went to Europe & America for Special Research of Aviation, 1925. Address: 5, Aoyama Minami-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Hiramatsu, Totaro—Trader; Pres., Hiramatsu & Co., Inc.; (Fire Ins. Agents; Foreign Mfr.'s Agents for Japan); b. Jan. 1878 in Tokyo. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. Address: 7, Kojimachi 6-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Hirano, Mitsuo—Parl. Councillor, Communications Dept.; M.P.; b. Jan. 1881 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Fumajiro Hirano. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1910; Corr., Jiji Shinpo; elected M.P. 3 times; present post since July 1934. Address: 96, Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, Kichiro—Baron; Hogakuhakushi (L.D.); Vice-Pres., Privy Council; Mem., Legislative Deliberation Committee; Pres., Nihon Univ.; b. Sept. 1867 in Okayama-ken; s. of Shin Hiranuma, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1888; Judge, 1899; Judge, Tokyo Court of Appeal; Dir., Civil & Criminal Affairs Bureau, 1906; Minister of Justice, 1923; Mem., House of Peers, 1924; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Privy Councillor, 1924; Vice-Pres., Privy Council, 1926; created Baron, same year. Address: 429, Nishi-Okubo 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, Ryozo—Mem., House of Peers; Vice-Pres., Nihon Taiiku Kyokai (Japan Physical Education Society) and Tokyo Uniba Baseball League; Pres., Nanshin Co., Taikang Flour Milling Co., Tamagawa Elec. Ry. Co., Meguro-Kamata Elec. Ry. Co.; Dir., Kirin Beer Brewery Co., Nanwa Co.; Auditor, Imp. Theater, Hotel New Grand; b. Feb. 1879, in Kanagawa-ken; s. of Kyubei Hiranuma. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1898; elected to Diet twice; high-taxpayer in Kanagawa-ken. Address: 12, Nishi-Hiranuma-cho 2-chome, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama.

Hirao, Hachisaburo—Pres., Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Kawasaki Steamship Co., Kawasaki Locomotive & Engine Works; Dir., Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; Meiji Fire Ins. Co.; Auditor Kureha Cotton Mills, Toyo Woolen Mills; Dir. Konan Senior High Sch.; Trustee Konan Hospital; Pres., Hyogo-ken Educationalists Assn., Soc. of Emigration Assns.; b. May 1867 in Gifu-ken; s. of Tokunori Hirao, samurai. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; apptd. Asst. Prof. of same; Asst., Korean Customs, Jinsen; Dir., Kobe Com. Sch.; Mng.-Dir., Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co. for 40 yrs. went to South America as Head, Japanese Economic Mission to Brazil 1935. Address: 53-1, Sumiyoshi-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Hirase, Toshio—Dir., Bank of Japan; b. Apr. 1881 in Osaka-fu; s. of Ichigoro Hirase. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907. Address: 10, Komagome Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Hirata, Johye—Former Pres., Barriers' Assn., Osaka; Advisor, Osaka Chamber of Com. & Industry; b. 1864 in Okayama-ken; s. of Kenjuro Hirata. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1888; apptd. Lecturer and Councillor Waseda Univ., 1889; commenced practice in Tokyo, 1890; Lecturer, Law and Jurisprudence, Peers' School and Nippon Univ.; went to Europe for study, 1897; removed his main office from Tokyo to Osaka, 1899; opened branch office in Kobe. Address: 80, Hinoue-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Hirata, Tokujiro—Chairman, Shibusawa Engrg. Works; Dir., Toyo Rayon Co.; b. Oct. 1872 in Gunma-ken; s. of Kojuro Hirata. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1895; entered Mitsui & Co.; Chief, Taiwan Branch; same, Otaru Branch. Address: 228, Togoshi-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Hiratsuka, Hiroyoshi—Secr.-Gen., Taiwan Govt.-Gen.; b. Sept. 1875 in Yamagata-ken; s. of Eijiro Hiratsuka. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; Gov., Tochigi, Nagasaki, Hyogo and Tokyo Prefectures. Address: 1, Banbu-cho, Taihoku, Taiwan.

Hiratsuka, Tsunejiro—Pres., Karafuto Kyoto Fishing Co.; Ominato Refrigerator Co.; Mng.-Dir., Russo-Japanese Fishery Co.; Dir., Taiheyo Fishery Co., Hakodate Marine Products Marketing Co., South Saghalien Fishery Co.; Auditor, Onuma Fox Breeding Co., Hokkai Tin Mfg. Co.; b. Nov. 1881 in Niigata-ken; s. of Zenji Hiratsuka. Career: Dir., Russo-Japanese Fishery Co. Address: 28, Sarugaku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hirayama, Kiyotsugu—D. Sc.; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. Oct. 1874 in Miyagi-ken; s. of Hirotsugu Hirayama. Career: grad. Astronomy Course, Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1897; studied P.-G. Course; Asst. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; D. Sc., 1911; studied in America for Research of Calendar Compiling, 1915; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1919; Pres., Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, 1921. Address: 12, Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Hirayama, Shin—D. Sc.; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Mem., Imp. Research Council; b. Sept. 1867 in Tokyo; bro. of Jun Hirayama. Career: grad. Astronomy Course, Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1888; studied in England & Germany; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres., Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, 1920; resigned posts 1927. Address: 1, Nugasaka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Hirooka, Kelzo—Pres., Kajima Bank, Daido Life Ins. Co., Kajima Trust Co.; b. Feb. 1876 in Osaka; adopted son

of Shingoro Hirooka. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903. Address: 692, Mori, Motoyama-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Hirose, Hisatada—Dir., Civil Engrg. Bureau, Home Dept.; b. Jan. 1889 in Yamanashi-ken; s. of Hisamasa Hirose, M.P. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1914; Police Supt., Gifu-ken; Commr., Metropolitan Police; Chief, Police Affairs Dept., Shiga-ken; Commr., Social Affairs Bureau, Home Dept.; Chief, Home Affairs Dept., Fukui-ken; Dir., Reconstruction Bureau; Asst. Mayor of Tokyo, 1929; Gov., Saitama-ken; present post since July, 1934. Address: 16, Midorigaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hirose, Suketaro—Pres., Nippon Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; Dir., Sanwa Bank, Kansai Trust Co., Nippon Wireless Telegraph Co.; Auditor, Miyako Hotel, Shin-Osaka Hotel, Osaka Mainichi Shimbun; b. Dec. 1871 in Shiga-ken; s. of Sukesaburo Hirose, business man. Career: apptd. Sub-Mgr., Yamaguchi Bank, 1900; Dir., Nippon Life Assurance Co., 1908; Mng.-Dir., 1919; present post since 1928; Pres., Life Assurance Cos. Assn.; Nippon Seimei Salsolical; German Cultural Research Institute; Dir., Nippon Tuberculosis Prevention Assn.; Adviser, Japan Times; Mem., Osaka Chamber of Com. & Industry. Address: Sumiyoshi-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Hirose, Tamehisa—M.P.; Mng.-Dir., Keihin Elec. Power Co.; b. Feb. 1878 in Yamanashi-ken; s. of late Hisamasa Hirose; m. El. Career: Chief, Sevensan Iron Works, 1907; Dir., Tokyo Elec. Power Co., 1922; same, Kanto Hydro-Elec. Co., 1926; same, Tohoku Elec. Co., 1927; present post since May 1927; elected to Diet 5 times; apptd. Mem., Railway Congress, Oct. 1933. Address: 103, Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Hirose, Yasutaro—Mng.-Dir., Osaka Trust Co.; b. Aug. 1881 in Kyoto; s. of Ainosuke Hirose. Career: grad. Waseda Univ., 1905; entered business; Mng.-Dir., Nomura Bank; present post since 1933. Address: 136, Yashiro-dori 1-chome, Toyonaka-machi, Toyonaka-gun, Osaka-fu.

Hirota, Koki—Foreign Minister; b. Feb. 1878 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tokuhel Hirota. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; Vice-Chief, Information Bureau, Foreign Office; Dir., Europe & America Bureaus of same; Minister to Netherlands; Ambassador to U. S. S. R., 1926-32; present post since 1928. Address: 170, Harajuku 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Hirota, Ryutaro—Musician; b. June 1892 in Kochi-ken; s. of Seizo Hirota, educator. Career: grad. Tokyo Academy of Music; apptd. Asst. Prof., same; was sent to Berlin for study of piano and composition of music. Address: 8 of H. 3, Yayoi-cho, Mukogaoaka, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Hishikari, Takashi—General; Supreme War Councillor; b. Nov. 1871 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of Hachirota Hishikari, samurai. Career: grad. Military Academy, 1894; Military Staff Coll., 1902; Genl., 1929; Comdr., Kwantung Army, 1930; Supreme War Councillor; Ambassador to Manchoukuo, Gov., Kwantung Gov. and Comdr., Kwantung Army, 1933-34. Address: 12, Aoyama Takagi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Hoffmann, Hermann—Pres., Jochi Daigaku (Sophia Univ.); b. June 1864 in Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Germany; n. German. Career: entered Society of Jesus; studied philosophy and theology for 9 years; came to Japan as Prof. of Philosophy. Address: c/o Jochi Daigaku, 7, Kioi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Hokura, Kumasaburo—Mng.-Dir., Nihon Seitetsu Co., (Steel Works); b. Dec. 1882 in Niigata-ken; s. of Kumasaburo Hokura. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; entered Finance Dept.; Councillor, same; Dir., Revenue Supt. Bureaux, at Sendai & Nagoya; Chief, Kobe Customs; Dir., Bank Bureau, Finance Dept., 1928; same, Mint Bureau; present post since 1933. Address: 9, Komagome Akebono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Holder, Reginald Tom—A. S. A. A.; Merchant; b. Mar. 1894 in Gloucester, England; s. of Thomas Holder, civil servant. Career: article and served in accountancy profession in England, 1912-15; in Singapore, 1919-23. War service, 1915-19; joined Brunner, Mond & Co. (Japan) Ltd. in 1923 and became Director in 1926. Address: 57, Aza Takigahira, Tarumi-cho, Akashi-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Holmes, Ernest Hamilton—British Consul-General at Yokohama; b. July 1876 in England; n. British; s. of Lieut.-Col. W. P. Holmes (retired). Career: studied at Wellington Coll., England; entered H.B.M. Consular Service in Japan, 1897; Vice-Consul, 1910; Consul, 1913; present post since 1920. Address: 163, Yamate-cho, Yokohama.

Honda, Kotaro—D. Sc.; Pres., Tohoku Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. Feb. 1876 in Aichi-ken; s. of Hyozaburo Honda; m. Kane Honda, 1897. Career: grad. Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1897; studied in P.-G. Course; further studied in Europe; won the Imp. Academy Prize for research of Steel, 1916; invented Permanent Magnet. Address: 21, Kanoko Shinjuzi-dori, Komagafukuro, Sendai City.

Honda, Kumataro—Writer; b. Dec. 1874 in Wakayama-ken; s. of Uhei Honda. Career: grad. Tokyo Senmon Gakko (Tech. Coll.) and Chuo Hogakuin (Law Coll.); passed Diplomatic and Consular Service Exam., 1898; Secr. to Foreign Minister; Secr., Legation and Embassy; Councillor at Legation; Minister to Switzerland and Austria; Ambassador to Germany, 1923-26. Address: 1080, Kamimeguro 7-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Honda, Seiroku—Ringakuhakushi (Dr. Ocen. Pub.); Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres., Teikoku Shinrin-kai (Imp. Forestry Society); Ex-Pres., Nippon Telen Kyokai (Japan Garden Assn.); Vice-Pres., Kokuritu Koen Kyokai (National Garden Assn.); b. July 1866 in Saitama-ken. Career: grad. Agri. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1890; studied at Munchen Univ. (D. Econ.) 1892; received degree, 1899; Prof., Agri. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900; went to Siberia, China, and Chosen for investigation, 1902; Philippine, Australia, and South China, 1903; Europe & Africa, 1907; West Indies and Siam, 1912; South Africa & South America, 1921; resigned Prof., 1927. Address: 95, Sakuragaoka-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Honjo, Shigeru—General; Chief Aide-de-camp to the Emperor; b. May 1876 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Tsuneemon Honjo. Career: grad. Military Academy, 1897; Military Staff Coll., 1906; Comdr., Kwantung Army; Advisor, Chang Tao-lin; directed military campaign during Manchurian Conflict; Supreme War Councillor; present post since Apr. 1933. Address: 8, Uyenohara-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Hoops, Walther Dietrich—Dr. phil.; Attache at German Consulate-General in Osaka & Kobe; b. Aug. 1900 in Heidelberg; s. of Johannes Hoops, prof. Career: Ph. D. Heidelberg, 1923; Chamber of Commerce, Heidelberg, 1923; Roechling Iron & Steel Works, Voelklingen/Saar, 1924; Exchange Student, Johns Hopkins Univ., Balti-

- more, Md., U. S. A., 1925; Roehling Iron & Steel Works, Voelklingen, 1926; Student at Univ. of Dijon (France), 1925; Attache at Foreign Office, Berlin, 1929; at German Consulate, Thorn (Poland), 1933. Address: 32/39 Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe.
- Horai, Ichimatsu**—Dir., Industrial Bank of Japan, Kyoritsu Mining Co., Kyoritsu Muslin Co.; Aud., Nikko Security Co.; b. 1881 in Osaka; s. of Matsu Horai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; entered Sumitomo Bank; at Tokyo & Yokohama Branches, same; entered Industrial Bank of Japan, 1913; studied in England & America, 1916-24; present post since 1924. Address: 476, Yoyogi Hattudai, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Hori, Bunpei**—Mem., Chamber of Com. & Ind., Osaka; Pres., Meisei Spinning & Weaving Co., Meisei Rayon Co.; b. Feb. 1882 in Okayama-ken; s. of Toshiro Hori. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1904; joined Osaka Shosen Kaisha, same year; entered Fukushima Spinning & Weaving Co., 1907; Mng.-Dir., Meisei Spinning & Weaving Co. (former Osaka Hosiery Spinning & Weaving Co.), 1912; Pres., 1931. Address: Hibarigaoka, Kawanishi-machi, Hyogo-ken.
- Hori, Kejiro**—Mem., House of Peers; Adviser, Osaka Shosen Kaisha; Pres. Hanshin Elec. Ry. Co.; Dir., Sumitomo Bank; Auditor, Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Co., Nobeoka Ammonia Silk Industry Co.; Councillor, Asahi Silk Co.; b. Jan. 1867 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of Gohel Hori, and later adopted by late Kasumi Hori. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1893. Address: 600, Hirao, Minomo-mura, Osaka-fu.
- Hori, Takeo**—Lieut.-General; Commander, 1st Division; b. Sept. 1881 in Nara-ken; s. of Shigenobu Hori. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1902; Comdr., 6th Air Battalion; Chief, Air Service Sec., War Office; Mem., Mil. Tech. Council; Attached Army Air Service Dept.; Chief, Supply Sec., Army Air Service Dept.; Dir., Tokorozawa Aviation School; Chief, Army Air Service Dept., 1934; present post since Dec. 1935. Address: 14, Sakurayama-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.
- Hori, Yoshitatsu**—Minister to Mexico; b. Feb. 1885 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of Yutido Hori, samurai. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1908; entered diplomatic service 1908; Private Sec., Foreign Minister, 1919-22; Chief, Diplomatic Mission attached to Expeditionary Force to Siberia, 1923; Consul-General, London, 1923-25; Councillor, Embassies at Peking and London, 1925-31; present post since 1931. Address: Japanese Legation, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.
- Horie, Sentichiro**—D.L.; Prof., Chuo Univ.; Lawyer; b. 1876 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Kengo Horie. Career: grad., Tokyo Hogakuin; studied Com. Law in Michigan Univ., U. S., 1905; grad. same 1908; opened Office, 1920. Address: 80, Datomachi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Horikiri, Zembel**—M.P.; Leader, Seiyukai Party; b. May 1882 in Fukushima-ken; s. of Ryohel Horikiri. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1903; went to U. S., England and Germany to study finance and economics; apptd. Prof. of Alma Mater; joined Jiji Shimpu; Sec. to Finance Minister; Councillor, Finance Dept.; Sec. to Prime Minister; Parl. Councillor, Dept. of Agr. & Com.; attended World Parl. Conf.; visited Europe after World War; Parl. Vice-Minister of Finance in Saito Cabinet, 1922-24. Address: 5, Ichigaya Tamachi 2-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Horikiri, Zenjiro**—Mem., House of Peers; b. Sept. 1884 in Fukushima-ken; s. of Ryohel Horikiri. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903; entered Home Dept. and served as Inspector, Councillor, Sec.; Dir. of City Planning Bureau; Dir. of Engrg. Bureau; Gov., Kana-gawa-ken; Chief, Reconstruction Bureau; Mayor of Tokyo, 1929; Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs; Dir., Legislation Bureau, May 1932; Sec.-Gen. in Saito Cabinet, 1932-34. Address: 27, Takada Oimatsu-cho, Koshikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Horikoshi, Tetsuzo**—Dir., Bank of Japan; b. 1878 in Tokyo. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; joined present bank; Inspector, London Branch of same; Chief, Inquiry Bureau, Head Office; then present post. Address: 330, Shimo-ochiai 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Horinouchi, Kensuke**—Dir., America Bureau, Foreign Office; b. Mar. 1885 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Reijun Horinouchi. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910; apptd. Attaché, Japanese Legation, China, 1911; Sec., Embassy, London, 1915; Sec., Delegation to Paris Peace Conf.; Chief, 2nd Sec. of Europe & America Bureau; Consul-Gen., Tsingtao, 1923; 1st Sec., Embassy, London; Sec.-Gen. to Delegate to Peace Conference at Paris; Councillor, Embassy; Chargé d'Affaires, China; Councillor, Embassy, Washington, 1932; Consul-Gen., New York; present post since 1934. Address: 195, Kago-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Horiwaga, Sadami**—Mng.-Dir., Teikoku Seishi Co.; b. Nov. 1883 in Tokyo; s. of Yurin Horiwaga. Career: grad. Okura Higher Commercial School, 1906; went abroad for investigation after graduation; entered Teikoku Seishi Co., 1916; Mgr. & Dir., same; present post since 1924. Address: 72, Matsuzaki-cho 2-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku, Asaka.
- Horiuchi, Ryohel**—Pres., Japan Motor Bus Assn.; b. Nov. 1870 in Yamanashi-ken; s. of Touemon Horiuchi, farmer. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.); M.P.; Mem., Yamanashi-ken Pref. Assembly, Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres., Federation of Motocars Unions; Councillor, Tokyo Motor Bus Co. and Fuji-Minobu Ry. Co.; Pres., Fuji Sanroku Elec. Ry. Co., Fuji Sanroku Land Co., Mt. Minobu Forestry Assn. Address: 208, Yoyogi Sanya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Hoshino, Naoki**—Dir., Gen. Affairs Bureau, Finance Dept. of Manchoukuo; Mem. of Suite, Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Economic Committee; b. 1892 in Kanagawa-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; entered Finance Dept., same year; Chief, Mng. Section, Revenue Supt. Bureau, Kumamoto; same, Osaka; Chief, Indirect Tax Sec., Tokyo & Osaka Revenue Supt. Bureau; Sec. Chief, Provisional Building Dept., Finance Dept.; present post since 1932. Address: Tokiwa-cho, Hainking.
- Hoshino, Seki**—Adviser, Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres., Uryu Colliery Co.; Chairman, Board of Dirs., Tokyo Printing Co.; Dir., Hokkaido Development Co.; Aud., Tokyo Subway Co., Toho Fire Ins. Co., Musashi Chuo Elec. Railway Co.; b. Dec. 1854 in Himeji; s. of Kenpachi Hoshino. Career: engaged in printing business early; went to U. S. to observe the printing business, 1887; on returning home, joined Oji Paper Mfg. Co.; Mng.-Dir., Tokyo Printing Co., 1896; Pres., same; Vice-Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Dir., Imp. Invention Society. Address: 28, Hama-cho 2-chome, Nishimbashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Hoshino, Sho**—Banker; Dir., Kawasaki-Daihyaku Bank; b. Feb. 1876 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of late Teijiro Hoshino. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905;

- Mgr., Osaka Branch, Bank of Japan; Pres., Kawasaki-Daihyaku Bank. Address: 481, Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Hosokawa, Moritatsu**—Marquis; Mem., House of Peers; Pres., National Treasure Preservation Society; Mem., Peers' Committee on Hereditary Property; Special Mem., Imp. Agri. Assn., Tourist Ind. Committee, National Park Committee; b. Oct. 1883 in Kumamoto; s. of late Marquis Morishige Hosokawa. Career: grad. Peers' Sch.; went to Europe and America for inspection; apptd. Mem., Tenancy System Investigation Committee, 1923. Address: 76, Takata Oimatsu-cho, Koshikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Hotta, Masaki**—Minister to Switzerland; b. July 1883 in Tokyo; s. of Masatada Hotta. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; Dir., Personnel Bureau, Foreign Office; Europe and America Bureaux, Foreign Office, 1926; Minister to Czechoslovakia; present post since Oct. 1934. Address: Japanese Legation, Bern, Switzerland.
- Hotta, Masatsune**—Count; Mem., House of Peers; Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Navy; b. Oct. 1887 in Tokyo; s. of Viscount Chokuji Nabeshima, and later adopted by Seirin Hotta. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1915; visited Europe and America for inspection, 1919; Parl. Councillor of Navy, 1921; Dir., Yubari Ry. Co. and Kawasaki Trust Co. Address: 5, Agechi-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Hozumi, Shigeto**—Baron; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Apr. 1881 in Tokyo; s. of Baron Nobushige Hozumi. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; studied civil law and jurisprudence at Bonn, Berlin, Paris, London and Cambridge Univs., 1912-16; received degree, 1917; Mem., Administration Dept., Higher Civil Service Exam. Committee. Address: 9, Haraikata-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Hsi Chia**—Minister of Imperial Household of Manchoukuo; Dir., Manchoukuo Cultural Society; Lieut.-General; b. Aug. 1884 in Fengtien Province. Career: grad. Military Academy, Tokyo; apptd. Instructor, Military Coll., Three Eastern Provs.; Dir. of same; Chief Staff, Kirin Army Office; Sec.-General of Kirin Province; Gov., Kirin Prov., 1932-34; visited Japan as Special Envoy of Manchoukuo with Premier, 1934; Finance Minister, 1934-35; present post since May 1935. Address: Hainking.
- Hsiao, S. S.**—Major-General; Mil. Attaché, Chinese Embassy in Tokyo; b. 1895 in Foochow, China. Career: Comdr., Mil. Non-Commissioned Officers' Brigade. Address: 10, Hino-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Hsieh Chieh-shih**—Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan; b. 1879 in Shinchiku City, Taiwan; s. of Hsieh Ching Hsi. Career: grad. Law Dept., Meiji Univ.; Lecturer, Toyo Kyokai Tech. Sch.; Sec., Kirin Gen.'s Office; Councillor, Chiangkiang Inspector Gen.'s Office; Dir., Foreign Affairs Office, same; Foreign Commr., H. E. Pu I; Adviser, same at Tientsin; Chief, Kirin Foreign Affairs Office; Mayor of Harbin; Kirin Delegate to Manchoukuo Establishment Conf.; Minister of Foreign Affairs since founding of Manchoukuo, 1932; visited Japan as Envoy for returning Courtesy for recognition of Manchoukuo, 1922; Privy Councillor, May 1935; present post since June 1935. Address: c/o Manchoukuo Embassy, Tokyo.
- Hsu Chang-yu**—Metropolitan Police Chief Manchoukuo; b. 1888 in Yingkow-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: Chief, Kirin Police Dept.; Chief, Kirin Local Protection
- Corps Office; present post since 1932. Address: Hainking.
- Hsu Ju-fen**—Vice-Minister of Education of Manchoukuo; b. 1863 in Kiangsu Prov. Career: Pres., Tachin Bank, Fuchien, 1898; Financial Supt., Fuchien, 1909; present post since 1932. Address: Hainking.
- Hsu Pao-heng**—Dir., Gen. Affairs Bureau, Imp. Household, Dept. of Manchoukuo; b. 1876 in Chekiang Prov. Career: Chief Sec., Liaoning Prov. Office; Adviser, Hellingkiang Prov. Office; Sec., Chief Executive Office, Manchoukuo, 1932-34; present post since May 1934. Address: Hainking.
- Hsu Shao-ching**—Gov., Chinchow Prov., Manchoukuo; b. 1892 in Mukden. Career: grad. Agr. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Engr., Three Eastern Prov. Arsenal; Councillor, Fengtien Prov. Office; Chief, Ind. Dept., Fengtien Prov., 1933-34. Address: Chinchow.
- Hu Tzu-yuan**—Privy Councillor, Manchoukuo; b. 1869 in Kweichow Prov. Career: Pres., Peking Law Coll., Tientsin; Sec.-Gen., Chief Executive Office, Manchoukuo, 1932-34; present post since Feb. 1934. Address: Hainking.
- Hultman, Johan Erik**—Swedish Minister to Tokyo; Dr. Philology (Uppsala); LL. D. (Uppsala); b. 1876 in Sweden. Career: Administration, Consular & Diplomatic Service. Address: 63, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Husain, S. I.**—B. A. (Panjab Univ. India 1920); Merchant; b. Oct. 1898; s. of S. Muhammad Husain, business man. Career: Teacher of Mathematics in Panchgani High Sch., near Bombay, India; engaged in business in Bombay, 1921; in Hong Kong 1921-32; in Kobe since 1934. Address: Kobashi Bldg., 176, Sannomiya-cho 1-chome, Kobe.
- Hutara, Yosinori**—Count; Mem., House of Peers; Pres. Boy-Scouts of Japan; b. Oct. 1886, in Uwajima, Ehime-ken; s. of Marquis Munee Date; m. Hiroko, d. of late Prince Kitashitakawa. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1913; passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1913; sent to Europe and America; apptd. Sec. and Councillor, Household Dept., 1924; Mem., House of Peers since 1925; Pres. of Boy Scouts of Japan since 1922; International Committee of Boy Scouts International Bureau since 1931. Address: 12, Kasumigaoka, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Hutchinson, Canon Archibald Campbell**—M.A. (Cambridge, England); Rev.; Clerk in Holy Orders; b. Feb. 1882 at Nagasaki, Japan; s. of Ven Archdeacon A. B. Hutchinson. Career: Missionary of Church Mission Soc.; Sec. of C.M.S. Japan Mission; Chairman, Standing Committee, Diocese of Kyushu; lectured at Fukuoka Divinity Sch. and at Ikebukuro Theological Coll. Address: 850, Roppon Matsu, Fukuoka.
- Hyakutake, Gengo**—Vice-Admiral; Comdr.-in-Chief, Sasebo Naval Station; b. 1882; bro. of Admiral Saburo Hyakutake. Career: grad. Naval Academy; Instructor, same; Comdr., H.M.S. Tama & Kasuga; Head Instructor Naval Staff Coll.; Vice-Chief, Naval Gen. Staff Office; Pres., Naval Staff Coll.; Comdr., Training Squadron; Comdr., Maizuru Naval Port; Comdr.-in-Chief, 2nd Squadron. Address: c/o Sasebo Naval Station.

- July 1854; s. of Takuemon Ibuka, samurai of Aizu Clan; m. Hana Oshima. Career: educator and minister in the church of Christ in Japan. Address: 346, Shirokane Sankō-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Ichige, Koze**—Consul-General at Sao Paulo; b. July 1894 in Ibaragi-ken; s. of late Saichi Ichige, landowner. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918; Elève-Consul, Hongkong, same year; served at Paris, Tokyo, Brazil, Switzerland, Vienna; Chargé d'Affaires, Legation, Vienna. Address: Japanese Embassy, Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- Ichikawa, Sanki**—Bungakuhakushi (D. Litt.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Feb. 1856 in Tokyo; s. of Sanken Ichikawa, Calligrapher. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; was in England to study English Philology, 1912-16; apptd. Asst. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1916; present post since 1920; received degree, 1922; elected Albert Kahn Travelling Fellowship, 1931-32, then travelled abroad; Mem., High School Teachers Exam. Committee. Address: 25, Kitayamabushi-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Ichimura, Sanjuro**—D. Litt.; Pres. Kokugakuin Univ.; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. Aug. 1864 in Ibaragi-ken; s. of Shojiro Ichimura. Career: grad. Chinese Classics Course, Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1887; Prof., Peers' Sch., 1891; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; received degree, 1907; went to China 5 times. Authority of Chinese Literature. Address: 80, Suwa-machi, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Ichinomiya, Keitaro**—Dir., Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.; b. Jan. 1870 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tadao Ichinomiya, samurai. Career: grad. Daito Kyokai Gakko; fought in Russo-Japanese War; joined Yokohama Specie Bank, 1896; Mgr., New York Branch; promoted to Vice-Pres.; Mem., Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Industry. Address: 5, Asagaya, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.
- Ide, Kaoru**—Architect, Taiwan Govt.-Gen.; b. 1879 in Gifu-ken; s. of Imashige Ide. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; Sub-Lieutenant Engineer, 1908; served Architecture Office, 1907-1910; Non-Official Staff to Taiwan Govt.-Gen., 1910; made world tour, 1913; present post since 1919. Address: 55 of 2, Tai-sho-machi, Taihoku, Taiwan.
- Idemitsu, Mambei**—Vice-Admiral; Dir., Naval Academy; b. Nov. 1853 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Katsubei Idemitsu. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1906; grad. Naval Staff Coll., 1916; Resident Mil. Officer, England; Staff, Naval Gen. Staff Office; Chief, 1st sec., Personnel Bureau, Naval Office; Comdr., H. M. S. Tama, Yakumo and Jungel; Chief Instructor, Naval Communications Sch.; Aid-de-Camp, to the Emperor; Comdr., 1st Submarine Squadron. Address: c/o Naval Academy, Etajima, Hiroshima-ken.
- Idemitsu, Sazo**—Prop. of Idemitsu Shokai (dealers in all kinds of mineral oils); Pres. Meiji Chamber of Com. & Industry since 1922; Hon. Consul for Manchoukuo at Moji since 1934; b. Aug. 1885 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Toroku Idemitsu, merchant; m. Kikue Yamano-uchi. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch., 1909; established present firm; Member, Meiji Chamber of Com. & Ind., 1926. Address: 2927, Hatakeda, Moji City.
- Iga, Komakichiro**—Lecturer, Toyo Univ.; Principal, Shoin Girls' Sch., Koyo Middle Sch. & Shoin Girls' Coll. b. Oct. 1869 in Takamatsu City; s. of Ihachiro Akagi, merchant, later succeeded Iga Family and married Ryu. Career: engaged in educational work since 1896; author of "Principles of Psychology" and several other publications. Address: 116, Eiwa, Fuse-machi, Onaka-shigai.
- Igarashi, Yasuji**—Director, Central Bank of Manchou; b. Nov. 1890 in Gumma-ken; s. of Yenjiro Igarashi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1914, entered S. Manchuria Ry. Co.; Councillor, same; Chief, Com. & Ind. Sec., same; Chief, Finance Sec., Kwantung Army Civil Administrative Dept.; present post since June 1934. Address: 3, Iwai-machi, Hsinking.
- Iglehart, Edwin Taylor**—A.B.; B.D.; S.T.D.; Missionary; b. Nov. 1878 in Greencastle, Indiana, U.S.; n. American, s. of Ferd. C. Iglehart, clergyman and editor. Career: grad. Columbia Coll., Drew Theol. Sem., New York Univ.; Pastor in New York Conference, 1899-1904, came to Japan, 1904; Teacher, Aoyama Gakuin; Acting Dean of the Coll.; Acting Pastor, Union Church; Chairman of Board, Japanese Sch. of Language and Culture Vice-Chairman, Christian Literature Society; same, American Sch. in Japan; Executive Committee, American Assn. of Japan. Address: 6, Aoyama Gakuin, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Iida, Hataro**—Hon. Consul & Commercial Delegate for Brazil in Japan; b. May 1866 in Tokyo; s. of Tatsumi Iida, Dir., Bank of Japan. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; apptd. Chief Clerk, Bank of Japan; Prof., Tokyo Univ. of Com.; Chief Clerk, Yokohama Specie Bank; Gen. Mgr., New York Life Ins. Co.; Sec., Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; Dir. of several business firms; went U.S., Europe, China, South America, Tahiti, etc.; author of books on literature and commerce. Address: 19, Nishiedogawa-cho, Kojishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Iida, Shinichi**—Pres., Iida G. K.; Takashimaya & Co., Ltd.; b. Oct. 1858 in Kyoto; s. of Shinichi Iida, draper. Career: inherited family estate, 1888; established Takashimaya-Iida Co., Ltd. (present Takashimaya Department Store); Mng.-Dir., Kyoto Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Vice-Pres., Kyoto Educational Assn.; Counsellor, Kyoto Chamber of Com. & Industry and many other assns. Address: 1, Yakushimae-cho, Karasumadori-Matsuhara-garu, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto.
- Iizuka, Naohiko**—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Prof., Kyoto Medical Coll.; Chief, Medical Dept., Attached Hospital; b. May 1887 in Akita-ken; s. of Hikohiro Iizuka, landlord. Career: grad. Agr. Coll., Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1912; Medical Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1916; apptd. Asst. Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1922; sent to study at Collège de France and L'Institut Pasteur; present post since 1926. Address: Kami-Goryougedori, Karasumaru-Higashiru, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.
- Iizuka, Tomochiro**—Writer; Lecturer, Nippon Univ.; b. Nov. 1894 in Tokyo; s. of Yoshijiro Iizuka, businessman. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1919; opened Law Office; Dir., Ryubunkan Publishing Co., Mem., Tokyo Prof. Assembly, 1924; resigned posts and studied Dramaturgy; Lecturer of History of Stage Dramas, Fine Arts Dept., Nippon Univ. since 1931. Address: Yato, Koshigoe-machi, Kamakura-gun, Kanagawa-ken.
- Iizuka, Toshio**—Dir., Criminal Bureau, Justice Dept. of Manchoukuo; b. 1897 in Niigata-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1921; Sec., Justice Dept.; present post since Mar. 1934. Address: c/o Justice Dept., Hsinking.
- Ikeda, Hideo**—Hogakuhakushi (B.L.); M.P.; b. Feb. 1880; s. of Tetsu Ikeda, Teacher. Career: grad. Law Coll.,

- Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Staff, Asahi Shimbun, 1909; apptd. Official, Overseas Affairs Dept., 1910; Sec., same Dept., 1911; Councillor, Nagano-ken, Hiroshima-ken and Miyagi-ken; Chief, Police Dept., Gifu-ken, 1917; Sec., for Foreign and Home Dept., 1918; Chief, Home Affairs Dept., Miyagi-ken, 1922; same, Hiroshima-ken, 1922; Gov., Akita-ken, 1924; Dir., Industry Bureau of Chosen, 1924-28; Gov., Hokkaido, 1929-31; Pres., Keijo Nippo, 1931-32; elected to Diet from Saga-ken, 1933. Address: 2122, Kamimeguro 4-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.
- Ikeda, Kikunae**—D. Sc.; Prof., Emeritus, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Mem., Chemical & Physical Research Institute; b. 1864 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of Harunae Ikeda. Career: grad. Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1889; studied P.-G. Course; Prof., Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; Asst. Prof., Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof., same, received degree 1902. Address: 1342, Togoashi-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.
- Ikeda, Seihin**—Mem. National Policy Council; Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Dir., Mitsui Trust Co.; Councillor, Bank of Japan; b. July 1867; s. of Nariakira Ikeda, banker. Career: grad. Kelo Univ.; Harvard Univ.; Staff Mem., Jiji Shinpo; joined Mitsui Bank, 1895. Address: 1, Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Ikegami, Goro**—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Prof., Kumamoto Medical Coll.; b. Dec. 1892 in Mie-ken; s. of Enjiro Ikegami, doctor. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Kyushu Imp. Univ., 1907; served at Fusan Hospital, Chosen, 1913; Dir. of same, 1916; received degree, 1922; present post since 1919. Address: 76, Higashikogai-cho, Kumamoto.
- Ikeno, Seitaro**—D. Sc.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Prof., Emeritus, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Hon. Mem., Académie des Sciences, Paris; b. May 1886 in Tokyo; s. of Tomigoro Ikeno. Career: grad. Botanical Course, Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; studied P.-G. Course; Asst. Prof., Agr. Coll., same; Prof., same; resigned, 1927; studied Botany in Europe, 1906; received degree, 1909; Mem., Imp. Academy, 1927. Address: 89, Harajuku 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Ikeo, Yoshizo**—Pres., Nihon Electric Power Co., Hakone Climbing Ry. Co., Kurobe Ry. Co., Kansai Elec. Power Co.; Dir., Osaka Bldg. Co.; Aud., Kansai Real Estate Co.; b. Mar. 1878 in Shiga-ken; s. of Yohel Ikeo. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1904; entered Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 1912; Mng.-Dir., Nihon Elec. Power Co.; promoted to present post. Address: 16, Shiho-dori 5-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Ikeuchi, Hiroshi**—Bungakuhakushi (D. Litt.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1879 in Tokyo; s. of late Motol Ikeuchi, m. Nao. Career: grad. Literature Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1904; Lecturer of same 1913; Asst. Prof., 1916; received degree 1922; present post since 1926. Address: 7, Kojimachi 5-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Ikki, Kitokuro**—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Pres., Privy Council; b. Apr., 1867 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Ryochiro Okada and later adopted by Kisoshi Ikki. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1887; studied in Germany, 1890-93; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Sec., Home Dept., 1893; Councillor, Home Dept., 1899; nominated Mem., House of Peers 1906; Vice-Minister, Home Dept., 1908; changed to Home Minister from Education Minister in 2nd Okuma Cabinet; Privy Councillor, 1917; Vice-Pres., Privy Council, 1917; Imp. Household Minister; present post since May 1934. Address: 26, Akebono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Ikuta, Sadayuki**—Pres., Showa Bank; Vice-Pres., Tokyo Bankers' Club; b. 1870 in Kochi-ken; s. of Yasuyuki Ikuta; later adopted by Nobuo Ikuta. Career: grad. Kelo Univ., 1896; studied in America; after returning home, entered Bank of Japan; Chief, Otaru Branch, same; Dir., National Treasury Bureau; Pres., Toyokuni Bank. Address: 14, Ichigaya Kaga-cho 2-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Imai, Bumpel**—Mng.-Dir., Okura & Co. (Trading) Ltd.; Dir., Mukden Arsenal, Ltd.; b. June 1885 in Nagano-ken; s. of Kenzuke Imai. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910; then studied at P.-G. Course of same; entered Okura & Co., 1911; built Penhaihu Iron Works; appointed Lecturer, Waseda Univ.; Mgr., New York Branch, Okura & Co., 1916; returned home via Europe, 1920; Dir., Okura Mining Co., Ltd., 1922. Address: 6, Shinyudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Imai, Gensuke**—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Matsumoto Chamber of Com. & Industry; Dir., Sericultural Society; Mem., Central Committee, Federation of Nagano-ken Raw-Silk Trade Unions; Pres., Katakura Life Ins. Co., Sino-Japanese Sericultural Co., Chuo Elec. Co. and Shinano Ry. Co., Katakura Spinning & Weaving Co., Taikoku Sericultural Co., Showa Silk Stocking Co., Manchou Sericultural Co.; Dir., Nippon Kyoritsu Fire Ins. Co., Nippon Sericultural Warehouse Co. and S. America Land Co.; b. Nov. 1859 in Nagano-ken; brother of Kentaro Katakura, company pres.; adopted s. of Taro Imai. Career: went to America, 1886; established Katakura-Gumi co-operating with his brother, 1890; apptd. its Vice-Pres., 1920. Address: 627, Yoyogi Hataudai-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Imai, Kiyoshi**—Lieut.-Gen.; Dir., Personnel Bureau, War Office; b. Sept. 1882 in Aichi-ken; s. of Korekiyo Imai. Career: grad. Mil. Coll., 1904; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; Comdr., Infantry 20th Brigade; Chief, 1st Dept., Gen. Staff Office, 1933; present post since 1935. Address: 42, Yocho-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Imaida, Kiyonori**—Civil Administrative Chief of Chosen; b. Feb. 1854 in Okayama-ken; s. of Yosaburo Kunishiro; adopted by Zenjuro Imaida. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1910; Dir., Kumamoto Communications Bureau; Dir., Post Office Life Ins. Bureau; Dir., Elec. Bureau, Osaka City; Vice-Minister of Communications, 1929; went to Europe and America, 1914. Address: Official Residence, Yamato-cho, Keijo.
- Imazumi, Katsuro**—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Honorary Consul-Gen. for Luxemburg, Tokyo; Dir., Nippon Steel Co., Ltd.; b. June 1867 in Gunma-ken; s. of Tameko Imazumi, doctor. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1892; Engr., Yawata Steel Works, 1896-1910; M.P. 1920-24; Hon. Consul-Gen., Luxemburg since 1923; sent to Europe and America 7 times; elected Life Mem., Iron & Steel Inst., England, 1903; Mem., Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute; Mem., Ind. Products Standardizing Committee, etc. Address: 4, Onda 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Imamura, Akifune**—D. Sc.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Sec., Earthquake Investigation Council; Mem., National Research Council; b. June 1870 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of late Akikyo Imamura. Career: grad. Physical Course, Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1894; Instructor, Mil. Academy; D. Sc., 1905; Prof., Seismology, Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1923; resigned 1931. Address: 685, Seijo, Kinuta, Tokyo-fu.

July 1854; s. of Takuemon Ibuka, samurai of Aizu Clan; m. Hana Oshima. Career: educator and minister in the church of Christ in Japan. Address: 546, Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Ichige, Kozo—Consul-General at Sao Paulo; b. July 1894 in Ibaragi-ken; s. of late Saichi Ichige, landowner. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918; Elève-Consul, Hongkong, same year; served at Paris, Tokyo, Brazil, Switzerland, Vienna; Chargé d'Affaires, Legation, Vienna. Address: Japanese Embassy, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Ichikawa, Sanki—Bungakuhakushi (D. Litt.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Feb. 1886 in Tokyo; s. of Sanken Ichikawa, Calligrapher. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; was in England to study English Philology, 1912-16; apptd. Asst. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1916; present post since 1920; received degree, 1922; elected Albert Kahn Travelling Fellowship, 1931-32, then travelled abroad; Mem., High School Teachers Exam. Committee. Address: 25, Kitayamabushi-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Ichimura, Sanjiro—D. Litt.; Pres. Kokugakuin Univ.; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. Aug. 1864 in Ibaragi-ken; s. of Shojiro Ichimura. Career: grad. Chinese Classics Course, Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1887; Prof., Peers' Sch., 1891; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; received degree, 1907; went to China 5 times. Authority of Chinese Literature. Address: 80, Suwa-machi, Yaotobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Ichinomiya, Reitaro—Dir., Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.; b. Jan. 1870 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tadao Ichinomiya, samurai. Career: grad. Daito Kyokai Gakko; fought in Russo-Japanese War; joined Yokohama Specie Bank, 1898; Mgr., New York Branch; promoted to Vice-Pres.; Mem., Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Industry. Address: 5, Asagaya, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Ide, Kaoru—Architect, Taiwan Govt.-Gen.; b. 1879 in Gifu-ken; s. of Imashige Ide. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; Sub-Lieutenant Engineer, 1908; served, Architecture Office, 1907-1910; Non-Official Staff to Taiwan Govt.-Gen., 1910; made world tour, 1919; present post since 1919. Address: 53 of 2, Tai-sho-machi, Taihoku, Taiwan.

Idemitsu, Mambei—Vice-Admiral; Dir., Naval Academy; b. Nov. 1883 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Katsuhiko Idemitsu. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1906; grad. Naval Staff Coll., 1916; Resident Mil. Officer, England; Staff, Naval Gen. Staff Office; Chief, 1st sec., Personnel Bureau, Naval Office; Comdr., H. M. S. Tama, Yakumo and Jungei; Chief Instructor, Naval Communications Sch.; Aid-de-Camp, to the Emperor; Comdr., 1st Submarine Squadron. Address: c/o Naval Academy, Etajima, Hiroshima-ken.

Idemitsu, Sazo—Prop. of Idemitsu Shokai (dealers in all kinds of mineral oils); Pres. Moji Chamber of Com. & Industry since 1932; Hon. Consul for Manchoukuo at Moji since 1934; b. Aug. 1855 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Toroku Idemitsu, merchant; m. Kikue Yamano-uchi. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch., 1909; established present firm; Member, Moji Chamber of Com. & Ind. 1926. Address: 2927, Hatakeda, Moji City.

Iga, Komakichiro—Lecturer, Toyo Univ.; Principal, Shoin Girls' Sch., Koyo Middle Sch. & Shoin Girls' Coll. b. Oct. 1869 in Takamatsu City; s. of Ihachiro Akagi, merchant, later succeeded Iga Family and married Ryu. Career: engaged in educational work since 1896;

author of "Principles of Psychology" and several other publications. Address: 116, Eiwa, Fuse-machi, Osaka-shigai.

Igarashi, Yasuji—Director, Central Bank of Manchou; b. Nov. 1890 in Gumma-ken; s. of Yojiro Igarashi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1914; entered S. Manchuria Ry. Co.; Councillor, same; Chief, Com. & Ind. Sec., same; Chief, Finance Sec., Kwantung Army Civil Administrative Dept.; present post since June 1934. Address: 3, Iwai-machi, Hsinking.

Iglehart, Edwin Taylor—A.B.; B.D.; S.T.D.; Missionary; b. Nov. 1878 in Greenacastle, Indiana, U.S.; m. American; s. of Ferd. C. Iglehart, clergyman and editor. Career: grad. Columbia Coll., Drew Theol. Sem., New York Univ.; Pastor in New York Conference, 1899-1904, came to Japan, 1904; Teacher, Aoyama Gakuin; Acting Dean of the Coll.; Acting Pastor, Union Church; Chairman of Board, Japanese Sch. of Language and Culture Vice-Chairman, Christian Literature Society; same, American Sch. in Japan; Executive Committee, American Assn. of Japan. Address: 6, Aoyama Gakuin, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Iida, Hataro—Hon. Consul & Commercial Delegate for Brazil in Japan; b. May 1866 in Tokyo; s. of Tatsuzo Iida, Dir., Bank of Japan. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; apptd. Chief Clerk, Bank of Japan; Prof., Tokyo Univ. of Com.; Chief Clerk, Yokohama Specie Bank; Gen. Mgr., New York Life Ins. Co.; Sectr., Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; Dir. of several business firms; went U.S., Europe, China, South America, Tahiti, etc.; author of books on literature and commerce. Address: 19, Nishidogawa-cho, Kohshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Iida, Shinichi—Pres., Iida G. K.; Takashimaya & Co., Ltd.; b. Oct. 1859 in Kyoto; s. of Shinichi Iida, draper. Career: inherited family estate, 1888; established Takashimaya-Iida Co., Ltd. (present Takashimaya Department Store); Mng.-Dir., Kyoto Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Vice-Pres., Kyoto Educational Assn.; Counsellor, Kyoto Chamber of Com. & Industry and many other assns. Address: 1, Yakushimae-cho, Karasumaru-ji-Matsuhara-garu, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto.

Iizuka, Naohiko—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Prof., Kyoto Medical Coll.; Chief, Medical Dept., Attached Hospital; b. May 1887 in Akita-ken; s. of Hikoshiro Iizuka, landlord. Career: grad. Agr. Coll., Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1912; Medical Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1916; apptd. Asst. Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1922; sent to study at Collège de France and L'Institut Pasteur; present post since 1926. Address: Kami-Goryonmedori, Karasumaru-Higashijiru, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Iizuka, Tomochiro—Writer; Lecturer, Nippon Univ.; b. Nov. 1894 in Tokyo; s. of Yoshiro Iizuka, businessman. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1919, opened Law Office; Dir., Ryuhunkan Publishing Co.; Mem., Tokyo Pref. Assembly, 1924; resigned posts and studied Dramaturgy; Lecturer of History of Stage Dramas, Fine Arts Dept., Nippon Univ. since 1931. Address: Yato, Koshigoe-machi, Kamakura-gun, Kanagawa-ken.

Iizuka, Toshio—Dir., Criminal Bureau, Justice Dept. of Manchoukuo; b. 1897 in Niigata-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1921; Secr., Justice Dept.; present post since Mar. 1934. Address: c/o Justice Dept., Hsinking.

Ikeda, Hideo—Hogakuhakushi (B.L.); M.P.; b. Feb. 1880; s. of Tetsu Ikeda, Teacher. Career: grad. Law Coll.,

Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Staff, Asahi Shimbun, 1909; apptd. Official, Overseas Affairs Dept., 1910; Secr., same Dept., 1911; Councillor, Nagano-ken, Hiroshima-ken and Miyagi-ken; Chief, Police Dept., Gifu-ken, 1917; Secr. for Foreign and Home Dept., 1918; Chief, Home Affairs Dept., Miyagi-ken, 1922; same, Hiroshima-ken, 1922; Gov., Akita-ken, 1924; Dir., Industry Bureau of Chosen, 1924-28; Gov., Hokkaido, 1929-31; Pres., Keijo Nippo, 1931-32; elected to Diet from Saga-ken, 1932. Address: 2122, Kamineguro 4-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Kikunae—D. Sc.; Prof. Emeritus, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Mem., Chemical & Physical Research Institute; b. 1864 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of Harunae Ikeda. Career: grad. Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1889; studied P.-G. Course; Prof., Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; Asst. Prof., Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof., same, received degree 1902. Address: 1343, Togoshi-machi, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Selhin—Mem. National Policy Council; Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Gomet Kaisha; Dir., Mitsui Trust Co.; Councillor, Bank of Japan; b. July 1867; s. of Nariakira Ikeda, banker. Career: grad. Kelo Univ.; Harvard Univ.; Staff Mem., Jiji Shimbun; joined Mitsui Bank, 1895. Address: 1, Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Ikegami, Goro—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Prof. Kumamoto Medical Coll.; b. Dec. 1883 in Mie-ken; s. of Enjiro Ikegami, doctor. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Kyushu Imp. Univ., 1907; served at Fusan Hospital, Chosen, 1912; Dir. of same, 1916; received degree, 1922; present post since 1919. Address: 76, Higashikogai-cho, Kumamoto.

Ikeno, Seitaro—D. Sc.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Prof. Emeritus, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Hon. Mem., Académie des Sciences, Paris; b. May 1886 in Tokyo; s. of Tomigoro Ikeno. Career: grad. Botanical Course, Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; studied P.-G. Course; Asst. Prof., Agr. Coll., same; Prof., same; resigned, 1927; studied Botany in Europe, 1906; received degree, 1909; Mem., Imp. Academy, 1927. Address: 89, Harajuku 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ikeo, Yoshizo—Pres., Nihon Electric Power Co., Hakone Climbing Ry. Co., Kurobe Ry. Co., Kansai Elec. Power Co.; Dir., Osaka Bldg. Co.; Aud., Kansai Real Estate Co.; b. Mar. 1878 in Shiga-ken; s. of Yohei Ikeo. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1904; entered Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 1912; Mng.-Dir., Nihon Elec. Power Co.; promoted to present post. Address: 16, Shinjo-dori 5-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ikeuchi, Hiroshi—Bungakuhakushi (Dr. Litt.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1879 in Tokyo; s. of late Motoi Ikeuchi; m. Nao. Career: grad. Literature Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1904; Lecturer of same 1913; Asst. Prof., 1915; received degree 1922; present post since 1926. Address: 7, Kojimachi 5-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ikkai, Kitokuro—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Pres., Privy Council; b. Apr., 1867 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Ryotichiro Okada and later adopted by Kiochi Ikkai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1887; studied in Germany, 1890-93; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Secr., Home Dept., 1893; Councillor, Home Dept., 1899; nominated Mem., House of Peers 1909; Vice-Minister, Home Dept. 1908; changed to Home Minister from Education Minister in 2nd Okuma Cabinet; Privy Councillor, 1917; Vice-Pres., Privy Council, 1917; Imp. Household Minister; present post since May 1934. Address: 26, Akebono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Ikuta, Sadayuki—Pres., Showa Bank; Vice-Pres., Tokyo Bankers' Club; b. 1870 in Kochi-ken; s. of Yasuyuki Ikuta; later adopted by Nobuo Ikuta. Career: grad. Kelo Univ., 1890; studied in America; after returning home, entered Bank of Japan; Chief, Ojuru Branch, same; Dir., National Treasury Bureau; Pres., Toyokuni Bank. Address: 14, Ichigaya Kaga-cho 2-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Imai, Bumpel—Mng.-Dir., Okura & Co. (Trading) Ltd.; Dir., Mukden Arsenal, Ltd.; b. June 1885 in Nagano-ken; s. of Kensei Imai. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910; then studied at P.-G. Course of same; entered Okura & Co., 1911; built Penhsu Iron Works; appointed Lecturer, Waseda Univ.; Mgr., New York Branch, Okura & Co., 1916; returned home via Europe, 1920; Dir., Okura Mining Co., Ltd., 1922. Address: 6, Shinyudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Imai, Gosuke—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Matsumoto Chamber of Com. & Industry; Dir., Sericultural Society; Mem., Central Committee, Federation of Nagano-ken Raw-Silk Trade Unions; Pres., Katakura Life Ins. Co., Sino-Japanese Sericultural Co., Chuo Elec. Co. and Shinano Ry. Co., Katakura Spinning & Weaving Co., Tokoku Sericultural Co., Showa Silk Stocking Co., Manchou Sericultural Co.; Dir., Nippon Kyoritsu Fire Ins. Co., Nippon Sericultural Warehouse Co. and S. America Land Co.; b. Nov. 1859 in Nagano-ken; brother of Kentaro Katakura, company pres.; adopted s. of Taro Imai. Career: went to America, 1886; established Katakura-Gumi co-operating with his brother, 1890; apptd. its Vice-Pres., 1920. Address: 627, Yoyogi Hattsu-dai-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Imai, Kiyoshi—Lieut.-Gen.; Dir., Personnel Bureau, War Office; b. Sept. 1882 in Aichi-ken; s. of Korekiyo Imai. Career: grad. Mil. Coll., 1904; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; Comdr., Infantry 30th Brigade; Chief, 1st Dept., Gen. Staff Office, 1934; present post since 1935. Address: 42, Yocho-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Imaida, Kiyonori—Civil Administrative Chief of Chosen; b. Feb. 1854 in Okayama-ken; s. of Yosaburo Kunishiro; adopted by Zenjuro Imaida. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1910; Dir., Kumamoto Comaunciations Bureau; Dir., Post Office Life Ins. Bureau; Dir., Elec. Bureau, Osaka City; Vice-Minister of Communications, 1929; went to Europe and America, 1914. Address: Official Residence, Yamato-cho, Keijo.

Imaiizumi, Katsuro—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Honorary Consul-Gen. for Luxemburg; Tokyo; Dir., Nippon Steel Co., Ltd.; b. June 1867 in Gumma-ken; s. of Tsuneko Imaiizumi, doctor. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1892; Engr., Yawata Steel Works, 1896-1910; M.P. 1920-24; Hon. Consul-Gen., Luxemburg since 1923; sent to Europe and America 7 times; elected Life Mem., Iron & Steel Inst., England, 1903; Mem., Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute; Mem., Ind. Products Standardizing Committee, etc. Address: 4, Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Imamura, Akitune—D. Sc.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Secr., Earthquake Investigation Council; Mem., National Research Council; b. June 1870 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of late Akikiyo Imamura. Career: grad. Physical Course, Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1894; Instructor, Mil. Academy; D. Sc., 1905; Prof., Seismology, Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1923; resigned 1931. Address: 685, Seijo, Kinuta, Tokyo-fu.

Imamura, Kusuo—Aud., Nippon Rayon Co.; Mng.-Dir., Dai Nippon Spinning Co.; b. Dec. 1879 in Nara-ken; s. of Kinzo Imamura. Ex-M.P. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ. and Haverford Univ.; entered Settsu Spinning Co., Ltd. (present Dai Nippon Spinning Co.). Address: 746, Renge, Mori-gu, Nishinomiya City, Hyogo-ken.

Imamura, Sachio—Mng.-Dir., Sumitomo Trust Co.; Dir., Sumitomo Bank, Sumitomo Gomei Kaisha, Sumitomo Life Ins. Co.; b. July 1874 in Nara-ken; s. of Kinzo Imamura. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900; studied P.-G. Course, Kyoto Imp. Univ.; entered Sumitomo Bank; Mgr., Yokohama Branch; New York Branch. Address: 35, Nango-cho, Nishinomiya City.

Imamura, Shigezo—Pres., Imamura Bank; Dir., Car & Locomotive Mfg. Co.; Dir., 1st Mutual Life Ins. Co., Tropical Industry Co., and Taiwan Development & Tea Mfg. Co.; b. Nov. 1877 in Tokyo; s. of Seinosuke Imamura. Career: studied at Trinity Coll. and Cambridge Univ. (M.A.). Address: 2308, Kokubunji, Tokyo-fu.

Imamura, Shinjiro—Vice-Admiral; Attached to Naval General; b. 1880 in Yonezawa; s. of Takijiro Imamura. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1902; grad. Naval Staff Coll.; Aid-de-camp, Navy Office; Sec., Minister of Navy; resided in Germany & England; Staff, Naval Gen. Staff Office; same, 1st Squadron; Comdr. H.M.S. Nitaka; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll.; Comdr., H.M.S. Hyuga; Aid-de-camp, Crown Prince and His Majesty; Comdr., Training Squadron and Maizuru Naval Port; Comdr.-in-Chief, 3rd Squadron; Comdr.-in-Chief, Sasebo Naval Station. Address: c/o Naval General Staff Office.

Imamura, Takeshi—Gov., Karafuto Govt.; b. Nov. 1880; s. of Tamesada Imamura. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1909; Gov., Kokaido, Chosen; Dir., Industry Bureau of Chosen; present post since July 1932. Address: Official Residence, Toyohara, Karafuto.

Imanishi, Yosaburo—Mng.-Dir., Hanshin Electric Railway Co.; Dir., Osaka Sanpin Exchange; b. Apr. 1887 in Osaka; s. of Shosheichi Iahli; later adopted by Rinzaburo Imanishi. Career: grad. Osaka Higher Com. Sch.; Political Coll. Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1912; entered Yamashita Steamship Co.; joined, Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Address: 24, Honden Sanban-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Imaba, Itsuyoshi—Igakuhaakushi (M.D.); Pres. and Prof., Manchuria Medical Coll.; b. Apr. 1879 in Miyo-ken; s. of Seitaro Onakado; adopted by Samon Inaba. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1904; apptd. Asst. Prof. of same, 1909; Head Physician, Dairen Hospital; Pres. and Prof., S. Manchuria Medical Sch.; Head Physician, Mukden Hospital; present post since 1922. Address: 5, Yawala-cho, Mukden, Manchoukuo.

Inabata, Katsutaro—Mem., House of Peers; Hon. Consul for Roumania, Belgium, Bolivia, Poland and Portugal at Osaka; Pres., Inabata & Co., Japan Dyestuff Mfg. Co.; Dir., Japan Air Transport Co., South Chosen Ry. Co., Fukoku Conscriptio Ins. Co.; Auditor, Japan Wireless Telegraph Co., Shinnazu Selsaku-sho; b. Oct. 1862 in Kyoto; s. of Risuke Inabata. Career: while in Kyoto Normal Sch. in 1877, was sent to France for study of Applied Chemistry; represented Kyoto Pref. Exhibitions at International Exhibition held at Amsterdam, 1883; investigated chemical and dyeing industry in Holland, England, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland; established Inabata & Co., 1890 and Inabata Dyeing

Works, 1898; attended International Labor Conference, Geneva, 1927. Address: 45, Nanzenji Fukuchi 2-chome, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Inabata, Taro—Mng.-Dir., Inabata & Co.; Dir., Inabata Dyeing Works; Vice-Consul for Portugal and Poland at Osaka; Councillor of "Institute de Rapprochement Intellectuel Franco-Japonais due Kwansal"; b. May 1898 in Kyoto; s. of Katsutaro Inabata, business man. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. Address: 51, Junkelmachi-dori 2-chome, Minami-ku, Osaka.

Inada, Ryukichi—M.D.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Prof. Emeritus, Kyushu Imp. Univ.; Commr., Imp. Household Dept.; b. Mar. 1874 in Aichi-ken; s. of Kenryu Inada. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900; studied in Germany; Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ. & Fukuoka Medical Coll.; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918; Mem., Imp. Academy, 1928. Address: 9, Surugadai 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Inagaki, Saburo—Lieut.-Gen.; Steward, H. I. H. Prince Kan-in's Household; b. May 1870 in Shimane-ken; s. of Ryoas Inagaki. Career: grad. Military Academy, 1891; apptd. Cavalry Sub.-Lieut., 1892; Staff, Gen. Staff Office; Aide-de-camp; Comdr., Cavalry 1st Regiment; Attaché, Embassy in England; present post since 1930. Address: 4, Sakae-dori 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Inahata, Hironosuke—Cashier Chief, Nippon Kangyo Ginko; b. July 1889 in Nagoya; s. of Soshichi Inahata, business man. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined present bank; visited Europe and America for inspection, 1921; successively served as Asst. Mgr., Kyoto and Osaka Branches, Mgr., Tottori and Nara Branches. Address: 449, Kamicho-jamaru, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ino, Mitsuyoshi—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Chief, Internal Combustion Engine Drawing Dept., Kobe Works, Mitsubishi Jukokyo K. K. (Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries, Ltd.); b. Oct. 1892 in Tokyo; 5th s. of Masamichi Ino; m. Tomiko, d. of Hikoza Ichikawa. Career: grad. Tokyo Pref. 4th Middle Sch., 1911; First Higher Sch., 1914; Mechanical Engrg. Course, Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; immediately joined Mitsubishi Firm; made inspection trip of Europe and America; received degree 1926. Address: 1343, Takigahana, Mikage-cho, Hyogo-ken.

Inoue, Jihel—Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. June 1873 in Kyoto-fu; s. of Jihel Inoue. Career: grad. Kyoto Com. Sch., 1891; entered Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Chief, Shanghai, Tientsin, London, and Hamburg Branches; Aud., Toyo Babcock Co. Address: 27, Asahi-gaoka, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama.

Inoue, Saburo—Marquis; Mem., House of Peers; b. Feb. 1887 in Tokyo; s. of late Prince Taro Katsura, later adopted by late Marquis Katsunusuke Inoue. Career: grad. Military Academy; stayed 2 years in Europe and America for study of military affairs; apptd. Artillery Sub.-Lieut., 1906; promoted Col., 1929; Chief, Mobilization Sec., Resources Mobilization Bureau, War Office. Address: 42, Miyamura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Inoue, Shukichi—Company Director; b. Nov. 1881 in Shiga-ken; s. of late Goemon Inoue; m. Haru, d. of Jimburo Hirata, 1912. Career: studied at Elec. Engrg. Dept., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Mgr., Kasagi Hydro-Elec. Co., 1914; Mng.-Dir., Innoshima Elec. Co., Co., 1918; Pres., Omiehima Elec. Co., 1920; Standing Auditor, Seto-nakai-Odan Elec. Power Co. (merger of above mentioned 2 companies) till 1924; Aud., Naka Elec. Co.; Dir.,

Shiboku Hydro-Elec. Co.; Pres., Yoshizaki Ry. Co., 1920-26; Dir., Amaohashidate Cableway Co., 1927; Pres., Hachioji Paper Mfg. Co. since 1931; Toa Commercial Co. since 1934; Jochuushi Seizo K. K. since 1935. Address: Ibaraki-cho, Osaka-fu. (Tel. 333); Higashi-kurayama-mura, Gamo-gun, Shiga-ken; 25, Sonezaki-kami-dori 2-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka. (Tels. Kita 607 & 508).

Inouye, Tetsujiro—D. Litt.; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof., Toyo Univ.; Pres., Toa Kyokai (East Asia Society) & Tetsugakukai (Philosophy Society); b. Nov. 1853 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Toshitatsu Tomita; later adopted by Tetsuhide Inoue. Career: grad., Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1880; studied in Germany; Asst. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof., same; Chief, 1st Sec., Imp. Academy; Dean, Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 109, Omote-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Ikutaro—Retired General; b. Jan. 1872 in Yamaguchi-ken; brother of Bunzo Inouye. Career: grad. Military Academy, 1895; Instructor, Military Coll. and Naval Staff Coll.; Comdr., 3rd Division; General, 1927; fought in Russo-Japanese War; Supreme War Councillor; resigned post 1932. Address: 44, Kotaki, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Jinkichi—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Emeritus Prof., Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. Nov. 1865 in Kyoto; s. of Kinshiro Inouye. Career: grad. Applied Chem. Course, Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; apptd. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., then Tohoku Imp. Univ.; became Dep. Engrg. Coll., then Pres. of same. Address: 1219, Ohara-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Kinosuke—Rigakuhakushi (D. Sc.); Emeritus Prof., Ryojun Coll. of Engrg.; b. Dec. 1873 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Nobutaru Inouye. Career: grad. Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; apptd. Engr., Taiwan Govt. Agr. & Com. Dept., Imp. Steel Works, successively; as Dir., Imp. Geological Survey and as Pres., Ryojun Coll. of Engrg.; sent to Int'l Geological Congress held in Austria, Sweden and Canada; received degree, 1917. Address: 26, Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Masaji—Pres., Kaigai Kogyo Co., Ltd.; Peru Cotton Co.; Dir., Nana Co.; Auditor, Sumatra Kogyo Co., Kaiban Saogyo Co.; b. June 1876; s. of Tabei Akihi and later adopted by Tobei Inouye. Career: studied at Kogyokusha, Naval Academy and Waseda Univ.; studied Colonization Policy and Economics at Vienna and Berlin Univs.; Commissioner, Communications Dept.; Financial Officer, Chosen Govt.; Mng.-Dir., Nanyo Kyokai; Dir., Toa Dobun Kai. Address: 3553, Mejiro 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Nobuo—Igakuhaakushi (M.D.); Ophthalmologist; Commr., Court Physicians Bureau; b. Mar., 1875 in Nagano-ken; s. of Tatsuya Inouye, eye-specialist. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; upon graduation, studied Ophthalmology at P.-G. Course of same; went to Germany to study at Univs. of Leipzig and Vienna, 1902; began medical practice at Inouye Ophthalmological Hospital; studied, Univ. of Berlin and Leipzig, 1909; apptd. Prof., Okayama Medical Coll.; Dir., Okayama Ophthalmological Hospital, 1912; received degree, 1914; present post since 1918; opened private hospital, 1918; apptd. Commr., Court Physicians Bureau, 1920. Address: 66, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Tadashiro—Mem., House of Peers; Viscount; Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Dir., Nippon Seitetsu Co., Ltd.; b.

Apr. 1876 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Yokoku Okamatsu, and later adopted by Takeshi Inouye. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; went to Germany and America for study, 1902; Asst. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof., Osaka Higher Tech. Sch.; same, Kyoto Imp. Univ.; same, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Parl. Vice-Minister for Navy; Ry. Minister, 1926-27. Address: 28, Takanawa Minami-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Inouye, Teijiro—Pres., Rengo Shiki (Paper Utensils) Co., Ltd.; b. Oct. 1882 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Zenkuro Hasegawa. Career: established present firm, 1919; toured Europe and America for inspection, 1929. Address: 34, Matsubara-machi, Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken.

Inui, Masahiko—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Attorney; b. Nov. 1876 in Nara-ken; s. of Seigo Inui. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900; sent to Germany for study at Univs. of Berlin and Bonn, 1901-1905; apptd. Prof., Tokyo Univ. of Com.; Lecturer, Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Lecturer and Dir., Hosei Univ.; Lecturer, Tokyo, Meiji and Senshu Univs.; apptd. twice Pres., Tokyo Bar Assn. Address: 12, Komagome Akobono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Inumaru, Tetsuzo—Mgr., Imp. Hotel, Tokyo; b. 1887 in Ishikawa-ken; brother of Jintaro Inumaru. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1910; joined South Manchuria Ry. Co.; having practised and inspected hotel business in China, Europe and America 7 yrs., joined present hotel as Sub.-Mgr., 1919; present post since 1923. Address: 52, Nakarokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Irie, Kalliel—Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs; Pres., Mannu Keori Hyakka-ten; b. Jan. 1851 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Shizuo Irie. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; Dir., South Manchuria Ry. Co.; Pres., Esuiko Sugar Mfg. Co.; present post since 1935. Address: 3, Aoba-cho 7-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Irie, Kanlehi—Vice-Minister of Imp. Household, Manchoukuo; b. Mar. 1879 in Tokyo; s. of Viscount Yasushi Nomura; later adopted by Irie family. Career: grad. German Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Sec., Privy Council; Dir., Pensions Bureau; Councillor, Imp. Household Dept.; Councillor, Legislation Bureau; Dir., Imp. Board of Audit; Auditor, Bank of Japan; present post since 1934. Address: Hanking, Manchoukuo.

Irie, Tomemori—Viscount; Lord Steward to Empress Dowager; Dir., Imp. Poetry Bureau; b. Apr. 1868 in Kyoto; s. of Tameari Irie, Courtier. Career: elected, Mem., House of Peers 3 times; Grand Chamberlain to Crown Prince; Vice-Grand Chamberlain to H. I. M. Empress. Address: 78, Yecho-machi, Ushio-ku, Tokyo.

Irisawa, Tatsukichi—M.D.; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Vice-Pres., Dofinkai; Chief Dir., Nichidoku Kyokai (Japan-German Culture Society); b. 1865 in Niigata-ken; s. of Kyohel Irisawa. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1886; studied in Germany, 1890; Prof., Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1895; M.D., 1899; Dean, same, 1921; Chief, Court Medical Bureau, 1921; resigned Dean, Medical Coll., 1922; Emeritus Prof., 1923; resigned Chief, Court Medical Bureau, 1927. Address: 226, Kago-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Iroba, Mitsugu—Dir., Bank of Chosen; b. Aug. 1886 in Nagasaki-ken; brother of Gunshichi Iroba. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1913; Non-Commissioned officer, Finance Bureau, 1914; Inspector, Bank of Taiwan and Bank of Chosen; Sec., Dept. of Com. & In-

dustry; Bank Inspector; retired, 1920; apptd. present post, Aug. 1932. Address: 27, Uchikoshi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Isaka, Takashi—Pres., Hotel New Grand, Ltd.; Vice-Pres., Kwanto Credit Bank; Pres., Yokohama Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; Dir., Mitsui Bank, Int'l Telephone Co., Ltd., Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Pres., Tokyo Gas Co.; Dir., Yokohama Warehouse Co.; b. Dec. 1869 in Ibaraki-ken; s. of Miki Isaka, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; joined Toyo Steamship Co.; became Dir.; went abroad for inspection, 1925. Address: 53, Takunawa-Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Isaka, Toyomitsu—Part. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lawyer; b. Dec. 1881 in Osaka; s. of Koki Isaka, M.P. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1910; elected M.P. 5 times since 1920; present post since July 1934. Address: 38, Sakurada-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Ishibashi, Shojiro—Pres., Nippon Tabi Co., Ltd. and Bridgestone Tyre Co.; b. Feb. 1889 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tokujiro Ishibashi. Career: founded Nihon Tabi K. K., 1918; became its Mng.-Dir.; Pres., 1930; founded Bridgestone Tyre Co. and became its president, 1931; Vice-Pres. Kyushu Medical Coll. at Kurume, 1930; his residence was honoured with Prince Chichibu's stay for few weeks twice in July 1930 and Oct. 1931. Address: 70, Kushihara-machi, Kurume.

Ishibashi, Tanzan—Mng.-Dir. & Chief Editor, Toyo Keizai Shimpou-sha; b. 1884 in Tokyo. Career: Waseda Univ., 1907; studied postgraduate course, same; entered Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun, 1908; Editor, Toyo Keizai Shimpou, 1911; Dir., same, 1921. Publications: Religions of the World, Sixty Years' History of Banking in Japan, etc. Address: 705, Omachi, Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

Ishibashi, Tomonobu—D. Litt.; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Lecturer, Tokyo Litt. & Sc. Coll. and Nihon Univ.; b. 1886 in Hokkaido; s. of Masanobu Ishibashi. Career: grad. Religion Course, Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; studied in Leipzig Univ., Germany; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; D. Litt., 1919; won Imp. Academy Prize for Research, 1924. Address: 202, Komagome Hayashi-cho, Hongko-ku, Tokyo.

Ishida, Taro—Kogakushi, Pres., Sanyo Elec. Ry. Co.; Dir., Shin-Yu Motorcar Co.; b. 1877; s. of Yasushige; m. Uta. Career: joined San-yo Railway Co., 1901; after it was nationalized, continued service; Dir. Sendai and then Kobe Ry. Bureaus; sent to Europe and America, 1909; despatched to Siberia and Manchuria, 1918-19; Dir., Kobe Municipal Elec. Bureau, 1927; present post since 1934. Address: 1466, Shironomae, Mikage, Hyogo-ken.

Ishiguro, Tadanori—Viscount; Privy Councillor; b. Feb. 1845 in Niigata-ken. Career: Studied Medical Science under Kensei Yanagi, Mil. Surgeon, 1871; Mil. Surgeon-Gen.; Chief, Medical Sec., War Office for long time; Chief, Field Sanitation Office in Sino-Japanese War; Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Japan Red Cross Society; ennobled Viscount, 1929. Address: 17, Ageba-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Ishiguro, Tadaatsu—b. Jan. 1884 in Tokyo-fu; s. of Viscount Tadanori Ishiguro. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; entered Agr. & Com. Dept.; Councillor, same; Sec., Agr. & Com. Dept.; Chief, Tenancy Sec., same; Dir., Agr. Bureau, same; Dir., Sericultural Bureau, 1927; Dir., Agr. Bureau, 1929; went to Europe & America, 1914-1915; Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry Dept. in Saito Cabinet, 1932-34. Address: 17, Ageba-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Ishihara, Kojiro—Pres., Ishihara Industry and Marine Transportation Co.; b. Jan. 1888; s. of Chotaro Ishihara, Kyoto. Career: grad. Ritsumeikan Univ., 1913; Acting Partner, Nanyo Mining Co. (present Ishihara Industry and Marine Transportation Co.). Address: 3, Fujimicho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ishihara, Shinobu—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Prof., Ophthalmology, Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Sept. 1879 in Tokyo; s. of Ujimoto Ishihara, Artillery Colonel. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; sent to Germany to study medical science, 1912-14; grad. P.-G. Course, same Univ. and received degree, 1916; apptd. Surgeon Lieut.-Col., 1906; attached to 2nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Garrison Hospital, Tokyo; Instructor, Army Surgeon Sch.; Dir., 2nd Garrison Hospital; present post since 1922; apptd. Surgeon-General, 1926; Commr., Dept. of Overseas Affairs, 1930. Address: 35, Miyasato, Nakanobu, Tokyo.

Ishii, Bac—Stage Dancer; Prop., Ishii Bac Dance Studio; b. Dec. 1892 in Akita; s. of Ryukichi Ishii. Career: completed Akita Middle Sch.; entered Opera Dept., Imperial Theater; studied dance under Enrico Rossi and song under Madam Tamaki Miura; often made public performances at Berlin, Muenchen, Leipzig, Paris, Olmutz, Prague, Loda, Posen, Warsaw, Ostende in Europe, and at New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco in America. Address: 62, Jiyugaoka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Itaro—Consul-General at Shanghai; b. Feb. 1887 in Fukushima-ken; s. of Bungoro Ishii, company Dir. Career: grad. Com. Dept., Toa Dobun Shoin, 1908; joined S. Manchuria Ry. Co.; passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1913, and Diplomatic and Consular Exam., 1915. Sec., Foreign Office; Chief, 3rd Section, Com. Bureau; 1st Sec., of Embassy in London; Consul-Gen. at Kirin, 1929; present post since Aug., 1932. Address: Consulate-General of Japan, Shanghai, China.

Ishii, Kengo—Dir., Tokyo Savings Bank; b. June 1874 in Tokyo; bro. of Yasuho Momonai. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1896; entered 1st Bank; promoted to Vice-Pres., same; Pres., same 1931; Resigned post, Oct. 1935. Address: 5, Takajo-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Kikujiro—Viscount; Privy Councillor; b. Mar. 1866 in Chiba-ken; brother of Kametaro Owaku; adopted s. of Hoya Ishii. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1890; apptd. Attaché at Paris, 1891, 1st Sec. of legation; Dir., Bureau of Com.; Vice-Minister, Foreign Office; Ambassador to America and France; Foreign Minister; ennobled, 1911; Mem., House of Peers, 1926; Delegate, Naval Disarm. Conference, 1927; Privy Councillor, 1929. Address: 15, Aoba-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Mitsujiro—Business Mgr. and Printing Dir., Asahi Shimbun; b. Aug. 1889 in Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch., 1912; passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1913; completed P.-G. Course; Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1914; Dir., Public Peace Section, Metropolitan Police Board; Sec. and Councillor, Taiwan Govt.; visited Europe and America, 1920-22; entered Asahi Shimbun and promoted to present post. Address: 6307, Oi Kanoko-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Mitsuo—(Vice-Pres., Nippon Kwankyo Ginko (Japan Hypothec Bank); b. 1881 in Aie-ken; s. of Shiro Ishii. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1906; entered Chosen Bank, 1910; promoted to Mgr., same; Dir., Chosen Shokusan (Industrial) Bank, 1920; Dir., Japan Hypothec Bank, same year; present post since 1927. Address: 110, Kamimeguro 1-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Ishii, Takichi—Pres., Ishii Iron Works, Ltd.; Dir., Toyo Oxygen Co., Hakosima Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Tsukishima Sanitation Co., Ito Gas Co.; b. Mar. 1880 in Yokohama; s. of Minekichi Uchida; later adopted by Chakichi Ishii. Career: established present firm, 1919; Dir., Crane Mfg. Co.; Pres., Takaoka Gas Co., Ltd.; Obtained 30 patents. Address: 49, Nanpeldai-machi, Shimoyu-ku, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Hideozumaru—M.D.; Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1875 in Toyama-ken; s. of Inus Ishikawa. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903; studied in Germany, Russia and England; Prof., Medical Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ. Address: 55, Takanohananobu-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Ishikawa, Takemi—Pres., Shufu-no-tomo-Sha (A Women's Magazine); b. 1887 in Oita-ken; s. of Matazo Ishikawa. Career: engaged in publishing business for many years; Vice-Pres., Kokumin Shimbun. Address: 9, Surugadai 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Yoshijiro—Kogakuhakushi (B. Engrg.); Mng.-Dir., Kyoto Elec. Light Co.; b. Nov. 1882 in Tokyo; s. of Kunisaburo Ishikawa. Career: grad. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; apptd. Auditor, Daihohjigawa Hydro-Elec. Co.; Mt. Atago Elec. Ry. Co.; Mt. Kurama Elec. Ry. Co.; committee, Investigation of Domestic Application of Electricity; same, Examination for Registration; elected Pres., Western Branches of Elec. Assn. of Japan, Illuminating Engrg. Society and Inst. of Elec. Assn. of Japan; Pres., Aluminum Assn. of Doofisha; Dir., Elec. Development Assn. of Japan; went to Europe and America for inspection of elec. industry twice. Address: Shokokuji Higashimurzen-cho, Kyoto.

Ishimaru, Shizuma—Alde-de-camp to Manchoukuo Emperor; Major-General of Japan; Lt.-Gen. of Manchoukuo; b. Aug. 1875 in Saga-ken; s. of Yorikane Sagara, later adopted by Ishimaru Family; m. Hisako Matsui. Career: grad. Military Officer's School, 1899; Instructor, same sch.; Adjustment of 14th Division; Comdr., Infantry 17th Regiment; same of 14th Brigade; attached to 8th Division Headquarters; fought in Russo-Japanese War, Korean Incident and took part in Siberian Expedition; present post since June 1935. Address: 791, Uenodai, Unane, Kinuta-mura, Kita-Tama-gun, Tokyo-fu; 312, Kita-koto, Hokuoan, Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Ishimoto, Kikuji—Architect; b. Feb. 1894 in Kobe; s. of Kisaburo Ishimoto, industrialist. Career: grad. Archit. Course, Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1920; served at Takenaka Bldg., Engrg. and Construction Office; went abroad for inspection, 1922-23; apptd. Lecturer, Engrg. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1926; cooperating with Dr. Yasushi Kataoka, established Kataoka-Ishimoto Architectural Office, 1927; founded Ishimoto Architectural Office, 1931; Archit. Adviser, Shirokiya Dept. Store and Jinju Life Ins. Co. Address: 96, Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Ishino, Mutakichi—Igakuhakushi (D. Sc.); Prof., Physics, Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. Aug. 1875 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of Kichiroemon Ishino, farmer. Career: grad. Science Course, Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. and Science Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; went to Europe and America for study, 1913-17; Teacher and Asst. Prof., Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; Prof., Physic Dept., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1918; served as Councillor of same, 1925-27; sent to Europe and U. S., 1927-28. Address: 428, Yabusaita-machi, Tonodan, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Ishiwara, Fusao—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Director of Municipal Hygienic Institute of Tokyo; b. Mar. 1884 in

Okayama-ken; s. of Shizuyoshi Ishiwara. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910. Address: 47, Kamitakata 1-chome, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Ishiwara, Jun—D. Sc.; Prof., Meiji Univ.; b. 1881 in Tokyo; s. of Hakaru Ishiwara. Career: grad. Physical Course, Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; Instructor, Artillery & Engrg. Sch.; Prof., Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1907; resigned post, 1921; D. Sc., 1916; won Imp. Academy Prize for Research of Relativity Principle, 1919. Address: 364, Mabashi 3-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Ishiwara, Kenzo—Privy Councillor; Intendant to H. I. H. Prince Takeda; b. 1864 in Okayama-ken; s. of Kurahel Ishiwara. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1889; entered Justice Dept.; Councillor, Ibaraki-ken, 1892; same, Osaka-fu, Kagawa-ken, Gifu-ken; Councillor, Home Dept.; Gov., Yamanaishi-ken, Chiba-ken, Kochi-ken and Shizuoka-ken; Gov., Hokkaido; Gov., Kanagawa-ken; Vice-Minister, Imp. Household Dept., 1915; Mem., House of Peers, 1922; Privy Councillor, 1927. Address: 57, Gotanda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ishizuka, Eizo—Privy Councillor; b. July 1866 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Wasaburo Ishizuka. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1890; Councillor, Legislation Bureau; Adviser, Korean Govt.; Chief-Councillor, Taiwan Govt.; Civil Administrative Chief, Kwantung Govt.; Dir.-Gen., Residency-General, Korea; Chief, Agr., Com. and Ind. Depts. of Chosen Govt.; Pres., Oriental Development Co., and Mem., House of Peers, 1916; Governor-Gen., Taiwan, 1929; present post since Mar. 1934. Address: 71, Haramachi 2-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Istitt, H. S. Goodwyn—F. C. A., O. B. E.; Chartered Accountant; b. 1891 in London. Career: joined firm of Maurice Jenks, Percival & Istitt, London, Kobe, Tokyo and Yokohama. Address: 23, Kitano-cho 2-chome, Kobe.

Isumura, Toyotaro—Mem., House of Peers; Dir., Industrial Club of Japan; Councillor, Social Bureau, Home Dept.; Pres., Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co.; Chairman of Board of Dir., Japan Steel Works, Pres., Yubari Ry. Co., Kyoritsu Steamship Co.; Auditor, Santo Steel Works; Dir., Nippon Seitetsu (Steel Works), Watanishi Steel Works; b. Nov. 1868; s. of Yoji Isumura. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1889; entered Communications Dept. 1890; Bank of Japan, 1894; Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 1896; served as Business Mgr., 1905; Mgr., London Branch, 1909; Dir., Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., 1913. Address: 30, Takanawa Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Isaki, Teizo—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Research Engr., Shibaura Engrg. Works, Ltd.; b. Feb. 1855 in Wakiyama-ken; s. of Hanoosuke Isaki. Career: grad. Elec. Engrg. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; made research on Elec. Engrg., especially on Problems of Lightning Protection. Address: 601, Koenji 4-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Itagaki, Seishiro—Major-Gen.; Vice-Chief, Kwantung Army; b. 1885 in Tokyo-fu. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1904; Mil. Staff Coll., 1916; Comdr., 14th Infantry Regiment, 1921; Attaché, Gen. Staff Office, 1922; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll., same year; Asst. Mil. Attaché to Legation, China, 1924; Staff, 3rd Brig., 1927; Comdr., 33rd Infantry Regiment, 1928; Staff, Kwantung Army, 1929; Dir., Army Press Bureau; Attached to Gen. Staff Office, 1933-34; Supreme Adviser, Manchoukuo, 1934. Address: c/o Kwantung Army, Hsinking.

Itakura, Takuzo—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Chief Editor, Jiji Shimpō; Prof., Kelo Univ.; b. Dec. 1879 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Riro Itakura. Career: grad. Law Dept., Kelo Univ., 1903. Address: 403, Togoshi-machi, Ebura-ku, Tokyo.

Itani, Zenichi—Prof., Economics, Tokyo Univ. of Com.; b. Feb. 1899 in Toyama-ken; s. of Matsujiro Itani, Journalist. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com.; went to Paris, Geneva, Vienna, Berlin for studies; Expert to 10th Assembly, League of Nations, 1929; Expert, Int'l Conference of Tariff Holidays, 1930; Delegate to Pacific Conference at Shanghai, Nov. 1931; published many books on world economics and history of Japan. Address: 57, Takata Oimatsu-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Itaya, Miyakichi—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Karafuto Bank; b. May 1855 in Otaru, Hokkaido; s. of late Miyakichi Itaya. Career: grad. Com. Dept., Waseda Univ.; Pres., Itaya Mercantile Steamship Co., Karafuto Bank; Dir., South Sea Mail Steamship Co.; Auditor, Owari Watch & Clock Co.; Executive Partner, Kurohime Steamship Co.; Pres., Hokusan Savings Bank; Mng.-Dir., Hokkai Hydro-Elec. Co.; High Taxpayer in Hokkaido. Address: 29, Ironai-machi 5-chome, Otaru, Hokkaido.

Ito, Chubei—Repr., Ito Chu Shoji (Trading) Kaisha; Pres., Kureha Spinning Co.; b. 1856 in Shiga-ken; s. of Chubei Ito. Career: succeeded father's position, 1902. Address: Suniyoshi-mura, Muro-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Ito, Chuta—D. K.; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof., Waseda Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. 1867 in Yonezawa; s. of Sukeyuki Ito. Career: grad. Architecture Course, Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1892; studied P.-G. Course; Engr., Ise Shrine Construction Office; Asst. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; D.E., 1901; went to China, India and Turkey, 1902; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; resigned post, 1928. Address: 10, Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Ito, Jirozaemon—Pres., Nagoya Pottery Co.; Dir., Aichi Watch, Clock & Elec. Machine Mfg. Co., Nihon Savings Bank, Fukuju Life Ins. Co.; Aud., Aichi Bank, Showa Wool Spinning Co., Nihon Wireless Telegraph Co.; Adviser, Matsuzakaya Dept. Store; b. 1878 in Nagoya; s. of Jirozaemon Ito. Career: succeeded father's business, 1924; went to U. S. for investigation. Address: 2, Chaya-machi 2-chome, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.

Ito, Kumezo—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Consulting Mechanical Engr.; Prop., Ito Industrial Office; Acting Partner, Tokyo Weighing Machine Mfg. Co.; b. Mar. 1872 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of late Kanne Ito, samurai. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; entered Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co.; inspected shipbuilding and mechanical works in England, 1911-12; studied internal combustion engines in Europe, 1912-14; investigated start-turbines in Sweden and England, 1916; investigated submarine-boats and airplane engines in England and France, 1917-18; apptd. Vice-Pres., Kobe Works, of the firm, 1917; founded and became Pres., Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Works, Kobe (now Mitsubishi Aircraft Co.), 1918; retired from same, 1922; invented and patented Ito's Bridge Manoeuvring Apparatus and Ito's Propeller-blade Milling Machine, etc. Address: 5, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ito, Kyosuke—Kogakushi; Chief, Chosen Mining Office, Mitsubishi Mining Co.; b. Jan. 1883; s. of Hanjiro Ito; m. Sono. Career: grad. Metallurgy Dept., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1910; immediately joined Mitsubishi Co. and

successively served at Its Ikuno, Akenobe, Okuyama, Makimine and Osariawa Mines. Address: 18 of 19, Furuichi-cho, Keijo, Chosen.

Ito, Masanori—Writer; Navy Critic; Dir., Radio Corp. of Japan; b. Oct. 1892 in Tokyo; s. of Hiroshi Ito. Career: grad. Kelo Univ., 1913; joined Tokyo Jiji Shimpō; Correspondent in Europe & America; Dir. & Chief Editor of the paper; Author of books on Naval Disarmament. Address: 6223, Oi Kaneko-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ito, Nobufumi—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Min. to Poland; b. Aug. 1885 in Ehime-ken; s. of Michioki Ito. Career: grad. P.-G. Course, Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1909; apptd. Elève-Consul; served as Diplomatic Probationer, 1st Sec. of Legation and Embassy, Councillor of Embassy, and resided at Italy, France, China and Switzerland; received degree, 1932; attended 11th League of Nations Assembly, 1930, and Gen. Disarmament Conf. at Geneva, 1931. Address: Japanese Embassy, Warsaw, Poland.

Ito, Nobukichi—Dir., Shiso Kyokai (Idea Education) Bureau, Education Dept.; b. May 1891 in Aichi-ken; s. of Yukichi Ito. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1916; Comar., Iwate-ken; Sec., Education Minister; Sec., Education Dept.; Chief, Engrg. & Supplementary Education Sec., Tech. Education Bureau, same; Chief, Students' Dept., same; present post since June 1934. Address: 10, Miyamura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Ito, Takuma—Chairman, Board of Dirs., Japan Leather Co., Ltd., Nihon Shoes Mfg. Co.; b. Sept. 1896 in Tokyo; s. of Haruo Ito. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1897; studied in England; entered present firm and promoted to present post. Address: 6, Kudan 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ito, Tatsuzo—Dir., Mitsubishi Fukogyo (Heavy Ind.) Ltd.; b. Aug. 1879 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Ishisuke Ito. Career: grad. Shipbuilding Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1904; entered Shipbuilding Dept., Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, 1905; studied in England, 1905-09; Engr., Mitsubishi Nagasaki Dockyard, same yr.; Chief, Business Dept., same; Mng.-Dir., same; present post since June 1934. Address: 126, Haramachi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ito, Yonejiro—Dir., Kaitogikai; b. Dec. 1861 in Ehime-ken; s. of Kijiro Ito. Career: joined Nippon Yusen Kaisha and served as Branch Mgr. at Yokohama, Shanghai and London; Mng.-Dir., then Pres. of same, Dir., Nishin Steamship Co.; Special Mem., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Industry; Pres., Japan Times & Mail; resigned, 1921. Address: 543, Kuzugayatsu, Komachi, Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

Itoh, Takenosuke—Managing Director, C. Itoh & Co.; b. 1863. Career: Chairman of Federation of Japan Cotton Merchant Union; of Japan Cotton Goods Export Assn.; Mng.-Dir. of Japanese Assn. for Export of Cotton Goods to India; of Japanese Assn. for Export of Cotton Goods to Netherlands East Indies; Mem., Japanese Economic Mission to Brazil, 1925. Address: c/o C. Itoh & Co., Azuchi-machi 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Itoharu, Butaro—Mem., House Peers; Pres. Matate Bank; Dir., Izumo Elec. Co.; Mem., Imp. Agr. Assn., Councillor, Dai Nippon Forestry Assn.; Dai Nippon Central Live-stock Assn.; b. Nov. 1879 in Shimane-ken. Career: completed middle sch.; inherited family estate, 1910; awarded his statue erected in his native place for the merit in exploiting natural resources in the locality, 1934. Address: Yakawa-mura, Nita-gun, Shimane-ken.

Iwahara, Kenzo—Pres., Nihon Wireless Telegraph Co., Ashikaga Cotton Spinning Co., Dir., Shibaura Engrg. Works, Tokyo Elec. Co.; Chairman Board of Dirs., Nankoku Sangyo Co., Radio Corporation of Japan, Dir., Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., Onoda Cement Co., Kokusai Telephone Co.; b. Oct. 1863 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of Takaoki Iwahara, lawyer. Career: studied at Osaka Elgo Gakko (English Language Coll.); grad. Tokyo Higher Mercantile Marine Coll.; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, serving for 5 years at its London Branch; on returning, apptd. Mgr., Kobe Branch; Mgr., New York Branch serving for 10 years; promoted Dir. of same firm, 1906; and also Dir., Oji Paper Mfg. Co. Address: 21, Fukido-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Iwai, Katsujiro—Pres., Iwai Shoten & Co., Ltd.; b. Apr. 1861 in Kyoto-fu; s. of Genuemon Kageyama, farmer, later adopted by Bumpel Iwai. Career: made inspection tour to Europe and America, 1911; established many relating firms such as Osaka Steel Sheet Mfg. Co., Shiragane Hosiery Works, Nippon Soda Industry Co., Kansai Paint Mfg. Co., Nihon Bridge Co., Chuo Wool Spinning Co. and Tokuyama Steel Sheet Co.; Dir., Yamaguchi Bank, Dai Nippon Fire & Marine Reinsurance Co. Mem., Domestic Committee in Japan, Int'l Chamber of Com.; same, Domestic Products Promotion Assn.; Councillor, Osaka Chamber of Com. & Industry. Address: 165, Gunke, Mikage-machi, Muro-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Iwai, Takahito—Secretary, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Head Office; Hon. Adviser to Tenrikyo; b. June 1892 in Tamatehira, Nara-ken; 5th s. of Takayoshi Iwai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; immediately joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; served at its London branch, dealt in Soya Beans and other Manchurian products, 1919-25; travelled in Europe, 1927-28; returned to Home Office and was concurrently Gen. Supervisor to engineers of Ishiyama Works, Toyo Rayon Co., 1926-27; Acting Mgr., Provision Dept., Mitsui Head Office, 1929-31; Gen. Mgr., Brazil Coffee Propaganda & Sales Headquarters in Japan, 1932-4; went to South America as Mem., Japanese Economic Mission to Brazil, 1935; while in London studied paintings and sculpture for 8 years and was recommended as Hon. Associate of Royal Society of British Artists; held many exhibitions in Tokyo, Osaka and London; his works were often accepted at Exhibitions of Imp. Fine Arts Academy; Author of "Outline of Tenrikyo," "Cherry Leaves" (London MacDonald, 1922), and several Japanese books including "The Nature of Painting and Its Appreciation," Japanese translation of Sir George Clausen's (R. A.) Royal Academy Lectures, "Illad and Odyssey" (2 vols.), "Round the European Lands," etc. Address: 196, Horinouchi 1-chome, Sugihara-ku, Tokyo.

Iwakiri, Shigeo—M.P.; b. Jan. 1888 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of Nakaji Iwakiri. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Police Supt., Tottori-ken; Asst. Mayor of Kagoshima; Sec., Finance Minister; Parl. Councillor, Dept. of Com. & Industry; Parl. Vice-Minister, Com. & Ind. Dept. in Salto Cabinet, 1932-34. Address: 19, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Iwakoshi, Tsuneichi—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr., 3rd Division; b. Dec. 1878 in Osaka; s. of Naemon Iwakoshi. Career: grad. Mil. Coll., 1901; Comdr., 2nd Telegraph Regiment; Comdr., Saeba Fortress; Dir., Mil. Communications Sch.; Dir., Mil. Engrg. Sch.; Dir., Mil. Artillery & Engrg. Sch.; Mil. Engr. Inspector, 1933-35. Address: c/o 3rd Division Headquarters, Nagoya City.

Iwamatsu, Genju—Dir., Prison Affairs Bureau; b. Feb.

1881 in Saga-ken; bro. of Shigetoshi Iwamatsu. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; entered Justice Dept.; Judge, 1913; Public Procurator, Tokyo, Nagano and Chiba Local Courts; same, Tokyo Local Court; Chief Public Procurator, Chiba Local Court; Prosecutor, Higher Court, Taiwan Govt.; Chief Public Procurator, Yokohama Local Court, Aug. 1929; Public Procurator, Tokyo Court of Appeal; Vice-Minister of Justice, 1934-35. Address: 261, Tsunohazu 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Iwanaga, Yukichi—Journalist; Mng.-Dir., Shimbun Rengo-sha (Rengo); b. Sept. 1883 in Tokyo; adopted s. of late Seichi Iwanaga. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1909; served South Manchuria Ry. Co. and Govt. Ry. of Japan; became Mng.-Dir., Kokusai News Agency, then present post. Address: 232, Kami-Osaki 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Iwasa, Rokuro—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr. Gendarmerie; b. Apr. 1879 in Niigata-ken; s. of Hikofuro Iwasa. Career: grad. Mil. Coll., 1904; grad. Gendamerie Training Institute, 1914; Aide-de-Camp, Gendamerie Head Office; Comdr., Osaka & Tokyo Gendarmerie Corps; Comdr. Gendarmerie, Chosen Army, 1931; same of Kwantung Army; present post since Sept. 1935. Address: Official Residence, 3, Takehiro-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, Chozo—Hogakuhakushi (D.S.); Lecturer, Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. Apr. 1869 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Choku Iwasaki, physician. Career: grad. Geological Course, Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; apptd. Prof., Kumamoto Higher Tech. Sch.; Lecturer, Agric. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Lecturer, Tech. Coll., Tohoku Imp. Univ. Address: 143, Tsuchitot, Sendai, Miyagi-ken.

Iwasaki, Hikoyata—Vice-Pres., Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; s. of Baron Hisaya Iwasaki, business man. Career: grad. Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1920; then studied at P.-G. Course of same; went to England for study, 1922; on returning joined present firm, 1926; visited South America for inspection, 1930. Address: 7, Tatanoka-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, Hisaya—Baron; Dir., Mitsubishi Bank; b. 1865 in Kochi-ken; s. of Yataro Iwasaki. Career: grad. Pennsylvania Univ., 1891; toured Europe & America for Observation of Economic Conditions; after returning home, succeeded father's position and became Pres., Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha. Address: 1, Yushima Kiridoshizaka, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, Koyata—Baron; Pres., Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Dir., Mitsubishi Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank, Mitsubishi Mining Co., Mitsubishi Trust Co., Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; b. Aug. 1879 in Tokyo; s. of Yanosuke Iwasaki. Career: grad. 1st Higher Sch., studied at Cambridge Univ.; toured Europe and America; inherited peerage, 1908; succeeded father's business. Address: 2, Torizaka-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Iwata, Chuzo—Mem., House of Peers; Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Lawyer; b. June 1875 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Hikoshichi Iiyama, farmer. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1898; engaged in journalistic work, 1899-1909; in 1909 became lawyer; served as Mem., Legislation Consideration Committee, Imp. Economic Conference, Tenancy System Inquiry Board, and several other legal questions; received degree, 1916; nominated, Mem., House of Peers, 1931. Address: 12, Aoyama Takagi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Iwate, Yoshio—Minister to Colombia; b. Mar. 1888 in Tokyo; s. of Aisuo Iwate. Career: grad. Consul Course, Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. 1913; served as Elève-Consul, Diplomatic Probationer, Consul, Sec. of Foreign Office, Chief of Corr. and Translation Sections and 1st Sec. of Legation in Canada; Consul-General at Honolulu 1931; Councillor, Embassy, Italy, 1933-34; present post since Aug. 1934. Address: c/o Japanese Legation, Bogota, Colombia.

Izawa, Takio—Mem., House of Peers; National Policy Council; b. Nov. 1869 in Nagano-ken; brother of late Shuji Izawa. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1895; entered official service; Governor, Wakayama-ken, Ehime-ken, Niigata-ken; Metropolitan Police Chief; nominated Mem., House of Peers; Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan, 1924; Mayor of Tokyo, 1926. Address: 2517, Nishisugamo 2-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Izumi, Aldra—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Prof., Internal Law, Keijo Imp. Univ.; b. Oct. 1873 in Hokkaido; s. of Hitaro Izumi, farmer. Career: studied at Sapporo Agri. Coll.; Lake Forest Coll. (B.A.), 1906; Univ., Wisconsin (M.A.), 1907; Columbia (Graduate Sch.), 1909-15. Address: 185, Rika-do, Keijo, Chosen.

Izumi, Yaichi—Hogakuhakushi (B.L.); Pres., Osaka Oxygen & Hydrogen Co., Ltd.; b. Apr. 1882 in Osaka; s. of Seisuke Izumi, business man. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: Kyobashi 3-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Izumiyama, Kokichi—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Dir., Izumiyama Hospital; b. Jan. 1895 in Aomori-ken; s. of Matsuburo Izumiyama, banker. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tohoku Imp. Univ.; apptd. Asst. of same, 1921; Lecturer of same, 1927; received degree, 1927; Sub-Dir., Miyagi Branch Hospital, Japan Red Cross Society, 1927; Head Surgeon, Hoshi Hospital, 1929; present post since 1932. Address: 2, Otori Minami 4-chome, Toyohara-machi, Karafuto.

(J)

Jameeson, E. G.—British Consul-Gen., Harbin, Manchoukuo. Address: British Consulate-Gen., Harbin, Manchoukuo.

James, Ernest William—Merchant; Mng.-Dir. A. Cameron & Co., Ltd.; b. Mar. 1859 in Kobe; s. of H. D. James, Sea Captain; m. Winifred Hanna Jones. Career: Chairman Kobe & Osaka Foreign Chamber of Commerce for 7 years; Chairman, British Assn. of Japan, Kobe Branch for 3 yrs.; Consul for Sweden at Kobe and Osaka for 2 yrs. Decoration; O.B.E. Address: 1 of 121, Aza-Nishinota, Shioya, Tarumi-cho, Akashi-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Jahn, Erwin—Dr. phil. (Leipzig); Prof., First Higher Sch. and Lecturer Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. June 1890 in Leipzig; m. Hertha Jahn. Career: Teacher at German High Schools until 1924; came to Japan 1924; taught at Yamaguchi Higher Sch. and Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch. 1924-29; at Shizuoka Higher Sch. 1930-34; present posts since 1934. Address: 35, Temma-cho 1-chome, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Joko, Nobuhiro—Mem., Chamber of Com. & Ind., Yokohama; Trader; Broker, Yokohama Exchange; b. Jan. 1871 in Ehime-ken; s. of Kenshichi Joko, samurai. Career: Permanent Mem., Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Industry; Pres., Federation, Industrial Assns., Yokohama; Yokohama Silk Exporters' Assn.; Yokohama Silk & Rayon Exporters' Assn.; Yokohama Liberal Trading

Assn.; Federation, Japan Silk Exporters' Assn.; Japan Silk Industry Assn.; Mng.-Dir., Yokohama Trading Assn. Address: 171 & 173 Huff, Yokohama.

Jonas, F. M.—Merchant; b. Apr. 1878 in Osaka; b. Brit. ish. Career: Chairman, Nickel & Lyons, Ltd., same, Kobe Int'l Committee; Mem. of Committee, Kobe & Osaka Foreign Chamber of Commerce; Pres., Kobe Regatta & Athletic Club. Address: Shioya-near Kobe.

Jongeneel, Willem—General Representative for the Far East, Philips Glowlam Works and N. V. Philips Radio, Holland; Mng.-Dir., Philips Nippon Radio K.K., Tokyo; b. in Holland; n. Netherlander. Address: Kan-chiku Kalkan, Ginza Nishi 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Joussett, Louis—Consul de France, Yokohama, n. French. Address: French Consulate, 65, Yamate-cho, Yokohama.

Jung Hou—Pres., Central Bank of Manchou; b. 1874 in Peiping. Career: Foreign Affairs Commissioner, Ying-kow; Chief, Finance Dept., Heilungkiang Prov., Foreign Affairs Commissioner, Aigun; Chief, Finance Dept., Kirin Prov. & Pres., Kirin Provisional Bank, 1925; after the Manchurian Incident, Adviser to Kirin Prov. Office; present post since 1932. Address: Hainking.

Jung Meng-mei—Chief, Civil Dept., Sankiang Prov. of Manchoukuo; Pres., Kirin Coll.; b. 1878 in Acheng-hsien, Kirin Prov. Career: grad. Hosen Univ., Tokyo; Sec., Vice-Commander-in-Chief's Office, North-eastern Frontier Defence Army; took part in movement for Kirin Independence, 1921; Chief, Education Dept., Kirin Prov. 1932-35. Address: Chianusuan, Manchoukuo.

(K)

Kabayama, Akio—Count; Mem., House of Peers; Chief Dir., Society for Int'l Cultural Relations; Emeritus Dr. of Law (Wesleyan Univ., Conn.); Auditor, Nippon Seitetsu Co., Ltd.; b. May 1865 in Kagoshima; s. of late Count Sukunori Kabayama. Career: grad. Amherst Univ., Mass., U.S.; founded Kokusai News Agency, 1914, presiding over same until it was merged into Nippon Shinbun Rengo Agency, 1926; Vice-Pres., America-Japan Society since 1924; went to England to attend World's Parl. Com. Conf. as Japan's Delegate, May 1926; attended London Naval Conference as subordinate to Japanese Delegates, Nov. 1929. Address: 6 of 215, Sodegasa-cho, Kitashinagawa 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kabayama, Sukehide—Mem., House of Peers; Dir., Daito Bunka Kyokai (Great Eastern Cultural Assn.); Pres., Manchuria Cotton Wool Co.; Pres., Int'l Telephone Co.; b. July 1868 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of Sukeo Kabayama, samurai. Career: grad. 1st Higher Sch.; studied at Columbia Univ.; grad. Law Coll., Yale Univ., and its P.-G. Course (LL. D.); entered War Office, 1892, Secy. to Premier and Education Minister; Pres., Toyo Fire Ins. Co.; Dir., S. Manchuria Ry. Co.; Chief Secy. of Yamamoto Cabinet. Address: 20, Oban-cho Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kadono, Chokuro—Pres., Toyo Rapid Transit Co., Toyo Muslin Co., Nishin Oil Mfg. Co., Chin Fu Ry. Co., Vice-Pres., Okura-kumi (Okura Partners); Chairman, Board of Dir., Okura & Co. (Engineering & Contracting), Shantung Mining Co., To-a Developing Co.; Dir., Japan Wireless Telegram Co., Yalu River Paper Mfg. Co., Luta Mining Co.; Chairman, Japan-American Trade Council; Mem., Tourist Assn., Ry. Dept., Cul-

tural Works Committee, Foreign Office, & Tariff Committee, Finance Dept.; b. Sept. 1867 in Miyo-ken; s. of W. Kadono. Career: grad. Keio Univ., and Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1891; studied abroad, 1891-95; served Sanyo Ry. Co. as engineer, 1896-99; entered Okura & Co., 1897. Address: 51, Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Kadono, Ikunoshin—Mem., House of Peers; Mem., Tourist Int'l Committee; Pres., Chiyoda Life Insurance Co., Chiyoda Fire Insurance Co.; Chairman Board of Dir., Jiji Shimpo; Dir., Mitsui Trust Co.; Aud., Toho Elec. Power Co.; b. Mar. 1856 in Miye-ken; s. of Wataru Kadono. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1873; Teacher, same; entered in business; promoted to present position. Address: 9, Higashitorizaka, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Kaemmerer, E. A.—Mgr. H. C. Macnaughton & Co., Kobe; b. June 1903 in Hamburg; s. of Dr. A. Kaemmerer, lawyer. Career: Representative in Japan for Carl Maki Export Co. of Hamburg, 1924-25; same for Carl Hendr. & Co. 1927-28; present post since 1934. Address: 3, Kitano-cho 1-chome, Kobe.

Kaga, Kakujiro—Mng.-Dir., New Osaka Hotel Co.; b. Jan. 1875; s. of Tadashichi Kaga. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. and P.-G. Course of same, 1908; apptd. Asst. Mgr., Business Dept., Sumitomo Bank; Yokohama and Kobe Branches; Auditor and Mng.-Dir., Head Office of same; Dir., same 1932-34. Address: 685, Motoyamamura-Nagori, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Kagami, Kenkichi—Mem., House of Peers; National Policy Council; Chairman, Board of Directors, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Meiji Fire Insurance Company, Mitsubishi Trust Company, Mitsubishi Marine & Fire Ins. Co. of New York, Tokyo Salvage Co., Nishin Steamship Co.; Auditor, Mitsubishi Bank; Adviser, Okura Marine & Fire Ins. Co. and Toyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; Pres., Ship-Owners' Assn.; Dir., Japan Industrial Club; b. Dec. 1868 in Tokyo; brother of Koichiro Kagami. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1888; attended Gen. Meeting, Int'l Chamber of Com., 1931; Pres., Nippon Yusen Kaisha to 1935. Address: 2, Otsuka Kubo-machi, Kitahikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kagami, Takeo—Mayor of Osaka City; b. Aug. 1890 in Yamanaht-ken; s. of Daisaburo Kagami. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1915; entered Home Dept.; Commr., same; Asst. Mayor of Osaka; present post since 1935. Address: 31, Higashi-Kazu-Minami-cho, Tennaji-ku, Osaka.

Kageyama, Senzaburo—Vice-Pres., Ujigawa Elec. Co. and Dir. of several other firms; b. Feb. 1876 in Tochigi-ken; s. of late Shigenori Kato and later adopted by late Teitaro Kageyama; m. Yama, d. of the latter. Career: grad. Coll. of Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1904; served Dept. of Communications for 19 yrs.; joined present firm as Mng.-Dir. 1923; was in Germany to study communications 1908-09; attended World Postal Congress in Swiss as Japanese Delegate; represented Japan at International Elec. Communications Congress Preliminary Meeting held at Washington 1920; returned home 1921. Address: 258, Shimizutani-Nishino-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Kajima, Takeji—Pres., Kajima & Co. and Kajima Coal Mining Co.; b. Nov. 1881 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tasuke Kajima, mine operator. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; went abroad to inspect coal-mining and commercial affairs, 1906-09; Pres., Kajima & Co., 1919;

Kajima Mining Co., 1931; Auditor, Wakamatsu Harbor Co., 1919; Dir., Central Fire & Accident Ins. Co., 1922; Auditor, Kajima Chemical Industry Co., 1931; Adviser, Shimonoseki Chamber of Com. & Ind., 1921; Counsellor, Japan Industrial Club and Chikuhō Mining Assn., 1931. Address: 2793, Samurai-machi, Chofu, Yamaguchi-ken.

Kainosho, Tadaka—Pres., Takasago Perfumery Co.; b. May 1880 in Kyoto; s. of Masahide Kainosho, samurai; m. Fumiko, d. of Shobei Saito. Career: grad. Coll. of Science, Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1904; Lecturer of same; then Prof.; resigned 1910; went to Europe and America to study perfumery; returned home and joined Mitauwa Chemical Laboratory 1913; established present firm 1920. Address: 72, Gashoyama-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Kajima, Seichi—Pres., Kajima-gumi (Civil Engineers, Contractors and Builders); Pres., Rotary Club, Tokyo; b. July 1875 in Iwate-ken; s. of Seiei Kasai, adopted by Iwazo Kajima. Career: grad. Civil Engrg. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; apptd. Mem., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Industry; Mng.-Dir., Toho Concrete Co.; Inspector, Taiwan Real Estate and Building Co., Ltd. Address: 207, Sekiguchi-cho, Kohshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kajima, Shinkichi—Mng.-Dir., Kajima-Gumi; grad. Keio Univ. & Foreign Languages Sch., Tokyo. Address: 3, Maki-cho 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kajitaka, Ryuji—Surgeon Col.; Igakuhakushi (M.D.); b. Sept. 1888 in Miyagi-ken; s. of Ryuan Kajitaka, physician. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Surgeon 1915; served as Chief Sanitary Secy. War Office; visited Europe and America, 1928-29. Address: 319, Nishikubo, Musashino-machi, Tokyo-fu.

Kajiwara, Natsuji—Hogakushi (B.L.); Pres., Tokyo Stock Exchange; Dir., Nihon Sanjyo Kyokai (Ind. Assn.); Dir., Osaka Gas Co.; b. July 1871 in Yamagata-ken; s. of Hyosaburo Kajiwara, merchant. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir., Investigation Bureau, Bank of Japan; Vice-Pres., Iben Press, Yokohama Specie Bank; Pres., Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank of Japan). Address: 57, 5-chome, Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kala, T. I.—M. Comm. Sc.; Secy.-Archivist, Finnish Legation in Tokyo; b. Mar. 1909 in Helsinki; s. of J. H. Kala, (M.A.) Dir., Statistical Dept., Finnish Govt. Ry. Career: Official in the Nat. Bank, Helsinki, 1928-1930; entered Finnish Diplomatic Service, May 1933; present post since July, 1933. Address: c/o Finnish Legation, 62, Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Kambayashi, Torao—Pres., Kaitaku-Sha (Colonization Society); Dir., Dai Nippon Kokubo Gikai (National Defence Society of Japan); Chief Dir., National Resources Inquiry Council; Prop. of Farm; b. Aug. 1875 in Niigata-ken; s. of late Deigo Kambayashi, business man. Career: studied at Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., Chuo Univ. and Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; founded Imp. Colonization Sch., 1902; Dir., and Prof., of same up to 1919. Address: 108, Fukazawa-cho 4-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Kambe, Masao—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.) Dean, Econ. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. Apr. 1877 in Aichi-ken; s. of Nushimasa Kambe. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900; Asst. Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1902; Prof. of same, 1907; went to Europe twice, 1904-7, 1913-14; Mem., Imp. Academy, 1930; at present, Mem., Tariff Investigation Committee; Special Mem., Imp.

Agri. Assn.; Adviser, Kyoto Chamber of Com. & Industry; Dir., Labor and Capital Harmonization Assn.; present post since 1934. Address: 70, Jodoji Nishidamachi, Kyoto.

Kambe, Torajiro—Hogakubakushi (D.L.); Prof., Keio Univ.; b. Dec. 1865 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Jufiro Kambe. Career: grad. Law Coll., Keio Univ., 1892; went abroad for study, 1899-1903; present post since 1903; received degree, 1914; Pres., Jurists Assn. Address: 21, Kageoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kamel, Kanichiro—M.P.; b. Nov. 1892; s. of Koreyuki Kamel, soldier. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; served as Foreign Official; Secr., Com. Bureau, Foreign Office; Consul, Antung, Tientsin, New York; Secr., Information Bureau; resigned post and entered Nihon Dempo Tsushin (Telegraph Corr.) Co., Lecturer, Keio Univ.; same, Rodo Gakko (Labourers' Soc.); elected M.P.; Central Chief Executive, Shakai Minshuto (Social Democratic Party). Address: 916, Omachi, Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

Kamio, Yoshiharu—Dir., Education Bureau, Education Dept. of Manchoukuo; b. 1894 in Japan. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918; entered Fukuoka-ken Pref. Office; Commr., Chosen Govt., 1927; Sec. Chief Education Dept., same, resigned post, 1933; Chief Secretary, General Affairs Board, State Council, 1933-35. Address: Hsinking.

Kamiya, Tadao—Pres., Tropical Development Co., Argentine Agri. & Pastoral Co., Davao Trading Co., Piso Coconut & Cattle Ranch Inc. of Philippine Islands; Dir., Toshin Fire Ins. Co., Toho Securities Holding Co., Takasago Trading Co., Kawazugawa Hydro-Elec. Co., Tokyo Movable Fire Ins. Co.; Auditor, Oriental Elec. Works, etc.; b. Dec. 1880 in Aichi-ken; s. of late Ichiji Kamiya, samurai. Career: studied at Meiji Law Coll. (present Meiji Univ.); went to Europe and America for study; travelled abroad several times; engaged in emigration and colonization enterprises in South Seas, South America, etc. Address: Kamakurayama, Kamakura-machi, Kanagawa-ken.

Kamiyama, Mannoshin—Privy Councillor; Mem., House of Peers; former Govt.-Gen., Taiwan; b. Sept. 1889 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Yozaemon Kamiyama. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1895; apptd. Councillor, Aomori-ken, Yamaguchi-ken and Legislation Bureau; Judge, Court of Administrative Litigation; Dir., Forestry Bureau, Agr. & Com. Dept.; Gov., Kumamoto-ken; Vice-Minister, Agr. & Com. Dept.; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1918; Lord-in-Waiting, Kinko Hall; Govt.-Gen. of Taiwan, 1926-28; present post since Dec. 1925. Address: 25, Takanawa Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Kamiyoshi, Shoichi—Dir., Political Affairs Bureau, Foreign Dept., Manchoukuo; b. Jan. 1897 in Japan; s. of Tsunekichi Kamiyoshi. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1920; entered Foreign Office; Secr., Embassy, London, 1923; Secr., Foreign Office, 1928; present post since 1932. Address: 9, Chidori-cho 1-chome, Hsinking.

Kan Chao-hsien—Auditor, Central Bank of Manchou; b. 1854 in Mukden Prov. Career: Mil. Gov. of Jehol; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Kanal, En—D.L.; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. 1866 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Umezo Kanal. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1885; studied Law & Economics in Germany,

England and Austria, 1886-1890; D.L., 1890; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Dean, Economical Coll., same. Address: 191, Totsuka-machi 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kanal, Shoji—M.D.; Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept., Pinking Prov., Manchoukuo; b. Dec. 1886 in Nagano-ken. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; Asst., Attached Hospital, same; Asst. Engr., Liater Institute, 1914; studied in Germany & France, 1920; attended Int'l Anthrax Committee Conf., London, 1922; Prof., Keio Univ., 1923; Supt. of Section and Dir. of Hygienic Institute of South Manchuria Ry. Co.; Councillor, Physical Cultural Laboratory, Kwantung Govt., 1927, Mem., Dairen Municipal Assembly, same yr.; Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept., Fengtien Prov., 1932-34. Address: Harbin.

Kanamitsu, Hidefumi—D.L.; Supt., Customs House in Meiji; b. May 1853 in Oita-ken. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; served Financial Dept.; apptd. Chief, Local Monopoly Bureau; Supt., Customs House, Nagasaki, since then present post. Address: Official Residence of Customs House, Kuzuha, Meiji City.

Kanamori, Matachiro—Pres., Osaka Elec. Tramway Co., Sangu Express Tramway Co.; Dir., Mem., Osaka Chamber of Com. & Industry; b. Feb. 1873 in Osaka; s. of Matabei Kanamori. Address: 76, Matsuzaki-cho 2-chome, Suniyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Kanamori, Tokujiro—Dir., Legislation Bureau, Cabinet; b. Mar. 1886 in Tokyo; s. of Shinshichi Kanamori. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; entered Finance Dept.; Councillor, Legislation Bureau; Chief, 1st Secy., same; present post since July 1923. Address: 1538, Suganji 6-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Kanasugi, Elgoro—M.D.; Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Jikei Medical Coll.; Commr., Central Sanitary Committee; same, National Park Committee; b. Sept. 1863 in Chiba-ken; s. of Yoemon Kanasugi. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1888; studied Otorhinolaryngology in Germany, 1889; Asst.-Prof., Wurzburg Univ.; established Kanasugi Hospital in Tokyo, 1892; created M.D., 1901; Hon. Pres., Japanese Otorhinological Society, 1904; attended, Int'l Otorhinological Conference at Vienna, 1907. Address: 18, Kamiyacho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Kanayama, Kiitsu—Chief Procurator, Tokyo Court of Appeal; b. Sept. 1872 in Toyama-ken; s. of Naoshi Takebe; later adopted by Hikotei Kanayama. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1904; entered Justice Dept.; Public Procurator, Maebashi Local Court, Tokyo District Court, Tokyo Local Court; Chief Public Procurator, Yokohama Local Court; Public Procurator, Osaka Local Court, 1925; Public Procurator, Supreme Court; Vice-Minister of Justice, 1934. Address: 139, Kamiyokubo 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Kaneda, Hideo—Parl. Councillor, Ry. Dept.; M.P.; b. May 1880 in Aomori-ken; s. of Yasushizu Kaneda. Career: grad. Polit. & Econ. Dept., Waseda Univ., 1907; Corr., Chuo Shimbun, 1910; same, Asahi Shimbun; entered South Manchuria Ry. Co., 1923; Secr. to Pres., same; Councillor, same. Address: 41, Otsuka Naka-machi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kaneko, Kentaro—Count; Privy Councillor; Pres., Meiji Restoration History Editing Office and Imperial Editorial Dept.; b. Feb. 1853 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Seizo

Kaneko, samurai. Career: studied Law at Harvard Univ., 8 years; Secr. to Premier; secr. to Pres., Privy Council; Chief secr., House of Peers; Agr. & Com. Minister, 1898; Justice Minister, 1900; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1923; received Honorary LL.D., Harvard Univ., 1899; ennobled Count, Jan. 1934. Address: 2, Saiban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kaneko, Kiyota—Mng.-Dir., Asano Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Nihon Cement Co., Ltd.; Dir., Asano Slate Co., Fuji Steel Works, Asano Ogura Steel Works, Ono Elec. Ry. Co., Russo-Japanese Fishery Co., Asahi Concrete Ind. Co., etc. Aud., Asano Bussan Kaisha, Asano Shipyard Co., Kanto Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; etc.; b. 1883 in Kochi-ken; s. of Torataro Kaneko. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1915; entered Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; resigned post and entered Asano Cement Co., Ltd.; promoted to present post. Address: 387, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kanematsu, Hiroshi—Pres., Toyoda-shiki K.K.; b. Dec. 1860 in Gifu-ken; s. of Katsusuke Kanematsu; m. Kuwa Kujima. Career: started official service as village official; sent to Diet from Saga-ken and Gifu-ken 3 times; later entered business and engaged in hydro-electric industry. Address: 25, Minami-Kajiya-machi 3-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya.

Kanemitsu, Taueo—M.P.; Mem., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Industry; Pres., Nippon Elga Gekijo, Toh Tobacco Co., Oji Elec. Ry. Co., Taiho Life Ins. Co., Nippon Jinzo Yorio (Artificial Wool) Co., Ltd.; Mng.-Dir., Shin Nippon Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Nippon Kyofu Life Ins. Co.; Dir., Nambu Ry. Co., Ikegami Ry. Co., Kela Elec. Ry. Co., Moguro-Tamagawa Elec. Co.; b. Mar. 1877 in Oita-ken; s. of Yoshizo Kanemitsu. Career: Head, Taxation Office, Nagasaki Custom House and Kanamota Revenue Office; joined Suzuki Shoten, Kobe, 1908; Mng.-Dir., Taiyo Life Ins. Co.; established Taiho Life Ins. Co.; sent to Diet 4 times. Address: 31, Sarugaku-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kano, Jigoro—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Kodokan; b. Oct. 1860 in Hyogo-ken; s. of late Jirozaku Kano, Naval Officer. Career: grad. Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1883; Philosophy Special Course of same, 1882; apptd. Lecturer, Peers' Sch., 1882; promoted to Head Prof. of same; often visited America, Europe and China; Councillor, and Dir. of Common Education Bureau, Education Dept.; Dir., 5th and 1st Higher Schools; same, Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1922; founded Kobunkan Sch., 1882, and Kodokan (Judo training sch.); organized Kobun Gakulin (aiming at education for Chinese), 1901, and Kodokan Cultural Society, 1922. Address: Kodokan, Koishikawa-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kano, Naoki—D. Litt.; Emeritus Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. Feb. 1868 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Genzai Kano. Career: grad. Chinese Litt. Course, Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1895; studied P.-G. Course; studied Chinese Litt. & Oriental Philosophy in China, 1899; Prof., Litt. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1906; D. Litt., 1907; Dean, Litt. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ. Address: 6, Tanaka Oseki-machi, Kyoto.

Kano, Tomonosuke—Pres., Motor Car Industry Co., Motor Car Joint Sale Co.; Dir., Daiichi Bank; Dir., Kobe Marine Ins. Co.; Auditor, Toho Electric Power Co., Showa Bank, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co.; b. May 1872 in Ibaraki-ken; adopted by Jinzaburo Kano.

Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; Secr., Parliament, Councillor, Agr. & Com. Dept.; resigned post and entered business; Manager, Tokyo Branch, Sumitomo Bank; Mng.-Dir., Head Office, same; Chief Dir., Tokai Bank; Dir., Daiichi Bank, 1927; Auditor, Motor Car Industry Co. Address: 67, Roppongi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Kanoh, Sozo—Mng.-Dir., Onoda Cement Co.; Dir., Oita Cement Co.; b. July 1883 in Tokyo; s. of Kaetsu Okada; adopted by Toyokatsu Kanoh. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; studied at Technische Hochschule in Berlin, and Göttingen Univ., Germany, 1910-13; Engineer, Onoda Cement Co., 1907; Chief, Technical Dept. of same, 1909; Mgr., 1915; Technical Dir., 1918; Mng.-Dir., 1927. Address: Onoda, Yamaguchi-ken.

Kanokogi, Takeshiro—Painter; b. 1874 in Okayama; s. of Nagamori Uji, samurai. Career: studied western painting at Tensai Gajiku (Art Coll.) and Fudoshu Gajiku, 1890; Teacher, Middle Sch. & Normal Sch., in Shiga-ken; Saitama-ken, and Miyo-ken, 1896; studied in France under J. Laurens, 1901; Lecturer, Nagoya & Kyoto Higher Engrg. Schos., 1908; Examiner, Imp. Art Exhibition since 1908; painted "Japanese Army entraining the Mukden City, 1905," one of Mural Paintings, Meiji Jingu Seitoku Kinen Kaiga Kan (Art Gallery in Commemoration of Emperor Meiji's Holy Virtue, at Meiji Shrine), 1924; Decorated by French Govt., 1933. Address: 27, Shinokamo Nishibayashi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Kanzaki, Isaku—Shinto Bishop; b. July, 1867 in Kanagawa-ken; s. of Tonie Kanzaki, Shinto Priest. Career: grad. Tokyo and Kokugakuin Univs., after having taught at secondary sch., apptd. Supt. and Bishop of Shinto; Councillor, Kyochakai (Cooperation Assn.) and League of Nations Assn.; Mgr., Dai-Nippon Religion Assn. and Civic Society. Address: 653, Sendagaya 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Karawawa, Toshiko—Dir., Police Affairs Bureau, Home Dept.; b. Feb. 1891 in Nagano-ken; s. of Yoju Karawawa. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1915; entered Home Dept.; sent to Europe & America, 1917-1920; Commr., Ibaraki-ken; Chief, Accounty Sec., Home Dept.; Dir., Civil Engrg. Bureau, Home Dept.; present post since July 1934. Address: Official Residence, 3, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Karrer, H. E.—Lt. U. S. Navy; Japanese Language Student at American Embassy, Tokyo; b. Jan. 1906 in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, U. S.; s. of E. M. Karrer. Career: grad. Iowa Wesleyan Univ.; U. S. Naval Academy; entered naval service. Address: c/o American Embassy, Tokyo.

Kasai, Toyotaro—Pres., Fuji Minobu Ry. Co., Toden Securities Co., Ltd., Kanto Gas Co.; Mng.-Dir., Daido Cement Co., Ltd.; Dir., Toyo Muslin Co., Daini Toyo Muslin Co., Tokyo Elec. Light Co.; b. Jan. 1874 in Yamanashi-ken; s. of Hyochiro Kasai, landlord. Career: grad. Seiki Sch. and entered business; elected to Diet from Yamanashi-ken 3 times. Address: 287, Nishitokubo 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kasama, Akio—Hogakubakushi (D.L.); Minister to Portugal; b. May 1885 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of Takeo Nonaka, scholar. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; went to America and France for study; apptd. Councillor, Foreign Office, 1907; Technical Delegate to Peace Conference, 1918-22; Chief, Information Bureau, Foreign Office, 1923-24; Diplomatic Representative at

- Constantinople, 1925; Chargé d'Affaires, Bukarest, 1926; Councillor of Embassy, Paris, 1929; Dir., Japanese Bureau to Int'l Lab. Org., 1927-30; Minister to Teheran, 1929-32; present post since Aug. 1932; Japanese Delegate to Japan-Egypt Commerce Conference, 1935. Address: Japanese Legation, Lisbon, Portugal.
- Kashii, Kohel**—Lieut.-General; Comdr., Capital Guard; b. Jan. 1881 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Sako Kashii, samurai, and later adopted by Shuntaro Kashii. Career: grad. Military Academy; apptd. Sub-Lieut., 1901 and promoted Lieut.-General, 1931; grad. Military Staff Coll.; studied in Germany; Adjutant, Field-Marshal; Pres., Toyama Military Sch.; Garrison Comdr. to China; Attached Ordnance Bureau; Dir.-Gen., Mil. Training Dept., 1932; Comdr., 6th Division, 1934; present post since Dec. 1935. Address: Kumamoto City.
- Kashiwagi, Hideshige**—Dir., Yokohama Specie Bank; b. 1881 in Kameyama; s. of Takeshi Kashiwagi, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Univ., 1906; entered Yokohama Specie Bank, same yr.; served, New York and London Branch, same; Chief, New York branch, same; Mgr., Head Office; present post since Mar. 1935. Address: 6, Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Kasuya, Benji**—Consul at Chungking, China; b. Feb. 1883 in Aichi-ken; s. of late Saueemon Kasuya. Career: grad. Ton Dobun Shoin, Shanghai. Address: c/o Japanese Consulate, Chungking, Szechwan Province, China.
- Katano, Shigenaga**—M.P.; Pres., Yokote Forestry Co.; b. Jan. 1891 in Akita-ken; s. of late Shigeru Katano, high taxpayer in Akita-ken. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; often elected Mem., Akita-ken Pref. Assembly; elected to Diet from Akita-ken twice; Head, Yokote-machi, Akita-ken; Infantry Lieut.; Pres., Shunan Shimpō; Dir., Akita Brewery Co.; Yokote Textile Co.; Auditor, Yokosho Ry. Co., etc. Address: Yokote-machi, Akita-ken.
- Kataoka, Naokata**—Pres., Sakai Gas Co.; Chairman, Board of Dir., Osaka Gas Co., Ltd.; Dir., Osaka Elec. Ry. Co., Hanshin Elec. Ry. Co.; b. Sept. 1882 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Naoteru Kataoka. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1910; entered Hanshin Elec. Railway Co., Ltd.; Dir., Gen. Affairs Bureau, same 1913; resigned post and entered Onji Bank; entered Osaka Gas Co., Ltd.; Sub-Business Mgr., same; Vice-Pres., same. Address: 35, Ishida, Nakayamadera, Nagao-mura, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo-ken.
- Kataoka, Otogo**—Pres., Nomura Securities Co., Ltd., Osaka Trust Co.; Dir., Nomura Gomei Kaisha, Nomura Bank, Nomura Life Ins. Co., Nomura Forestry Co.; b. Feb. 1881 in Okayama; s. of Tokutaro Kataoka. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com., 1904; joined Industrial Bank of Japan; resigned same and apptd. present post. Address: Kotobuki-dori 1-chome, Oka-machi, Osaka-fu.
- Kataoka, Yasushi**—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Pres., Federation of Osaka Credit Unions; Pres., Nippon Architectural Assn.; Pres., Nippon Elevator Mfg. Co.; Dir., Miyako Hotel and Nippon Life Ins. Co.; Prop., Kataoka Archtl. Office; b. June 1876 in Kanazawa City; s. of Tadashige Hosono, samurai; adopted by Naoharu Kataoka. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1897; Mem., City Planning Committee, Tokyo and Osaka. Address: 1, Matsudaira Chikuzen, 20, Momoyama-machi, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto.
- Katayama, Kusuyori**—Igakuhakushi (D.M.); Surgeon; b. July 1880 in Kochi-ken; m. Taka Katayama. Career: grad. Coll. of Medicine, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; Head Surgeon, Kumamoto Pref. Hospital, 1910; Hiroshima
- Pref. Hospital, 1912; Jusen Hospital at Yokohama, 1918; Dir. of same 1922-33. Address: 6, Bluff, Yokohama.
- Kato, Genchi**—D. Litt.; Prof., Kokugakuin Univ., Tokyo. Authority on the science of religion and Shintolem; b. June 1873 in Tokyo; s. of Gencho Kato, Buddhist Priest. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; studied P.-G. Course; Instructor, Mil. Academy; Asst. Prof., Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; resigned posts 1933. Address: 11, Maruyama-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kato, Genleik**—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Prof., Kelo Univ., b. Feb. 1890 in Okayama-ken; s. of Torao Kato, Career: grad. Med. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1916; apptd. Asst. of same Univ.; Lecturer, Kelo Univ.; Prof. of same, 1919; received degree, 1920; spent a year in Europe and America; attended World Biological Congress, America. Address: 625, Sendagaya 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kato, Kanji**—Admiral; Supreme War Councillor; b. Nov. 1870 in Fukui-ken; s. of Naokata Kato, samurai. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1891; apptd. Sub-Lieut., 1894; fought in Russo-Japanese War as Gunnery Officer on board H. M. S. Asahi and Mikasa, 1904; Vice-Comdr., H. M. S. Asama and Tsukuba; Attaché, Embassy in England; Comdr., H. M. S. Ibuki, Tsukuba and Hiei; Dir., Naval Gunnery Sch.; Chief Staff, Yokosuka Naval Station; Pres., Naval Staff Coll.; attended Washington Conf.; Comdr., 1st and 2nd Squadron; Chief, Naval General Staff. Address: 17, Sanko-cho, Yotsuba-ku, Tokyo.
- Kato, Kanju**—Chief Executive, Board of Federation of Nippon Labour Union; b. Feb. 1892 in Aichi-ken; s. of late Kamejiro Kato. Career: started life as Devlin at 11 years old and made himself; editorial staff of several newspapers and magazines; joined labour movement in 1919; Chief Secretary, Nippon Miners Assn. and Japan Labour General Union. Address: 38, Ookayama, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.
- Katoh, Katsutarō**—Pres., Katoh Shokai, Ltd.; Honorary Japanese Consul, Nagoya; Permanent Mem. and Trade Dept. Mgr., Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Industry; b. Aug. 1885 in Nagoya; s. of Shuzaburo Katoh, business man. Career: after grad. Nagoya Com. Coll., stayed at Hongkong for years for study of commerce and languages; long served as Mem., Rice Problem Inquiry Committee; besides connected with several public organizations and commercial firms; high taxpayer in Aichi-ken. Address: Minami Kuwana-machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
- Kato, Keizaburo**—Pres., Bank of Chosen; b. Apr. 1878 in Aichi-ken; s. of Hiroshi Kawamura, and later adopted by late Atsuhiko Kato, ex-Mayor of Toyama. Career: grad. Nippon Univ., 1897; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; entered Communications Dept.; Dir., Communications Bureau and Communications Supt. Bureau; Dir., Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Hypotheic Bank of Japan), 1913 and Hokkaido Colonization Bank, 1924; present post since Feb. 1927. Address: 110, Nandaimon-dori, Keijo, Chosen.
- Kato, Kumeshiro**—M.P.; b. Oct. 1884 in Miye-ken; brother of Isaburo Kato. Career: grad. Nippon Univ.; apptd. Dir., same Univ.; Secr. to Home Minister; Councillor, Meiji Shrine Construction Bureau; sent to Diet from Miye-ken 5 times; Parl. Councillor, Home Dept. in Tanaka Cabinet; Parl. Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs, 1931-32. Address: 33, Shirokane Saru-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

- Kato, Kyohel**—Dir., Mitsubishi Trading Co.; Dir., Mitsubishi Elec. Engrg. Co., Nippon Raw Silk Co., Toyo Weaving Co., Mitsubishi Oil Co., Nippon Flour Mills, Tobata Foundry Co., Russo-Japanese Fishery Co.; Auditor, Chiyoda Oil Co.; b. Jan. 1883 in Tokyo; s. of Saichi Kato, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha and apptd. its Branch Mgr. at Hongkong Office; Mgr., Kobe and Osaka Branches, Mitsubishi Trading Co.; Chief, Metal Dept. and Machinery Dept., Tokyo Head Office; Councillor of same; went abroad several times. Address: 350, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kato, Masaharu**—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy, Mem., Legislative Deliberation Committee; b. Mar. 1871 in Nagano-ken; brother of Yukio Hirabayashi; later adopted by Masayoshi Kato, Ex-Vice-Pres., Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1897; studied in Germany and France; received degree, 1904. Address: 12, Kojimachi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kato, Masanosuke**—Mem., House of Peers; Adviser, Hokkaido Kyokai and Daito Bunka Kyokai; b. July 1854 in Saitama-ken; s. of Tadaemon Kato. Career: grad. Kelo Univ.; Editor, Hokkaido Shimbun; Corr., Jiji Shimpō; Pres., Dewa Oil Co.; Pres., Hakodate Tramway Co. and Tojo Ry. Co.; Chairman, Saitama-ken Pref. Assembly, 1880-89; sent to Diet 12 times; visited Europe and U. S. twice; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1927. Address: Nerima Toshida-machi 1-chome, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kato, Masao**—Mng.-Dir., Oriental Linoleum Co., Nihon Paper Mfg. Co.; b. Mar. 1884; s. of late Masaroku Nakano, and later adopted by Chojiro Kato. Career: grad. Econ. Dept., Kelo Univ., 1908; entered Yamaguchi Bank; served as Section Chief, Branch and Business Dept. Mgr.; promoted Dir. of same; present post since Oct. 1929. Address: 19, Takarazuka, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo-ken.
- Kato, Sotomatsu**—Minister to Canada; b. 1890 in Toyama-ken. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch.; Elève-Consul, Mukden & New York, 1914; Attaché, Emb., Brazil, 1915; Italy, 1918; France, 1918; Mem., Peace Delegation, 1919; Mem., Committee, Paris Peace Treaty, 1920; 2nd Legation Secy., Roumania, 1921; Mem., 3rd League of Nations Assembly, 1922; Chief, 2nd Section, Europe & America Bureau, 1923; 1st Leg. Secy., China 1926; Consul-Gen., Tientsin, 1927; 1st Emb. Secy., Washington, 1929; Mem., Naval Conf. at London, 1929; Emb. Councillor, Wash., 1930-35. Address: Japanese Legation, Ottawa, Canada.
- Kato, Takayoshi**—Viscount; Vice-Admiral; Comdr.-in-Chief, 2nd Squadron; b. 1888 in Tokyo; s. of Tomosaburo Kato. Career: grad. Naval Staff Coll.; Delegate, Permanent Advisory Commission on Naval, Military, and Air Questions, League of Nations; Delegate to Int'l Aviation Committee, League of Nations; Aid-de-camp to H. I. M. the Emperor; Staff, Naval Gen. Staff; Pres., Naval Staff Coll.; Dir., Naval Aeronautics Dept.; Vice-Chief, Naval Gen. Staff, 1934; present post since Dec. 1935. Address: 6, Aoyama Minami-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Kato, Takeo**—Mng.-Dir., Mitsubishi Bank; Dir., Nippon Elec. Battery Co.; Auditor, Meiji Fire Ins. Co., Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Meiji Life Ins. Co., Mitsubishi Warehouse Co. and Mitsubishi Trust Co.; Auditor, Mitsubishi Marine Ins. Co.; Councillor, Kelo Univ.; b. June 1877 in Tochigi-ken; s. of Shoichiro Kato. Career: grad. Kelo Univ., 1901; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha and apptd. Asst. Mgr., Kobe and Kyoto Branches, then Mgr., Osaka Office; was abroad 2 years; Mng.-Dir., Mitsubishi Bank, 1919. Address: 8, Kawada-cho, Ushijome-ku, Tokyo.
- Katsu, Masunori**—Parl. Vice-Minister of Com. & Ind.; M.P.; b. May 1879 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Heihachiro Katsu. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; entered Finance Dept.; Dir., Sendai Revenue Supt. Bureau; Councillor, Finance Dept.; Dir., Tokyo Revenue Supt. Bureau; Financial Commr. Abroad; Asst. Mayor of Tokyo, 1926; elected M.P. 2 times since 1928; Parl. Councillor, Finance Dept.; Parl. Vice-Minister of same. Address: 3159, Oo Kashima-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Katsuda, Eikichi**—Lawyer, M.P.; b. Nov. 1888 in Osaka-fu; s. of Teizaburo Katsuda. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1913; opened law office; Dir., Japan Physical Education Society, Japan Lawn Tennis Assn., Osaka Physical Educ. Soc.; Auditor, Kaishin Trust Co.; Dir., Toyama Spinning Co., Nakkai Provision Co., Taiwan Pineapple Co.; Vice-Pres., Osaka Bar Assn.; Mem., Tourist Ind. Committee; Parl. Councillor, Home Dept. in Saio Cabinet, 1932-34. Address: 18, Shinotakanawa, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Kasuda, Gintaro**—Mayor of Kobe; Marine Transportation Business; b. Oct. 1873 in Matsuyama, Ehime-ken; s. of Rinjiro Kasuda. Career: grad. Aoyama Gakuin; started marine transportation business on his own account in Kobe, 1900; converted it into Katsuda Steamship Co., Ltd., and assumed its presidency; Pres., Kobe Shipowners' Assn.; Mem., Kobe Municipal Assembly. Address: 277, Ueno-dori 7-chome, Nishi-ku, Kobe.
- Katsunuma, Seizo**—Pres., Hospital; Prof., Univ.; b. Aug. 1884 in Kobe; s. of Goro Katsunuma, captain. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied under Dr. Kinnoike Miura, Dr. Katsusaburo Yamagiwa and Dr. Mataro Nagayo; went to France as Mem., Prince Saionji's Suite, 1919; appt. Prof., Nagoya Medical Coll. and promoted Pres., Hospital attached to same; received Imperial Academy Prize, 1926; Pres., Japan Society of Int'l Medicine, 1932. Address: 4, Nakano-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
- Kauffman, V. E.**—Secretary of Portuguese Consulate, Harbin, Manchoukuo. Address: 42, Kirinskaya Street, Harbin, Manchoukuo.
- Kawada, Jun**—Mng.-Dir., Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha; same; Sumitomo Building; b. Jan. 1882 in Tokyo; bro. of Yo Kawada. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; entered Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha; Dir. Mng. Dept., same; Dir. & Mgr., Sumitomo Steel Works; promoted to present post. Address: 1178, Kakeda, Mikage-machi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
- Kawagoe, Shigeru**—Consul-Gen., Tientsin, China; b. Jan. 1881 in Miyazaki-ken; s. of Susumu Kawagoe, Ex-M.P. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; Consul at Hankow; Secy., Foreign Office; 1st Secy., Embassy; Consul-General at Honolulu and Kirin; same at Tientsin; 1929-32; Chief Suite, Special Envoy to Manchoukuo, 1933; Councillor, Embassy, Manchoukuo, 1933-34; Consul-Gen., Canton, China, 1934. Address: c/o Japanese Consulate-Gen., Tientsin, China.
- Kawagoe, Takeo**—Vice-Pres., Manchurian Affairs Board; b. Nov. 1884 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of Busuke Kawagoe. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910; en-

- tered Finance Dept.; Vice-Councillor, Monopoly Bureau; Chief, Accountant Sec., Finance Bureau; Chief, Budget Settlement Sec., same 1924; Dir., Bank Bureau, Finance Dept., 1934. Address: 2, Kamiya-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kawai, Gempachi**—Chairman of the Board of Dir., Mitsubishi Elec. Mfg. Co.; b. Jan. 1874 in Wakamatsu, Fukushima-ken; s. of Gengo Kawai. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1894; entered Banking Dept., Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, 1895; transferred to Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Ltd., 1899; Vice-Mgr., Kobe Branch, same; Mgr., Osaka Branch, same; Mng.-Dir., Mitsubishi Elec. Mfg. Co., Ltd., 1921; present post 1935. Address: 10, Hatagaya Hon-machi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kawa, Misao**—Retired General; Privy Councillor; b. Sept. 1864 in Oita-ken; s. of Morimasa Kawai. Career: grad. Military Academy and Military Coll.; Sub-Lieut., 1886; Staff, Taiwan Govt.; Prof. and Pres., Military Coll.; Staff, Manchurian Army; Comdr., 7th Brigade; Comdr., Kwantung Army; Supreme War Councillor; Chief of General Staff; General, 1921; Privy Councillor, 1927. Address: 47, Horinouchi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.
- Kawai, Tetsuji**—Mng.-Dir., Kawasaki Daihyaku Bank; b. 1894 in Toyama-ken; s. of Tokichi Kawai; m. d. of Hachiroemon, Kawasaki. Career: grad., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918; entered business; promoted to present post. Address: 1, Roppongi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Kawakami, Kichiro**—B. S. E.; Pres. Japan Musical Instruments Mfg. Co.; b. Mar. 1885 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Jisaburo Kawakami; m. Kyoto, d. of Keijiro Oguri. Career: grad. Applied Chemistry Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; joined Tokyo Gas Co.; then Sumitomo Telegraphic Wire Mfg. Co.; studied in Europe and America 1914-15; Mgr. then Mng.-Dir. of Sumitomo; travelled on business to South Seas, Australia, Java and China; resigned from the above and became Pres. of present firm 1927; toured abroad 1933. Address: 341, Hirose-cho, Hamamatsu.
- Kawakami, Tetsuta**—M.P.; b. Oct. 1881 in Ehime-ken; s. of late Setutarō. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com., 1905; Head, Financial Dept. Kokumin Shimbun; Councillor, Dept. of Education; Mem., Religious System & Social Work Research Committee; went to Europe and America for study; visited China and Manchuria for inspection; elected to Diet 6 times. Address: 26, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Kawakami, Toshihiko**—Pres., Kita-Karafuto Mining Co.; Advisor, Russo-Japanese Fishery Co.; b. Dec. 1861 in Niigata-ken; s. of Sentaro Kawakami, samurai. Career: grad. Russian Course, Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Languages, 1884; diplomatic service as Sect. and Interpreter at Consulates and Embassies; then Consul-Gen. at Harbin and Moscow; Dir. and Chief Negotiator of S. Manchuria Ry. Co.; Minister to Poland. Address: 17, Kawada-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Kawakubo, Shukichi**—Dir., Resources Bureau, Cabinet; b. Aug. 1882 in Nagasaki-ken; s. of Heinosuke Kawakubo. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; Patent Examiner; Councillor, Agr. & Com. Dept.; Dir., Com. Affairs Bureau, Com. & Ind. Dept.; present post since Nov. 1933. Address: 18, Wakagi-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kawamura, Ryujiro**—b. Apr. 1869 in Nagano-ken; s. of Kiyoto Kawamura, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1894; entered Finance Dept., same

year; Asst. Mgr., Nippon Churitan Bank, 1895; Asst. Mayor of Kyoto, 1905; Mem., Investigation Committee, S. Manchuria Ry. Co., 1908; Dir., same Co., 1917-29. Address: 11, Komagome 4-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Takeji—Mem., House of Peers; Advisor, (el. yukai); Trustee, Kawamura Jogakuin; b. July 1871 in Akita-ken; s. of Toshiharu Kawamura, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1897; Gov. Wakayama-ken; Aomori-ken and Kagawa-ken; Chief, Police Bureau and Colonization Bureau; attended 6th Int'l Post Congress in Rome; Vice-Minister of Home Dept. in Hara Cabinet; Pres., South Manchuria Ry. Co.; nominated Mem., House of Peers; Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan, 1928-29; Justice Minister, Mar. 1932. Address: 1642, Takata-machi, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Takeshi—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Councillor, Mitsubishi Mining Co.; Dir., Tokyo Steel Works, Nippon Accumulator Co., Lead Powder Paint Co.; b. Nov. 1878 in Okayama; s. of late Joichi Kawamura, soldier. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Mitsubishi Co. as Engineer of Oaruzawa Mine and later promoted to Asst. Mgr., same mine; shifted to Headquarters of Mitsubishi Co. to investigate erection of Iron and Steel Works at Kenjiho, Chosen, 1913; promoted to Chief Engr., Designing & Erecting Section of Iron Works Preparatory Dept., 1915; Mgr., Iron & Steel Mfg. Dept. same works; transferred to Head Office of Mitsubishi Iron & Steel Co., 1919; Dir., same Co., 1923-32; Lecturer on Iron & Steel Metallurgy, Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1921-22; Twice elected as President of Iron & Steel Institute of Japan, 1924 & 1925 each for two years; 5 times despatched abroad by Mitsubishi Co. to investigate mining, metallurgical engrg., iron & steel technology, chemical industry. Address: 1526 Yoyogi Tomiwaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Teijiro—Repr. Dir., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.; Dir., Toyo Rayon Co., Ltd., Laotung Steamship Co.; Pres., Tokyo Kaiji Kyodo Kai (Marine Affairs Cooperative Assn.); b. Jan. 1871 in Miye-ken; s. of Shichizemon Kawamura. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1891; after having served as Mgr., Shipping and Shipbuilding Depts., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, promoted present post; Pres., Kobe Shipping Exchange, Ltd.; Trustee, Tokyo Higher Mercantile Marine Sch. Address: 28, Mikawadai-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Tori—Pres., Taiwan Nichi Nichi Shimpō-sha; b. Nov. 1884; s. of Masato Kawamura, Tokyo. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; Police Supt. of Taiwan Govt.; Dir., Taiwan Camphor Mfg. Co.; joined present firm 1927; went to Europe and America for inspection, 1921. Address: 25, Motozono-cho, Takahoku City.

Kawanishi, Ryozo—Pres., Kawanishi Warehouse Co., Kawanishi Aeroplanes Co., Kawanishi Machinery Works, Asahi Transportation Co.; Dir., Meiko Warehouse Co., Japan Warehouse Assn.; b. May 1892 in Kobe; s. of Seibei Kawanishi, business man. Career: grad. Econ. Dept., Keio Univ., 1916. Address: 25, Takakura-machi 1-chome, Sumi-ku, Kobe.

Kawanishi, Seibei—Pres., Nippon Woolen Fabric Co., Showa Worsted Co., Chairman, Board of Dir., Kobe Raw Silk Co.; Advisor, Kobe Chamber of Com. & Industry; Auditor, Nippon Air Transport Co.; Dir., Yasuda Trust Co., Kobe Gas Co., Tokyo Fire Ins. Co.; b. July 1865 in Osaka; s. of Saburotsuke Tsukushi, trader. Career: elected Mem. and Councillor, Kobe Municipal Assembly; Pres., Kobe Chamber of Com. & Industry. Address: 15, Higashi Hosozawa-cho, Suma-ku, Kobe.

Kawarada, Kakichi—Chief Dir., Kyocho-kai; b. Jan. 1886 in Tokyo; adopted s. of Moriyoshi Kawarada. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; entered Home Dept. and apptd. Sec. and Councillor; Chief, Labor Dept., Social Bureau, 1922; attended Int'l Labor Conf. as Govt. Delegate, 1924 & 1928; Sec.-Gen. Taiwan Govt., 1928-29; Vice-Minister, Home Affairs in Inukai Cabinet, 1931. Address: 23, Shoto-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, Hajime—Pres., Kawasaki Trust Co., Pres., Hakata Bank; Pres., Nippon Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.; Dir., Kawasaki-Daihyaku Bank; b. 1884 in Ibaraki-ken; s. of Tomaku Kawasaki. Career: studied Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; grad. Pennsylvania Univ.; succeeded father's position 1904. Address: 1, Dai-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, Katsu—M.P.; b. Dec. 1860 in Miye-ken; s. of Kijuro Kawasaki. Career: grad. Law Dept., Nippon Univ., 1901; studied French at Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Languages; entered Tokyo Municipal Office; Pres., Chosen Genzan Mindan; Corr., Nippon Shimbun; Publisher and Editor, Genzan Shimpō; elected to Diet 6 times from Miye-ken; Councillor, War Dept.; same, Communications Dept.; Sec.-Gen., Minseito; Parl. Vice-Minister of Justice in Saito Cabinet, 1932-34. Address: 94, Shirokane Saru-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, Suketaro—Pres., Shinko Woolen Weaving Co., Shinko Rayon Co., Nippon Woolen Thread Spinning Co., Asahi Woolen Thread Spinning Co., Kyoto Woolen Spinning Co., Toyo Woolen Thread Spinning Co., Kyoto Real Estate & Building Co.; Mem., Osaka Chamber of Com.; b. 1873 in Gifu-ken; s. of Kikuo Kawasaki. Career: studied Kobe Municipal English Sch.; entered business; President, Osaka Weavers' Assn.; Chief, Osaka Branch, Japan Cotton Traders Exporters' Assn.; elected M.P. 4 times. Address: 44, Hongo-machi 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Kawasaki, Takukichi—Mem., House of Peers; Mem., National Policy Council; Business Mgr., Minseito; b. Jan. 1871 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Shuzo Kawasaki. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903; took P.-O. course; Chief, Police Dept., Fuku-ken; same, Nagasaki-ken; Gov., Fukushima-ken; Dir., Police Bureau, Taiwan Govt.; Mayor of Nagoya, 1922; Dir., Police Bureau, Home Dept., 1924; Vice-Minister, same, 1925; Acting Gov., Special Reconstruction Bureau, 1926; Mem., House of Peers, same year; resigned Vice-Ministership, 1927; Dir., Legislation Bureau, 1929; Staff London Conf., same year. Address: 214, Kago-machi, Kohshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, Torno—Counsellor, Manchoukuo Embassy, Tokyo; b. 1890 in Okayama-ken. Career: grad. Springfield College, Mass., U. S. A.; Gen. Secretary, Japanese Y.M.C.A. Honolulu; Lecturer in U.S. Japanese culture & Far Eastern questions; Japanese Foreign Office Service 1920-32 at Consulates Gen. in San Francisco and Mukden, and Intelligence Bureau; Dir., Bureau of Information & Publicity, Foreign Dept., 1932-35, concurrently Dir., Bureau of Information, Gen'l Affairs Board, State Council, Manchoukuo Government, 1932-34. Present post since June 1935. Address: Manchoukuo Embassy, Tokyo.

Kawashima, Yoshituki—General; War Minister; Pres., Manchurian Affairs Board; b. May 1878 in Ehime-ken. Career: grad. Military Academy, 1898; Military Staff Coll., 1908; sent to Germany for study of military affairs, 1911-13; Sub-Lieut., 1899; then successively served as Staff, Battalion Adjutant, Infantry

22nd Regiment; Adjutant, 10th Division; same, 11th Div.; Company Comdr., 22nd Reg.; Staff, Military Training Dept.; Instructor, Toyama Sch.; Asst. Military Attaché to Embassy in Berlin; Staff 65th Reg.; Instructor, Military Academy; Comdr., 7th Reg.; Section Chief, Military Training Dept.; Comdr., Imp. Guards 1st Brigade; Dir., Personnel Affairs Bureau, War Office; Comdr., 19th Div., 1929; same, 3rd Div., 1930; Chief, Military Training Dept., 1932; Comdr., Chosen Army, 1933-34; fought in Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars. Address: 46, Nagazumi-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kawata, Retsu—Mem., House of Peers; b. Sept. 1883 in Tokyo; s. of Yoshi Kawata. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; entered Finance Office; Inspector, Revenue Supt. Bureau; Sec. to Finance Minister; Trade Commissioner staying in France and England, 1914-16; Chief, Budget Settlement Section; Dir., Accountant Bureau; Vice-Minister, Finance Dept., 1929; Overseas Vice-Minister, 1932-34; Sec.-Gen. in Okada Cabinet, 1934. Address: 28, Higashi Shinanomachi, Yotsuba-ku, Tokyo.

Kawata, Shiro—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Pres., Osaka Univ. of Com.; b. Apr. 1883 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Masaauke Kawata. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1907; Asst. Prof. and Prof., same; Pres., Koritsu Univ. & Koritsu Tech. Coll., 1928. Address: 77, Kitashirakawa Oiwake-cho, Kyoto.

Kawate, Suteji—Mng.-Dir., Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd., Yubetsu Colliery & Ry. Co., Dir., Mitsubishi Trading Co., Sunyo Chuo Hydro-Elec. Co., Santo Mining Co., Nippon Coal Chemicals Co., North Saghalien Oil Co., North Saghalien Mining Co., Hibai Ry. Co., Inzuka Mining Co., Furukawa Elec. Ind. Co., Kyushu Colliery Steamship Co.; b. Oct. 1877 in Tokyo; s. of Chobei Kawate. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1899; entered Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.; Chief, Moji Branch; Chief, Coal Dept., Head Office. Address: 122, Hakusangoten-machi, Kohshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kazuki, Kiyoshi—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr., 12th Division; b. Oct. 1851 in Saga-ken; s. of Yuji Kazuki. Career: grad. Mil. Coll., 1903; Adjutant, War Office; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; Comdr., Infantry 8th Regiment; Comdr., Infantry 20th Brigade; Dir., Infantry Sch., 1933-35; studied in France, 1916-21. Address: c/o 12 Division Headquarters, Kurume City.

Kern, J.—O. M., Imp. Red Cross Soc. Japan; Pres., A. Kern & Co.; Chairman, Yokohama & Tokyo Foreign Board of Trade; b. Dec. 1854 in Paris; N. Swiss; s. of Gottlieb Kern, Merchant. Career: came to Japan, 1905; connected with several Raw Silk Export Firms; founded present firm, 1928. Address: 77, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Kestner, Albert Theodor—Dipl. Engr.; Mgr. BAMEG-Meguin A.G. and Int'l Cement Gun Co., Tokyo; n. German; b. Dec. 1875 in Breslau. Career: grad. Tech. Univ., Berlin; after having served as mech. engr. in Prussian Govt. Ry., and as erecting engineer in gas works in Germany, Switzerland, Belgium; arrived in Japan, July 1908; served in Osaka Gas Works as erecting engr.; has kept present posts for nearly 27 yrs. Address: 17, Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Khan, Abdul Rauf—1st Secretary of Afghan Legation to Tokyo. Career: present post since Sept. 1933. Address: Afghan Legation, 25, Mikawadai-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

- Kibe, Yohei**—Dir., Postal Administration Bureau, Harbin, Manchoukuo; b. 1895 in Oita-ken. Career: Chief, Finance Sec., Dalren Civil Administrative Office; Chief, Post Office, Changchun & Mukden; present post since 1932. Address: Harbin.
- Kido, Koichi**—Marquis; Mem., House of Peers; Dir., Peerage & Heraldry Bureau; Chief Sec., Keeper of Privy Seal; b. Aug. 1899 in Tokyo; s. of late Marquis Takamasa Kido. Career: succeeded father's title, 1920; grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1915; entered Agr. & Com. Dept., same yr.; Councillor, same; Chief, Engrg. Sec., Engrg. Bureau, same; Sec., same, 1925; Chief, Accountant Sec., same; present post since 1933. Address: 62, Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Kido, Shiro**—Mng.-Dir., Shochiku Kogyo Co., Ltd. & Shochiku Cinema Co.; Pres., Shochiku Kamata Studio; b. 1894 in Tokyo; s. of Uhei Kitamura; later adopted by Kido family. Career: grad. English Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1919; entered Shochiku Gomei Kaisha, 1921; Vice-Pres. same. Address: 3, Hongo 1-chome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Kie Hsing**—General; Comdr.-in-Chief, 2nd District Garrison Army (Kirin Prov.); b. 1880 in Shenyanghsien, Fengtien Prov., Manchoukuo. Career: grad. Artillery Course, Mil. Academy in Japan; Police Sergeant of Ya Lu Kiang and Hun Tung Kiang Rivers Metropolitan Police Board, 1916; Chief Staff, 27th Division, 1918; Chief Staff, Fengtien Prov. Army, 1917; Chief Staff, Kirin Prov. Army and Advisor, Kirin Prov. Govt., 1921; Comdr., 13th Mixed Brigade, 1924; Comdr., Yenchi Territorial Army, 1933; present post since 1932. Address: Kirin City.
- Kihara, Kiyoshi**—Advisor, South Manchurian Ry. Co.; b. April 1871 in Tokyo; s. of Shiroteru Kihara. Career: grad. Military Academy, 1896; Military Coll., 1900; Lieut.-General, 1927; Prof., Military Coll.; Military Traffic Manager; apptd., Chief, 12th Division; served British Army during World War; Comdr., Capital Guard; present post since Oct. 1933. Address: 21, Ichigaya Kora-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Kihira, Tadayoshi**—Bungakuhakushi (D. Litt.); Prof. Peers' School and Mem. National Spiritual Culture Investigation Institute; b. Apr. 1874 in Mie-ken; s. of Masajiro Kihira. Address: 57, Komagome Sendagi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Kikuchi, Kan**—Writer, Dramatist; Pres., Bungei Shunju Publishing Co.; b. Oct. 1889 in Takamatsu; bro. of Takekichi Kikuchi. Career: grad. Litt. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1916; Reporter, Jiji Shimpō; established Bungei Shunju sha; Prof., Bunko Gakuen, 1930; Author of "Love of Tojuro", "Father's Return", etc. Address: 332, Zoshigaya 1-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.
- Kikuchi, Kyozo**—D.E.; Mem., House of Peers; Councillor, Social Affairs Bureau, Home Dept.; Pres., Dai Nihon Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., Nihon Rayon Co., Chairman, Board of Dirs., Kyodo Trust Co.; Dir., Nihon Yusen (Steamship) Co., Sanwa Bank; Pres., Sino-Japanese Econ. Assn.; same, Osaka Invention Society; b. Dec., 1859 in Aichi-ken; bro. of Kyohel Kikuchi. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1885; engaged in Spinning Enterprises; Mem., House of Peers, 1926; D. E., 1915. Address: 1, Kamibon-machi 9-chome, Tennoji-ku, Osaka.
- Kikugawa, Tadao**—Mgr., League of All Japan Trade Unions; b. 1901 in Ehime-ken. Career: grad. Econ. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1925; Mem., Ronoto (Peasant & Labourers' Party); present post since 1930; Labor
- Delegate to 18th Int'l Labour Conf., 1934. Address: 19, Tenjin-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.
- Kikumoto, Naohiro**—Chairman, Board of Dirs., Mitsu Bank, Institute for Banking and Financial Research, Inc.; Dir., Showa Bank; Mitsu Trust Co., Tokyo Clearing House; Pres. Tokyo Bankers' Club; b. Sept. 1870 in Miye-ken; s. of Yasuaki Kikumoto, banker. Career: grad. Econom. Dept., Keio Univ., 1892; for Mgr., Fukagawa and Osaka Branches, and Head Office, Mitsu Bank; Address: 113, Minami-cho 6-chome, Aoyama, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Kimase, Sakuzo**—Company Director; b. Sept. 1876 in Chiba-ken; s. of Juzo Kimase. Career: grad. Political Dept. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900. Address: 34, Komiyacho, Tennoji-ku, Osaka.
- Kimura, Atsushi**—Consul-General at Manila; b. Oct. 1891 in Miyagi-ken; s. of Seizo Kimura. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1915; Sec., Tokyo-fu; Sec., Foreign Office and Education Dept.; Consul at Chicago, 1928-31. Address: Japanese Consulate-General, Manila.
- Kimura, Eiichi**—Ex-Minister to Czechoslovakia; b. 1879 in Shimane-ken; s. of Ichitaro Kimura. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; entered Foreign Office; Councillor, same; 3rd Sec., Legation, Belgium; 2nd Sec., Embassy, France; Chief, 1st Sec., Asia Bureau, Foreign Office; 1st Sec., Embassy, U.S.; Minister to Czechoslovakia, 1927; Dir., South Manchuria Ry. Co., 1931; resigned post, 1932; Advisor to Japan-Dutch Conf., 1934; attended Versailles & London Confs. Address: 300, Shin-machi 2-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kimura, Kozaemon**—M.P.; b. Feb. 1888 in Shimane-ken; s. of late Gimburo Kimura. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; Auditor, Shimane-ken Agri. & Industrial Bank; Dir., Shimane Savings Bank and Sanindo Industrial Co.; Mng.-Dir., Hikan Ry. Co.; Pres., Mitsubishi Motor-car Co.; Sec. to Home Minister, and Finance Minister; Parl. Councillor, Overseas Dept., in Saifu Cabinet, 1932-34. Address: 73, Komagome Kamifujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Kimura, Masutaro**—Prof., Hosei Univ.; Dir., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1908; Studied Specially Enterprise Managing; Non-Official Staff, Taiwan Govt.; Prof., Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch.; Chief, Com. Museum of Japanese Products, Singapore; Chief, Economic Dept., Hosei Univ.; present post since Feb. 1934. Address: 13, Uenohara, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.
- Kimura, Naotatsu**—Vice-Chief Procurator, Supreme Court; b. Dec. 1879 in Tokyo; s. of Hidenori Kimura. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1906; Public Procurator, 1908; Public Procurator, Chiba Local Court; Studied Tubingen & Munchen Univs. in Germany, 1911; Public Procurator, Chiba District Court; Judge, Tokyo Local Court; Chief Judge, same; Public Prosecutor, Supreme Court; Dir., Criminal Bureau, Justice Department. Address: 35, Nakarokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kimura, B. Shigeharu**—B.A.; A.M.; B.D.; LL.D.; Dir., Rikkyo Univ.; b. May 1874 in Nara-ken; s. of Yoshisaburo Kimura, teacher. Career: grad. Rikkyo Univ., Harvard Univ., Hobart Coll.; Prof., Keio Univ., 1905-09; teacher, Rikkyo Middle Sch., 1904-09; Prof., Yamaguchi Com. Coll., 1909-17; same, Tokyo Univ. of Com., 1917-23; Dir., Nagasaki Com. Coll., 1928-30.

- present post since 1930. Address: 1, Asagaya 5-chome, Sugiyama-ku, Tokyo.
- Kimura, Yuji**—Hogakushi (LL. B.); Pres., Tokyo Life Ins. Co.; Chairman, Board of Dirs., Fuji Industrial Co.; Dir., Kongosan Elec. Ry. Co., Chiyoda Security Investment Co., Joto Elec. Co., Tokyo Canal & Real Estate Co.; Auditor, Chosen Savings Bank, Life Ins. Bond Co. & Chosen Refining Co.; b. June 1874 in Miye-ken s. of late Ippo Kimura. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; entered Daiichi Ginko (First Bank); apptd. Dir. and Business Mgr., Kanboku Bank, 1909; Dir., Bank of Chosen. Address: 600, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kinney, Henry Walworth**—Writer; b. in Hawaii, U.S.; s. of Henry A. Kinney; n. American. Career: grad. Univ. of Copenhagen, 1897 (M.A.); took P.-G. Course, in Pedagogy & English, Univ. of Calif., U.S., 1897-98; City Editor, Evening Bulletin of Honolulu; Editor, Hilo Tribune, Hawaii, 1909-14; Editor, Trans-Pacific, Tokyo, Japan, 1919; Corr., Philadelphia Public Ledger, Peiping, 1925; joined South Manchuria Ry. Co., Dalren, since Nov. 1925. Asst. to Ambassador Yoshida, Japanese Assessor with Lytton Commission; with Mr. Matsuoka, Japanese Delegate, at League of Nations Session, Geneva, 1933-34; Publications: The Island of Hawaii (1913), The Code of the Karstens (1923), Broken Butterflies (1924), Manchuria (1927), Earthquake (1928), Manchuria Today (1931). Address: Dalren, Manchoukuo.
- Kinoshita, Kenjiro**—Advisor, Selyukai; b. Feb. 1869 in Oita-ken; s. of Yuji Kinoshita. Career: grad. Tokyo Law Inst., 1892; sent to Diet from Oita-ken 3 times since 1902; Councillor, Communications Dept.; same, Ry. Dept.; Dir., Tokyo Dental Coll.; Pres., Matsudaira Educational Inst.; Dir., Toyo Life Ins. Co. and Kyosai Life Ins. Co.; resigned, 1929. Address: 145, Honmura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Kiritshima, Zochi**—Dir., Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, Meiji Life Ins. Co., Kirin Beer Brewery Co., Nippon Nitrogen Fertilizer Co.; Auditor, Tomei Fire Ins. Co.; b. Oct. 1865 in Kochi-ken; s. of Masachika Kiritshima, samurai. Career: studied at Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; made inspection tour to Europe and America, 1923; Mem. and Chairman, Tokyo Municipal Assembly. Address: 122, Komagome Kamifujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Kise, Wakichi**—Mng.-Dir., Mitsu Mining Co.; Dir., Showa Coal Co.; b. Aug. 1876 in Kyoto; s. of Sasatchi Toyama; later adopted by Yasukichi Kise. Career: Mng.-Dir., Kamatah Mining Co.; present post since 1934. Address: 110, Hara-machi, Kohshikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kishi, Kuramatsu**—Secr. to Foreign Minister; b. 1878 in Akita-ken. Career: Foreign Office Clerk, Hankow, 1900; Singapore, 1906; England, 1910; Vice-Consul, Shanghai, 1916; Consul, Liverpool, 1919; Consul, Los Angeles, 1928; Consul-Gen. at London, 1929; 1st Emb. Secr., Eng., same year; transferred to France, same year. Address: Foreign Office, Tokyo.
- Kishi, Mamoru**—M.P.; b. Aug. 1885 in Saltama-ken; s. of late Shozo Kishi. Address: 19, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Kishi, Ryochi**—Nogakushi; Dir. Forestry Bureau, Dept. of Industry of Manchoukuo; b. May 1890 in Tokyo; s. of late Saburo Kishi. Career: grad. Coll. of Agr. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1915; entered Dept. of Agr. & Commerce 1917; sent to Europe and America 1918;
- on return home apptd. Expert of same Dept. 1921; Expert of Dept. of Agr. & Forestry 1923; arrived in Manchoukuo 1932; present post since May 1934. Address: Official Residence, in front of Finance Dept., Hsinking, Manchoukuo.
- Kishida, Sachio**—Mng.-Dir., Nihon Elec. Power Co., Ltd.; b. Feb. 1895 in Kyoto; s. of Ujyoshi Kishida. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1916; entered Nihon Elec. Co.; went to Europe & America, 1920; Dir. & Business Mgr., same; present post since Feb. 1934. Address: 19, Matsuzaki-cho 2-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.
- Kishimoto, Ayao**—Lieut.-Gen.; Chief, Mil. Tech. Dept.; b. June 1879 in Okayama-ken; s. of Yoshitoki Kishimoto. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; Chief, 3rd Dept., Mil. Sc. Research Institute; Dir., Ordnance Bureau, War Office; Dir., Mil. Arsenal; present post since July 1934. Address: 1399, Hatagayana-machi, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kishimoto, Gohel**—Pres. Settsu Savings Bank and Shinkoku Marine & Fire Ins. Co. at Osaka; Dir. Konolke Trust Co., Kishimoto Steamship Co., Osaka Elec. Railway Dept. Store in Osaka and Manchoukuo Pulp Industry Co. in Manchoukuo; b. Dec. 1891 in Osaka; s. of late Gohel Kishimoto. Career: grad. Meisei Com. Coll. 1910. Address: 10, Nishi-Nagahori 4-chome, Minami-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
- Kita, Reikichi**—Pres., Emeritus, Tama, Teikoku Fine Arts Sch.; Lecturer, Taiho Univ.; Mng.-Editor, "Sokoku" (Fatherland), Magazine; b. July 1885 in Niigata-ken; s. of Kitaro Kita. Career: grad. Philosophical Dept., Waseda Univ.; Lecturer, Waseda Univ., 1913-18; studied Philosophy in Harvard, Berlin and Heidelberg Univs., 1918-22; on returning, Prof., Daito Bunka Gakuin; Editorial Staff, Nihon Shimbun; created "Sokoku," 1928; toured Europe & America 1933. Address: 1, Ioki 3-chome, Sugiyama-ku, Tokyo.
- Kita, Soheiro**—M.A.; B.A.; Prof. Waseda University; b. in Iahikawa-ken; s. of Junichi Kita, lawyer. Career: grad. Waseda Univ., Princeton Univ. (U.S.); present post since 1922. Address: 350, Totsuka-machi 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kitada, Masamoto**—Minister to Afghanistan; b. Feb. 1859 in Tokyo; s. of Seito Kitada. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; 3rd Sec., same yr.; 2nd Sec.; Councillor, Foreign Office; sent to China and Manchuria, 1922; 1st Sec., Embassy, Switzerland, 1924; Consul-Gen., Alexandria; present post since June 1934. Address: c/o Japanese Legation, Kaboul, Afghanistan.
- Kitajima, Tatchi**—M.D.; Chief, Medical Dept., Keio Univ.; Pres., Kinzato Laboratory; Pres., Japan Doctors' Assn.; Dir., Dai-Nippon Doctors' Mutual Life Ins. Co.; b. June 1870 in Tokyo; s. of Nobutsuna Kitajima. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1889; M.D., 1902; Engr., Infectious Dept.; resigned post, 1914. Address: 439, Nishikubo 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kitamura, Seibo**—Sculptor; Mem., Imp. Academy of Arts; Prof., Tokyo Fine Arts Sch.; b. Dec. 1884 in Nagasaki-ken; s. of Nobutsuna Kitamura. Career: grad. Sculpture Dept., Kyoto Applied Arts Sch.; grad. Tokyo Fine Arts Sch., 1912; won Special Chosei in Educational Dept. Fine Arts Exhibition. Address: 71, Nishigahara-machi, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kiyasu, Kenjiro—Vice-Minister of Ry. Dept.; b. Nov. 1885 in Ehime-ken; s. of Kichi Kiyasu. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; entered Ry. Dept.; Secr., Ry. Minister; Councillor, same, Ry. Inspector; Dir., Ry. Administration Bureau; present post since Aug. 1934. Address: 2051, Oikashima-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kiyosawa, Retsu—Author; Journalist; b. Feb. 1890 in Nagano-ken; s. of Ichiya Kiyosawa, farmer. Career: studied in Japan and America; apptd. Editor, New World, San Francisco, Calif.; Foreign Editor, Chugal Shogyo Shimpo, Tokyo, and Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; Special Corr. at Naval Conference, London, 1930, for Chuo-Koron (Central Review) and Chugal Shogyo Shimpo; represented Hechi Shimbun in America, 1931-32. Address: 921, Chofumine-machi, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Kiyoura, Keigo—Count; Ex-Premier; Pres., Nippon Press Assn., Industrial Education Assn. and Kitoku Club; b. Feb. 1850 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Ryoin Okubo, Buddhist Priest; adopted by Hidesato Kiyoura, samurai. Career: apptd. Public Procurator; Chief Secretary, Home Dept.; Dir., Police Bureau; Vice-Minister of Justice; Minister of Justice, 3 times; Mem., House of Peers; Privy Councillor; Pres., Privy Council, Premier, 1924; ennobled Viscount, 1902; Count, 1928; accorded honors of Ex-Premier. Address: 2211, Arajuku, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Kleinman, Maxwell—B.C.S. (New York Univ.); Licentiate Tax Consultant; Far Eastern Representative of Kamenman & Witkin, N.Y. City; b. Sept. 1904 in New York; s. of Paul Kleinman, businessman. Career: joined law firm of Kamenman & Witkin; travelled in West Indies and Central America, 1923; Europe 1924; Europe, Near East, North Africa 1929; Round the world in 1933 and again in 1934; latest visit to Japan, July 1935. Clubs: Japan Society, National Geographic Society, Gohan Club, New York Japan-America Society, Taskmaster, Tokyo. Address: 1501, Broadway, New York City, U. S. A.; 508, Toyo Bldg., Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Koba, Sadatake—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Dr. Phil. rer. poli. (German); Mem., House of Peers; b. Sept. 1850 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of Kiyonari Koba. Career: grad. Polit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied 3 years at Univ. in Germany; after having served as Secr., Councillor, in Education Dept. successively, apptd. Secr., Hyogo-ken; Councillor, Legislative Bureau; Bureau Dir., & Vice-Minister in Education Dept.; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Tokyo Higher Normal Sch., etc.; Mem., Meiji Restoration History Editing Office; same, Educ. Administration Inquiry Committee; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1906; Address: 4, Sakuragaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Ichizo—Chairman, Board of Dirs., Hanshin Kyuko Elec. Ry. Co.; Pres., Tokyo Elec. Light Co., Tokyo Takarazuka Theatre; Dir., San-yo Chuo Hydro-Elec. Co., Meguro-Kamata Elec. Ry. Co., Tokyo-Yokohama Elec. Ry. Co. and Iiyama Ry. Co.; Auditor, Shawa Fertilizer Co. and Dalichi Life Ins. Co.; Adviser, Shochiku Kokyo Co., and Toyo Can Mfg. Co.; Prop. Takarazuka Opera House; b. Jan. 1873 in Yamana-shi-ken; s. of Jimpachi Kobayashi; m. Kou, d. of Ichizo Niwa. Career: grad. Kelo Univ., 1892; joined Mitsui Bank; established Hanshin Kyuko Elec. Ry. Co., and became its Mng.-Dir., 1907; Pres., same, 1927; Vice-Pres., Tokyo Elec. Light Co., 1928; Pres., same, 1933; went to Abroad Sept. 1935. Address: 1967, Ikeda-machi, Toyono-gun, Osaka-fu.

Kobayashi, Masano—Pres., Electro Chemical Ind. Co., Oyodogawa Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; Vice-Pres., Kyushu Elec. Power Co.; Dir., Toyo High Pressure Ind. Co., Taihei Marine Fire Ins. Co., Kurabegawa Hydro-Elec. Co.; b. Apr. 1873 in Kyoto-fu; s. of Yoshinao Kobayashi. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ., Kyoto, 1892; entered Mitsui & Co.; after having served as Mgr., Nagasaki, Hongkong, Moji, New York Branches, promoted Dir.; Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Address: 75, Owada, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Selzo—Admiral; Supreme War Councillor; b. 1877 in Hiroshima-ken; adopted s. of Tokinosuke Kobayashi. Career: grad. Naval Staff Coll., 1909; Naval Attache, Japanese Emb., London & Washington; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll.; attended Geneva Naval Conf., 1927; Chief, Tech. Dept., Navy, 1929; Vice-Minister of Navy, 1930; Commander-in-Chief, Combined Fleet and 1st Squadron, 1931-33; present post since Sept. 1933. Address: 1741, Fukazawa 4-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Sumie—Prof., Pedagogy, Kelo Univ.; b. June 1885 in Nagano-ken; s. of late Yoriharu Kobayashi. Career: grad. Kelo Univ.; studied in Europe and U. S., 1914-16; visited Europe, 1927. Address: 1462, Yoyogi Tomigaya-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Watsuke—b. Dec. 1873 in Tokyo; s. of Yoshinao Kobayashi, samurai. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1895; joined Yokohama Specie Bank; served its Branches at Tientsin and Dairen; Mng.-Dir., Exchange Bank of China; Supt., Dairen Exchange. Address: 131, Kayede-cho, Dairen, Kwantung.

Kobayashi, Yaokichi—Mng.-Dir., Matsuzakaya; Dir., Banmen Shoten; b. Sept. 1886 in Mie-ken; s. of Shoko Kobayashi. Career: grad. Waseda Univ., Com. Coll., 1910; entered Matsuzakaya, promoted to present post. Address: 27, Uyenohara, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Kodaira, Shozo—Shogakushi; Dir. & Business Mgr., The First Bank; b. Feb. 1839 in Nagano-ken; s. of Hitaro Kodaira; m. Tsuyako. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1911; Consular Depr., P.-G. Course of same 1915; joined present bank immediately; went to Europe and America, 1919; Mgr., Marunouchi Branch, 1922; Business Mgr., at Head Office, 1930; promoted to Dir., 1935. Address: 4536, Of Takioji-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kodama, Hideo—Count, Min. of Overseas Affairs; Mem., House of Peers; Dir., Teikoku Gunjin Koso-kai; b. July 1876; s. of Viscount Gentaro Kodama. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900; Secr., Finance Dept.; Secr.-Gen. of Chosen; Chief Secr., Cabinet; Grand Chancellor, Imp. Orders; Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung; Chief, Civil Administration Dept., Chosen Govt.; present post since Oct. 1934. Address: 37, Ichigaya Yakuoji-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Kodama, Kenji—Pres., Yokohama Specie Bank; Mem., Com. and Industry Deliberation Committee; b. Nov. 1871, s. of Koretoji Kodama, samurai, Tokyo. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1893; joined Yokohama Specie Bank; gradually promoted to Pres., Address: 2, Fujimi-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kodama, Tomoo—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr., 16th Division; b. Oct. 1881 in Chiba-ken; s. of late Viscount Gentaro Kodama, Marshal. Career: grad. Mil. Academy; engaged in Russo-Japanese War; grad. Mil. Staff Coll.; Staff, Imp. Guards Division; Sec. Chief, Gen. Staff; Comdr., 2nd Infantry Brigade; Chief Staff, Chosen

Army; Comdr., Shimonoseki Fortress, 1933-34. Address: 16th Division Headquarters, Hiroaki City.

Kodama, Tsuneo—Bachelor of Engineering; Vice-Pres., Manchuria Aviation Co.; b. Apr. 1883 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of late Count Gentaro Kodama; m. Yae Katsura. Career: Air Colonel; Chief, Technical Section, Aviation Bureau, Dept. of Communications; present post since Sept. 1932. Address: c/o Manchuria Aviation Co., 3, Kuro, Goketto, Shofuchi, Mukden.

Kodera, Shin-ichi—Dir., Taiwan Development & Tea Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Auditor, Keelung Mining Co., Taiwan Warehouse Co.; Mgr., Taihoku and Takao Branches, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. May 1883; s. of Tsutomu Kodera, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr., Nagasaki Branch. Address: 2, Kodama-cho 2-chome, Taihoku Branch. Address: 2, Kodama-cho 2-chome, Taihoku.

Koga, Ukichi—Chairman of Board, Hayashi Steamship Co., Diamond Polishing Co.; b. July 1860 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Masanosuke Koga, samurai. Career: apptd. Telegraph Operator of Industry Dept., 1873; joined Osaka Iron Works, Ltd., 1884; served as its General Manager, then Auditor. Recreations: Golf, Gardening. Address: 201, Tanaka, Motoyama-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Koganei, Ryosel—M.D.; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. Jan. 1858 in Tokyo; s. of Gi Koganei. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1880; studied, Berlin Univ. in Germany; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dean, Medical Coll., same. Address: 3, Akebono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Ko Gen Ko—Management of Plantation; Dir. of Local Self-Government League of Taiwan; Central Committee, To-a Co-Prosperity Assn.; b. Aug. 1883 in Taihu-shu, Taiwan; s. of Ko Gyoku Rin; m. 1903. Career: grad. Public School, 1903; contracted friendship with Ryo Kei Cho and was much influenced by his ideas and character, 1911; took part in late Count Itagaki's Dokakai with Rin Yu Do and started his political life 1914; exerted his petition application of parliamentarism in Taiwan since 1920; participated in organizing Taiwan Cultural Assn., 1921; organized Taiwan Minshuto Party and became its central executive committee, 1928; formed To-a Co-Prosperity Assn., aiming at union of races of East Asia, 1933, and Local Self-Government League, 1934. Address: 248, Tokonon, Sotonaho, Nato-gun, Taihu-shu, Taiwan.

Kogure, Budayu—M.P.; Mem., Domestic Products Promotion Committee and Tariff Inquiry Committee; b. Feb. 1893 in Gunma-ken; s. of Budayu Kogure. Career: grad. Econ. Dept., Kelo Univ., 1917; joined Mitsui Bank, same year; Pres., Ikao Hot-Spring Union; elected to Diet 4 times. Address: 5, of 553 Ikao-machi, Gunma-ken.

Koh, Sellschi—Chief Mng.-Dir., Sumitomo Life Insurance Co.; b. Sept., 1880 in Okayama-ken; s. of Dalkichi Koh. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; entered Sumitomo Bank; went to Europe & America for study, 1912-14; Mgr., San Francisco Branch, 1916-22; Mgr., Tokyo Branch, 1922-25; for years served as Dir. of the Bank. Address: 1876, Kwanonbayashi, Sumiyoshi-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Koiso, Kunikida—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr., Chosen Army; Mem., National Resources Deliberation Committee and Central Statistics Committee; b. Mar. 1880 in Utsunomiya City; s. of Susumu Koiso, samurai. Career: apptd. Sub-

Lieut., 1901; Staff, Gen. Staff Office; Comdr., Infantry 51st Regiment; Instructor, Military Coll.; Chief, Gen. Affairs Section, Army Air Service Dept.; Dir., Resources Mobilization Bureau; Dir., Military Affairs Bureau; Chief Secr., Supreme War Council; Judge, Gen. Court-Martial; Councillor, National Resources Bureau; Vice-Minister of War, 1932; Chief Staff, Kwantung Army, 1932-34; Comdr., 5th Division, 1934; present post since Dec. 1935. Address: Official Residence, Keijo, Chosen.

Kozumi, Shinzo—Keizai-gakuhakushi (D. Econ.); Pres., Kelo Univ.; b. May 1888 in Tokyo; s. of late Nobukichi Kozumi, Dir., Yokohama Specie Bank; Pres., Kelo Univ. Career: grad. Kelo Univ., studied Economics in London, Cambridge, Berlin and Paris; student of social sciences. Address: 323, Kitashinagawa 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Kozumi, Sakutaro—Auditor, Sankyo Printing Co.; b. Nov. 1872 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Sadajiro Kozumi. Career: succeeded father's position, 1912; Reporter, Jiyu Shimbun; same, Shizuoka Nippo; Pres., Kyushu Shimbun; same, Keizai Shimbun; Mem., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Dir., Chosen Gas Co.; Dir., Dairen Produce Exchange; elected M.P., 7 time since 1912. Address: 33, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Koib, Hans—D. L.; Councillor, German Embassy, Tokyo; b. Dec., 1891 in Darmstadt; n. German; s. of Henrich Koib, Official. Career: grad., Munchen and Berlin Univ.; Oriental Seminary, Berlin; diplomatic and consular posts, Tokyo (1913); New York, Washington, Prague, Stockholm, Kobe, Tokyo, Berlin, Teheran; present post since 1929. Address: German Embassy, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Konial, Tokuzo—Ex-Privy Councillor of Manchoukuo; b. June 1885 in Sbiga-ken. Career: grad. Agrl. Coll., Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; sent to Manchuria for study by Hokkai Times; joined SouthManchuria Ry. Co.; assisted Oriental Development Co. in expanding its business in Manchuria and Mongolia, 1917; returned to Tokyo and served as Non-Official Staff, Asia Bureau, Foreign Office 5 years; after Manchuria incident, again went to Manchuria and took part in founding Manchoukuo; apptd. privy Councillor, Manchoukuo, Oct. 1933; Resigned post 1933. Address: Takarazuka Minamiguchi, Hyogo-ken.

Komatsu, Heigorō—Composer; Prof., Imp. Music Sch.; Conductor, National Symphony Orchestra and Tokyo Civic Orchestra; b. Apr. 1897; s. of Heizo Komatsu. Career: studied Kelo Univ.; founded National Symphony Orchestra, 1929. Address: 684, Kamogikubo, Sugihariku, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Kosuke—Prof., Peers' Sch.; Lecturer, Nippon Univ.; Chief, Japan Composers' Assn.; Pres., National Music Assn.; Non-commissioned Staff, J. O. A. K.; prominent composer in Japan; b. Dec. 1884 in Akita-ken; s. of Heizo Komatsu. Career: grad. Tokyo Academy of Music, 1907; P.-G. Course of same; studied Composition under C. M. Widor and Harmony under P. Fochet, of Conservatoire de Paris for 3 years. Address: 485, Aoyama 3-chome, Sugihariku, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Midori—LL. D.; Writer; b. 1865 in Fukushima-ken; adopted s. of Mitsunori Komatsu. Career: grad. Kelo Univ., 1887; studied Polit. Sc. in Yale Univ. and Princeton Univ.; Secr., Legation, U. S.; Acting Minister to Siam; attached Residency-Gen., Korea, 1906; Chief Secr., Privy Council; resigned post, 1916; attended Int'l. Labour Conf., Geneva as Representative of Employees, 1929. Address: 1856, Sanno, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

- Komatsu, Takashi**—A.B.; A.M.; Assnt. to Pres., Asano Dazoku Kaisha; Mng.-Dir., Asano Shipbuilding Co.; Dir., Oriental Paper Bag Co.; Auditor, Asano Carlit Co., Ltd.; b. Mar. 1886 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Mikisaburo Komatsu. Career: grad. Monmouth Coll., and Harvard Univ., U. S.; Secr. to Pres., Toyo Kisen Kaisha, 1914-22; Mgr., Toyo Kisen Kaisha, San Francisco, 1922-1926; Secr. to Admiral Kanji Kato at Washington Conference, 1921; Mem., Japanese Delegation, 3 Power Naval Conference at Geneva, 1927. Address: 2370, AraiJuku 1-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.
- Komatsu, Teruhisa**—Marquis; Captain (Nachi); Mem., House of Peers; b. Aug. 1888 in Tokyo; 4th s. of late Prince Yoshihisa Kitashirakawa. Career: grad. Naval Staff Coll.; went to England to study naval affairs; apptd. Captain, Torpedo-Destroyer, Hokaze; Staff, Naval General Staff; Comdr., Isuzu and Nagato; Captain, Itsukushima & Jingel, etc. Address: 102, Tokiwamatsu, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Komori, Shleifro**—Dir.-Gen., Radio Corporation of Japan; b. Oct. 1872 in Tochigi-ken; s. of Hanzo Komori. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; entered Communications Dept.; studied abroad, 1916; attended Int'l. Postal Union Conf., Stockholm, 1924; successively apptd. Chief, Sapporo, Osaka and Tokyo Communications Bureaus; Mng.-Dir., Radio Corporation of Japan, 1928; present post since 1934. Address: 3, Hikawa-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.
- Kondo, Kenji**—Pres., Toyo Ramie Spinning Co., Nihon Carbon Co., Kiein Brewery Co.; b. Jan. 1874 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Masao Kondo, adopted by Mine Kondo. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ., 1894; translated, Taiwan Govt.-Gen.; resigned post; entered Rising Sun Petroleum Co.; Mng.-Dir., Yokohama Elec. Ry. Co. Address: 52, Takanawa Minami-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kondo, Kotaro**—Kogakushi; Dir., Sumitomo Colliery Co. and Toi Gold Mines Ltd.; b. Feb. 1880 in Niigata-ken; s. of late Shinzaburo Kondo; m. Taneko, d. of Sojiro Tomura. Career: grad. Metallurgy Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; joined Yuseiji Copper Mines in Ishikawa-ken; later entered Sumitomo Firm. Address: 1497, Sakurazuka, Toyonaka-cho, Toyono-gu, Osaka-fu.
- Kondo, Mitsumasa**—Mng. Dir., Nichibei Koyu (Mineral Oil) Co., Ltd. and Nippon Jyu (Crude Petroleum) Co., Ltd.; Dir., Fuji Trading Co. and Kimura Trading Co.; Chief Sec., Tokyo Oil Assn.; Councillor, Tokyo Mineral Oil Traders' Assn.; b. Dec. 1897 in Okayama-ken; s. of Shigejiro Kondo. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; joined Nichibei Koyu, K. K., 1911; Mgr., Tokyo Branch of same, 1925; Dir., 1928. Address: 341, Suwada, Ichikawa City.
- Kondo, Renji**—Pres., Nippon Parker-Rising Co.; Dir., Sanken Kogyo Co.; b. Sept. 1891 in Tokyo; s. of late Baron Renji Kondo, Pres., N. Y. K. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch.; Pres., Nippon Kenki K. K.; Dir., Sanken Industrial Co.; same, Komatsu Saisaku-jo (Machinery Works); Auditor, Tokyo Adding-Machine Mfg. Co. Address: 1, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kondo, Shojiro**—Dir., Uruga Dock Co., Ltd.; Aud., Yokohama Kosakusho, Uruga Gas Mfg. Co.; b. Oct. 1882 in Nagoya; s. of late Gompel Kondo; went to Europe & America for inspection, 1921. Address: 255, Hyakunin-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kondo, Tsugishige**—Igakahakushi (M. D.); Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir., Rotary Club, Tokyo; b. Dec. 1856 in Matsumoto, Nagano-ken; s. of Tsugitaka Tsurumi, samurai. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1891; sent to Germany to study at Univs. of Strasburg, Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna; apptd. Prof., Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1898; resigned same and established Surugadai Hospital, 1924; received degree, 1899. Address: 8, Surugadai 1-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
- Kondo, Yasukichi**—Engr.; Chief, 1st Technical Dept., Capital Construction Bureau, Manchoukuo; b. 1887 in Kochi City; s. of Katsunosuke Kondo, Businessman. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1918; entered South Manchuria Ry. Co.; Chief, 1st Branch Office, Reconstruction Bureau, Engr., Home Dept.; present post since 1933. Address: 12, Eiraku-cho 2-chome, Hsinking, Manchoukuo.
- Konoe, Fumimaro**—Prince; Pres., House of Peers; Lord-in-Waiting, Jako Hall; Mem., Civil Administrative Committee; Pres., Society for Int'l. Cultural Relations; b. Oct. 1891 in Kyoto; s. of Prince Atsumaro Konoe. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; present post since 1931; attended Peace Conf. as Mem., Prince Saionji's suite, 1918; Dir., Nippon Seinen Ken; visited U. S., 1924. Address: 26, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Konoe, Hidemaro**—Viscount; Mem., House of Peers; b. Nov. 1898 in Tokyo; s. of Prince Atsumaro Konoe. Career: grad. Coll. Course, Peers' Sch.; studied at Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied in Germany, 1922-25; made musical tour through Europe, 1930; present many musical performances and composed several songs and orchestral works; founded New Symphony Orchestra; Mem., House of Peers, 1932. Address: 447, Shimoochiai 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Konolke, Zemyeman**—Baron; Pres., Konolke Trust Co.; Dir., Sanwa Bank; b. 1883 in Osaka; s. of Zemyeman Konolke. Career: succeeded father's position; Pres., 15th Bank and Konolke Bank; ennobled Baron, 1911. Address: 17, Inabashi 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
- Koriba, Kwan**—Rigakahakushi (D. Sc.); Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. Sept. 1882 in Aomori City; s. of Naoya Koriba, clansman of Tsuruga. Career: grad. Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; completed P.-G. Course of same and received degree, 1912; apptd. Prof., Agr. Coll., Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1915; sent to U. S., England, Italy, Swiss to study Botany, 1918-20; present post since 1920; went to Java, 1929; visited Europe and South America, 1931. Address: Kuramaguchi Teramachinishi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.
- Koriyama, Satoru**—Dir., South Manchuria Ry. Co.; b. Feb. 1886 in Miyagi-ken; s. of Masanobu Koriyama. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; Comdr., Chosen Govt.; Customs Chief, same; Secr., Decoration Bureau, Cabinet; Secr., Colonization Bureau; Inspector, Toyo Development Co.; Comdr., Kwantung Govt.; Chief, 2nd Sec., Colonization Bureau, Cabinet; Dir., Colonization Bureau, Overseas Dept.; present post since July 1934. Address: 1199, Setagaya 2-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.
- Koshida, Saichiro**—Consul-Gen., Batavia; b. 1884 in Tokyo. Career: grad. Post & Telegraph Sch., Tokyo, 1902; Foreign Office Clerk, Tientsin, 1906; Bombay, same year; Italy, 1909; Attache, Emb. in China, 1913; Italy, 1916; Paris, 1919; 2nd Emb. Sec., same year; Consul at Milan, 1921; 2nd Legation Sec., Mexico, 1924; 1st Legation Sec., 1926; Consul-Gen., Manila, 1928;

- Delegat., Japan-Dutch Conf., 1934. Address: c/o Japanese Consulate Gen., Batavia.
- Kosuge, Kinzo**—Mgr. & Dir., Osaka & Kobe Branches, Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.; Dir., Tatsuzima Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.; b. Nov. 1889 in Tokyo; s. of late Rigoro Kosuge. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1903; upon graduation entered present firm and served up to date. Address: 602, Aotani-cho 3-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.
- Koyama, Matsudichi**—Pres., Hosen Enry.; Mem., House of Peers; b. Sept. 1869 in Mito City; s. of Gihelji Takahashi; adopted by Takamitsu Koyama. Career: grad. Daito Kyokai Gakko, 1892; Judicial Probationer, Miyagi-ken Pref. Office, 1893; Public Prosecutor, Local Courts at Nagasaki, Kumamoto and Tokyo, 1896; Judge, Nagasaki Local Court and Appeal Court, 1901; Public Prosecutor, Tokyo Court of Appeal and Tokyo Local Court, 1906; same, Supreme Court; Public Prosecutor-Gen., 1924; Justice Minister, 1932-34. Address: 20, Aoyama Takagi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
- Koyama, Shojiro**—M.P.; Pres., Nagoya Shimbun; b. Jan. 1876 in Nagano-ken; s. of Yozemon Koyama. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; joined Osaka Asahi Shimbun; went to China for inspection; apptd. Mgr., Nagoya Branch of same, 1902; founded Nagoya Shimbun, 1906; sent to Diet 6 times since 1907; Parl. Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry Dept., 1925; Vice-Speaker of Parliament, 1903; Adyaler, Minsaito. Address: 170, Harajuku Sehanie, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Kozu, Shikisuke**—D. Sc.; Prof., Tohoku Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. 1880 in Nagano-ken; s. of Seizaburo Kozu. Career: grad. Sci. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; studied P.-G. Course; Engrg., Agr. & Com. Dept., 1907; studied Mineralogy and Petrology in Europe & America, 1912; Prof., Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1916. Address: 6, Komegafukuro Shita-cho, Sendai City.
- Krider, Walter, W.**—A.B. (De Pauw); S. T. B. (Boston Univ.); Missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church, New York; b. Aug. 1894; Portland, Indiana, U. S.; n. American, s. of Leroy M. Krider, Minister. Career: studied at Univ. of Chicago; Teacher, Aoyama Gakuin and Chingzei Gakuin, Keiho Middle Sch., Akunoura English Sch. at Nagasaki; District Missionary, Nagasaki-ken and Chosen for Japan Methodist Church. Address: 12, Higashi Yamate, Nagasaki.
- Kuboi, Yoshimichi**—Parl. Councillor, Navy Office; M.P.; b. Jan. 1892 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Ginko Kuboi. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; entered Okura-gumi; studied Law in Germany, 1922-24; opened Law Office; present post since July 1934. Address: 718, Kitaahigawa 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kubota, Keiichi**—Kogakahakushi (D. E.); b. Apr. 1881 in Tokyo; s. of Baron Yuzuru Kubota. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; studied Ry. & Bridge Construction in America 4 yrs.; entered, Ry. Dept.; Engr., same; Chief, Tokyo Construction Office, same; Dir., Nagoya Ry. Bureau, and Tokyo Ry. Bureau; Dir., Traffic Bureau, Ry. Dept., 1929; Vice-Minister of Ry. in Saito Cabinet, 1932-34. Address: 17, Ichigaya, Nakano-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Kubota, Seltaro**—Hogakahakushi (D. L.); Privy Councillor; b. Sept. 1865 in Okayama; s. of Zenshi Kubota, teacher. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1891; entered Home Dept.; Councillor, Home Dept.; Secr., Agr. & Com. Dept.; Dir., Sanitary Bureau, Home Dept.; Judge, Court of Administrative Litigation; Pres., same; present post since 1932. Address: 169, Denyon-chofu 4-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.
- Kubota, Shiro**—Pres., Russo-Japanese Fishery Co., South Saghalien Fishery Co., Taihuo Fishery Co., Fukui Bayon Co.; Dir., Tokyo Bank Co., Miyako Shimbun; Mng.-Dir., Tobata Kyosei (Mutual Prosperity) Co., Ltd.; Auditor, Tokyo Stock Exchange and Nikka Life Ins. Co.; Adviser, Uchida Steamship Co., Uchida Trading Co., Chuo Elec. Co. and Bank of Taiwan; b. May 1873 in Ibaraki-ken; s. of Hiroshi Uchida, samurai. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1896; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha serving at its Kobe, Hongkong and Hankow Branches; Mng.-Dir., Sakai Celluloid Co., 1907; Dir., Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co., 1910; Mng.-Dir., Hazami Mining Co., 1913; established Kubota Trading Office; Pres., Fuji Paper Mfg. Co., 1918; Pres., Hayakawa Elec. Power Co.; Pres., Russo-Japanese Fishery Co., 1932. Address: 3, Kasumi-cho 3-chome, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
- Kubota, Tetsujiro**—Kogakahakushi (D. E.); Dir., Nippon Mining Co.; Mgr., Saganoneki Smelter of same; b. Sept. 1885 in Ehime-ken; s. of Satoshi Shinozaki, later adopted by Yasuichi Kubota; m. Yasuko, d. of Chikashi Daito. Career: grad. Metallurgy Dept. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; became Engr., Hitachi Mines; Engr., Saganoneki Smelter, 1916; Sub-Mgr. of same 1920; Mgr., 1928; Dir., 1934; received degree 1932. Address: Saganoneki Setrenjo, Kita-Umibe-gun, Oita-ken.
- Kubota, Tokujiro**—Mng.-Dir., Nisсан Jidosha Kaisha, Ltd.; Aud., Kubota Iron Works; b. 1891 in Osaka-fu; s. of Ganshiro Kubota, Pres., Kubota Iron Works. Career: grad. Osaka Tech. College (Mech. Dept.), 1912; Mng.-Dir., Jitsugyo Jidosha K. K., 1921-26; Mng.-Dir., Dai Jidosha K. K., 1926-31; Dir., Tabatta Foundry K. K., 1931-33; Mng.-Dir., Jidosha Seizo K. K., 1933-34; present post since June 1934. Address: 75, Denen-chofu 3-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.
- Kubota, Yuzuru**—Baron; Privy Councillor; b. May 1847 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Shusuke Kubota. Career: grad. Keio Univ.; Secr., Education Dept.; Pres., Hiroshima Normal Sch.; Dir., Accounts Bureau, Education Dept.; Dir., Common Education Bureau, same; Vice-Minister of Education; Minister of Education, 1903; ennobled, 1905; Privy Councillor, 1917. Address: 35, Kanatomi-cho, Kohshikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Kubodera, Tsutomu**—Dir., Oriental Development Co.; b. Aug. 1885 in Yamana-shi-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; entered Finance Dept., same year; apptd. Taxation Officer, 1914; Chief, Taxation Office of Urawa, Nagasaki & Kobe; Administrative Official, Chief, Gen. Affairs Section, Kobe Customs House, 1918; sent to Canada & U. S., 1921; Secr., Finance Dept. & Chief, Savings Bank Section, Bank Bureau, 1923. Supt., Nagasaki Customs House, 1929; Chief, Kumamoto Revenue Supt. Office, 1931; present post since 1932. Address: 5, Takane-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.
- Kuel Fu**—Privy Councillor, Manchoukuo; b. 1859 in Hulunbuir. Career: Vice-Mil. Comdr., Hulunbuir, 1919; exerted in Foundation of Manchoukuo after Manchurian Incident; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.
- Kuenburg, Max J. von**—Ph. D.; S. J.; Count; Prof., Sophia Univ. (Jochi Daigaku); b. Mar. 1886 in Hollabrunn, Austria; n. Austrian; s. of Leo Kuenburg, Councillor of Govt. Career: studied Law at Vienna

Univ., Theology at Innsbruck Univ., Philosophy at Munich and Freiburg Univs., 1904-21; apptd. Prof. of Philosophy, Innsbruck, 1922; came to Tokyo 1925. Address: c/o Sophia Univ., 7, Kioi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kuga, Tetsuro—Sub-Mgr., Metal Dept., Mitsubishi Trading Co.; b. Dec. 1886 in Chiba-ken; s. of Naosaburo Kuga. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com., 1912; joined Mitsubishi Trading Co.; occupied posts at Nagasaki, Karatsu, Shanghai, Osaka, London Branches; Sub. Mgr., General Merchandise & Machinery Depts., Tokyo Head Office; Administrateur délégué, S.A.F. Mitsubishi, Paris; Jury Int'l Exhibition, Paris, 1925; Japanese Delegate to Int'l Chamber of Com. during 7 years' stay in Paris (1921-27); Hon. Vice-Pres., Franco-Asiatic Chamber of Com., Paris; Councillor, Franco-Japanese Society, Paris (1925-1927); Councillor, Franco-Japanese Society, Tokyo, since 1931. Address: 1295, Kichijoji, Tokyo-fu.

Kuhara, Fusanosuke—Selyukal Leader; b. June 1869 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Shozaburo Kuhara. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1889, joined Morimura-Gumi, then Fujita-Gumi; established Kuhara Mining Co., 1905; founded Kuhara Trading Co. and Godo Fertilizer Co. and became their Pres.; sent to Russia, 1927; Communications Minister, 1927-29; elected to Diet 3 times. Address: 18, Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Kuji, Naotaro—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Dir., Maternity Hospital Japan Red Cross Society; b. Dec. 1881 in Morioka; s. of Genichiro Kuji, Principal, Konan Com. Sch. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; went to America for study, 1907; Head, Obstetrics and Gynecology Dept., Iwate Hospital, 1903-15; Medical Officer, Chosen Govt. Hospital, 1917; Prof., Keio Medical Coll., 1918; sent to Europe for inspection, 1919-21; Prof., Kanazawa Medical Coll., 1923; present post since Nov. 1927. Address: 11, Ebisudori Ichome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kume, Shigeo—Dir., Gen. Affairs Bureau, Education Dept. of Manchoukuo; b. Dec., 1892 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of Gaku Kume. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910; Commr., Kanagawa-ken & Akita-ken; Police Chief, Iwate-ken & Kanagawa-ken; Chief, Home Dept., Yamagata-ken, Iwate-ken & Hiroshima-ken; Gov., Oita-ken, Ehime-ken & Nara-ken; Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept., Fengtien Province, Manchoukuo, 1933-35. Address: Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Kuo En-lin—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr., 4th Army District of Manchoukuo; b. in Liaoyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov., Manchoukuo. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, Japan, 1911; Chief Staff, Kirin Mil. Training Academy; Chief, Defence Army, Kirin Prov. after Manchurian Incident; Chief Staff, Defence Dept., Manchoukuo, 1932-34; Vice-Minister of Defence & Dir., Horse Administration Bureau, Manchoukuo, 1934-35. Address: Harbin, Manchoukuo.

Kurachi, Tetsukichi—Mem., House of Peers; Lord-in-Waiting, Kinko Hall; Dir., Kinka Spinning Co., Kongosan Elec. Ry. Co., Western Chosen Elec. Power Co., Taiheiyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co., China Japan Ind. Development Co., Japan Porcelain Co., North Sagallen Petroleum Co., Auditor, Chosen Gold Dredge Co.; b. Jan. 1871 in Kanazawa City; s. of Yukinori Kurachi. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1894; entered Home Office; and later, Foreign Office; Councillor, Foreign Office; Sec., Legation, Berlin; Judge, Prize Court Sec. of Dept. of Agr. and Com.; Sec., Residency-Gen.

Korea; Dir., Political Affairs Bureau; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Address: 170, Harajuku 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kurahashi, Taji—Dir. Gen., Assn. for Promotion of Industrial Problems; b. Nov. 1887 in Shiga-ken; s. of Toshiro Kurahashi. Career: grad. Osaka Higher Technical Sch., 1909; studied in U.S., 1916-19; attended Int'l Econ. Conference, 1927, 11th Assembly of League of Nations, 1930 and 16th Int'l Labor Conf., 1932; Lecturer, Osaka Univ. of Tech. and Meiji Univ.; Dir. Gen., Koselkai; same, Nippon Power Assn.; same, Japanese Federation of Exporters Assn. for Manchoukuo; Mng. Dir., Industrial Publishing Co., Ltd.; Auditor, Yamatane Glass Works, Ltd., Osaka; same, Paosen Glass Works, Ltd., Shanghai. Address: 70, Shimomiban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kurasono, Sanshiro—M.P.; Parl. Vice-Minister of Railway Dept.; b. Jan. 1869 in Kagoshima-ken; adopted s. of Jiro Kurasono. Career: grad. Nihon Univ.; passed Lawyers' Examination; elected M.P. 4 times since 1924; Chairman, House of Rep. Commn., 64th Diet; present post since Aug. 1935. Address: 3, Ichigaya Kaga-cho 1-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Kuratomi, Yuzaburo—Baron; Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); b. July 1853 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of late Taneatsu Kuratomi, Confucian Scholar. Career: grad. Law Sch., Justice Dept., 1879; Chief Public Procurator, Courts of Appeal at Osaka and Tokyo; Councillor and Vice-Minister of Residency-General in Korea; Chief-Secr. to Imperial Household Minister; Pres., Privy Council; resigned post by sickness May 1934. Address: 784, Taisuka 4-chome, Yodobaashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kurihara, Saho—Dir., Research Bureau, Foreign Office; b. Mar. 1890 in Ibaragi-ken; s. of Shuntaro Kurihara, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1915; Elève-Consul at Mukden and Lyons; Diplomatic Probationer in Spain; and in Manchoukuo attended Peace Conf., Paris; Consul at Poochow and Hsinking; Secr., Foreign Office; Chief, Corr. and Translation Sections, 1929; Consul-Gen., Hsinking, 1932-33; Consul-Gen., Tientsin, 1934. Address: 12, Miyazonodori 1-chome, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Kurimoto, Yunosuke—Pres., Kurimoto Iron Works; Repr. Dir., Japan Cast Iron Co.; Consulting Dir., Osaka Iron Industry Assn.; Mem., Osaka Chamber of Com. & Industry; b. 1875 in Wakayama; s. of Hanjiro Kurimoto, official. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1898; attended Int'l Labor Conference as Japan's Capitalist Delegate 1920. Address: 35, Uyenomiya-cho, Tennoji-ku, Osaka.

Kurino, Shinichiro—Viscount; Privy Councillor; b. Nov. 1851 in Tokyo-fu; s. of Kaemon Kurino. Career: entered Foreign Office, 1881; Dir., Research Bureau, same; Dir., Political Bureau, same; Minister to U.S., Italy, France, and Russia; Ambassador E. & P. to France, 1906; ennobled Baron, 1907; Viscount, 1912. Address: 4, Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Kuriyama, Shigeji—Judge, North Manchuria Special District High Court, Manchoukuo; b. 1898 in Ishikawa-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir., Judicial Affairs Bureau, Justice Dept., Manchoukuo, 1932-33. Address: Harbin.

Kuriyama, Shigeru—Dir., Treaty Bureau, Foreign Dept.; b. 1888 in Fukui-ken; s. of Shunichi Kuriyama. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1913; Diplomatic Probationer, Emb., France; 3rd Class Secr., same; 2nd

Class Secr., same; Secr., Foreign Dept.; Chief, 1st Section, Treaty Bureau, Foreign Dept.; Chief, 3rd Section, Treaty Bureau, Foreign Dept.; 1st Class Secr., Emb., France, 1927; Councillor, Emb., France; present post since 1933. Address: 66, Shoto, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kuroda, Akira—b. May 1885 in Matsumoto. Career: studied at Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; toured China, 1913; Secr. to Justice Minister, 1914; apptd. Officer of Ceremonies for the Grand Coronation of H.M. the Emperor, 1915; went Europe and America to inspect political and economical conditions, 1922; elected to Diet, 1925. Address: 6, Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Kuroda, Nagashige—Marquis; Privy Councillor, Mem., House of Peers; former feudal lord of Fukuoka Clan; b. May 1867 in Fukuoka City; s. of Nagatomo Kuroda, lord of Fukuoka Clan. Career: grad. Cambridge Univ. (M.A.), 1887; ennobled 1884; Master of Ceremonies, 1889; Mem., House of Peers; 1892; Vice-Pres. of same, 1894; Privy Councillor, 1924. Address: 1, Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Kuroita, Katsumi—D. Litt.; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Old Temples & Shrines Preservation Committee; Special Mem., Imp. Household Collection Research Committee; Non-Official Staff, Chosen Gov't; Mem., Text-book Research Committee, Education Dept.; b. Sept. 1874 in Nagasaki-ken; s. of Yohel Kuroita. Career: Univ., 1896; entered Keizai Zaasshi Co.; published grad. Japanese History Dept., Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. "Outline of Japanese History," "Kokushi Taikai," "Civilization of Europe & America," "Yoshitsune"; Mem., Historical Materials Compiling Office, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Asst. Prof., same; D. Litt., 1905; went to Europe & America, 1908; Dir., Historical Material Compiling Office, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1919; Prof., same; went to Europe & America through India & Persia 1927. Address: 78, Sakuragaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kurokawa, Shujiro—Pres., Kokusai Steamship Co.; b. July 1875 in Yamagata-ken; s. of Masachika Kanai, samurai; adopted by Yotaro Kurokawa. Career: grad. Aoyama Gakuin, 1894; joined Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 1894; Asst. Mgr., Shanghai Branch, 1911; Mgr., Foreign Service Dept., Head Office, 1916; Mgr., Kobe Branch, 1920; promoted Dir. and Vice-Pres., 1923; resigned, 1924; Delegate on Shipping Affairs, Peace Conference, Paris, 1919; Pres., Kokusai Steamship Co., 1927; elected Pres., Japan Shipowners' Assn., 1932; Address: 14, Shoto, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kurosaki, Teizo—Mem., House of Peers; b. Feb. 1885 in Kyoto; s. of Buemon Kurosaki. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; entered Legislation Bureau; promoted to Councillor, and Chief, 2nd Sec., same; Dir., Legislation Bureau in Saito Cabinet, 1922-24. Address: 1, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Kurosawa, Teijiro—Prop., Kurosawa Shoten; b. Jan. 1875 in Tokyo; s. of Koisuke Kurosawa. Career: inherited family estate, 1902; engaged in import business of typewriters; went to America to study typewriter business. Address: 2, Ginza 6-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kurusu, Saburo—Dir., Com. Bureau; b. Mar. 1886 in Kanagawa-ken; s. of Sobel Kurusu. Career: grad. Consular Course, Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; Consul at Chicago; Consul-General at Manila; 1st Secr., Legations in Chile; same in Greece; 1st Secr., Embassy in Italy; Consul-General at Hamburg; Envoy Extraordinary and Min-

ister Plenipotentiary to Peru; present post since 1932. Address: 25, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kushida, Munzo—Dir. Gen. Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Dir., Society for Int'l Cultural Relations; Mem., Special Industry Deliberation Committee; Dir., Mitsubishi Bank; Dir., Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; Meiji Life Ins. Co.; Mitsubishi Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; Mitsubishi Trust Co.; Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Nihon Wireless Telegraph Co.; Auditor, Mitsubishi Mining Co.; b. Feb. 1867 in Tokyo; s. of Magosaburo Kushida. Career: studied at Daigaku, Yobimon & Pennsylvania Univ., 1890; joined Mitsubishi Bank, 1894. Address: 17, Nagata-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kusumoto, Shosaburo—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Pres., Osaka Imp. Univ.; b. Jan. 1871 in Nagasaki-ken; B. of Kunitaro Kusumoto, physician. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Teacher, Osaka Higher Medical Sch., 1905; sent to Germany for study, 1906; Prof., Osaka Medical Coll., 1919; Dean of same, 1924; present post since 1934. Address: 20, Dojima Kami 3-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Kuwaki, Ayao—Rigakuhakushi (D. Sc.); Prof., Kyushu Imp. Univ.; Mem., National Research Council; b. 1878 in Tokyo; s. of Aishin Kuwaki, Official. Career: grad. 1st Higher Sch.; Physical Course, Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1890; apptd. Asst. and later Lecturer of same; studied Physics at Berlin Univ.; present post since 1913. Address: 10, Jijyo Nishi-chochi, Fukuoka.

Kuwaki, Genyoku—Rigakuhakushi (D. Litt.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. June 1874 in Tokyo; s. of Aishin Kuwaki, official. Career: grad. Philosophy Course, Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; took P.-G. Course, same; Prof., 1st Higher Sch., 1899; Lecturer, then Asst. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof., Literary Dept., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1906; sent to Europe and America for study, 1907-09; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1914, Mem., Imp. Academy, 1921; toured abroad, 1926 and 1930, Lecturer, Waseda Univ. Address: 34, Kita-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Kuwashima, Kazuo—Dir., East Asia Bureau, Foreign Office; b. Mar. 1884 in Kagawa-ken; s. of Yasuzo Kuwashima. Career: grad. Polit. Dept., Waseda Univ., 1906; Secr., Foreign Office and Tokyo Reconstruction Bureau; 1st Secr., Embassy; attached to Consulates at Mukden, Hankow, Bombay, Chicago and Embassy at Washington; Councillor, Embassy; Consul-Gen. at Honolulu; Consul-Gen., Tientsin, 1930; present post since July 1933. Address: 170, Harajuku 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kuel Hung-pu—Manchoukuo Consul, Blagovestchensk. Career: Vice-Consul, Vladivostok, 1917; present post since 1922. Address: Manchoukuo Consulate, Blagovestchensk, USSR.

Kuo I-Min—B.A.; Chinese Consul-General at Taihoku; b. Mar. 1893 in Tientsin; s. Chinese; s. of Y. F. Kuo. Career: Grad. Econ. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Secr. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1929-31; Consul-Gen., Yokohama, 1932-35. Address: Chinese Consulate-Gen., Taihoku.

Kyuno, Teizo—Councillor, and Member of Board of Engineers, Mitsubishi Jukogyo K. K. (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.) b. Dec. 1888 in Kanazawa City; 3rd s. of Tetsusaburo Kyuno; m. Ayako, d. of Hidemi Matsunami, 1915. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1913; immediately joined Mitsubishi Goshi

Kaisha; Diesel Engine Designer at Kobe Works, Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co. till 1916; Aero-Engine Designer at Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Co. up to 1920; Chief Engineer and Vice-Pres. of Mitsubishi Aircraft Co., 1920-34; prominent engineer and pioneer maker of Japanese Diesel engine and aero-engine; made great contribution towards completion of building Japanese Navy and Army airplanes. Address: 275, Asagaya 3-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

(L)

Langdon, William R.—American Consul at Keijo; b. 1891 by American Parents in Turkey. Career: U.S. Foreign Service since 1911. Address: American Consulate-Gen., Keijo, Chosen.

Landsborough, David—M.A. (Glasgow Univ.); M.D. (Edinburgh Univ.); Medical Missionary; b. Aug. 1870 in Kilmarnock, Scotland; s. of David Landsborough, Minister of the Gospel; m. Marjorie Ellen Learner. Career: grad. Kilmarnock Academy 1887; Glasgow Univ. 1890; Edinburgh Univ. 1895; arrived in Formosa as Medical Missionary under the presbyterian Church of England 1895. Address: Shokwa Taiwan.

Larkins, Geoffrey L.—Hon. Consul for Norway at Dairen; Merchant; b. Feb. 1898; s. of F. Larkins; m. Dulcie Howell. Address: c/o W. H. Winning & Co., P.O. Box 124, Dairen.

Lassalle, Hugo—Teacher at Jochi Daigaku; b. Nov. 1898 at Nieheim (Westf., Germany); s. of Georg Lassalle. Judge. Career: engaged in relief work at Mikawajima, Tokyo. Address: c/o Jochi Daigaku, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Lenbeke, Jorge Balley—Diplomatist; Chargé d'Affaires of Peru in Japan and China; b. Oct. 1892 in Lima, Peru; m. Peruvian. Career: studied in England and Peru; was in diplomatic service of Peru in United States, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia and Japan, and also in Foreign Office in Lima. Address: Peruvian Legation, 18 Shinsaku-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Levedag, Werner—Merchant; Tokyo Mgr., Shoeller-Bleckmann Phoenix Selko K.K.; b. May 1903 in Yokohama; s. of Edward Levedag, merchant; m. F. Mary Crossley. Career: German School Yokohama; St. Joseph's Coll. Yokohama; Oberrealschule Muenster & Bonn Germany; University Bonn; entered business 1926; Klausmayer & Co. Bonn, Roemhild A. G. Weimar, Pressa Exhibition Cologne; joined present firm at Vienna, Austria 1928; detached to Japan end of same year. Address: 58, Nishinoya, Kitagata, Yokohama.

Li Huan—Manchoukuo Consul, Chita. Address Manchoukuo Consulate, Chita, USSR.

Li Ming-shu—Gov., Kirin Prov., Manchoukuo; b. 1878 in Heishan-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: Secr., Mil. Gov.'s Office, Heilungkiang Prov.; Dir., Forestry Bureau and Chief, Gold Mining Bureau, Kirin; Dir., Administrative Bureau, Kirin-Hallung Ry. 1926; resigned post, 1931; Chief Secr., Kirin Prov. Office, 1932-33; Chief, Civil Dept., Kirin Prov., 1933-34. Address: Kirin.

Li Pan—Pres., Supreme Procurator's Office, Manchoukuo; b. 1877 in Honan Prov. Career: grad. Hosei Univ., Tokyo; Judge, Fengtien Supreme Court; present post since establishment of Manchoukuo. Address: Hsinking.

Li Shao-Keng—Minister of Communications, Manchoukuo; b. 1895 in Shenyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov.; s. of Li

Yun-Woo. Career: grad. Russian Com. Sch., 1920; grad. Sino-Russian Law & Polit. Univ., Harbin; Gov., Harbin Tao; Staff, Foreign Affairs Office, same; Counsellor, same; Chief Secr., Harbin Special Municipal Administrative Bureau; Vice-Dir., same; Advisor, North Manchuria Ry. Administrative Office, Fengtien Prov. Office, Sino-Soviet Conf. Office; Consul-Gen., Vladivostok; Dir., Education Administrative Bureau, Harbin Special District, 1927; Dir., North Manchuria Ry. Administrative Bureau; Supt., same; Chief Dir., North Manchuria Ry., 1932-35. Address: c/o Communication Dept., Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Li Shu-tsu—Dir., Heilungkiang High Court; b. 1882 in Lishun-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Mukden Law Coll.; Chief, Heilungkiang High Court, 1926; resigned, 1928; participated in establishment of Manchoukuo, 1931; present post since 1932. Address: Tsitsihar.

Lin Chi—Pres., Supreme Court, Manchoukuo; b. 1884 in Minhou-hsien, Fukien Prov., China. Career: grad. Waseda Univ., Tokyo; Dir., Bureau of Special Sch. Affairs, Education Dept., China, 1912; Pres., High Court, Peiping; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Lin Sheng—Gov., Heilung North Province, Manchoukuo; b. in Solon. Career: Adviser, Civil Police Corps, Three Eastern Provinces; Adviser, Military Commander in Mongolia; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Lintner, A. R.—General Agent for Japan, State Steamship Co. Address: 16, Maie-machi, Kobe.

Liu Chiao-fen—Dir. and Chief of Kirin Branch, Manchou Central Bank, Manchoukuo; b. 1883 in Shulan-hsien, Kirin Prov. Career: grad. Hosei Univ., Tokyo. Secr., Kirin Prov. Office; Pres., Kirin Prov. Bank, 1932; present post since June 1932. Address: Kirin.

Liu En-ko—Chief Secr., Legislative Council, Manchoukuo; b. in Liaoyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Mukden Law Coll.; studied law in Japan; Chief, Heilung-tao, Tsitsihar Special District, 1921; took part in Foundation Movement of Manchoukuo, 1931; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Liu Shih-chung—Dir. and Chief of Tsitsihar Branch, Central Bank of Manchou, Manchoukuo; b. 1884 in Honan Prov. Career: Chief, Industrial Dept., Heilungkiang Prov. Bank, 1930; Pres., Heilungkiang Prov. Bank, 1932; present post since 1933. Address: Tsitsihar.

Lo Chen-yu—Pres., Supervisory Council, Manchoukuo; b. 1879 in Chekiang Prov.; s. of Lo Shu Hsun, Scholar. Career: Inspector, Agr. Coll. and Pres. Agr. Bureau, Hupel Prov., 1900; sent to Japan for Educational Research, 1901; Advisor of Education, Canton & Kwangsi Provs., 1902; same Kwangsi Prov., 1903; Councillor, Education Dept., 1908; sent to Japan for Agricultural Research, 1909; Privy Councillor, Manchoukuo, 1932; resigned post same yr.; present post since 1933. Address: 51, Municipal Residence, Home Dept., Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Lohmus, Alexander—Acting Consul of Estonia at Harbin; b. Dec. 10, 1897 at Tartu, Estonia. Address: No. 11, 5th Line, Harbin, Manchoukuo.

Lu Jung-huan—Minister of Civil Affairs of Manchoukuo; b. 1890 in Fushun, Fengtien Prov. Career: grad. Kiangsu Law Coll.; Vice-Pres., Mukden Assembly; sent to Washington Conf. as Rep., Three Eastern

Provs., 1923; went to Russia, 1923; Chairman, Soviet-Chinese Conf. & Mukden-Soviet Conf.; Pres., Chinese Eastern Ry., 1924; Gov., Chinese Eastern Ry., 1927; resigned post during Soviet-Chinese Conflict, 1929; Mayor of Harbin & Gov., North Manchuria Special District 1932-34; Additionally apptd. Gov., Pinking Prov., Manchoukuo, Dec., 1934—May, 1935. Address: Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Lu Suan-wen—Secr., Prime Minister of Manchoukuo. Career: Editor, Taitung Daily, Dairen; Dir., Com. Affairs Bureau, Foreign Dept., Manchoukuo, 1932-35. Address: Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Luthy, S. Raymond—A.B.; S.T.B.; S.T.M.; Missionary Methodist Episcopal; b. in Clarington, Ohio, U. S.; s. of Simon P. Luthy; m. Kittie V. Fisher. Career: Pastor the Plymouth M. E. Church, Mass., 1922-23; came to Japan 1923; stationed at Hiroaki for 1 year. Address: 3, Higashi Samban-cho, Sendai.

(M)

Maehida, Chuji—Minister of Com. & Ind.; Pres., Minseito; M.P.; b. 1861 in Akita-ken; s. of Nagahide Maehida. Career: grad. Daigaku Yobimon (present Tokyo Imp. Univ.); published magazine "Toyo Keizai Zasshi"; went to Europe; joined Bank of Japan; joined, Yamaguchi Bank; became Dir. of same; sent to Diet 7 times from Akita-ken; Councillor, Agr. & Com. Dept.; Agr. & Forestry Minister; Councillor, Minseito; Pres., Hochi Shimbun; present post since July 1931. Address: 73, 3-chome Enoki-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

MacNaughton, Hamish Colin—Hon. Consul for Greece at Kobe; Merchant; b. Nov. 1885 in Glasgow, Scotland; m. British; s. of late James John MacNaughton, civil eng. Career: grad. Kelvin-side Academy, Glasgow, Scotland; arrived in Japan, 1909; Asst., Findlay Richardson & Co., Yokohama and Kobe; served in World War, 1917-19; returned to Japan, 1919; Mgr., Findlay Richardson & Co., Kobe; apptd. Hon. Vice-Consul for Greece, 1921; promoted to Consul, 1923; commenced business on his own account, 1924. Address: 25 B, Nanjwa-machi, Kobe.

Maeda, Joh—Dir., Ry. Administration Bureau, Ry. Dept.; b. Oct. 1887 in Mie-ken; Adopted s. of Ryu Maeda. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1913; Councillor, same yr.; sent to Europe & America for inspection, 1924; Dir., Osaka Region; Dir., Traffic Bureau; present post since Aug. 1934. Address: 4312, Qi Yamana-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Maeda, Matsunue—(M. D.); Dir., Branch Hospital, Japan Red Cross Society in Osaka; b. 1877 in Fukui-ken; s. of Shohaku Maeda, samurai. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1904; served, Red Cross Society Hospital same yr.; took degree, 1910; present post since 1930. Address: 29, Nishino-cho 1-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Maeda, Naozo—Dir., Manchuria Telephone & Telegraph Co.; b. 1883 in Mie-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; Chief, Telephone Section, Communications Bureau, Communications Dept.; Dir., Sendai Communications Bureau, 1927; Dir., Tokyo Communications Bureau; present post since Aug. 1933. Address: 286, Harajuku 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Maeda, Tamon—Editorial Writer, Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; Dir., Pacific Problems Research Committee; Dir., Tokyo City Administration Research Committee; b. 1884 in

Tokyo. Career: grad. German Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; Private Secr. to Home Minister; Asst. Mayor of Tokyo, 1921-23; Govt. Delegate to Int'l Labor Conference, Geneva, 1923-26. Address: 18, Hikawa-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Maeda, Toshinari—Marquis; Major-Gen.; Dir., 4th Section, Gen. Staff Office; Mem., House of Peers; b. June 1885; s. of Toshiaki Maeda and later adopted by Toshitsugu Maeda. Career: grad. Military Academy; Mil. Staff Coll.; Instructor, Military Staff Coll.; studied in Germany; served British Army in World War; later went to England again as Mil. Attaché to Embassy; Comdr., Infantry 2nd Regiment, Imperial Guard Div., 1930; Comdr., Infantry 2nd Brigade, 1933; present post since March 1935. Address: 861, Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Maeda, Toshio—Proprietor of Watch, Jewelry, & Spectacles Store; b. Apr. 1890 in Nagasaki, s. of Teurumatsu Maeda. Career: served Army Administrative office at Yingkow as employee during Russo-Japanese War, 1904; grad. Chinese Language Sch. 1906, and Russian Language Sch. 1910; engaged in business at Vladivostok, 1912-18; opened watch shop at Harbin, June 1917; Mem., Harbin Chamber of Com. & Ind. since 1932. Address: 47, Mostowaya St., Harbin.

Maeda, Yonezo—M.P.; Adviser, Selyukai; Lawyer; b. Feb. 1882 in Wakayama-ken; bro. of Shoichi Maeda. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.); French Dept., Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Languages; German Dept., Daito Kyokai Sch.; upon graduation, practiced law; sent to Diet 5 times since 1917; Dir.-Gen., Selyukai; Dir., Chuo Shimbun, East-India Industrial Co., Haya-kawa Elec. Power Co., Keijo Elec. Ry. Co.; Pres., Legislation Bureau in Tanaka Cabinet, 1927; Com. & Industry Minister in Inukai Cabinet, 1931-32. Address: 28, Mikawada-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Maffei, Arturo—Doctor of Law and Political Science; Consul for Italy at Harbin; b. June 1883 in Pinerolo, Italy; s. of Giulio Maffei, lawyer; m. Marinette Poncet-Zbindene. Career: Consul for Italy in Cordoba, Hankow, Bratislava, Daker, etc. Address: Italian Consulate, 93, Sungarisky Pr. Harbin, Manchoukuo.

Mulda, Minoru—D.L.; Adviser, Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; Prof., Meiji Univ.; Lecturer, Tokyo Com. Univ.; b. Dec. 1878 in Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Oregon, Calif. and Iowa State Univs.; Chief Editor, Tokyo Asahi Shimbun. Address 215, Zoshigaya 5-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Majima, Toshiyuki—D. Sc.; Dean, Sc. Coll., Osaka Imp. Univ.; Tohoku Imp. Univ.; Prof., Tokyo Engrg. Coll.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Mem. Chemical & Physical Research Institute; b. 1874 in Kyoto; s. of Toshiami Majima. Career: grad. Chemical Course, Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; studied Chemistry in England & Germany; D. Sc., 1909; Prof., Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1910; Dean, Sc. Coll., Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 1920; won Imp. Academy Prize for Research of Lacquer. Address: 1875, Kanonbayashi Sumiyoshi-mura, Hyogo-ken.

Makino, Ryozo—M.P.; Lawyer; b. May 1885 in Gifu-ken; s. of Ihei Makino. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; Secr., Communications Supt. Bureau; Secr. to Education Minister; later opened law office; sent to Diet 5 times; councillor, Com. & Industry Dept.; Parl. Vice-Minister of Communications in Saito Cabinet, 1932-34. Address: 5, Surugada 2-chome, Kan-da-ku, Tokyo.

Makino, Shinken—Count; Lord Keeper of Privy Seal; Pres., Toa Dabun Kai; b. Oct. 1861; s. of Toshimitsu Okubo, and later adopted by Kichinjo Makino. Career: Secy. to Prime Minister; Gov., Fukui-ken and Miyagi-ken; Vice-Minister of Education; Minister to Austria, then Italy; Education Minister; Privy Councillor; Agr. & Com. Minister; Foreign Minister; Peace Delegate at Paris; Minister of Imperial Household; Mem., House of Peers. Address: 5, Mitadai-machi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Makino, Terutoshi—Keizai-gakuhakushi (Dr. of Econ.); Advser., Tokyo Asahi Shimbun-Sha; b. Jan. 1879 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Teizo Makino. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; apptd. Teacher, Kumamoto Com. Sch.; Official, Agr. & Com. Dept.; entered Asahi Shimbun-Sha, 1911, and served as Corr.; Chief, Polit., Econ. and Editorial Depts.; received degree (Tokyo Imp. Univ.), 1928; present post since 1930; done many publications on econ. topics. Address: 562, Sendagaya-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Makita, Seinosuke—Dir., La Fédération Equestre Impériale du Japon, Int'l Equestrian Assn., Tokyo Riding Club; b. Mar. 1857 in Tokyo; s. of Kiyonari Makita, draper. Career: studied English Litt. at Waseda Univ.; became Pres., Makita Orimono (Textile) Goshi Kaisha; Com. Councillor, Toyokuni Banks; in cooperation with Count Matsudaira, founded La Fédération Equestre Impériale du Japon and Int'l Equestrian Assn., etc. Address: 10, Horie-cho 3-chome, Nishinashi-ku, Tokyo.

Makita, Tamaki—D. Eng., Chairman, Board of Dir., Mitsui Mining Co.; Dir., Mitsui Gomei Kaisha; Dir., Nihon Seitetsu Kabushiki Kaisha (Steel Works); Dir. & Auditor many other Cos.; b. Sept. 1871 in Osaka; s. of Toranojo Makita. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1895; entered Mitsui Mining Co.; went to Europe & America for observation, 1898; Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Mining Co., 1915; received degree, same yr.; Dir., Mitsui Gomei Co., 1932; present post since Jan. 1934. Address: 42, Kitahigakubo-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Mandai, Junshiro—Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bank; b. July 1852 in Tsuyama, Okayama-ken. Career: grad. Aoyama Gakuin; entered Mitsui Bank; studied abroad; Chief, Nagoya Branch, same, 1924; Chief, Osaka Branch; present post since 1934. Address: 176, Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Mano, Bunji—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Mem. House of Peers; b. Nov. 1861; s. of Hajime Mano; m. Saku Ibuka. Address: 614, Yoyogi Hon-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Marler, Hon. Herbert—B.C.L.; LL. D.; Canadian Minister to Japan; b. Mar. 1876 at Montreal, Que.; s. Canadian; s. of W. de M. Marler, prof. Career: grad. McGill Univ., 1896; apptd. Mem., Educational Council, Quebec Province; Fuel Administrator of same, 1917-18; sent to Diet from St. Lawrence, St. George, 1921; Chairman, Parliamentary Committee on Soldiers' Pensions and Civil Re-establishment, 1922; Chairman, Transportation Committee negotiating trade agreement between Canada and British West Indies, 1925; took active part in last revision of Bank Act, also in Dominion and Ry. finance and tariff questions; entered Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King's Cabinet, 1925; National Treasurer and Chairman, National Finance Committee for Celebration of Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, 1927; present post since 1929. Address:

Canadian Legation, 16, Omote-cho 3-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Martin, James Victor—B.A.; M.A.; Ph.D.; Lecturer, Osaka Univ. of Com.; b. Apr. 1875 in Farmington, Ill., U.S.A.; s. of Chas. M. Martin, doctor; m. Esther H. Ludwig. Career: grad. Cornell Coll., Ithaca, 1898; Univ. of Chicago, Boston Univ., Harvard Univ., Columbia Univ., and Univ. of London; missionary work at Tientsin, China 1900; at Nagasaki and Kumamoto 1900-04; Teacher at Wiley High School 1906-08; Asst. Prof. Dakota Wesleyan Univ., 1908-13; in Coll. of the Pacific, Calif., 1913-14; Prof. Aoyama Gakuin 1914-30; in Yenching Univ., 1930-31; present post since 1931. Address: 538, Aotani-machi 2-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

Maruyama, Eiichi—Principal Dairen 2nd Middle School; b. Oct. 1885 in Yonesawa City, Yamagata-ken; s. of Tokujiro Maruyama, educator; m. Nobu. Career: grad. English Dept. Hiroshima Normal Coll., 1908; Asst. Prof. of same 1909; Teacher Dairen Middle School 1917; present post since 1925; toured Europe and America for study and inspection 1926-27. Address: 43, Suisen-cho, Dairen.

Maruyama, Hideo—Mng.-Dir., Mitsubishi Bank; b. 1886 in Yamagata-ken; s. of Jemon Ito; later adopted by Toku Maruyama. Career: grad. Law Dept., Kelo Univ., 1906; entered Mitsubishi Bank; promoted to Business Mgr. & Dir., same; present post since Sept. 1933. Address: 10, Takano-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Maruyama, Tsuruichi—Mem. House of Peers; b. Sept. 1882 in Hiroshima-ken; bro. of Mokichi Maruyama. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; entered Metropolitan Police Board and apptd. successively Police Supt., Inspector and Dir. of Public Peace Dept.; sent to Europe and America to study police affairs, 1917; entered Home Dept. and apptd. Dir. Police Affairs Bureau, Chosen Govt.; Asst.-Mayor of Tokyo, 1926; Metropolitan Police Chief, 1929-31; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1934. Address: 96, Owada-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Mase, Tokuzo—Councillor, and Member of Board of Engineers, Mitsubishi Jukogyo K.K. (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.); b. Nov. 1886 in Aichi-ken; 2nd s. of Murajiro Mase; m. Fusa, d. of Hikokichi Shimizu. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910; Chief, Engrg. Dept., Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Co., Ltd.; Chief, Engrg. Dept., Kobe Works, Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co.; prominent engineer and pioneer maker of Japanese Diesel engine; did distinguished services in course of introduction of building of L Type Submarine and its development. Address: 66, Asagaya 5-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo. Tel.: Ogikubo, 2157.

Mason, Joseph Warren Teets—Journalist & Author; b. Jan. 1879 in Newburgh, N.Y., U.S.A.; s. of John A. Mason, newspaper proprietor; m. Edith Hannah Halbert. Career: grad. Barnard Sch., N.Y., and Coll. of New York City; London Editor & later European Mgr., United Press, 1899-1908; New York Corr., London Daily Express, 1908-31; War Critic, United Press, 1914-18; Collaborator on Foreign Affairs, La Prensa, Buenos Aires, 1925; Chairman, New York Philosophical Society, 1929-31; Vice-Pres., India Academy of America, 1930-35; Mem., Advisory Committee on Japanese Studies, Columbia Univ., N.Y.; Publications: Commercial Progress in the Philippine Islands (with Dr. Regidor Jurado), 1935; Creative Freedom, 1926; The Creative East, 1928 (translated into Japanese, 1928); Kami Nagara No Michi, 1933 (English language edition, "The

Meaning of Shinto", 1925); Sozo no Nihon, 1934; Shin-osa Mita Obel, 1935. Address: Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

Mast, Charles Emmanuel—Lieut.-Col.; Military Attache in Embassy of France in Japan; b. Jan. 1889 in Paris. Address: c/o French Embassy; (Office) 12, Shin-Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku; (Private) 503, Kamimeguro 3-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Masuda, Gichi—M.P.; Pres., Jitsugyo no Nihon sha, K.K.; b. Oct. 1869 in Niigata-ken; s. of Seishiro Masuda. Career: grad. Waseda Univ.; entered Yomiuri Shimbun; Editor, Economic & Financial Sec., same; established Jitsugyo no Nihon sha, 1900; Vice-Speaker, House of Rep., 1931, elected M.P. 4 times. Address: 175, Hara-machi, Kohshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Masuda, Jiro—Pres., Daido Elec. Power Co., Showa Electric Power Co., Tateyama Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Daido Fertilizer Co.; Dir., Kamioka Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; b. Feb. 1869; s. of late Glemon Masuda, Shizuoka-ken. Career: Secy. to Count Shimpel Goto; once elected to Diet. Address: 48, Jochi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Masuda, Takashi—Pres., Masuda Agr. Co.; Advser., Mitsui Gomei Kaisha; b. Nov. 1847; s. of Takayoshi Masuda, samurai. Career: apptd. Kihonokami (Cavalry Inspector) and Zohai-Gonnokami (Ordinance Inspector) of Shogunate; Vice-Pres., Senshu Kaisha; participated in establishment of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and apptd. its Pres., Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Gomei Kaisha; elevated to peerage because of his contribution to commerce. Address: 731, Itabashi Odawara, Kanagawa-ken.

Masuda, Tarō—Baron; Pres., Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co.; b. Sept. 1875 in Tokyo-fu; s. of Baron Takashi Masuda. Career: grad. Com. Inst. of Antwerp, Belgium; Dir., Imp. Theater, Morinaga Confectionery Co., Chiyoda Fire Ins. Co., Nippon Brick Co., Masuda Nohi Co. Address: 15, Hirakawa-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Matsubara, Jun-ichi—Vice-Pres., Bank of Chosen; Dir., Chosen Grain Warehouse Co.; Auditor, Kanjo Bank; b. Mar. 1884; s. of Tokunori Matsubara, Okayama-ken. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch.; joined Bank of Chosen; Business Mgr., Head Office; Mgr., Dairen Branch. Address: 66, Asahi-machi 2-chome, Kojima.

Matsubara, Kazuo—Kogakuhakushi (D.L.); Lecturer, Tohoku Imp. Univ., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Chuo Univ., Senshu Univ.; b. Oct. 1877 in Fukui-ken; s. of Kazuhiro Matsubara. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; Consul at Chicago and Hanking; Secy. Foreign Office, 1912; 2nd Secy., Legation; 1st Secy., same; Chief, Translation Section, Foreign Office; Councillor of Embassy, Germany. Address: 531, Sendagaya 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Matsubara, Koichi—Kogakuhakushi (D.Sc.); Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem. and Chairman, Chemistry Division, National Research Council; Vice-Pres., Int'l Union of Chemistry; b. May 1872 in Nagoya; s. of Yasuji Matsubara. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; studied at Univ. of Manchester and Berlin, 1905-1906; apptd. Asst. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; Prof., 1909; Dean, Sc. Fac. 1929, Tokyo Imp. Univ., representing Imperial Govt., attended 2nd Int'l Convention of Int'l Catalogue of Sc. Litt., London, 1905, and 5th Int'l Congress of Applied Chemistry, Rome, 1906; Delegate, National Research Council of Japan, sent to Extra-ord. General Assembly of Int'l Research Council, Brussels, 1926, and to General Assemblies of Int'l Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Washington, 1926 and Madrid, 1934; is serving

on several committees of Ministry of Education, etc. Address: 16, Komagome Akebono-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Matsubara, Umetsuro—Chief, Tumen Customs, Manchou-kuo; b. 1884 in Kanazawa, Japan. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; served at Customs, Tientsin, Dairen, Shanghai and Tsingtao; present post since 1932. Address: Tumen.

Matsuda, Genji—Education Minister; M.P.; b. Oct. 1875 in Oita-ken; s. of Ginbei Matsuda. Career: grad. Nihon Univ.; apptd. Judicial Probationer, opened law office, 1898; sent to Diet 2 times since 1907; Vice-Speaker, House of Rep.; Dir.-Gen., Seiyu-Honto Party; made inspection tour through America; nominated Councillor, Home Dept.; Overseas Minister in Hamaguchi Cabinet up to Apr. 1931; present post since July 1934. Address: 4, Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuda, Masayuki—Baron; Mem., House of Peers; b. Nov. 1892 in Saga-ken; s. of Baron Masahisa Matsuda, Ex-Minister of Finance, Education and Justice. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1918; passed Higher Civil Service Exam, and apptd. Judge, Marine Court of Inquiry; Secy., Colonization Bureau of Cabinet, 1924; Secy., Taiwan Govt., 1931; sent to Europe, America and Africa, 1930; Gov., South Sea Govt., 1932; Dir., Monopoly Bureau, Chosen 1933-34. Address: Yoiyohama, Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

Matsuda, Reisuke—Chief, Accounts Bureau, Gen. Affairs Board, State Council, Manchoukuo; b. 1900 in Japan. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1921; entered Finance Dept.; Commr., same; present post since 1932. Address: Hankoing.

Matsudaira, Tsuneo—LL. D., Lafayette Coll.; Rutgers Coll. and Univ. of Missouri (U.S.); Ambassador to England; b. Apr. 1877 in Tokyo; s. of Iwajiro Karamori Matsudaira, Lord of Atsu Chuu. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; attaché, Embassy, London, 1902; 3rd Secy., then 2nd Secy.; Staff, Treaty Revision, 1911; 2nd Secy., Legation, Peking, 1912-14; Consul-Gen., Tientsin, 1914; Chief, Diplomatic Mission in Siberia, 1918; Mem., Inter-Allied Ry. Committee, Siberia, 1919; Dir., Europe & America Bureau, Foreign Office, 1929; Secy.-Gen., Japanese Delegation, Disarmament Conference, Washington, 1921; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1923; Ambassador to U.S., 1925-28; present post since 1929; Delegate to Gen. Assembly, League of Nations, 1929 and 1930; same to London Naval Conf., 1930; same to Gen. Disarm. Conf., Geneva, 1932. Address: 10, Grosvener Square, London.

Matsudaira, Yoshida—Count; Vice-Pres., House of Peers; Pres., Teikoku Horse Improvement Assn.; Vice-Pres., Teikoku Horse-Race Society, Sabei kai (The Imperial gift foundation); Dir., Daito Bunka Kyokai; b. Dec. 1874 in Tokyo; s. of Yoritoshi Matsudaira. Career: grad. Peers' Sch.; and Law Dept., Waseda Univ., 1897. Address: 15, Komagome 4-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Matsudaira, Yoshitami—Viscount; Grand Master of Ceremonies; b. Mar. 1852 in Tokyo; s. of late Yoshinaga Matsudaira. Career: grad. Oxford Univ., (Balliol Coll.), England; master of ceremonies for many yrs.; K.C.V.O., C.B.E., and other foreign decorations; present post since July 1934. Address: 8, Fujimi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Matsue, Haruji—Pres., South Seas Development Co.; b. Jan. 1876 in Fukushima-ken; s. of Kyubei Matsue. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Engrg. Sch., 1899; studied

- in Louisiana Univ.; entered Dai Nihon Sugar Mfg. Co.; Chief, Osaka Factory; established Toroku Sugar Mfg. Co., 1910; Mng.-Dir., same, Mng.-Dir., Niihaka Sugar Mfg. Co., 1916; Mng.-Dir., South Seas Development Co.; despatched to Europe by Agr. & Com. Dept. for study, 1903-6. Address: 111, Fujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsui, Iwane**—General; Supreme War Councillor; b. 1875 in Aichi-ken; s. of Takekuni Matsui. Career: grad. Mij. Academy, 1892; Staff, Kwantung Army Hdqrs.; Chief, 2nd Section, Gen. Staff Office; Staff Gen. Staff Office; Comdr., 11th Div., 1929; Comdr.-in-Chief, Taiwan Army, 1933-34. Address: 2147, Sanno 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsui, Keshiro**—Baron; Mem., House of Peers; Dir., Maison Franco-Japonaise; b. Mar. 1863; s. of Yasuzo Matsui, Osaka. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1890; 3rd Sec., Legation; 2nd Sec., same, 1st Sec., same, Councillor, Foreign Office; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Foreign Minister, 1924; Ambassador to England; Delegate, Paris Peace Conference, 1916. Address: 52, Shimorokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsui, Motooki**—Pres., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1875 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Tsukuda Matsui. Career: grad. Sc. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1898; studied chemistry at Glessen Univ., Germany & Liverpool Univ., England; Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; present post since Sept. 1932. Address: 19, Kitasono-cho, Shimokamo, Kyoto.
- Matsui, Shigeru**—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Mem., House of Peers; Lord-in-Waiting, Kinko Hall; Vice-Pres., Police Assn. and Fire-Prevention Assn.; Dir., Japan Red Cross Society, Civil Education Society, and Central Social Welfare Assn.; Adviser of Central Institute of Police Training; b. Sept. 1866 in Hiroshima-shi; s. of Yurin Matsui, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1893; apptd. Police Supt.; Chief, Yamanaka Police Station; Chief, 1st, 2nd Dept. and Fire Dept., Metropolitan Police Board; Procurator, Chosen Govt.; Gov., Shizuoka-ken and Aichi-ken; sent to Europe and America for inspection of police and fire protection; received degree, 1910; Mem., House of Peers, 1934. Address: 3141, Oi Kashima-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsukata, Kojiro**—Pres., Taiwan Steamship Co., Matsukata Japan-Soviet Oil Co.; Rep. Mgr., Matsu Shokai; b. Dec. 1865; s. of late Prince Masayoshi Matsukata. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied at Oxford, Yale and Paris Univs.; Secy. to Prime Minister; elected to Diet; Pres., Kawasaki Dockyard Co.; Special Mem., Kobe Chamber of Com. & Industry; visited USSR on business, 1932; established Matsukata Japan-Soviet Oil Co., 1933. Address: 20, Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Kobe.
- Matsuki Kanichiro**—Pres., Taiwan Electric Co.; b. Feb. 1872 in Ehime-ken; s. of Sohei Matsuki. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1898; entered Communications Dept.; Councillor, same; Dir., Railway Dept.; Councillor Tokyo City; Dir., Electric Bureau; Chief Dir., Yamaoka Gomei Kaisha, 1918; Vice-Pres. Yamaoka Steamship Co.; Dir., Urawa Dockyard; Vice-Pres., Metropolitan Reconstruction Board; present post since 1929. Address: 4, Shoin-cho 2-chome, Taihoku City, Taiwan.
- Matsuki, Tamotsu**—Chief, Secretariat, General Affairs Board, State Council of Manchoukuo; b. Mar. 1898 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Kiyonao Matsuki, official. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1922; entered South Manchuria Ry. Co., same year; apptd. Legal
- Adviser to Kwantung Army, 1931; Dir., Legislation Bureau, Manchoukuo, 1932; Councillor, Legislation Bureau, 1932-35. Address: 2, Hageromo-cho, Heikinko.
- Matsumoto, Joji**—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Mem., House of Peers; Mem., Legislative Investigation Committee and Imp. Academy; Prof., Chuo Univ.; Lawyer; b. Oct. 1877 in Tokyo; s. of Soichiro Matsumoto, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900; Councillor, Agr. & Com. Dept.; Asst. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; went to Europe to study com. law; received degree, 1910; apptd. Councillor, Agr. & Com. Dept. and Legislation Bureau; Vice-Pres. South Manchuria Ry. Co. Pres., Legislation Bureau; Pres., Kansai Univ.; opened law office; Com. & Ind. Minister in Saito Cabinet, 1934; resigned post same yr. Address: 1 of 2, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsumoto, Kazuo**—Pres., Yingkow Waterworks and Electric Co.; Pres., Yingkow Chamber of Commerce; Dir., Shinko Bank; Mem., Yingkow Local Committee; b. Nov. 1869 in Tokyo. Career: grad. Tokyo Law Coll., established Yingkow Waterworks & Electric Co.; Dir., same. Address: 3, Yoshino-cho, Yingkow, Manchoukuo.
- Matsumoto, Kenjiro**—Chairman, Board of Dir., Bunyo Ry. Co., Wakamatsu Harbor Co.; Pres., Kuroaki Pottery Industry Co.; Dir., Nihon Seitetsu Kabushiki Kaisha (Steel Works), Dir., Mitsui Trust Co.; Auditor, Yaku-kawa Elec. Works; Pres., Showa Coal Co.; Representative Dir., Meiji Spinning Co.; b. Oct. 1870 in Fukuoka; s. of late Baron Keichiro Yasukawa, and later adopted by Sen Matsumoto. Career: succeeded family estate, 1923. Address: 1071, Nakahara Tobata City, Fukuoka-ken.
- Matsumoto, Kozo**—Mng.-Dir., Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Mng.-Dir., Oji Securities Co., Ltd.; Dir., Karafuto Ry. Co.; b. Aug. 1882 in Osaka-ry; s. of Toyohiro Matsumoto. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; entered Finance Dept.; joined Nihon Kokyo Ginko (Industrial Bank of Japan), 1915; Dir. of same bank, 1920-30; was in America and China for 4 years; present post since 1930. Address: 27, Kitatani, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsumoto, Manabu**—Mem., House of Peers; b. Dec. 1880 in Okayama-ken; s. of Yoshio Kawakita. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; Councillor, Kagoshima-ken; Secy., Home Dept., Kagoshima-ken; Gov., Fukuoka-ken; Dir., Police Bureau, Home Dept., 1932-34. Address: 1052, Nakanobu-cho, Ebana-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsumoto, Matataro**—D. Litt.; Mem., Imp. Academy, Prof., Nippon Women's Univ.; Chief, Litt. Dept., same; b. Sept. 1866 in Gunma-ken; s. of Tasuku Iino; later adopted by Kanjuro Matsumoto. Career: grad. Philosophical Course, Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1897; studied Psychology in Yale Univ., U. S. A.; D. Litt., 1899; Prof., Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Pres., Kyoto Painting Sch.; Pres., Kyoto Fine & Applied Arts Sch.; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; went to Europe & America, 1918 & 1924. Address: 15, Kobinatadai-machi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsumoto, Shimpel**—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Nitta Flour Mill Co., Japan-Manchoukuo Flour Mill Co., Matsumoto Cereals & Fertilizers Co., Taiwan Paper Mfg. Co.; Vice-Pres., Eastern Manchurian Rayon Pulp Mfg. Co.; Dir., Kokubo Rayon Co.; b. May 1878 in Saitama-ken; s. of Heizo Matsumoto, businessman. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1900; Dir. of several banks and cos.; elected Mem., House of Peers,

- Sept. 1932. Address: 87, Kobinatasuido-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsumoto, Tadao**—M.P.; Councillor, Foreign Office; b. Sept. 1857 in Nagano-ken; s. of Yaosaki Matsumoto. Career: grad. Toa Dobun Shoin, 1909; Corr., Yamato Shinbun; Private Sec., late Count Komel Kato; Asst. Mayor of Tokyo; elected M.P. 4 times; present post since Dec. 1933. Address: 3 Naka 3-gokan, Marunouchi 3-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsumoto, Tomekichi**—Pres., Fujikura Elec. Cable Works, Ltd. and Fujikura Kogyo Co., Ltd.; b. Nov. 1898 in Tochigi-ken; s. of Kumakichi Fujikura, landlord. Career: went to America to inspect elec. wire mfg. industry; established Fujikura Cable Works, Ltd. with his brother; Vice-Pres., Nippon Elec. Assn.; Head, Kanto Branch of same. Address: 47, Tenma-cho 1-chome, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsumura, Gilehi**—Mem., House of Peers; b. Sept. 1883 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Reizo Matsumura, farmer. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Commr., Kanagawa-ken, Saga-ken, Tottori-ken; Governor, Oita-ken, 1923; Dir., Police Bureau, Home Dept., 1924; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1926; Vice-Minister, Dept. of Com. & Ind., 1931; resigned at end of same yr.; Mem., Mitsui and Koseikai. Address: 448, Nishokubo 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsumura, Kenzo**—M.P.; b. Jan. 1883 in Toyama-ken; s. of Waichiro Matsumura. Career: grad. Polit. Econ. Dept., Waseda Univ., 1909; Corr., Hochi Shinbun; sent to Diet from Toyama-ken 3 times since 1928; Secy. to Agr. & Forestry Minister; Parl. Councillor, Agr. & Forestry Dept., 1932-34. Address: 1593, Shimochoji 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsumura, Kikuo**—Pres., Ishikawajima Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co., Ltd.; Dir., Ishikawajima Aircraft Co.; Vice-Admiral (reserve); b. Oct. 1874 in Tokyo; s. of Yasu-gane Matsumura. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1896; sent to England & America; Staff; Standing Fleet, 1902; grad. Naval Staff Coll., 1907; resided in France, 1908; Vice-Comdr., H.M.S., Kasuga, 1911; engaged in Great War as Staff, Despatched Squadron to Pacific, 1914; Naval Attaché, Embassy, Paris; Comdr., H.M.S. Tokiwa & Hiei; Chief Staff, 2nd Squadron; Chief, 1st Sec., Naval Training Dept.; Comdr., 5th Squadron; Comdr., Chinkai Naval Port; retired active service, 1926; Mng.-Dir., Ishikawajima Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co., Ltd., same yr.; present post since 1933. Address: 9, Miya Koyama-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsumura, Kozo**—M.P.; b. Dec. 1882 in Tochigi-ken; s. of late Kozo Matsumura. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1909; joined Furukawa Gomei Kaisha; apptd. Chief, Purchasing Section, Furukawa Mining Co., and Dir., Dai Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co. and Asahi Elec. Industry Co.; sent to Diet 3 times since 1928; Parl. Councillor, Com. & Ind. Dept., 1932-34. Address: 39, Hachiyama-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsumura, Noboru**—Pres., Yonei Shoten Ltd.; Acting Partner, G. K., Meiji Gomu Seizosho; b. May 1881 in Tokyo. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; joined Yonei Shoten, 1909; became its Pres., 1919; founded Meiji Gomu Seizosho, 1919. Address: 30, Shimo-Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsumura, Shinichiro**—Mem. of House of Peers; b. Jan. 1880 in Osaka; s. of Shimpel Matsumura; m. Emi, d. of Tatsuo Yamamoto. Career: Dept. Chief, Legislation Bureau; Dir., Stock-Farming Bureau, Dept. of Agr.
- & Commerce; Dir., Commerce Bureau of same; Dir., Fisheries Bureau, Dept. of Agr. & Forestry; Dir., Agr. Bureau; Vice-Minister of same, 1931; nominated Member of Upper House, 1933. Address: 39, Kami-Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsumura, Shonen**—D. S.; D. Agr.; Emeritus Prof., Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; b. Mar. 1872 in Akashi City; s. of Johel Matsumura; m. Moto. Career: grad. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 1896; studied in Berlin, Germany; Prof. of Entomology, Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 1902-33; Emeritus Prof., since 1933. Address: 12, Ohyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsumura, Naokichi**—Minister to Austria & Hungary; b. Apr. 1883 in Saga-ken; s. of Seichi Matsumura. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; Diplomatic Probationer at Peking; Elève-Consul at Seattle and Ottawa; Dir., Treaty Bureau; Minister to Netherlands, 1930; present post since 1933. Address: Japanese Legation, Vienna, Austria.
- Matsumura, Yasuzoemon**—Pres., Toho Elec. Power Co., Niigata Elec. Power Co., Oigawa Elec. Power Co.; Dir., Daido Elec. Power Co., Tokyo Elec. Light Co., Oji Elec. Ry. Co.; Aud., Toho Gas Co., Kyushu Ry. Co., Chubu Elec. Power Co.; etc.; b. Dec. 1875 in Nagasaki-ken; s. of Yasuzoemon Matsumura, brewer. Career: grad. Law Dept., Kelo Univ., 1896; apptd. Mgr., Hiro-taki Hydro-Elec. Co., 1906; amalgamating it with others, founded Toho Elec. Power Co., 1910; established many firms and cos. of elec., gas, brick, oil, vehicles, etc. in Kyushu; Pres., Hakata Chamber of Com. & Industry, 1917; elected to Diet from Fukuoka, 1917; went to Europe and America to inspect industrial, political and econ. condition after the War, 1918; Pres., Elec. Assn., 1924; present post since 1927. Address: 307, Shimochoji, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsuonami, Niihito**—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Mem., Imp. Academy; Prof. and Chief, Com. Dept., Nippon Univ.; Vice-Pres., Harbor Assn. and Naval Assn.; Pres., Japan Univ. Profs. League; b. Jan. 1868 in Osaka-ry; s. of Nemon Matsuonami. Career: studied at Doshisha, Kyoto; grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1893; apptd. Code Investigation Comm.; Adviser for Navy Office on Int'l Law of War; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll., 1898; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900; received degree, 1901; Vice-Chairman, Int'l Maritime Conf., London, 1929, Paris, 1900 & Göttingburg, 1924; Publications: "Collision between Warship and Merchant Vessel", (1906), "Immunity of State Ships" (1924), "National Flag of Japan" (1924), "Constitution of Japan" (1931). Address: 17, Naka-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsuno, Tsuruhel**—M.P.; Business Mgr., Seiyukai; b. Dec. 1883 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Chohachi Matsuno. Career: sent to Diet 4 times since 1920; Dir., Kikuchi Elec. Ry. Co., Nippon Dempo News Agency and Ryubunkan Publishing Co.; Parl. Vice-Minister, Home Dept. in Inukai Cabinet, 1931. Address: 2 Miya Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
- Matsuoka, Junichi**—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Matsuoka Steamship Co., Owada Spinning Co.; Prop., Matsuoka Farm, Hokkaido; Dir., Kureha Spinning Co., Ayaha Spinning Co., Kajima Trust Co., Tokyo Takarazuka Theatre Co., Toyo Steel Sheet Mfg. Co.; Auditor, Dai Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., Hanashin Kyuko Elec. Ry. Co.; b. Sept. 1888 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Shuzo Matsuoka. Career: grad. Econ. Dept., Kelo Univ.; lected Mem., House of Peers, Sept. 1932. Address: 1611, Daiso, Ashiya, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Matsuoka, Kimpel—Baron; Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Mem., House of Peers; Advisor, Special Industry Rationalization Bureau; Dir., Toyo Kyokai Univ. and Kyochokai; Councillor, Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; b. Nov. 1876 in Tokyo; s. of Baron Yasuki Matsuoka. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; Prof., same; Govt. Delegate, Int'l Labour Conf.; Mem., City Planning Committee and Econ. Finance Inquiry Committee; Dir., Indo-China Assn.; Dean, Toyo Kyokai Univ.; attended World Peace Conf., Switzerland, 1914; went abroad several times; Councillor, Mitsubishi Kaisha since 1924. Address: 24, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, Masao—M.A. (Wisc. Univ., U.S.); Editor-in-Chief, Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi Nichi; b. 1886 in Aomori-ken; s. of Totaro Matsuoka, Lawyer. Career: grad. Polit. Sc. Dept., Kelo Univ.; took P.-G. Course, Wisc. Univ.; Lecturer, Tokyo and Kobe Univs. of Com., Kelo Univ., Kagoshima Higher Agril. & Forestry Sch.; Commr., Taiwan Govt.; Head, Financial Dept., Osaka Mainichi Shimbun; Pres., Keijo Nippo. Address: Hibi-ri-gaoka, Kawanishi-machi, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Matsuoka, Teruo (Elkyu)—Painter in Japanese Sch.; Prof., Tokyo Fine Arts Sch.; Mem., Imp. Academy of Arts; b. Sept. 1881 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Misao Matsuoka. Career: grad. Japanese Painting Dept., Tokyo Fine Arts Sch., 1894; Asst. Prof., same, 1907; Prof., same; Examiner, Imp. Academy of Arts Exhibition since 1919; won Special Honor 3 times in Educational Dept. Fine Arts Exhibitions; won Imp. Academy of Arts Prize at 10th Imp. Academy of Arts Exhibition 1929. Address: 122, Zoshigaya, Kohshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, Yosuke—Pres., South Manchuria Railway Co.; b. Mar. 1866 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Sanjuro Matsuoka. Career: went to America, 1892; grad. Oregon Law Coll., Oregon, U. S., 1900; passed Diplomatic Service examination, 1904; élève Consul, Shanghai, same yr.; Commr., Kwantung Govt., 1906; 2nd Sec., Legation Brussels, 1907, China, 1908; Consul at Shanghai, 1908-9; 2nd Sec., Embassy, Washington, 1913; 1st Sec., same, 1916; Commr., Foreign Office, 1917; Sec., Foreign Minister, 1917-18; Mem., Special Siberia Economic Assistance Committee, 1918; despatched to Europe & America, 1918; Mem., suite of Japanese Delegate to Peace Conference, 1919; despatched to Fochow, China, 1919; Consul-Gen., Canton, China, 1920-21; resigned and was apptd. Dir., South Manchuria Ry. Co.; Vice-Pres., same under Pres., Jotaro Yamamoto, 1927-29; joined Seiyukai Party, 1930; elected M.P. from Yamaguchi-ken, 1930 & 1932; despatched to Shanghai by the Government at the time of the Shanghai Incident, 1932; Japanese Chief Delegate to League of Nations Assembly, same yr.; seceded Seiyukai Party and resigned M.P., 1933; engaged in the Political Party Dissolution Movement, 1933-35; present post since Aug. 1935. Address: S. M. R., Dairen.

Matsushima, Junkei—Mng.-Dir., Nomura Bank; Dir., Nomura Gomei Co., Nomura Securities Co.; b. 1882 in Miye-ken; bro. of Torakichi Matsumura. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1904; entered Sumitomo Bank; Chief, Hankow, Shanghai & London Branches, same; entered Nomura Bank, 1889. Address: 1290, Shinotsubo, Mikage-machi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Matsushima, Kagami—Dir., Agr. Bureau, Industrial Dept., Manchoukuo; b. 1885 in Nagano-ken. Career: grad. Agril. Coll., Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1913; served Kung-chuling Agril. Laboratory; studied in Europe & America, 1922; Chief, Agril. Sec., S. Manchuria Ry. Co., 1927; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Matsushita, Gen—Vice-Admiral; Attached to Naval Gen. Staff; b. 1884 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Jokichi Matsushita. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1903; Comdr., H.M.S., Kongo; Dir., Personnel Bureau, Naval Office, Pres., Naval Academy; Comdr., Training Squadron 1934; Comdr., Matsuura Naval Port, 1935; present post since Dec. 1935. Address: c/o Navy Office, Tokyo.

Matsushita, Yoshiaburo—Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept., Chentao Prov., Manchoukuo; b. 1899 in Totтори-ken, s. of Sawajiro Matsushita. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1915; commr., Monopoly Bureau, Taiwan Govt.; Chief, Police Dept., Zenra-Nando & Kaohyoo Nando, Chosen; Chief, Home Dept., Kankyo-Nando, Zenra-Hokudo & Koho-Nando, Chosen, 1931-34. Address: Yeiki.

Matsuura, Chinjiro—Mem., House of Peers; Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Pres., Kyushu Imp. Univ.; b. Jan. 1872 in Ehime-ken; s. of Moto Matsuura, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Sec. to Education Minister; Councillor, Education Dept.; Dir., Higher Education Bureau; Chief, Examination Committee of Civil Service; Pres., Keijo Imp. Univ.; nominated Mem., House of Peers. Address: 99, Kitaminato, Fukuoka.

Matsuura, Juncokuro—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr., 10th Division, b. Aug. 1884 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Torasaku Matsuura. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1904; engaged in Russo-Japanese War; Comdr., 14th Infantry Regiment; Chief, Gen. Affairs Sec., Mil. Training Dept.; Aid-de-Camp, War Office; Comdr., 12th Infantry Brigade; Dir., Personnel Bureau, War Office; Dir., Mil. Infantry Sch., Address: c/o 10th Division Headquarters, Himeji City.

Matsuyama, Shinjiro—Consul-Gen. at London; Com. Councillor, Embassy at London; b. June 1882 in Nagano-ken; s. of Rokuro Matsuyama. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1903; joined Nozawa-Gumi, then Chugal Trading Co.; apptd. Com. Commr., Embassy at London; attended 4th and 5th Gen. Assemblies of Int'l Trade Conf., Stockholm, 1927; present post since 1927. Address: Embassy of Japan, London.

Matsuzawa, Masato—Prop. of Matsuzawa Shokai; b. 1889 in Nagano-ken. Career: stayed in Dairen and engaged in business of chemicals, construction materials and of plumbers work. Address: 26, Kanbadori, Dairen.

Mayhen, John Francis Nicholas—B.A. (Oxford); Businessman; b. Dec. 1909 in Madras India; s. of Arthur Mayhen. Address: c/o Butterfield & Swire, Dairen.

Mazaki, Jinsaburo—General; Supreme War Councillor; b. Nov. 1876 in Saga-ken; s. of Y. Mazaki. Career: grad. Military Academy, 1897; Comdr., Infantry 10 Regiment, Imperial Guard Div.; Comdr., Infantry 1st Brigade; Pres., Military Academy; Comdr., 1st Division; apptd. General, May 1933; Vice-Chief, Gen. Staff Office, 1932; Dir.-Gen., Mil. Training Dept., 1934-35. Address: 102, Higashisanya, Yayoi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

McLane, Paul Vernon—Asst. Canadian Govt. Trade Commr. at Kobe; b. June 1901 in Union Bay, British Columbia, Canada; s. of C. A. McLane. Career: grad. Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. (B.A.), Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, U. S. (M.A.); Com. Intelligence Service, Dept. of Trade & Com., Ottawa, Canada, 1928; Address: P. O. Box 230, Kobe.

McSparran, Joseph LeRoy—M.D.; Doctor of Medicine and Surgery; b. Apr. 1884, North Carolina, U.S.; s. of American; s. of James Erasmus McSparran, Clergyman. Career: grad. Virginia Public Sch.; Randolph-Macon Academy; Randolph-Macon Coll.; Medical Univ., Richmond, Va.; Medical Sch., Vienna Univ.; hospital and private practice in Virginia 5 years; 17 years practice

in Japan. Address: 7, Nihon Odori, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Meinhold, Alberto—Consul for Chile at Kobe; b. July 1883, m. Carlota D'Addario. Career: Consul for Chile in Panama; Director General of Statistics; contracted for Government of Panama; Consul General for Salvador in Chile. Address: 12/6, Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe.

Melchior, Henri Georges Paul—Mng.-Dir of Teikoku Sanso K.K., Agent for "L'Air Liquide" in Japan, China and Manchoukuo; Hon. Consul for Belgium; Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur; b. Feb. 15, 1892 in Paris; m. Kauehi s. of Jules Melchior, Vice-Admiral; married. Career: Capitaine de Corvette de reserve. Address: 28, Nakayamadori 5-chome, Kobe. Tel. Moto-machi 3445, or Teikoku Sanso K.K. 38, Akashi-machi, Kobe.

Melauer, Kurt—Pres., German East Asiatic Society, Tokyo; Pres., K.K.L. Leybold Shokwan, Tokyo and Osaka; b. Mar. 1885 in Hamburg; n. German. Career: arrived in Japan, 1906, since then has been actively concerned in trade business between Germany and Japan; Partner in the following firms: G. K. Kensa-sha, Tokyo and Osaka; P. Schmitz & Co., Tokyo; Chien Han Eng. Co., Ltd., Shanghai, Hongkong; Simon, Evers & Co., G.m.b.H., Hamburg; also author of several books regarding Japanese grammar and things Japanese, "Der Krieg der alten Dachse," etc. Address: 5081, Oi Izurushi-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Metzger, Ferdinand Joseph—Journalist and Foreign Trade Delegate; b. Sept. 1894 in Budapest; n. Hungarian; s. of late Ferdinand Joseph Metzger. Career: after finishing Gymnasium, studied Catholic Theology and Oriental languages at Pázmány Univ. in Budapest, 1914; Lecturer on Japanese Language and Literature at Royal Hungarian Oriental Academy at Budapest, 1916; Foreign service, Foreign Office of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; Examiner of "Dolmetsch School" (Military Interpreter Service) of Imp. & Roy. Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters, 1918; Sworn English Interpreter, Royal Courts of Justice in Budapest, 1921; Sec. and Interpreter of Imp. Japanese Consulate in Budapest, 1922; Sec., "Commission de la Delimitation de la Frontiere" Japanese Delegation, 1923; came to Japan as Corr. for Hungarian newspapers, 1929; apptd. Corr. for Hungarian Official Press Agency, Agence Telegraphique Hongroise S.A., 1921; Delegate of the Royal Hungarian Foreign Bureau; gave several lectures on Hungary and promoted Hungarian Arts Exhibition in Tokyo, Jan. 1932. Address: 505, Moto-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Mikami, Sanji—D. Litt.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres., Special Imp. Household Editorial Bureau; Mem., House of Peers; Mem., Compiling Bureau of Historical Materials of Meiji Restoration; Pres., the Investigating Committee for Preserving Scenery and Historic & Natural Monument; b. 1895 in Himeji; s. of Teioku Koda; later adopted by Katsunaki Mikami. Career: grad. Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; Took P.-G. Course; Lecturer, Tokyo Women's Higher Normal Sch., 1892; Prof., same, Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dean, Litt. Coll., same; D. Litt., 1899; resigned post, 1926. Address: 169, Komagome Hayashi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Mikimoto, Kikichi—Prop., Mikimoto Pearl Store; b. Jan. 1858 in Miye-ken; s. of Otokichi Mikimoto. Career: invented artificial pearl cultivation and engaged in its export throughout world; awarded Supreme Hon. Grand Medal at St. Louis Exhibition, Paris; elected

Mem., House of Peers, 1924; made inspection tour through Europe and America. Address: 3, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Miller, Lewis S. G.—A.B.; Doctor of Divinity; Missionary; b. Aug. 1881 in Salem, Virginia, U.S.A.; s. of Lewis G. M. Miller; m. Martha Meta Harder. Career: came to Japan 1907; since 1920 Dean of Kyushu Gakuin. Address: Kyushu Gakuin, Kumamoto.

Millot, Jenu—I.E.G. (1923); E.S.E. (1925); Representative the Compagnie Generale de Telegraphie Sans Fil and Associated Companies; b. Apr. 1902 in Athia-Mons near Paris; s. of Amand Millot; m. Emma Gabriel. Career: grad. Higher Electrical School of Paris; entered the service of present firm, July 1925; present post since 1926. Address: 25, Jingu-dori 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Minabe, Choji—Vice-Minister of Education; Dir., Compiling Bureau of Historical Materials of Meiji Restoration; b. 1886 in Toyama-ken; s. of Chozaburo Minabe. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; Councillor, Home Dept.; Sec., Home Dept.; Chief, Executive Section, Prefectural Bureau, Home Dept.; Gov., Yamanashi-ken; same, Okayama-ken; Dir., Civil Engrg. Bureau, Home Dept.; Gov., Miyagi-ken, Aichi-ken; present post since Aug. 1934. Address: 15, Setagaya 1-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Minakawa, Haruhito—Pres., Tokyo Court of Appeal; b. Mar. 1875 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Hiroo Minakawa. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903; entered Justice Dept.; attached 4th Army Headquarters, in Russo-Japanese War; Judge, Osaka, Kokura and Tokyo Local Courts; attended Int'l Criminal Law Conf., Brussels, 1910; studied in France, Germany, and Switzerland, 1910-13; Sec., Justice Dept.; Public Prosecutor, Supreme Court; Dir., Personnel Bureau, Justice Dept.; Chief Public Prosecutor, Hiroshima and Nagoya Court of Appeal; Vice-Minister of Justice in Saito Cabinet, 1932-34. Address: 42, Miyamura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Minakawa, Toyoji—Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept., Chinchow Prov., Manchoukuo; b. 1896 in Yamagata-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1920; entered Justice Dept.; Public Prosecutor, Sendai Local Court, Tokyo Public Prosecutor's Office; Chief Sec. and Dir., Personnel & Decoration Bureaux, State Council, 1932-34. Address: Chinchow.

Minami, Hiroshi—Mem., House of Peers; b. Oct. 1869 in Toyama-ken; s. of Kakuhei Iwama, and later adopted by Heikichi Minami. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Sec. of Cabinet; Gov., Fukuoka-ken; Vice-Minister of Education; Mem., House of Peers; Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan, Mar. 1932; Communications Minister in Saito Cabinet, 1932-34. Address: 6, Sakae-dori 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Minami, Jiro—General; Comdr., Kwantung Army; Ambassador to Manchoukuo; b. Aug. 1874 in Oita-ken; s. of Kihel Minami. Career: grad. Military Academy, 1895; Military Coll., 1903; Instructor, Military Coll.; same, Naval Staff Coll.; same, Mil. Cavalry Sch.; Comdr., Cavalry 13th Regiment; Pres., Military Cavalry Sch.; same, Military Academy; Comdr., 16th Division; Vice-Chief, General Staff; War Minister in Wakatauki Cabinet, 1931; Supreme War Councillor; present post since Dec. 1934. Address: c/o Japanese Embassy, Hainking, Manchoukuo.

Minami, Kanji—Pres., Taihei Fire Ins. Co., Toyo Fire Ins. Co.; Vice-Pres., Tokyo Fire Ins. Co.; Dir., Daiichi Fire Ins. Co., Yasuda Building; Auditor, Teikoku Marine

& Fire Ins. Co.; b. Jan. 1851 in Oita-ken; s. of Takaji Minami. Career: grad. Law Dept., Kwansai Univ., 1901; entered Chiyoda Life Ins. Co., same yr.; promoted to Chief, Kyoto Branch & Research Dept., same, invited by Yasuda Hozensha as Councillor, 1923; Dir. & Mgr., Tokyo Fire Ins. Co. concurrently; Mng.-Dir., same, 1925; Vice-Pres., same, 1931; Pres., same, 1931; present post since Feb. 1934. Address: 555, Koenji 4-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Minami, Kunzo—Oil Painter; Mem., Imp. Academy of Arts; Prof., Tokyo Fine Arts Sch.; Examiner, Imp. Academy of Arts Exhibition; b. Sept. 1883 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Keizo Minami. Career: grad. Western Painting Dept., Tokyo Fine Arts Sch., 1907; studied in England 2 yrs.; studied in France 2 yrs.; visited Italy during his stay in France; won 2nd and 3rd Prizes in Education Dept. Fine Arts Exhibitions; Commr., Imp. Academy of Arts, 1916. Address: 3, Hyakunin-machi, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Minobe, Shunkichi—Pres., Dai Nippon Automobile Ins. Co., Hokkai Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Hakodate Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; Dir., Tenryu Elec. Power Co.; b. Dec. 1869; s. of Hideo Minobe. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1893; served Agr. & Com. Dept.; Councillor of same; Sec. to Finance Minister; Pres., Bank of Chosen. Address: 5, Shiba Park, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Minobe, Tatsukichi—Mem., House of Peers; Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Mem., Imp. Academy; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. May 1873 in Hyogo-ken; brother of Shunichi Minobe, Ex-Pres., Bank of Chosen. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1897; sent to Europe for study of Comparative history of legislation, 1899; apptd. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; received degree, 1903; Mem., Imp. Academy, 1911; apptd. Prof., Tokyo Univ. of Com., 1920; Prof., Kyushu Imp. Univ., 1924; resigned Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Apr. 1934. Address: 124, Takehaya-cho, Kohshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Minolke, Tatsuo—Chief, Police Affairs Dept., Kwantung Bureau; b. Feb. 1892 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of Tomokuni Minolke. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; Sec., School Inspector, Shiga-ken; Sec. & Chief, Education Dept., Hiroshima-ken; Chief, Civil Administrative Office, Dairen, Kwantung Govt., 1929-35. Address: Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Mishima, Michiharu (Shodo)—Viscount; Mem., House of Peers; Dir., Boy Scouts of Japan; b. Jan. 1897 in Tokyo; s. of late Yataro Mishima, Mem., House of Peers. Career: grad. Peers' Sch.; Sec., Count Makino Envoy Extra-ordinary at peace Conf.; Japanese Delegate of Boy Scouts to 2nd Jamboree, Copenhagen, Denmark; elected Mem., House of Peers, 1929 and 1932. Commr., Despatched Boy Scouts to Manchoukuo 3 times in 1931, 1932, and 1933; same, Despatched Boy Scouts to Shanghai, 1932. Address: 110, Hommura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Mita, Sadanori—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., b. Jan. 1876 in Morioka; s. of Shunjiro Mita, physician. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; apptd. Asst. Prof. of same, sent to Germany and France for study of Medical Jurisprudence; received degree, 1914. Address: 49, Mita, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Mitani, Ichiji—Chairman, Board of Dir., Mitsubishi Mining Co.; Pres., Yubetsu Colliery and Ry. Co., Iizuka Mining Co., Minamikarafuto Colliery & Ry. Co., Bibai Ry. Co.; Dir., Nippon Coal Chemicals Co.; Furu-

kawa Elec. Co., Chosen Anthracite Co.; b. Oct. 1877 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Kellehiro Mitani. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ. of Com.; entered Mitsubishi Co., 1896; served as Mgr., Shanghai, Nagasaki and Karatsu Branches; promoted to Mgr., Coal Dept., Tokyo Head Office; when Mitsubishi Mining Co. was established in 1918, was elected its Mng.-Dir., and promoted to present post, 1924; besides, holding Dir., Japan Economic Federation, Industrial Club of Japan, Japan Mining Society, Coal Mine Assn., Josuikai; Councillor, Japan Mining Institute; Auditor, Japan Power Assn., etc. Address: 255, Kago-machi, Kohshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsuchi, Chuzo—M.P.; b. June 1871 in Kagawa-ken, s. of Seikichi Miyawaki, and later adopted by Tane-taro Mitsuchi. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch., 1897; went to Europe to study pedagogy and history; Prof., Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; Editor, Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun; Councillor of Educational System, Chosen Govt.; Councillor, Finance Dept.; Chief Sec., Cabinet, Vice-Minister of Agr. & Com. Dept.; same, Agr. & Forestry Dept.; Education Minister in Tanaka Cabinet; Communications Minister in Inukai Cabinet; Ry. Minister in Saito Cabinet, 1932-34. Address: 16, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsuda, Ryotaro—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Dir., Electro-technical Laboratory, Communication Dept., Engr., Elec. Imp. Household Dept., same, Construction Bureau, Finance Dept.; Prof., Waseda Univ.; Vice-Pres., Denki Gakkai; b. Mar. 1885 in Toyama; s. of Seizo Mitsuda. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; apptd. Engr., Communications Dept., 1913; went to America and Germany to study electricity. Address: 1249, Higashiterao, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama.

Mitsuhashi, Shinzo—Mem., Board of Rationalization of Ind.; Special Mem., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Chairman, Board of Dir., Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Rioka Warehouse Co.; Kyoto Express Co.; Pres., Japan Warehouse Assn.; b. Apr. 1876; s. of Takejiro Mitsuhashi. Career: Pres., Hiroshima Mercantile Marine Sch.; Engr., Hiroshima-ken; served in Russo-Japanese War. Address: 60, Gotanda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Mitani, Morinosuke—Dir., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. Jan. 1875 in Kyoto; bro. of Motonosuke Mitani and later adopted by Tokujiro Mitani. Career: grad. Yokohama Com. Coll.; entered Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; served at London Branch; Aud., Mitsui Gofuku-ten, Pres., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; present post since 1934. Address: 1, Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Family connections: Married aunt of Baron Kichizemon Sumitomo.

His heir takasaku married daughter of Baron Takakimi Mitani.

His daughter married bro. of Takakimi Mitani.

His daughter married s. of Baron Taro Masuda.

Mitsukuri, Shiroku—Igakuhakushi (D. Sc.); Prof. of Chemistry, Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. Sept. 1893 in Tokyo; s. of Kakichi Mitsukuri, Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. Career: grad. Chemical Course Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 46, Nakaaugiyamadori, Sendai.

Mitsukuri, Shukichi—Chemist; composer; b. Oct. 1895 in Tokyo; s. of Genpachi Mitsukuri, Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ. Career: grad. 1st Higher Sch., 1912; Applied Chem. Course, So. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1921; studied in Europe, 1921-25; studied Physical Chemistry at Kaiser Wilhelm Research Institute, Berlin; educated Musical Composition by George Schumann; served Scientific Research Dept., Naval Tech. Research In-

stitute; founded New Musical Composers' Assn., 1930. Address: Naval Club, Hiratsuka City, Kanagawa-ken.

Mitsumaki, Toshio—Mng.-Dir., Taiwan Warehouse Co.; Dir., Taiwan Stone Co., Tokai Motor-car Transportation Co.; b. Sept. 1879 in Himeji; s. of late Major-General Hiroyoshi Mitsumaki. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1904; joined Bank of Taiwan; Mng.-Dir., Taiwan Warehouse Co., 1926. Address: 5, Tsukiji-cho 1-chome, Taihoku, Taiwan.

Mitsunaga, Hocho—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Nippon Denpo Tsushin-Sha (Telegraph Com. Co.); b. Sept. 1896 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Yuki Mitsunaga. Career: Carr., Osaka Mainichi Shimbun; established Nippon Kokoku K.K. (Japan Advertising Agency); changed (he name of his firm to Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha; Mng.-Dir., same; went to America & Europe for investigation, 1921. Address: 19, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsuya, Kunshiro—Painter in Western Sch.; Mem., Imp. Academy of Arts; b. Nov. 1874 in Tokyo; s. of Jun-ichiro Mitsuya. Career: studied Painting from Shosaro Koyama; studied in Europe & America, 1901; went abroad again, 1912; won Hon. Cup at Paris & St. Louise Exhibitions, 1900. Address: 753, Shimochoji 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Miura, Hachiro—Ringakuhakushi (Dr. of Forestry); Prof., Forest Chemistry, Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo Higher Agriculture & Forest Sch.; b. Apr. 1885 in Wakayama; s. of Yasujiro Miura, farmer. Career: grad. Forestry Course, Agri. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; studied for 2 years in Europe and America; apptd. Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1915; Asst. Prof. of same, 1918. Address: 17, Sakuragoka-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Miura, Kinsoke—M.D.; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Commr., Imp. Household Dept.; Pres., Dait Menriqal Hospital; b. Mar. 1864 in Echikuhama-ken; s. of Dosei Miura. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1887; studied in Berlin, Marburg, Heidelberg and Paris Univs., 1890; Asst. Prof., Univ., 1893; Prof., same, 1895; Mem., Imp. Academy, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1893; Prof., same, 1895; Mem., Imp. Academy, 1906; Accompanied Prince Salongi to Europe, 1918; attended, the Crown Prince to Europe, 1921. Address: 1, Surugadai 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Miura, Shinichi—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Pres., Tokyo Univ. of Com.; Mem., House of Peers; b. June 1877 in Yamagata; s. of Gonshiro Miura. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1901; Prof., same; Prof., Tokyo Univ. of Com.; Prof., Otsu Higher Com. Sch.; elected Mem., House of Peers, 1932; Pres., Ryou Bank, Yamagata. Address: 47, Yokka-machi, Yamagata City.

Miyagawa, Hyakutaro—Pres., Nippon Raw Silk Co.; Chairman, Board of Dir., Mitsubishi Trading Co.; Dir., Tea Kogyo Co.; Auditor, Mitsubishi Jukogyo (Heavy Ind.) Ltd.; b. June 1869 in Aichi-ken; s. of Seizaburo Miyagawa. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1892; joined Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; Mgr., its Branches at Hankow, Shanghai, Wakamatsu and Moji; Head, Steamship Dept. and Oriental Dept.; Special Mem., Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Industry. Address: 25, Showadori 2-chome, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Miyagawa, Yoneji—Igakuhakushi (M. D.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir., Government Institute for Infectious Diseases; b. Feb. 1885 in Aichi-ken; s. of late Sukeemon Miyagawa; m. Yasuko. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ.,

1910; Prof., same 1927; Dir., Infectious Disease Institute, 1934. Address: 78, Kamifujimae, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Miyagi, Otagoro—Kogakuhakushi (D. E.); Dean, Eng. Coll., Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. Aug. 1883 in Saitama-ken; s. of Tojiro Miyagi, farmer. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; appt. Prof., Sendai Higher Tech. Sch., 1909; after 2 years' study of Mechanical Engrg. in England and America, apptd. present post, 1919; Received degree, same yr.; became Mem., National Research Council, 1927; again went to Europe and America for study, 1926. Address: 28, Kitayohan-cho, Sendai.

Miyajima, Seiji—Pres., Nisshin Spinning Co.; Dir., Kawasaki Trust Co., Toa Hemp-Dressing Co.; Auditor, Dai Nippon Beer Co., Nanyo Trading Co., Dental Hoken (Japan Corporation Life Ins.) Co.; Dir., Japan Industrial Club, Japan Trades Assn.; b. Jan. 1879; s. of Shotaro Kobayashi. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; Mem., Tokyo Municipal Assembly. Address: 10, Isarago-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Miyake, Hildzo—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Mem., House of Peers; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Central Hygiene Assn.; Lord-in-Waiting, Kinkai Hall. Career: served in Tokyo Imp. Univ. as Asst. Prof.; apptd. Acting Principal, Tokyo Medical Sch.; served Home Dept.; Dean, Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Chairman, Sch. Hygiene Advisory Assn.; Councillor, Japan Exhibition; sent to Philadelphia, as Vice-Pres. of World Medical Congress; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1891. Address: 81, Takehaya-cho, Kohshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Miyake, Mitsuharu—Lieut.-Gen.; Comdr., 20th Division; b. May 1881 in Miyagi-ken; adopted s. of Haru Miyake. Career: grad. Mil. Coll., 1902; Staff, 1st Division; Sec., War Minister; Comdr., Imperial Guards Infantry 4th Regiment; Chief Staff, 4th Division; Comdr., Infantry 5th Brigade; Chief Staff, Kwantung Army; Chief, Mil. Transportation Dept., 1932-35; present post since 1934. Address: c/o 20th Division Headquarters, Ryuzan, Chosen.

Miyake, Tetsuhiro—Consul-Gen. at Calcutta, India; b. Sept. 1888 in Wakayama-ken; s. of Shinichiro Miyake. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1912; passed Diplomatic & Consular Service Exam., 1914; apptd. Elève-Consul, Councillor of Foreign Office; Chief, 3rd Sec., Treaty Bureau; 1st Sec. of Legation; Consul-Gen., Batavia, 1927; present post since 1933. Address: Consulate-General of Japan, Calcutta, India.

Miyake, Yujiro (Seisuei)—Cultural Critic; Editor "Gakan" (My Opinion); D. Litt.; b. May 1860 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of Tsunenori Miyake. Career: grad. philosophy Course, Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1883; Asst. Prof., same; Lecturer, Tokyo Tech. Sch.; Published Magazine "Japan & Japanese" with Juko Shiga; went to Europe, America and South Sea Islands. Address: 554, Yoyogi Hatsumai, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Miyama, Kisaburo—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Engr. and Chief, Chemical Elec. Dept., Patent Bureau; b. June 1873; s. of Atsunori Miyama, Chiba-ken. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. and went to England, Germany and America for study of Applied Chemistry; Asst. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir., Central Chemical Laboratory, Govt.-Gen. of Chosen; Pres., Keijo Higher Tech. Sch. Address: 37, Kita-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Miyamoto, Yuichiro—M.P.; Tea Producer; b. Sept. 1877 in Shizuoka; s. of Shobei Miyamoto, farmer. Career: Pres., Shizuoka-ken Pref. Assembly, 1923, and 1927; Dir., Shizuoka-ken Tea Assn. since 1924; same, Japan Tea Promotion Committee since 1925; sent to Diet from Shizuoka-ken, 1932. Address: Asai-na-mura, Ogasa-gun, Shizuoka.

Miyao, Shunji—Mem., House of Peers; Lord-in-Waiting; Kinok Hall; b. Jan. 1868 in Niigata-ken; s. of Gonkuro Miyao. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; Chief, Colonization Bureau, Taiwan Govt.; Civil Gov., Kwantung Leased Territory; Gov., Aichi-ken; same, Hokkaido; Vice-Pres., Tokyo Reconstruction Bureau; Pres., Oriental Development Co. Address: 451, Shimomeguro 3-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Miyao, Tsunejiro—Lawyer; b. Jan. 1866 in Osaka. Career: toured United States, 1883; grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1887; served in Foreign Office as Assistant in Law Bureau, 1887-92; Sec., Legation at Washington, 1892-94; Sec. and Charge d'Affaires at Berlin and Brussels, 1894-99; Minister Resident in Diplomatic Service, 1900-06; Counsellor, Embassy at Washington, 1906-08; retired from diplomatic service to practice law, 1909; in addition to law practice, Special Corr., Carnegie Endowment for Int'l Peace since 1910; Hon. Mem., American Bar Assn. and Canadian Bar Assn., 1918; visited London and Paris as guest of Bars of England and France; Associate Mem., Bar Assn., City of New York, 1918; apptd. by President Coolidge, American Non-national Mem., Permanent Int'l Commission provided for by Treaty of 1914 between U. S. and Uruguay for advancement of peace, 1928; Hon. Mem., Mexican Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation, 1935. Address: 22, Aoyama Minami-cho 4-chome, Aoyama-ku, Tokyo.

Miyazaki, Mahel—Shogakushi; Businessman; b. Feb. 1895; s. of Kamejiro Miyazaki; m. Sadako Kizu, 1919. Career: Dir., Takaoka Bank, Takaoka Commercial Bank, Takaoka Elec. Light Co., Takaoka Whipped Cotton Co.; Hokuichi Kabushiki Kaisha; Hokuichi Trust Co. and Takaoka Rice Exchange; Pres., Takaoka Chamber of Co. & Ind. Address: 26, Yamai Hon-machi, Takaoka City, Toyama-ken.

Miyazaki, Katsutaro—1st Sec., Embassy, London; b. Apr. 1892 in Ehime-ken; s. of Shinjiro Miyazaki. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; entered Com. & Ind. Bureau, Agr. & Com. Dept.; Sec., Foreign Office; Sec. of Embassy; Chief, 1st Sec., Europe & America Bureaus, 1926; 1st Sec. of Embassy in Paris, 1932; present post since 1934. Address: Japanese Embassy, London, England.

Miyoshi, Manabu—D. Sc.; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. Nov. 1861 in Tokyo; s. of Tomoe Miyoshi. Career: grad. Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1889; studied Botany in Germany; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1895; Mem., Imp. Academy, 1920; Pres., Attached Botanical Garden, 1922; resigned post, 1924. Address: 10, Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Miyoshi, Shigemichi—Mng.-Dir., Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; b. Feb. 1871; s. of late Taizo Miyoshi, Mem., House of Peers. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1895; served Kyushu Ry. Co.; toured Europe and America to study transportation business; entered present firm, 1908. Address: 57, Ichigaya Nakano-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Miwa, Zenbei—Pres., Marumiya; Dir., Chichibu Cement Co.; b. May 1871 in Tokyo; s. of Zenbei Miwa. Career:

studied Chinese Classics in Hio Private Sch.; succeeded father's position; engaged in Mfg. "Mitsuiwa" Toilet Soap and other toilet goods. Address: 17, Nakatoku-ban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Mizoguchi, Naosuke—Count; Major-Gen. (Reserve); Mem., House of Peers; Auditor, Nippon Elec. Power Co.; b. Apr. 1878; s. of Count Naomasa Mizoguchi. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1898; apptd. Artillery Sub-Lieut.; grad. Mil. Staff Coll.; Chief Artillery Sec., War Office; Mem., Mil. Tech. Committee; attached to Divisions at Hiroshima, Zentsuji, Utsunomiya, and Nagoya; fought in Russo-Japanese War; elected Mem., House of Peers, 1924; Counsellor, War Office, 1925; Parl. Vice-Minister of War, 1929-30. Address: 164, Onden, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Mizuno, Hironori—Retired Captain (Navy); Author; b. Oct. 1877 in Matsuyama; s. of late Mitsuyuki Mizuno. Career: grad. Naval Academy; went to Europe and America for inspection during World War; to Germany after the War. Address: 143, Kamijima, Komazawa, Stagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Mizuno, Bentaro—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Mem., House of Peers; Mem., National Policy Council; Vice-Pres., Kyochokai; Dir., Japan Seamen's Assn. for Mutual Aid.; b. Jan. 1868 in Tokyo; s. of Ryuzaburo Mizuno, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1892; apptd. Counsellor, Home Dept., 1894; Sec. to Home Minister; Dir., Shrines Bureau and Engrg. Bureau; Vice-Minister of Home Affairs; Home Minister 3 times; Education Minister, 1927-28; accorded privileges of Minister. Address: 41, Shirokane Saru-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Mochizuki, Katsuke—M.P.; Minister of Communications; b. Feb. 1867 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Tonosuke Mochizuki; apptd. by Shunkichi Mochizuki, uncle. Career: studied Law, Economics and Politics at Kogyokusha, Kyoritsu Gakko and Meiji English Language Sch.; engaged in mining industry; sent to Diet 11 times since 1898; Counsellor, Agr. & Com. Dept. in Hara Cabinet; Communications Minister in Tanaka Cabinet, 1927; Home Minister, 1929-30. Present post since Sept. 1935. Address: 307, Harajuku 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Momota, Motojiro—Yakugakuhakushi (Dr. of Pharmacology); Mng.-Dir., Momotani Juntendo; Dir., Momotani Shoji Co.; b. Sept. 1889 in Wakayama-ken; s. of Masajiro Momotani. Career: grad. Pharmaceutical Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; established Momotani Toilet Article Laboratory, 1913; went to France to inspect toilet article factories, 1920; Mem., Pharmacist Exam. Committee, Home Dept., 1927; Auditor, Osaka Pharmacy Sch., 1932. Address: 12, Minami-machi Naka 1-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Moore, L. W.—M.A.; B.D.; Missionary; b. May 1898 in Osaka; s. of Wallace Moore; m. Grace Eagleton. Career: Pastor at Caddo, Okla., U.S., 1922-24; Southern Presbyterian Church, 1924. Address: 2, Bancho, Asahi-machi, Hamamatsu.

Mori, Gennosuke—Mng.-Dir., Isorito Kogyo Co. Ltd.; b. Sept. 1876 in Kyoto; s. of Gembel Mori. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; apptd. Kobe Branch Mgr., Sumitomo Warehouse Co.; Business Mgr., Sumitomo Steel Works; Mgr., Sumitomo Wakamatsu Colliery Office; Mng.-Dir., Japan Sheet Glass Co., 1923-27; Auditor, Sumitomo Fertilizer Co., 1927-31; present post since 1927. Address: Gakuinmae, Tezukayama, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Mori, Hajime—Parl. Counsellor, Agr. & Forestry Dept.; M.P.; b. 1873 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. Politi. & Econ. Dept., Tokyo Tech. Sch.; entered in Journalism life; Corr., Nagasaki Shimpo, Nagasaki Nichinichi Shimbun; Editor, Nagasaki Shimbun; elected M.P. 3 times; present post since July 1934. Address: 972, Tokumochi-cho Ikegami, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Mori, Heibel—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Manufacturer and Dealer in medicine and toilet articles; b. Apr. 1874 in Osaka, and later adopted by late Heibel Mori. Career: grad. Kyoritsu Medical Sch., Osaka; connected with several business firms and societies; became Vice-Pres., Osaka Chamber of Com. & Industry; Pres., Federation, Osaka Industrial Assn.; Pres., Osaka Trading Sch.; Turkish Hon. Consul; High Taxpayer in Osaka-fu. Address: 36, Junkelmachidori 3-chome, Minami-ku, Osaka.

Mori, Hirozo—Pres., Tokyo Bankers' Clearing House; Vice-Pres., Yasuda Bank; Dir., Mitsui Trust Co. and Yasuda Trust Co.; Auditor, Nippon Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Co. and Tokyo Credit Bureau; Dir., Yasuda Hosenha; b. Feb. 1873 in Tottori-ken; s. of Jinjuro Mori. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1897; joined Yokohama Specie Bank and served at Head Office, Shanghai, London and Yinkow Branches; Mgr., Kobe Branch; Asst. Mgr., London Branch; Dir., Bank of Taiwan; then Pres. of same. Address: 47, Takanawa Minami-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Mori, Nabuteru—Pres., Nihon Elec. Ind. Co., Mori Kogyo Co., Karafuto Coal Mining Co., Showa Fertilizer Co.; Mng.-Dir., Tohoku Elec. Co.; Dir., Saigawa Elec. Power Co.; b. Oct. 1884 in Chiba-ken; s. of Tamekichi Mori. Career: succeeded father's business and engaged in fertilizer enterprise. Address: 6, Kioi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Mori, Shozaburo—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Mar. 1887 in Shiga-ken; s. of Shuku Mori, landowner. Career: grad. Peers Sch., 1909; Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1919; despatched to Europe to study Theory of Insurance by Education Dept., 1914-17; apptd. Asst. Prof., on Insurance & Commerce, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; Prof., same, 1919; Counsellor, same, 1929-33; Dean, Econ. Coll., 1931-33; despatched to America & Europe to inspect Economic Conditions, 1934; elected Hon. Mem. of American Ass. of Univ. Teachers of Insurance, 1934. Address: 30, Ichigaya Nakano-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Mori, Shunrokuro—Mng.-Dir., 15th Bank; Chairman, Board of Dirs., Imp. Warehouse and Transportation Co.; b. Mar. 1877 in Fukushima-ken; s. of Sozemon Mori, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; passed Higher Civil Service Exam., same yr.; apptd. Sec., Finance Dept., 1903; went to Europe and America on official mission, 1908-10; Dir., Bank Bureau, & Finance Bureau, Finance Dept.; Vice-Pres., Bank of Taiwan, 1920; Dir., South Manchuria Ry. Co., 1922. Address: 45, Shoto, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Morimoto, Kokichi—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Ph. D.; Chief Dir., Women's Econ. Coll. and Bunka Fukuyukai Foundation; b. Mar. 1877 in Kyoto; s. of Junichiro Masuyama, and later adopted by Katsuzo Morimoto. Career: grad. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. and John Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md., U.S., (Ph. D.); sent to America to study Economics and Finance, 1914; made seven trips to America and Europe as student and lecturer; Prof., Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1918; same, Hokkaido Imp. Univ., until 1933; built first apartment house in Japan, The

Bunka Apts.; Chief Editor, "Economic Life" (monthly). Address: Bunka Apts., Ochanonizu, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Morimura, Ichizaemon—Baron, Pres., Japan Trades Assn.; Dir., Rotary Club; Pres., Morimura-Gumi; Chairman, Board of Dirs., Fuji Elec. Power Co., Daini Fuji Elec. Power Co., Yokohama Specie Bank; Dir., Fuji Gas Spinning Co., Tokyo Rubber Ind. Co., 1st Life Ins. Co.; Auditor, Melli Sugar Mfg. Co., Mitsubishi Bank; Adviser., Toyo China Ware Co.; Principal, Minami Takanawa Primary Sch. and Kindergarten; b. Dec. 1873 in Tokyo; s. of late Baron Ichizaemon Morimura. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1892; went to America where he stayed 9 years for study; joined Morimura-Gumi; inherited peerage, 1920. Address: 33, Takanawa Minami-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Morinaga, Tachiro—Adviser, Morinaga Confectionery & Condensed Milk Cos.; b. June 1865 in Saga-ken; s. of Tsunejiro Morinaga. Career: went to America 1889-99; Opened Confectionery Shop, Tokyo, 1899; established Morinaga Confectionery Co.; established Morinaga Condensed Milk Co., 1927. Address: 1007, Yoyogi Oyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Morioka, Shohel—Consul-Gen. at Kirin; b. 1885; s. of late Rieaburo Morioka, farmer. Career: grad. Toa Dobun Shoin; Vice-Consul, Canton, 1919; sent to Peking as Staff, Envoy to settle Shantung Question, 1922; Vice-Consul, Tientsin, same yr.; Consul, Ichang, 1923; Nanking, 1925; Chefoo, 1927; Mukden, 1929; Commr., Kwantung Govt., same yr.; Consul, Antung, 1930; same, Kirin, 1932; resigned Commr., Kwantung Govt. same yr.; present post since 1933. Address: Japanese Consulate-Gen., Kirin, Manchoukuo.

Morishima, Goro—Chief, 1st Sec., East Asia Bureau, Foreign Office; b. May 1891 in Fukuoka. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1916; apptd. Sec., Embassy in Germany and America; 1st Sec., Legation in China, 1930. Address: 175, Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Morishima, Kurata—M.D.; Emeritus Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Mem., Research Council; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. Apr. 1868 in Kyoto; s. of Genshen Morishima. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1894; studied Pharmacology in Germany; Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1900; Dean, Medical Coll., same; Emeritus Prof., same, 1928. Address: 36, Koyama Horike-cho, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Morishima, Morindo—1st Sec., Embassy, Berlin; b. Feb. 1896 in Kanazawa City; s. of Hikoo Morishima. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Foreign Office; Consul at Mukden; Consul-Gen., Harbin, Manchoukuo; present post since Aug. 1935. Address: Japanese Embassy, Berlin, Germany.

Morita, Mokichi—Chairman, Board of Dirs., Dai Nihon Celluloid Co.; b. Aug. 1865 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Seihachi Morita. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1890; Sec., Home Dept.; Dir., Sanitary Bureau, same; Dir., Com. & Ind. Bureau, Agr. & Com. Dept.; resigned post and entered business world. Address: 38, Dai-machi, Akaaka-ku, Tokyo.

Morita, Shigeyuki—Dir., Ry. Bureau, Communications Dept., Manchoukuo; b. 1896 in Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1924; served Fengtien Office, S. Manchurian Ry. Co.; present post since 1932. Address: Helsinki.

Moritani, Masatoshi—Mng.-Dir. Moritani & Co., Ltd.; b. May 1889 in Okayama-ken; s. of Gohel Moritani, business man. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1913; then Economic Dept., Columbia Univ., N.Y.; later succeeded business of his father who founded present firm. Address: Gofukubashi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Moriya, Eifu—Parl. Vice-Minister, Agr. & Forestry Dept.; M.P.; b. Nov. 1884 in Miyagi-ken; s. of Tokuro Moriya. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1910; apptd. Official, Home Dept.; Secr., Chiba-ken and Aichi-ken, 1913; Inspector and Councillor, Home Dept., 1917; Chief Secr. and Chief, Gen.-Affairs Sec., Chosen Govt.; Chief, 2nd Sec., Social Bureau, Home Dept.; Govt. Delegate, Int'l Labour Conf., Geneva, 1925; Chief, Social Sec., Social Bureau, 1926; sent to Diet 3 times since 1928. Address: 74, Nishigahara-machi, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo.

Moriya, Waro—Councillor, Embassy, Manchoukuo; b. Nov. 1893 in Miyagi-ken; s. of Tokuro Moriya. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; Legal Secr., Kwantung Leased Territory, 1920; Secr., Treaty Bureau, Foreign Office, 1923; Mem., Delegation to Chinese Tariff Conference, Peking, 1925-26; attached, Delegation to Extraterritorial Comm., Peking, 1925-26; 2nd Secr., Embassy at London, 1926; 1st Secr. of same, 1929; 1st Secr., Legation in China, 1930; Consul-Gen., Foochow, China 1932-34; 1st Secr., Embassy in Manchoukuo, April 1934; Promoted to Councillor Aug. 1934. Address: 200 Japanese Embassy, Hainking, Manchoukuo.

Moriyama, Keizaburo—Vice-Admiral (Reserve); Pres., Japano-Mexican Society; Vice-Pres., Dai Nihon Kokusai Kai; b. June 1870 in Saga-ken; s. of late Takemitsu Moriyama, official. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1892; engaged in Sino-Japanese War; resided in France 1899-1902; engaged in Russo-Japanese War as Staff, 4th Squadron; Naval Attaché, Embassy, France, 1907-10; Attended, 2nd Int'l Peace Conf., 1907; Attended, 100th Anniversary of Independence of Chile, same yr.; Senior A.D.C. of Naval Dept.; engaged in Great War Commanding Despatched Squadron to America; Vice-Admiral, 1918; retired from service, 1933. Address: 1430, Kamineguro 6-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Moroto, Seiroku—b. July 1888 in Miye-ken; s. of late Seiroku Moroto. Career: Auditor, Mitaishi Mining Co.; Chosen Muentan Co.; Pres., Ikusikai. Address: Kuwana, Nishikuwana-machi, Miye-ken. (Tokyo home) 41, Motozono-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Moscicki, Michel—Polish Minister to Tokyo; b. Sept. 1894 in London; s. of Ignace Moscicki, Pres., Republic of Poland. Career: Secr., Polish Legation in Tokyo, 1921; Secr., Foreign Office, Warsaw, 1924; Secr., Polish Embassy, Paris, 1926; Ministerial Councillor at Presidency of Republic, Warsaw, 1928; Chargé d'Affaires of Poland, Vienna, 1933; present post since Aug. 1933. Address: 3, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Motoda, Hajime—Privy Councillor; Lawyer; b. May 1858; s. of Eizo Inomata, and later adopted by Nao Motoda. Career: grad. Tokyo Univ.; sent to Diet from Oita-ken 16 times; Vice-Speaker and Speaker, House of Rep.; Communications Minister; Ry. Minister; Pres., Colonization Bureau; Committee, Ry. Council. Address: 7, Kojimachi 5-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Motono, Toru—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. June 1879 in Yokohama; s. of late Morimichi Motono, Pres., Yomiuri Shimbun. Career: grad. Elec. Dept., Engrg. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1902;

sent to France for study, 1903; went to America and Europe, 1913; attended Int'l Illuminating Congress, U. S., 1928; apptd. Dean, Engrg. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1932. Address: 21, Shogoin Entomi-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Mukai, Shikamatsu—Keizai-gakuhakushi (D. Econ.); Prof., Econ. Dept., Keio Univ.; b. Mar. 1888 in Ehime-ken; s. of Magochi Mukai, landowner. Career: grad. Econ. Dept., Keio Univ., 1914; apptd. Asst., Alma Mater, 1914; sent to Europe and America to study economics, 1919-22; present post since 1922; went abroad to inspect economic condition. Address: 342, Denenchofu 3-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Mukai, Tadaharu—Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Y. Jan. 1885; s. of Tadashi Mukai. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; served as Mgr., Dairen and London Branches, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Address: 433, Shirokane Sanko-cho, Siba-ku, Tokyo.

Mukai, Toshio—Chief, Record Sec., State Council, Manchoukuo; b. 1897 in Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1922; entered Japan Hypothec Bank; served S. Manchurian Ry. Co.; present post since 1932. Address: Hainking.

Mukoyama, Hitoshi—Baron; Diploma of Imp. Coll., London; Engr. Captain (Naval); Chief, Elec. Sec., Kure Naval Arsenal; b. Oct. 1891 in Tokyo; s. of Shinkichi Mukoyama, Vice-Admiral. Career: grad. Elec. Engrg. Course, Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; P.-G. Course, City and Guilds (Engrg.) Coll., South Kensington, London; L'Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité (Section de Radio Telegraphie), Paris; succeeded to peerage, 1911; apptd. Chief Naval Ordnance Officer, 1914; sent to England and France, 1918-21; Inspector, Naval Ordnance, 1930; Chief, Elec. Dept., Kure Naval Arsenal 1930. Address: 7, Yawatadori 1-chome, Kure, Hiroshima-ken.

Munakata, Tametaru—Bachelor of Sc.; Consulting Engineer; Pres., Mikuni Co.; Mng.-Dir., Munakata Trading Co.; Dir., Yamamoto Trading Co., Koun Steamship Co., Osaka Pharmaceutical Co., The Sumoca Kabushiki Kaisha; b. Aug. 1901 in Osaka; s. of Masazo Munakata, business man. Career: grad. Lafayette Coll., Easton, Bethlehem Preparatory Sch., Bethlehem, Pa., U.S., on returning, entered business. Address: 740, Sumiyoshi-machi, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.

Mural, Kuramatsu—Consul-Gen. at Sydney; b. Jan. 1888 in Aomori-ken. Career: grad. Special Consular Course, Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1911; passed Diplomatic and Consular Service Exam., 1914; was in diplomatic and consular service at Changchun, Harbin, Honolulu, New York, Peking, London, Calcutta and Shanghai; apptd. to present post, Aug. 1932. Address: Japanese Consulate-Gen., Sydney, Australia.

Murakami, Kyochi—Chief Secr., Privy Council; b. Aug. 1883 in Tottori-ken; s. of Ken Murakami, official. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; entered Communications Dept., 1907; served, Privy Council, 1916; Judge, Court of Administrative Litigation, 1927-34; Lecturer, Chuo Univ.; Prof. of Civil Law, Senshu Univ. Address: 12, Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Murakami, Masasuke—Pres., Tobata Foundry Co.; b. Sept. 1878 in Hiroshima City; s. of Masaji Murakami. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1904; entered Kisha Seizo (Locomotive & Car Mfg.) Co., Ltd.; Mgr., same; invited to Tobata Foundry Co., 1918; Dir.,

same, 1929; present post since Feb. 1934. Address: 23, Ichigaya Kaga-cho 2-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Murakami, Yoshiharu—Minister to Peru and Ecuador; b. Apr. 1889 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of Yoshinori Murakami. Career: grad. Kobe Higher Com. Sch., 1910; apptd. Secr., Embassy at London; Consul and Commr., Kwantung Govt.; Secr., Tokyo Reconstruction Bureau; Consul-Gen. at Hongkong and Hamburg; Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy at Stamboul, Turkey, 1931; present post since 1933. Address: Ambassade du Japon, Avenida Azequipa 619, Lima, Peru.

Murooka, Shotaro—(pennname Gakudo) Musician; b. June 1881 in Hakodate; married 30 years ago. Career: Orchestra Conductor of Yamato Hotel under management of South Manchuria Railway Co.; went 3 times to Europe and America to study music; took part in composing of the National Song of Manchoukuo; performed music twice in the presence of Manchoukuo Emperor; composed 160 songs. Address: 2, Yamashiro-cho, Dairen.

Murase, Fumio—Lt.-Gen.; Pres., Mukden Arsenal, Ltd.; b. Sept. 1887 in Aichi-ken; s. of Genshu Hiraiwa; m. Tetsuko. Career: grad. Military Academy, 1898; present post since June 1934. Address: 17, Hagi-machi, Mukden.

Murata, Shigeta—Banker; b. 1886 in Kagawa-ken; s. of Taniyaro Murata; m. Hanako. Career: grad. German Law Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1914; entered Justice Dept.; joined Yokohama Koshu Ginko, 1921. Address: 1218, Yuigahama, Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

Murayama, Takeshi—Mng.-Dir., Nippon Shokuryo Kogyo K.K.; b. Jan. 1886 in Tottori-ken; s. of Kinji Murayama; m. Hiza Hirata. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1909; joined Nippon Flour Mills, Ltd.; later with Saiga Elec. Co. and Tobata Foundry Co.; toured abroad 1921; Mng.-Dir., Kitaukawa Engrg. Works, 1922; Mng.-Dir., Tobata Cold Storage Co., 1927; same of Gado Marine Products Industrial Co. at Osaka; present post since 1934. Address: 4, Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Murata, Shozo—Mem., National Park Commission; Councillor, Osaka Chamber of Com. & Industry; Pres., Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Mercantile Steamship Co.); Chairman, Settsu Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; Dir., Kokusai Taun (Transport) Co., Osaka Building Co., Kitanhon Steamship Co., Nishin Steamship Co., Nikka Life Ins. Co.; Auditor, Sumitomo Chemical Co.; Honorary Consul for Argentina at Osaka; b. Oct. 1878; s. of Shojo Murata, Kyoto. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1900; joined Osaka Shosen Kaisha; Head, Taiwan Dept., and Ocean Dept., Head Office Mng.-Dir., 1920; Vice-Pres., 1929; Pres., since 1934. Address: Shinotsubo, Mikage-cho, Hyogo-ken.

Murayama, Tatezo—Igaku-hakushi (M.D.); Dir., Tokyo Municipal Honjo Hospital; Lecturer, Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Oct. 1882 in Miyagi-ken; s. of Sadakazu Saito; later adopted by Gengo Murayama. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; became Vice-Dir., present hospital; studied also in Europe and America; promoted present post, 1931; served Epidemic Hospital founded temporarily by Red Cross Society and Kyochokai soon after the Great Earthquake, 1923; Lecturer since 1920. Address: 48 of Ni. 10, Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Musabhey, Taher M.—Import & Export Merchant; Mng.-Dir., M. Musabhey & Co., Ltd.; b. Feb. 1896; s. of M.

Musabhey, merchant. Career: grad. Bombay Univ.; Mng.-Dir., M. Musabhey & Co., Kobe, 1918-21; Dir., Swadeshi Match Mfg. Co., Bombay, 1923-26; present post again since 1927. Address: 328, Sannomiya-cho 1-chome, Kobe City.

Mushakoji, Kimitomo—Viscount; Ambassador to Turkey; b. Aug. 1882 in Tokyo; s. of Viscount Saneyo Mushakoji. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; apptd. Diplomatic Probationer; Consul at Shanghai; Secr., Embassy in Germany; Councillor, Embassy in Belgium; Minister to Denmark; Deputy Delegate to 11th Assembly, League of Nations, Geneva, 1930; attended Disarm. Conf., 1931; Minister to Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark; present post since May 1933. Address: Japanese Embassy, Stamboul, Turkey.

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Nagai, Hisomu—Igaku-hakushi (M. D.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Nov. 1876 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Kelauke Nagai, scholar of Chinese classics. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; sent to Germany to study physiology under Prof. Verworn of Göttingen Univ., 1903-06; apptd. Asst. Prof. of Alma Mater, 1906; Prof., 1913; Dean of Med. Faculty, 1934; received degree, 1911; sent to Europe and America for inspection, and attended 13th World Conf. of Physiology as Japan's Delegate, 1929; Mem., National Research Council, Education Dept.; Mem., Ins. Sanitary Investigation Committee, Home Dept.; Temporary Mem., Sanitary Investigation Committee, Education Dept.; Examiner, Medical & Dental Practitioner Exam.; Pres. of Japanese Assn. of Race Hygiene. Address: 70, Yamamoto-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Nagai, Kiyoshi—Consul-Gen. at Chientao; b. July 1883 in Niigata-ken; s. of Yoshitomi, Nagai, official. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: Consulate-Gen., Chientao, Manchoukuo.

Nagai, Matsuzo—Ambassador in Waiting; b. 1871 in Nagoya; adopted s. of Matsueemon Nagai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902. Entered Diplomatic service; 3rd class Sec., Embassy, Washington, 1907; Gen.-Consul at San Francisco, 1909; Secr., Foreign Office and Chief, Telegraph Section, 1914-17; Councillor, Embassy, 1918; Dir., Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, 1923; Minister to Sweden, Norway & Denmark, 1924; Ambassador to Belgium, 1928; Delegate to Gen. Assembly, League of Nations, 1927-29; attended London Naval Conf., 1929; Vice-Minister to Foreign Affairs, 1930; Ambassador to Germany, 1933-34; Chief Delegate to London Naval Conf., 1925. Address: 28, Higashi Shinano-machi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nagai, Ryutaro—M.P.; President of Political Research Committee, Minseito Party; b. Apr. 1881 in Kanazawa; s. of Noboru Nagai, samurai. Career: grad. Politt. Econ. Dept., Waseda Univ., 1905; studied at Manchester Coll., Oxford; sent to Diet 5 times; Councillor, Foreign Office; Parl. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chief Executive Committee, Minseito; Prof., Waseda Univ.; Overseas Minister in Saito Cabinet, 1932-34; resigned post July 1934. Address: 507, Sendagaya 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nagai, Shiro—Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept., Lungkiang Prov., Manchoukuo; b. 1892 in Toyama-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Finance Dept.; Taxation Officer; Commr., Revenue Supt. Bureau; Bank Inspector; Secr., Overseas Dept.; went to South and North America; Commr., Kwantung Govt.; Chief, Dairen Civil Administrative Office; Dir., Monopoly Bureau,

Kwantung Govt.; present post since 1933. Address: Tsutsihar.

Nagamine, Shoju—Pres., Nitto Cotton Spinning Co.; Mng.-Dir., Nippon Raw Silk Co.; Dir., Teikoku Raw Silk Warehouse Co.; b. June 1877 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Yakichi Nagamine. Career: grad. Tokyo Com. Sch., 1901; Chief, Shanghai Branch, Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, Mgr., Ryoka Warehouse Co.; Chief, Osaka Branch, Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd. Address: 2155, Sanno 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Nagano, Osami—Admiral; Supreme War Councillor; b. June 1880 in Kochi-ken; s. of Harukichi Nagano. Career: grad. Naval Staff Coll.; Pres., Naval Academy, Etajima; Vice-Chief, Naval Gen. Staff; Comdr.-in-Chief, Yokosuka Naval Station, 1933-34; Admiral, Mar. 1934. Delegate to London Naval Conf., 1935. Address: 229, Ishikawa-machi, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Nagao, Kichigoro—Dir., Police Bureau, CIVIL Affairs Dept., Manchoukuo; b. 1882 in Kagawa-ken. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, Tokyo; 1905, attached Chosen & Kwantung Army Gendarmery; present post since 1932. Address: Hsinking.

Nagao, Ryokichi—Dir., Kobe Gas Co., Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Oriental Hotel, and Velvet Soap Co.; Auditor, Hanwa Elec. Ry. Co.; Adviser, Meisho Rayon Co., Japan Spindle Manufactory; b. Oct. 1870 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Hikobei Nagao. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1901; joined Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; promoted to Mng.-Dir. then Vice-Pres. of same; Pres. of same, 1930. Address: 132, Okamoto-Metoyama-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Nagaoka, Hantaro—Mem., House of Peers; Rigakuhakushi (D. Sc., Tokyo Imp. Univ.); (D. Sc., Honorary, Cambridge Univ.); Ex-Pres., Osaka Imp. Univ.; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ. since 1926; Mem., Imp. Academy; b. June 1865 in Nagasaki-ken; s. of Isaburo Nagaoka. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Berlin Univ.; had occupied important position among Profs. of Imp. Univ., 1896-1926; Pres. Radio Committee; went abroad on official service 7 times. Address: 10, Komagome Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Nagaoka, Harukazu—Hogakuhakushi (D. L.); Ex-Ambassador to France; b. Jan. 1878 in Yamaguchi-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900; apptd. Minister to Netherlands; Dir., Treaty Bureau, Foreign Office; Ambassador to Germany; Ambassador to France, 1932-33; Chief Delegate to Japan-Dutch Conf., 1934. Address: 85, Hanazono-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nagaoka, Ryuchiro—Dir., Gen. Affairs Board, State Council of Manchoukuo; b. Jan. 1884 in Tokyo; s. of Yasuhei Nagaoka. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; entered Home Dept.; Dir., Public Works Bureau; Dir., Social Affairs Bureau; Govt. Delegate to 2nd Int'l Labour Conf., 1927; Chief, Metropolitan Police Board; Mem., House of Peers, 1929; Dir., Kwantung Bureau, 1934-35. Address: Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Nagasaki, Eiyo—Pres., Asahi Oil Co., Yakumo Mining Co.; Dir., Teikoku Paints Co., Nihon Cement Co., Nihon Gunpowder Co., Yamakanau Shokai; Auditor, Yamakawa Pharmaceutical Co.; Dir., Chugai Industrial Co.; b. Aug. 1881 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Shohel Nagasaki. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; entered, Finance Dept.; soon resigned post and entered, Bank of Taiwan; joined Suzuki Shoten, 1913. Address: 2, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Nagasaki, Seigo—Court Councillor; Dir., Japan Red Cross Society, Tokyo Jikel Kai and Tokyo Jogakukai; b. Nov. 1850 in Kagoshima; s. of Sausaemon Nagasaki samurai. Career: studied at Zoshikan and grad. Michigan Univ.; apptd. Master of Ceremonies, Countr. Secy. to Minister, Imp. Household Dept.; Chief, Imp. Supplies Dept.; Steward to Prince Kan-in. Address: 12, Shimorokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Nagase, Tetsuichi—Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry; b. Mar. 1886 in Kuwana, Miye-ken; s. of Teizo Nagase, printer. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; entered Agr. & Com. Dept., same yr.; Forestry Commr.; Secy., Forestry Bureau; Commr., Patent Bureau; Secy., Agr. & Forestry Dept.; Dir., Fisheries Bureau, 1927; Dir., Forestry Bureau; Chief, Rice Dept.; Dir., Agr. Bureau; present post since July 1934. Address: 90, Togoshi-machi, Ehara-ku, Tokyo.

Nagase, Tomiro—Pres., Nagase Kuo Soap Co., Ltd. (soaps mfrs.); b. Feb. 1905 in Tokyo; s. of late Tomiro Nagase. Career: grad. Doshisha Univ.; succeeded family estate, 1911; present post since 1927; visited Europe and America, South Seas and Australia for inspection, 1926-28. Address: 2, Bakuro-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nagashima, Hatasu—Vice-Minister of Justice; b. June 1880 in Ogaki; s. of Shugo Nagashima. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906; apptd. Judge, 1912; Councillor, Justice Dept., 1916; Public Procurator, Supreme Court, 1927; Dir., Civil Affairs Bureau; Pres., Sapporo Court of Appeal; Pres., Hiroshima Court of Appeal, 1934-35. Address: 129, Hinode-cho Ichome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Nagashima, Yoshiharu—Mgr., Passenger Dept., Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. Apr. 1882 in Nagano-ken; s. of Namiyosuke Nagashima. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1908; joined N. Y. K., serving at its branches at Yokohama and London; Mgr., Supplies Dept., Head Office; promoted to present post 1918. Address: 6, Wahaagi-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nagata, Hidejiro—Mem., House of Peers; Ex-Mayor of Tokyo; Pres., Boy Scouts, Japan; Pres., Takushoku Univ.; Pres., Teikoku Kyokai Kai (Imp. Education Assn.); b. July 1870 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Jitsutaro Nagata, samurai. Career: grad. 3rd Higher Sch., apptd. Pres., Kaito Middle Sch.; Inspector of Oita-ken, Commr., Oita-ken, Ishikawa-ken, Kumamoto-ken and Iwate-ken; Chief, Home Affairs Dept., Fukuoka-ken; Chief, Police Affairs Dept., Kyoto-fu; Gov., Miye-ken; Dir., Police Bureau, Home Dept.; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1918; Mayor of Tokyo up to 1924; again apptd. same, 1931 and resigned Apr., 1933. Address: 83, Zoshigaya-machi, Kohshikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nagatsuma, Nobumitsu—Dir., Nippon Elec. Wire Co.; Dir., Executive Office, Furukawa Elec. Industry Co.; b. Oct. 1885 in Ehime-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Furukawa Gomei Kaisha, 1911 and transferred to Furukawa Elec. Co., 1920; then promoted to present post. Address: 225, Honmura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Nagawa, Gan-ichi—M.P.; b. June 1883 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Jirohei Nagawa. Career: grad. Meiji Law Coll., 1903, and Hosei Univ., 1906; apptd. Judge, 1904; Judge, Tokyo, Chiba and Maebashi District Courts; opened law office, 1917; sent to Diet 4 times from Hiroshima-ken; Parl. Vice-Minister of Ry., 1932-34. Address: 3015, Oi Kashima-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nagayo, Matsuo—M. D.; President of Tokyo Imperial University; President of Infectious Disease Investigation Laboratory; Pres., Cancer Investigation Society; b. Apr. 1878 in Tokyo; s. of Shokichi Nagayo. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1904; took P.-G. Course; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied Pathology in Germany, 1907; M.D., 1911; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Engr., Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory, 1914; attended Tropical Pathology Conf., 1921; visited America by invitation of Rockefeller Fund. Address: 48, Ichihel-cho 2-chome, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Naito, Hisahiro—Mem., House of Peers; Aud., Japan Red Cross Society; b. July 1859 in Niigata-ken; s. of Hisayuki Naito, farmer. Career: grad. Prefectural Sch. at Kashiwazaki and Takashima Sch., Yokohama; founded Japan Oil Co., May 1888, over which presided until 1926; sent twice as Non-commissioned Staff, Agr. and Com. Dept. to Europe and America to study oil business; sent to Diet twice; apptd. Councillor, Tokyo Reconstruction Bureau; Mem., Imp. Economic Conference, etc.; nominated Mem., House of Peers for merit of his service, Dec. 1925; besides has served as Councillor, Social Affairs Bureau, Pres., Mining Talk Assn., Dir., Industry Club of Japan, The Japan Economic Federation, Shino-Japanese Learned Society, etc. Address: 36, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Naito, Kumaki—Vice-Pres., Nippon Elec. Power Co.; Vice-Pres., Nihon Securities Co., Kansai Elec. Power Co.; Dir., Hakone Tozan Ry. Co.; b. Apr. 1881 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Jubei Naito. Career: grad. Econ. Dept., Toei Dobun Shoin, 1904; entered Toho Elec. Power Co., 1922; Vice-Chief, Investigation Dept., same; Vice-Business Mgr., same; Dir., & Chief, Nagoya Branch, same; Mng.-Dir., Nippon Elec. Power Co., 1928; present post since Feb. 1934. Address: Ijiri, Ashiya, Seido-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Naito, Tachu—Kogakuhakushi (D. S.); Prof., Archit. Dept., Waseda Univ.; b. June 1886 in Yamanashi-ken; s. of Koshiro Naito, farmer. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; as Consulting Engineer, concerned with the construction of Kabukiza, Meiji Life Ins. Bldg., Tokyo Kaijo Bldg., Nippon Ginko Bldg., etc. Address: 76, Wakamatsu-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, Kenzo—Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan; b. July 1875 in Niigata-ken; s. of Denjuro Yamamoto; adopted by Maki Nakagawa. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; Commr., Hokkaido Govt.; Councillor, Legislation Bureau and Communications Dept.; Secy., Colonization Bureau and Communications Dept.; Dir., Communications Bureau; Dir., South Manchuria Ry. Co.; Gov., Kumamoto-ken, Hokkaido and Tokyo-fu; Vice-Minister of Education; present post since 1932. Address: Official Residence, 1, Bamba-cho, 3-chome, Taihoku, Taiwan.

Nakagawa, Kojiro—Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Ritsumeikan Univ.; b. Jan. 1866 in Kyoto; s. of Rokusaemon Nakagawa. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1893; Secy., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Secy., Prime Minister; Secy., Cabinet; Secy., Education Minister; Commr., Karafuto Govt.; Dir., Kajima Bank; Vice-Pres., Dai Nihon Life Ins. Co.; Pres., Bank of Taiwan. Address: 19, Suwa-machi, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, Nozomu—Vice-Pres., Japan Red Cross Society; Lord-in-Waiting, Kinkai Hall; b. Mar. 1875 in Sendai; s. of late Solchi Nakagawa. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1901; entered Home Dept., and served as Councillor, Fukushima-ken, Hyogo-ken; Secy. and

Chief, Home Affairs Dept., Saitama-ken and Kanagawa-ken; Gov., Osaka-fu; Dir., Sanitary Bureau, Home Dept.; Dir., Tokyo Reconstruction Bureau, 1929-30. Address: 43, Mejiro-cho 4-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, Selsu—Mng.-Dir., Tokyo Yokohama Elec. Ry. Co., Ltd., Japan Tourist Bureau, Nippon Communication Assn.; Rep. Dir., Japan-Manchou Flux Co.; Pres., Showa Ry. Sch.; b. Oct. 1881 in Nara-ken; s. of Yukiyasu Nakagawa. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; entered Ry. Bureau, Communications Dept.; Councillor, Ry. Dept.; Secy., Ry. Minister; Dir., Traffic Bureau, Ry. Dept.; Vice-Minister, same; studied in Europe & America; Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 33, Naka-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, Suekichi—Pres., Yokohama Rubber Co., Furukawa Elec. Co.; Dir., Furukawa Gomei Kaisha; Auditor, Fuji Elec. Machine Mfg. Co.; Vice-Pres., Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. Nov. 1874 in Shiga-ken; s. of Matasaburo Akazaka; later adopted by Ichimatsu Nakagawa. Career: grad. Yale Univ. Address: 46, Takanawa Minami-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

Nakahama, Teichiro—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Committee of Sanitation Assn., Home Dept.; b. July 1857; s. of late Manjiro Nakahama, samurai of Kochi Clan. Career: grad. Medical Course, Tokyo Univ., 1881; Pres., Fuku-shima Medical Coll.; Prof., Okayama Med. Coll.; Pres., Kamazawa Med. Coll.; established Kamakura Hospital and Kaisei Hospital. Address: 126, Demenchofu, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Nakahara, Ichigoro—Pres., Japan Dental Coll.; b. May 1876 in Nagano-ken; s. of Nizaemon Nakahara. Career: passed Exam. for Dental Practitioners, 1889; founded present College; studied in America; received Sc. D. degree (Maryland Univ., U. S.), 1916; Decorated for merit of his service in dental education, 1924; attended Int'l Dental Congress, 1931. Address: 2737, Kichijoji, Musashino-machi, Tokyo-shikui.

Nakai, Retsaku—Pres., Nippon Seitetsu Kabushiki Kaisha (Steel Works); b. Jan. 1879 in Kumamoto-ken; bro. of Torarokuro Nakai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903; Chief, Documents Sec., Agr. & Com. Dept.; Chief, Accounts Sec., same; Dir., Patent Bureau; same, Forestry Bureau; Vice-Minister of Agr. & Com.; Pres., Imp. Steel Works; present post since 1934. Address: 105, Kitami Seijo, Kinuta-mura, Tokyo-fu.

Nakai, Shiro—D. E.; Chairman, Board of Dirs., Hokkai Soda Co.; Mng.-Dir., Mitani Mining Co.; Dir., Toyo High Pressure Ind. Co.; Auditor, Toyo Nitrogen Ind. Co.; Mng. Nitrogen Ind. Co.; b. Oct. 1870 in Shimane-ken; s. of Sadaki Matsui; later adopted by Ichimu Nakai. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1895; Engr., Osaka Cement Co.; entered Mitsui Mining Co., 1905; Dir., same, 1922; D. E., 1915. Address: 28, Konno-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nakajima, Chikuhel—M.P.; High-Taxpayer; Pres., Nakajima Trading Co.; b. Jan. 1884 in Gunma-ken; s. of Kumeichi Nakajima. Career: grad. Naval Engrg. Coll. and Naval Staff Coll.; established Nakajima Air Craft Co. Address: 2, Iobigaya Kaga-cho 1-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Nakajima, Kiyochi—Pres., Nakajima Aircraft Co.; b. Mar. 1890 in Gunma-ken; bro. of Chikuhel Nakajima, M.P. Career: grad. Mercantile Marine Sch., 1916; entered Nakajima Aircraft Co.; Vice-Pres., same; went to Europe & America for observations 2 times. Address: 1433, Kamigusa-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Nakajima, Teppel—Dir., Monopoly Bureau, Finance Dept.; b. Jan. 1857 in Kumamoto; s. of Matahei Nakajima. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; entered Finance Dept.; Chief, Gen. Affairs Sec., Kobe Customs; Commr., Aeronautics Bureau; Chief, Customs Sec., Taxation Bureau; Chief, Osaka & Yokohama Customs; Dir., Taxation Bureau, 1931; Delegate to Int'l Customs Conf., at Geneva, 1923; Staff to Japanese Delegate to Customs Special Conf., China, 1925. Address: 41, Hara-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nakajima, Toshio—Dir., Post Administration Bureau, Mukden, Manchoukuo; b. 1898 in Kanazawa, Ishikawa-ken; s. of Otokichi Nakajima. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Commr., Communication Dept.; present post since 1932. Address: Mukden.

Nakamigawa, Saburoji—Dir., Chiyoda Life Ins. Co.; Dir., South America Development Co.; Auditor, Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; b. Aug. 1886 in Tokyo; s. of Hikojiro Nakamigawa; m. d. of late Sanji Muto. Career: grad. Keio Univ. Address: 52, Isarago-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Fusaichi—Wholesale Dealer in Toilet Articles, Soaps and Groceries; b. Feb. 1888 in Nagasaki-ken; s. of Ryuzo Nakamura; m. Kimio Ejima. Career: The Russo-Japanese War over, came to Harbin to engage in commerce; after 8 years thenceforth started present business on his account. Address: 33, Mostowaya Street, Harbin.

Nakamura, Junichi—Hogakushi; Dir., Communications Bureau, Kwantung Prov.; b. Oct. 1901 in Uwajima, Ehime-ken; s. of Sobachi Nakamura; m. Ineko, d. of Yohei Hagiwara. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1925; entered Communications Dept.; present post since 1934. Address: 262, Togendai, Dairen.

Nakamura, Kaju—M.A., M.P.; Dir.-Gen., Society for Foreign Trade Promotion; Publisher and Editor, "Japanese Abroad"; b. Nov. 1889 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of Genjiro Nakamura. Fishing industry man. Career: grad. Imp. Fishery Institute, Tokyo, and New York Univ.; Editor, "Japanese America Com. Weekly," New York; Partner, Nakamura, Kimura & Keleher Law Office, N. Y.; New York Agent for Tokyo Suisan Kaisha; Far Eastern Rep'r., Studebaker Corp.; Mng.-Dir., Yushutsu Suisan Kaisha, Nagai Suisan Kaisha, Fukutoku Savings Bank; Sponsor, Student Abroad Tour Assn.; Pres., Oriental Culture Summer Coll., Tokyo. Address: 5, Sakae-dori 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Kenichi—Baron; Mem., House of Peers; b. Feb. 1882 in Tokyo; s. of late Baron General Satoru Nakamura. Career: grad. Civil Engrg. Course, Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; entered Ry. Dept.; apptd. Engr. of same, 1907; sent to America for study, 1912; apptd. Chief, Construction Offices of Shinsho, Akita and Atami lines; then Head, Planning Section, Construction Bureau; Dir., Construction Bureau, 1926; resigned, 1929. Address: 30, Uenohara, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Kotaro—Lieut.-Gen.; Chief Staff, Mil. Training Dept.; b. Aug. 1881 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of Yoshifusa Nakamura, samurai. Career: grad. Military Academy; Adjutant, War Office; Comdr., Infantry 23rd Brigade; Chief-Staff, Chosen Army; Dir., Personnel Bureau, War Office; Comdr., Garrison in China, 1932-34; Comdr., 8th Division, 1934; present post since Dec. 1935. Address: c/o War Office, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Mitsugi—Pres., Komatsu Saisakusho, Ltd. (Engrg. Works); b. Aug. 1876 in Shizuoka-ken. Career:

grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1902; entered Nihon Yusen Kaisha; served Kobe Branch, 1903; Served London Branch, 1906-11; resigned post, 1912; served Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Power Co., 1912-23; toured Europe & America, for 1 yr.; joined Komatsu Saisakusho, 1924. Address: 373, Hyakunin-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Rikhtaro—Mem., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Chairman, Board of Dir., Mitsukoshi Dept. Store; Chairman, Board of Dir., Niko Dept. Store; b. Mar. 1872 in Tokyo. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1889; entered Mitsukoshi Dept. Store; promoted to present post. Address: 41, Kotaki-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Moto—Chief, Antung Customs, Manchoukuo; b. 1887 in Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; served at Customs, Dairen, Kwantung, Chefoo, Antung, Hunchun and Shanghai; Vice-Chief, Dairen Customs; present post since 1932. Address: Antung.

Nakamura, Ryoze—Admiral; Supreme War Councillor; Chief, Naval Tech. Dept.; b. July 1878 in Aomori-ken; s. of Shundai Nakamura, samurai. Career: grad. Naval Staff Coll., 1910; Chief Staff, 2nd Squadron; Comdr., 1st Torpedo-Flotilla; Staff, Naval Gen. Staff; Pres., Naval Staff Coll.; Comdr.-in-Chief, 2nd Squadron; Comdr.-in-Chief, Sasebo Naval Station, 1931-32; Comdr.-in-Chief, Kure Naval Station, 1932-34; Admiral, 1934; present post since May 1934. Address: 1559, Higashitama-machi, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama.

Nakamura, Seiji—D. Sc.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Sept. 1859 in Fukui-ken; s. of Masanori Nakamura, teacher. Career: grad. St. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1892; studied P.-G. Course; Prof., 1st High Sch., 1895; Asst. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; studied in Germany for investigation of Crystallography & Optics, 1905; returned 1909; received degree, 1909; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; went to Europe & America during Great War; Mem., Imp. Academy, 1925; Dean, St. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1926; resigned post 1930. Address: 39, Saugaya-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Teichi—Mng.-Dir., Nippon Flour Mills; b. Sept. 1876 in Nagasaki-ken; s. of Teijuro Nakamura. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1899; entered Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.; Chief, Osaka & Kobe Branches; Dir., Nippon Flour Mills. Address: 14, Hirao-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Nakane, Sadahiko—Pres., Sanwa Bank; b. Feb. 1878 in Oita-ken; bro. of Hyotaro Katagiri, samurai; adopted by Sachitane Nakane, 1892. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; joined Bank of Japan and served at Business Bureau and Agency in London; Chief, National Treasury Bureau and Mgr., Osaka Branch; Dir., Bank of Japan 1928-33; present post since 1933. Address: 9, Natsugi-machi, Nishinomiya.

Nakanishi, Shiro—Mng.-Dir., Japan Power Society; Dir., Gode Elec. Co.; b. May 1879 in Miye-ken; s. of late Yasuke Nakanishi; m. Fumiko, d. of Dr. Tameyuki Anzono. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1904; entered Communications Dept. same year; Dir., Nagoya Communication Bureau, 1919; attended 7th World Postal Conference at Madrid, Spain, as Japan's Chief Delegate and on the way made inspection tours of Europe and America, 1920-21; Dir., Elec. Bureau, 1923; retired, 1927. Address: 145, Tsunohazu 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nakano, Kinjiro—Pres., Kokusai Transportation Co., Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Kyoto, Moji and Shimonoseki Godo Transportation Co., Daihoku Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; Dir., Kokusai Unyu (Transportation) Co., Chosen Transportation Co., Aikoku Life Ins. Co.; Vice-Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Mng.-Dir., Japan-Manchoukuo Ind. Assn.; b. May 1882 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Yoshichi Nakano. Career: succeeded father's business, 1915; Mng.-Dir., Nankoku Transportation Co., 1923; Pres., same, 1924; Special Mem., Moji Chamber of Com. & Ind. Address: 1 Nakarokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Nakano, Selgo—M.P.; b. Feb. 1886 in Fukuoka; s. of Taijiro Nakano. Career: grad. Polit. Econ. Dept., Waseda Univ.; Editorial Staff Mem., Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shinbun; same, Tokyo Asahi Shinbun; Editor, Toho Jiron; Pres., Kyushu Nippo; Councillor, Finance Dept.; Vice-Minister of Communications; Leader, Kokumin Domei, 1933-35. Address: 808, Yoyogi Hon-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nakano, Selgo—M.P.; b. Feb. 1886 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Taijiro Nakano. Career: grad. Political Economic Department, Waseda University; Editorial Staff Mem., Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shinbun; same, Tokyo Asahi Shinbun; Editor, Toho Jiron; Pres., Kyushu Nippo; Councillor, Finance Dept.; Vice-Minister of Communications; Leader, Kokumin, Domei, 1933-35. Address: 808, Yoyogi Hon-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nakashima, Tokutaro—Pres., Nakashima & Co., Kanazawa Chamber of Com. & Ind.; b. Jan. 1883 in Kanazawa City; s. of late Tokutaro Nakashima. Career: Pres., Kanazawa Cultural Assn.; Kaga Paper Mfg. Co., Ishikawa-ken Agricultural Co.; Dir., Kana Godo Bank, Kanazawa Elec. Tramway Co., The Third Trust Co., Showa Trading Co., Marubun Textile Industry Works; Aud., Hokkoku Shinbun, Meiji Printing Co. Address: 8, Jikken-cho, Kanazawa City.

Nakano, Teppel—Mng.-Dir., Nippon Oil Co.; b. Jan. 1869 in Niigata-ken; s. of Teikichi Nakano, farmer. Career: grad. Law Dept., Waseda Univ., 1891; joined present firm, 1893; promoted to present post. Address: 416, Nishikubo 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nakayama, Ruzji—Dir., Radio Corporation of Japan; b. Jan. 1874 in Niigata-ken; s. of Seikichi Nakayama. Career: grad. Tokyo Prog. and Telegraph Coll.; entered Communications Dept., 1892; went to Europe and America to investigate telephone business, 1896, apptd. Elec.-Engr., Communications Dept.; representing Govt., attended 3rd Int'l Wireless Telegraph Convention, London, 1912; became Adviser, Ministry of Communications, Chinese Govt., 1913; Mng.-Dir., Tokyo Branch, Radio Corporation of Japan, 1928-34; went abroad to inspect radio broadcasting, 1930. Address: 514-2, Koyama-machi, Ebura-ku, Tokyo.

Nakayama, Teichi—Pres., Platon Co., Ltd.; Mfr., "Gion" and "Katel" Toilet Goods & Soap; Prop., Nakayama Taiyodo, Nakayama Chemical Research Institute, Nakayama Culture Institute; Mem., Osaka Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Vice-Pres., Osaka Joint Businessmen's Society; Pres., Osaka Trade Assn. of Toilet Articles, Federation of Osaka Sanitary Union; b. Nov. 1881 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Kosaburo Nakayama. Career: founded Nakayama Taiyodo in Kobe, 1903; removed office to Osaka; engaged in Mfg. & Sale of Toilet Articles Soap, and Chemical Products; founded Nakayama Chemical Research Institute, 1915, Nakayama Culture Institute, 1923. Address: 40, Mizusaki-cho, Naniwa-ku, Osaka.

Namba, Reikichi—Dir., Tokyo Stock Exchange; Pres.,

Sagami Ry. Co.; Dir., Nihon Dyeing Co.; b. May 1873 in Nagoya; s. of Densai Nambu, samurai. Career: grad. Keio Univ., 1893; joined Tokyo Stock Exchange, same yr. Address: 48, Aoyama Minami-cho 2-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Nango, Saburo—Pres., Kobe Pier Co., Amagasaki Real Estate Co., Nikka Oil Mfg. Co., Nihon Raw Cotton Co., Mng.-Dir., Taihoo Hemp Mfg. Co.; Dir., Sanyo Chuo Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; Auditor, Osaka Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; b. Nov. 1878; s. of Shigenitsu Nango, Mem., House of Peers. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1900; inherited family estate, 1912. Address: 3, Hamahigashi, Mikage-machi, Hyogo-ken.

Nanjo, Kameo—Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Gomi Kaisha; Dir., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Taihoo Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Oriental Babcock Co., Toyo Rayon Co., Oriental Steel Products Co.; b. July 1873 in Gunma-ken; s. of Shinrokuro Nanjo, samurai. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1892; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mgr., London and Osaka Branches. Address: 14, Shinakamachi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Naoki, Rintaro—Kogakusha (D.E.); Pres., Continental Institute of Science Dir., State Highway Bureau, Manchoukuo; b. Dec. 1876 in Kobe; s. of Masanosuke Naoki. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; served as Engr., Tokyo Municipal Office, Special Construction Dept., Finance Dept., Home Dept.; Chief, Osaka Harbor Dept.; Chief, Osaka City Planning Dept.; Dir.-Gen., Tokyo Reconstruction Bureau, 1923; Chief, Reconstruction Bureau, Home Dept., 1924; resigned, 1925; Dir. and Chief Engr., Obayashi-Gumi, present post since 1923. Address: c/o State Highway Bureau, Hanking.

Narusawa, Naosuke—Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept., Heiho Prov. of Manchoukuo; b. 1865 in Japan. Career: grad. Foreign Languages Sch., Tokyo; Commr., Supervisory Council; Councillor, Liaoyang-hsien, Fengtien Prov.; Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept., Chiao-ang-hsien, Jehol Prov.; present post since 1934. Address: Heiho, Manchoukuo.

Nasu, Shiroshi—D. Agr.; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Rural Reconstruction Committee, North Eastern District Development Committee, Japanese Council, I.P.R., Imp. Agr. Assn.; b. June 1888 in Tokyo; s. of Hatsuoki Nasu. Career: grad. Agr. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; studied P.-G. Course; Asst. Prof., same, 1917; D. Agr., 1920; Prof. same yr.; sent to Europe & America several times; attended, 3rd Int'l Labour Conf., as Advisor to Labour Delegate. Address: 435, Setagaya 4-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Neumann, Willy—Engineer; b. Mar. 1886 in Jena, Germany. Address: 60, Tsuji, Ashiya, Hyogo-ken.

Neville, Edwin L.—A.B. (Univ. of Mich.); Councillor, American Embassy, Tokyo; b. Nov. 1884 in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.; m. American; s. of Richard Neville. Career: grad. Univ. of Mich.; entered foreign service, Aug. 1907; present post since 1928. Address: American Embassy, Tokyo.

Newel, J. F.—Journalist; b. 1862 in Graach, Germany; Career: Clerk, Provincial Bank, Germany; came to China, 1902; Prop. & Editor, "Bankow Daily News", 1908-1915; Editor, "North China Standard", Peiping, 1920-26; returned to Germany, 1926; Editorial Staff, "Cerberus-Post", Leipzig, 1927-28; English Editor, "Transocean" Wireless News Service, 1929; Editor, English Edition, "Berliner Tageblatt", 1930-31, returned to Far East, 1932, representing "Deutsches Nachrichtenbuero", "Eildienst fuer Aussenhandel & Auslandswirtschaft", correspondent "Ostasiatische Rundschau" and other German newspapers. Publications:

"A Diary of the Chinese Revolution", "Industrial Pollies of China". Address: Liu Ching Lou, Mukden, Manchoukuo.

Nezu, Kachiro—Advisor, Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Mem. House of Peers; Acting Partner, Nezu Gomei Kaisha; Pres., South Chosen Ry. Co., Taihei Life Ins. Co., Tobu Ry. Co., Tokyo Subway Co., Showa Fire Ins. Co., Fukuoku Conscriptio Ins. Co.; Chairman, Board of Dir., Nankai Ry. Co.; Dir., Nihon Chemical Ind. Co., Aikoku Life Ins. Co., Yokohama Warehouse Co., Nihon Air Transportation Co., Chichibu Ry. Co., Chinfuo Ry. Co., Ashikaga Spinning Co., Iwaki Cement Co., Seibu Ry. Co.; Auditor, Imp. Theatre, Councillor, Chichibu Cement Co., Nishin Flour Mills, Kokumin Shinbun, Shochiku Cinema Co.; b. June 1866 in Yamanashi-ken; s. of Toemon Nezu. Career: elected M.P. 3 times; established Musashi Higher Sch.; Mem., House of Peers, 1926. Address: 115, Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Niida, Masutaro—D.L.; Lawyer; Mem., House of Peers; b. Oct. 1868 in Fukushima-ken; s. of Oncho Niida. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1893; Judge, 1896; studied Civil Procedure Code in Germany, 1897-1900; Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1900, D.L., 1901; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; resigned post and opened office; Mem., House of Peers, July 1934. Address: 215, Kago-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ninomiyama, Arata—Mng.-Dir., Asano Bussan Co.; Dir., Nihon Hodo (Payment) Co.; Showa Iron Work Co.; Auditor, Viesic Co. of Japan; b. Mar. 1884 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Seichi Ninomiya. Career: grad. Meiji Law Coll., 1904; stayed in U. S. for 14 yrs; Mgr., Oriental Trading Co. and Mem., New Chamber of Com., Seattle; returned, 1915, and became Acting Partner, Daikoku Shokai; entered Asano Bussan Co., 1919. Address: 422, Shimochitai 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nishi, Haruhiko—Chief, 1st Sec., Europe & Asia Bureau, Foreign Office; b. Apr. 1893 in Kagoshima-ken; s. of Takizawemon Nishi. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918; diplomatic service at Embassy in Russia and Consulates in New York and Hanking; Chief, 1st Sec., Com. Affairs Bureau, Foreign Office; Chief, 1st Sec., Europe & America Bureau, 1932-34; present post since 1934. Address: 19, Ichigaya Sadowaracho 3-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Nishi, Yoshikazu—General; Supreme War Councillor; b. Jan. 1878. Career: grad. Military Academy; apptd. Artillery Sub-Lieut., 1899; served as Aide-de-Camp, Comdr., Field Heavy Artillery 3rd Brigade; Dir.-Gen., Military Technical Dept.; Dir., Field Artillery Sch.; Lieut.-Gen., 1928; Comdr., 5th Division, 1931-34; Comdr., Capital Guards, 1934; present post since Dec. 1935. Address: 19, Ichigaya Kawada-cho, Tokyo.

Nishida, Kitaro—D. Litt.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Emeritus Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. Aug. 1870 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of Yasunori Nishida. Career: grad. Philosophy Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1894; Teacher, Ishikawa-ken Middle Sch.; Prof., Yamaguchi Higher Sch.; same, 4th Higher Sch.; same, Peers' Sch.; Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ. Address: 82, Tanaka Asuka-machi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Nishida, Kichiro—Consul-Gen. at Tientsin, China; b. Jan. 1865 in Kyoto-fu, s. of Sakujiro Nishida, M.P. Career: grad. Toa Dobun Shoin, 1904; diplomatic service in Legation at Peking; Consul-Gen. at Tientsin, Mukden and Shanghai; sent to England, 1924; 2nd Class Sec., Legation at Peking, 1926; Consul, 1928; present post

since 1931. Address: Japanese Consulate-Gen., Tientsin, Shantung, China.

Nishikawa, Nobuyuki—Director, Matsumoto Higher Sch.; b. Feb. 1873 in Tochigi-ken; s. of Masanobu Nishikawa; official; m. Sel. d. of Kwanpo Azaki, court artist. Career: grad. Science Dept., Tokyo Higher Normal Sch., 1898; Teacher & Secretary, of same; Sch. Inspector of Education Dept.; Dir., Kochi Higher Sch., 1927; present post since 1932. Address: Asama, Matsumoto-shigai, Nagano-ken.

Nishimura, Katsutaro—Mng.-Dir., Nomura Life Insurance Co.; Dir., Nomura Bank; b. 1885 in Osaka; s. of Isaburo Nomura. Career: grad. Kansai Com. & Tech. School; entered Sumitomo Bank; went abroad, 1926; entered Nomura Bank, 1927; Chief, Tokyo Branch. Address: 75, Gotanda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nishimura, Makoto—Mem., Japan Writers' Assn.; D. Sc., Ph. D. (Columbia Univ.); Writer; b. Mar. 1883; s. of Genitsu Nishimura, farmer. Career: grad. Hiroshima Higher Normal Sch.; Columbia Univ., N.Y., U.S. (M.A. & Ph. D.); Prof., Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; joined Osaka Mainichi Shinbun, 1928; stayed in Manchuria & China, for 7 yrs., Europe & America, for 7 yrs., for investigation. Address: Minamitoshima-mura, Toyono-gun, Osaka-fu.

Nishio, Juzo—Lieut.-Gen.; Chief Staff, Kwantung Army; Mem., Japan-Manchou Joint Economic Committee; b. 1881 in Tottori-ken; s. of Shigetake Nishio. Career: grad. Mil. Academy; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; Comdr., 40th Infantry Regiment; Chief, 1st Sec., Mil. Training Dept.; Comdr., 19th Infantry Brigade; Attached Mil. Arsenal, 1930; Chief, 4th Dept., Gen. Staff Office; present post since 1934. Address: c/o Kwantung Army Headquarters, Manchoukuo.

Nishiyama, Sanji—Auditor, Manchou Telephone & Telegraph Co.; b. Mar. 1882 in Gumma-ken; s. of Shogo Nishiyama, Official. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Finance Office; Dir., Finance Bureau, Kwantung Govt.; present post since 1932. Address: 5, Takasaki-machi, Ryojun, Manchoukuo.

Noda, Tsuruo—Mng.-Dir., Nippon Seitetsu Kabushiki Kaisha (Steel Works); Retired Ordnance Vice-Admiral; b. Jan. 1875 in Tokyo; s. of Takao Noda. Career: grad. Ordnance Course, Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1900. Chief, Steel Dept., Kure Naval Arsenal; Pres., Tokyo Naval Arsenal; Pres., Naval Tech. Research Institute, Chief Engrg., Imp. Steel Works; present post since 1934. Address: 334, Oi Hayaashi-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Noebel, Willy—D.L.; Councillor, German Embassy, Tokyo; b. Sept. 1867 in Zittau, Germany. Career: since 1920 in the diplomatic service; Councillor, Legation, Sofia; Chief, Pollab Sec., Foreign Office, Berlin, 1927-1933; arrived in Japan Sept. 1933. Address: German Embassy, Tokyo.

Nogi, Sadakichi—Mng.-Dir., Kokusai Unyu K.K.; b. May 1881; s. of Kiyemon Nogi, merchant; m. Yoshie Aida. Career: served Railway Dept. for 30 years; retired as Chief of its Nagoya Traffic Office, 1928; joined present firm as Councillor; Dir., 1930; at present in Dir. of Fukucho Kako K.K. in Dairen and of Ichinose Kaisoten in Yokohama. Address: Tsukimigaoka, Hoshigaura, Dairen.

Noguchi, Mamoru—Pres., Nihon Nitrogen Fertilizer Co., Asahi Benberg Rayon Co., Nihon Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Chosen Nitrogen Fertilizer Co., Nippon Magnesium

Co., Ltd., Nihon Nitrogen Gunpowder Co.; Dir., Sanyo Central Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Ujigawa Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Izumo-Elec. Co., Taling Smokeless Coal Mine Co.; b. July 1873 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of Koreyuki Noguchi. Career: grad. Elec. Course, Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1896; Engr., Koriyama Silk Spinning Co.; established Soki Hydro-Elec. Power Co., 1904; Pres., Asahi Silk Spinning Co. Address: 54, Kami Ryusen-cho, Hiroshima City.

Nomura, Seiji—Publisher; Pres., Dai Nippon Yuben-kai Kodansha; Pres., Hochi Shimbunsha; Dir., Nippon Paper Mfg. Co.; Auditor, Chugai Printing Co.; b. Dec. 1878 in Gumma-ken; s. of Yoshio Nomura. Career: grad. Gumma-ken Normal Sch.; Special Training Sch. of Teachers, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; served as Teacher of Primary Sch. and Middle Sch.; apptd. Sch.-Inspector, Okinawa-ken; Sec., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Publisher of magazines "Yuben", "Kodan Club", "Fuji", "Shonen Club", "Fuji Club", "King", "Gendai", "Shojo Club" and "Yonen Club"; publisher of over 400 books. Address: 19, Otowa-cho 3-chome, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nomura, Kichisaburo—Admiral, Supreme War Councillor; b. Dec. 1877 in Wakayama-ken; s. of Kichaburo Masuda, samurai; adopted by Masatane Nomura. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1898; despatched to Austria and Germany; Adjutant, H.M.S., Otowa; Staff, Naval Affairs Bureau, Navy Dept.; Sec., to Navy Minister; Attaché, Embassy in U.S.; attended Peace Conf. and Washington Conf.; Staff, Naval Gen. Staff; Dir., Naval Instruction Bureau; Vice-Chief, Naval Gen. Staff; Comdr.-in-Chief, Kure and Yokosuka Naval Stations; Comdr., 3rd Squadron, 1932; Comdr.-in-Chief, Yokosuka Naval Station 1932-33; present post since Oct. 1933. Address: 19, Naupeldai-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Nomura, Motogoro—Pres., Nomura Bank; Vice-Pres., Nomura Gomei Co., Nomura East India Development Co.; Dir., Nomura Securities Co., Osaka Trust Co., Nomura Life Insurance Co.; b. 1887 in Osaka; s. of Joku Nomura. Career: grad. Osaka Higher Com. Sch.; grad. Birmingham Univ., England; entered Nomura Gomei Co. Address: 1875, Aza Kannonjibayashi, Sumiyoshi-mura, Miko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Nomura, Ryutaro—Kogakuhakushi (D.E.); Lord-in-Waiting, Kinkai Hall; Pres., Onidani Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; Dir., Tokyo Underground Ry. Co., Nambu Ry. Co., Shonan Elec. Ry. Co.; b. Jan., 1859 in Gifu-ken; s. of Akira Nomura, samurai. Career: grad. Se. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1881; received degree, 1888; Chief Engr., Ry. Dept.; Pres., Civil Engrg. Society, Pres. Imp. Ry. Assn.; Pres., South Manchuria Ry. Co.; made inspection tour throughout Europe and America. Address: 35, Shimada-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Nomura, Tokushichi—Member, House of Peers; High Taxpayer in Osaka; Acting Partner, Nomura Gomei Kaisha; Dir., Osaka Gas Co., Fukuoka Spinning Co.; Auditor, Nomura Securities Co., Nomura Bank, Sugimura Warehouse Co., Nitta Spinning & Weaving Co.; b. Aug. 1878 in Osaka; s. of Joku Nomura. Career: grad. Osaka Higher Com. Sch., 1897, entered business; received decoration from French Govt., 1928. Address: 21, Bingo-cho 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Noyori, Tatsuzi—Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Life Ins. Co.; b. Jan. 1880 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Hanji Noyori. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; entered Mitsui Trading Co.; Business Mgr., same; Chief, Osaka Branch; promoted to present post. Address: 469, Kamiosaki 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Nozawa, Kozaburo—Prop., Nozawa Shoten; Rep. Dir., Nippon Asbestos-Slate Mfg. Co., Showa Cement Co.; Chairman, Board of Dir., Taikyu Spinning Co.; Dir., Higo Filature Co.; b. June 1871 in Shiga-ken; s. of Tazaemon Tonolke, brewer. Career: served at Raw Silk Dept., Mogi Shoten, Yokohama; went to Brazil 1896; returning home, began Indigo Import, 1897, and Asbestos-Slate Import, 1906, at Kobe; established Nippon Asbestos-Slate Mfg. Co., 1913; elected Mem., Kobe Chamber of Com. & Ind., 1921; Repr. Dir., Asbestos-Slate Co.; Dir., Kobe Raw-Silk Co. and Higo Filature Co. Address: 2 of 11 Kitaganasadori 3-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

Nutter, Horace—Merchant (Nutter & Co.); Vice-Consul for Portugal; b. May 1870 in Greeford, Middlesex, England; s. of Elliot Smith Nutter, merchant; m. Tomo Sakamoto who became a British Subject. Career: educated at University College School, Gower Street, London. Address: Dairi, Moji City.

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Oana, Hideochi—Pres., Oana Elec. & Mfg. Co.; Mng.-Dir., Nippon Wireless Telegraph & Telephone Co.; Dir., Nippon Carbonic Acid Gas Co.; Dir., Nippon Bean-Mash Co.; b. Apr. 1881 in Nagano-ken; s. of Ite Yasaburo Oana. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905, studied at Technische Hoch Schule, Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, 1910-13; Engr., Tokyo Elec. Power Co., 1905-07; Chief Elec. Engr., Asano Cement Co., 1907-09; Chief Electr. and Mgr., Fukuoka Elec. Ry. Co. (present Toho Elec. Power Co.), 1909-10; established Oana Seisakusho, 1914; Lecturer, Waseda Univ.; Address: 5, Hashiba 2-chome, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.

Obama, Hachiya—Investigator, Cabinet Investigation Bureau; b. Dec. 1891 in Saga-ken; s. of Shoroku Inatomi; later adopted by Matakechi Obama. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1914; entered Agr. & Com. Dept.; Sec. Chief, Agr. Bureau; Chief, Fishery Sec., Fisheries Bureau, 1928; Chief Sec., Minister of Agr. & Forestry; Dir., Agr. Bureau, same, 1934. Address: 44, Sumiyoshi-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Obama, Hachiya—Investigator, Cabinet Investigation Chugai Shogyo Shimpo; b. Dec. 1882 in Shimane-ken; s. of Ichiro Obama. Career: grad. Polit. Dept., Waseda Univ.; became Sec. to Speaker, House of Rep., 1915; joined Masuda Trading Co., 1917; Editorial Staff, Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, 1921. Address: 388, Utsuki-machi, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Obuchi, Mitsuki—Dir., South Manchuria Ry. Co.; Head, Tokyo Branch Office; b. Aug. 1885 in Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; joined present firm, same year; sent to Germany and America for study 2 yrs.; Chief, General Affairs Sec., Tokyo Branch of the firm 1919; Head Finance Sec. of same; 1925; Auditor, 1927; made official tour to Europe and America 5 months; Head, Shanghai Office, 1929; as Rep. of S. M. R., became Mng.-Dir., Hanahin Harbour Co.; Dir., Japan-Manchou Warehouse Co., Shantung Mining Co., Shoko Glass Co., Toyo Nitrogen Industry Co. Address: 18, Guban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ochiai, Keishiro—Assistant Mayor of Tokyo; b. Apr. 1886 in Shimane-ken; s. of Kameshiro Ochiai. Career: grad., Law Dept., Nippon Univ., 1910; served Tokushima Prov. Office, 1912; Commr., Tokushima-ken; same, Yamanashi-ken; Chief, Police Affairs Dept., Oita-

- ken, Miye-ken, Nagano-ken; Chief, Home Dept., Gunma-ken, Ishikawa-ken, Akita-ken, Aichi-ken, Kanagawa-ken; Gov., Tokushima-ken; present post since June 1933. Address: 293, Taira-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.
- Oda, Nobutsune**—Viscount; Mem., House of Peers; b. 1889 in Tokyo-fu; adopted s. of Nobutoshi Oda. Career: grad. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1915; entered Bank of Japan, same yr.; toured China & Europe; served in Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; Sec. to Ry. Minister, 1926; became Mem., House of Peers, same yr.; Foreign Councillor, 1929; Parl. Vice-Minister of Agr. & Forestry in Saito Cabinet, 1933-34. Address: 52, Ichigaya Yaku-oji-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
- Oda, Yozozo**—Mem. House of Peers; Mem., Imp. Academy; Emeritus Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1892; studied in England, France and Germany; Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Daen, Law Coll., same; Attended Int'l Academy Assembly, 1920; Judge of Permanent Court of Int'l Justice, Hague; resigned post, 1931; Emeritus Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ., same yr.; Mem. House of Peers same yr. Address: 18, Matsunoki-cho, Shimogamo, Kyoto City.
- Odachi, Shigeo**—Vice-Dir.-Gen., Gen. Affairs Board, State Council of Manchoukuo; b. Jan. 1892 in Shimane-ken; s. of Shinsaku Odachi. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1916; passed Civil Service Examination, 1915; Commr., Home Dept., 1921; Sec., Reconstruction Bureau, 1927; Sec., Home Dept.; Gov., Fukui-ken, 1932-34; Dir., Legislation Bureau of Manchoukuo, 1934-35. Address: Hainking, Manchoukuo.
- Ogasahara, Sankuro**—M.P.; Dir., Yamato Rubber Cultivation Co.; Auditor, Sumatra Rubber Co.; b. Apr. 1885 in Aichi-ken; s. of Chosamon Ogasahara, landlord. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; entered Bank of Taiwan; served as Mgr., Branch office; resigned 1926; elected M.P., 1932. Address: 1557 Iko-bukuro 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.
- Ogata, Taketora**—Chief Editor, Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; Mng.-Dir., Osaka Asahi Shimbun; b. 1888 in Fukuoka-ken; s. of Michiharu Ogata. Career: grad. Waseda Univ., 1911; joined Asahi Shimbun; Dir., Osaka Asahi Shimbun, 1928; present post since 1934; studied in Europe & America, 1920. Address: 331, Hyakunin-cho 3-chome, Yodohashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Ogata, Tomosaburo**—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Jan. 1883; s. of Koreyoshi Ogata, physician. Career: grad. 3rd Higher Sch., 1903; Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1908; went to Germany for study, 1910-13; apptd. Asst. Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1913; Prof., Pathological Anatomy, of same. Address: 435, Komagome 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.
- Ogawa, Gotaro**—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.), M.P.; Dir., Minsetto; b. June 1876 in Okayama-ken; s. of Tomonoki Ogawa, physician. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903; apptd. Asst. Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1904 and promoted to Prof., same; Dean, Econ. Coll., same Univ., 1922-24; elected to Diet from Okayama-ken 5 times; Dir., Minsetto; Vice-Minister of Finance in Hamaguchi Cabinet. Address: 32, Sakurayama-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.
- Ogawa, Junnosuke**—Mayor of Dairen; b. Nov. 1883 in Tokyo; s. of Yajiro Ogawa. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; entered Home Dept.; served, Home Dept., Nagano-ken; 1912; Public Procurator, Osaka-fu; Councillor, Kwantung Govt.; Chief, Indus-
- try Section, Home Dept., same; present post since 1931. Address: 9, Settsu-machi, Dairen.
- Ogawa, Takuji**—D. Sc.; Emeritus Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Chairman Geol. and Geogr. Sect., National Research Council; b. May 1870 in Kyoto; s. of Atsushi Asahi; later adopted by Komakitsu Ogawa. Career: grad. Geology Course, Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1894; studied P.-G. Course; Engr., Agr. & Com. Dept., 1897; went to France, 1900; went to Manchuria 3 times in Russo-Japanese War; Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1908; Dean, Sc. Coll., same; resigned post, 1930; 1916; Dean and Prof., Aichi Medical Coll., 1926; Address: 22, Hazama-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
- Oguchi, Chuta**—Igakuhakushi (M.D.); Prof., Nagoya Medical Univ.; b. Jan. 1875 in Nagano-ken; s. of Sadaharu Oguchi, merchant. Career: grad., Saisei Gakuisha; served Sino-Japanese War as Surgeon-Sub.-Lieut., 1895; Surgeon Captain during Russo-Japanese War, 1904-05; promoted Surgeon-Major, 1910; Instructor, Army Medical Sch., 1911; Prof., South Manchuria Medical Coll., 1912; sent to Europe for study 2 yrs.; Received degree, 1916; Dean and Prof., Aichi Medical Coll., 1926; present post since 1931. Address: 22, Hazama-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
- Oguchi, Kiroku**—M.P.; Pharmacist; Leader, Seiyukai; b. May 1870 in Aichi-ken; s. of Kiroku Oguchi, druggist. Career: grad. Tokyo Pharmacy Sch.; Medical Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Mayor of Toyohashi; Mem., Aichi-ken Prefectural Assembly; elected to Diet 7 times; Dir., Toyohashi Elec. Co.; Pres., Toyohashi Shimbun; Mem., Toyohashi Chamber of Com.; Parl. Vice-Minister of Finance. Address: 16 of 2, Kobinatada-machi, Koshikawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Ogura, Masatsune**—Mem., House of Peers; Mem., National Policy Council; Dir.-Gen., Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha; Chairman, Board of Dirs., Sumitomo Besshi Mine, Sumitomo Collieries, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Sumitomo Elec. Wire & Cable Works, Sumitomo Chemical Co., Sumitomo Aluminium Reduction Co., Sumitomo Machinery Works, Sumitomo Trust Co., Sumitomo Life Ins. Co., Sumitomo Warehouse Co., Osaka North Harbour Co., Shikoku Central Electric Power Co., Fuso Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Shizukari Gold Mine, Hotel New Osaka; Dir., Sumitomo Bank, Sumitomo Steel Tube Works of Manchoukuo, Sumitomo Bldg. Co., Fujikura Elec. Wire & Cable Co., Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Chinfuo Ry. Co., Toa Kogyo Co., Nihon Wireless Telegraph Co.; Auditor, Kyushu Power Transmission Co., South Manchuria Ry. Co.; b. Mar. 1875 in Kanagawa; s. of Masamichi Ogura. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Commr., Home Dept. and Supt. Commr. of Civil Engrs. of same, 1897; apptd. Councillor, Yamaguchi-ken; resigned, 1899 to join Sumitomo Firm; went to Europe and America for commercial inspection, 1900; returned, 1902; became Mgr., Kobe Branch, Sumitomo Firm, Sumitomo Bank and Sumitomo Warehouse Co.; transferred to Asst.-Mgr., Sumitomo Head Office; promoted to Mgr., same office, 1913; Mng.-Dir., 1931; Dir. General, Sumitomo Goshi-Kaisha, since 1930. Address: 24, Aoidori 1-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.
- Oguri, Kazuo**—Metropolitan Police Chief; b. Sept. 1888 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Heibachiro Oguri. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1911; entered Education Dept.; Sec., Education Minister; Councillor, Education Dept.; Sec., Home Minister; Councillor, Home Dept.; Police Chief, Nara-ken & Nagasaki-ken; Chief, Sanitary Dept., Metropolitan Police Station; Gov., Nara-

- ken; Dir., Home Affairs Bureau, Taiwan Govt.; Gov., Fukuoka-ken, 1922-24; present post since Oct. 1934. Address: (Official Residence) 12, Hayabusa-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Ohara, Magosaburo**—Pres., Chugoku Bank, Kurashiki Silk Fabric Co., Kurashiki Spinning Co.; Dir., Chugoku Trust Co.; Pres., Ohara Agriculture Research Institute, Kurashiki Labour Scientific Institute; b. July 1880 in Okayama-ken; s. of Koshiro Ohara. Career: established Ohara Social Problems Research Institute. Address: Shinikawa-machi, Kurashiki City, Okayama-ken.
- Ohara, Naoshi**—Hogakushi (LL.B.); Minister of Justice; b. Jan. 1877 in Niigata-ken; s. of Keijiro Tanaka; adopted by Tomotada Ohara. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1902; apptd. Judicial Probationer, same yr.; Judge, Tokyo District Court, 1904; Public Procurator, Chiba Local Court, same yr.; same, Tokyo District Court, 1908; Councillor, Dept. of Justice, 1910; Chief Public Procurator, Yokohama Local Court, 1920; made official tour through U.S. and Europe, 1921-22; Chief Public Procurator, Tokyo District Court, 1921; same, Nagasaki Court of Appeal, 1923; Public Procurator, Supreme Court, 1924; Vice-Minister of Justice, 1927; Pres., Tokyo Court of Appeal 1931-34; present post since July 1934. Address: 22, Naka-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.
- Ohashi, Chutchi**—Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Manchoukuo; b. 1893 in Gifu-ken. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1918; apptd. Diplomatic Probationer, 1st Class Sec. of Legation; Consul-Gen. at Harbin, 1931; apptd. present post, 1932. Address: Foreign Office, Hainking, Manchoukuo.
- Ohashi, Hachiro**—Vice-Minister of Communications; b. Dec. 1885 in Toyama-ken; s. of Hachisaburo Ohashi. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910; entered Communications Dept.; Sec., same; Sec., to Communication Minister; Chief Sec., same; Councillor; Dir., Postal Affairs Bureau, 1925; same, Finance Bureau, 1926; present post since 1932. Address: 67, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Ohashi, Shintaro**—Mem., House of Peers; Adviser, Tokyo Chamber of Com. & Industry; Mgr., Society for Int'l Cultural Relations; Pres., Chosen Kogyo Co., Ltd., Ohashi Honten, Keijo Elec. Co.; Chairman, Board of Dirs., Dai Nihon Brewery Co.; Dir., Mutual Trust Co., S. Chosen Ry. Co., Daiichi Mutual Life Ins. Co., Oji Seishi Co.; Nihon Yusen Kaisha, Nihon Air Transportation Co., Nihon Dyestuff Mfg. Co., Tokyo Fire Ins. Co.; Auditor, Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co., Mutual Bank; Chemical & Physical Institute; Councillor; Chichibu Cement Co., Iwaki Cement Co., Toyo Fire Ins. Co., Kyushu Elec.-Transmission Co.; Supt., Hakubunkan; b. July, 1863 in Niigata-ken; s. of Sabei Ohashi. Career: studied at Doinsha; published Etsuma Mainichi Shimbun (present Hokuetsu Shimpō); established Hakubunkan; founded Ohashi Library; elected to Diet from Tokyo, 1902; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1926. Address: 22, Sanban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
- Ohkawa, Heizaburo**—Pres., Nippon Steel Tube Co., Nihon Art Paper Mfg. Co., Yalu River Paper Mfg. Co., Chosen Ry. Co., Karafuto Steamship Co., Oshima Steel Works, Hokkaido Elec. Light Co., Ohkawa Tanaka Office; Acting Partner, Ohkawa Gomei Kaisha; Dir., Keihin Canal Co., Toyo Steamship Co., Tokyo Subway Co., Chin-Foo Ry. Co., Nihon Air Transportation Co., Asano Cement Co., Teikoku Artificial Fertilizer Co., Jinju Life Ins. Co.; Adviser, Asano Slate Co., Ishikawa-
- Jima Air Craft Co., Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Nihon Cinema Theatre; b. Oct. 1860 in Satama-ken; s. of Shuzo Ohkawa, samurai. Career: engage in paper mfg. industry and several sorts of productive industry in Japan. Address: 367, Nazato-cho, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo.
- Ohnishi, Ichiro**—Ex-Mayor of Yokohama; b. July 1887 in Kagawa-ken; s. of Michiji Ohnishi. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Chief, Police Affairs Dept., Kagawa-ken; Sec. and Councillor, Chosen Govt.; Chief, Home Affairs Dept., Keisho-Hokudo, Chosen; Chief Home Affairs Dept., Keisho-Hokudo, Chosen; made inspection tour to Europe, 1923; Sec., Reconstruction Bureau, 1924; Asst. Mayor of Tokyo, 1926; same of Yokohama, 1929; Mayor of Yokohama, 1931-35. Address: 10, Oimatsu-cho, Yokohama.
- Ohno, Masakichi**—Mng.-Dir., Asahi Glass Co.; b. Apr. 1884 in Tokyo; s. of Nizo Ohno. Career: grad. Ceramic Industry Course, Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch., 1906; joined Asahi Glass Co.; apptd. Factory Dir., same firm and promoted to present post; Lecturer, Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch., Meiji Semmon Gakko, Engrg. Coll. of Kyushu Imp. Univ.; Mem., Tobata Chamber of Com. & Industry; Mem., Yokohama Chamber of Com. & Industry. Address: 1336, Higaashi 1-chome, Magome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.
- Ohno, Ryokuchiro**—Dir.-Gen., Kwantung Bureau; Japanese Commr., Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Econ. Commn. b. Oct. 1887 in Satama-ken; bro. of Eizo Ohno. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; entered Home Dept.; Sec., Social Bureau; went to Europe & America, 1922; Gov., Tokushima-ken & Gifu-ken; Dir., Local Bureau, Home Dept.; Metropolitan Police Chief, 1932; Japanese Delegate to 15th Int'l Labour Conf., 1916; Economic Adviser, Manchoukuo, 1935; present post since May 1935. Address: Kwantung Bureau, Hainking, Manchoukuo.
- Ohno, Myogo**—B.S.; M.A. (Columbia Univ., New York City); Librarian; b. 1898 in Kyoto; s. of Sandiro Ohno, businessman; m. Kazuko, d. of Sadaji Otagawa of Kyoto. Career: studied at Coll. of English Literature, Doshisha Univ., 1918-21; School of Library Service & Teachers Coll., Columbia Univ., 1926-28; B.S., 1927; M.A., 1928; Librarian, Dairen Library, S.M.R. Co., 1921-29; Head Librarian, Fushun Library of same Co. since 1929. Address: Fushun Library, Fushun, Manchoukuo.
- Ohta, Heishiro**—Vice-Pres., Osaka Shosen Kaisha; Dir., Osaka Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; Chairman Marine Affairs Assn.; b. Feb. 1876 in Ibaragi-ken; s. of Iyonosuke Oda, later adopted by Mizuho Ohta. Career: Mercantile Marine Sch., 1896; studied in Europe and America; joined present firm, 1900; made inspection trip of Europe and America, 1913; attended 1st Int'l Labour Conf. at Washington, 1919. Address: 597, Aoki, Honjo-nura, Muko-gu, Hyogo-ken.
- Ohta, Masao**—LL.B.; Councillor, South Manchuria Railway Co.; b. Mar. 1893 in Okayama-ken; s. of Usaburo Ohta, farmer; m. Setsuko. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. and joined present firm 1917; Manager of its Yinkow Antung and Mukden Offices successively; went to Europe and America for study 1930-31; Mgr. of Tientsin Office of same; Supervisor; transferred to Tientsin Office Sept. 1935. Address: 6/o Tientsin Office, South Manchuria Railway Co., Tientsin, China.
- Ohya, Atsushi**—Mng.-Dir., Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.; Dir., Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Kyushu Hydro-Elec-

Power Co., Victor Talking Machine Co. of Tokyo, etc.; b. Sept. 1884 in Tokyo; s. of Gannojo Nagai. Career: grad. Elec. Engrg. Course, Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; apptd. Engr., Elec. Bureau, Communications Dept., 1911; Lecturer, Engrg. & Tech. Dept., Waseda Univ., 1911; joined Sumitomo Firm, 1912; apptd. Mgr., Executive & Administrative Dept., 1925; Mgr., Gen. Affairs Dept., 1930; resigned post, 1932. Address: 1447, Shironomae, Mikage-machi, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Oi, Narimoto—Mem., House of Peers; Baron; Retired Gen.; b. Sept. 1865 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Matahei Oi. Career: grad. Mil. Academy, 1883 and Mil. Staff Coll., 1888; Staff, General Staff Office; Staff, 2nd Division; Instructor, Mil. Staff Coll.; Sec. to War Minister; Attaché, Embassy, Berlin; Comdr., Infantry 19th Brigade; Comdr., 12th Division; same, 8th Division; Comdr., Vladivostok Expeditionary Force; Supreme War Councillor. Address: 74, Izumi-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Oikawa, Koshiro—Vice-Admiral; Comdr.-in-Chief, 3rd Squadron; b. 1883 in Niigata-ken; s. of Ryogo Oikawa. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1905; Aid-de-Camp, Crown Prince; Comdr., H.M.S. Tama; Chief, 1st Sec., Naval Gen. Staff Office; Head Prof., Naval Academy; Staff, Naval Gen. Staff; Comdr.-in-Chief, 1st Naval Air Corps, 1932; Dir., Naval Academy 1933. Address: Hadama, Hiroshima-ken.

Oiwa, Isao—Mayor of Nagoya; Lawyer; Adviser, Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Industry; b. May 1867; s. of Tazo Oiwa, Aichi-ken. Career: grad. Tokyo Hogakuin (Law Coll.), 1891; elected to Diet from Aichi-ken, 1915. Address: 74, Minami Ise-machi 3-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya.

Oka, Asajiro—D. Sc., Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Pres., Japan Zoology Society; b. Nov. 1869 in Tokyo; bro. of Tsunetaro Oka. Career: grad. Zoology Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1889; studied Zoology, Botany and Geology in Freiburg & Leipzig Univs., Germany; D. Sc., 1895; Prof., Yamaguchi Sch., same yr.; Prof. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch., 1897. Address: 17, Ichigaya Kawada-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Oka, Joji—Pres., Daien Suburban Real Estate Co.; Dir., Manchuria Cultural Assn.; b. Mar. 1858 in Miye-ken; s. of Kabei Oka, fish wholesaler. Career: apptd. Pres., 105th National Bank, Tai City, 1879; Pres., Miye-ken Chamber of Com., 1881; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 1887; Mgr., Tokyo Elec. Light Co., 1894; went to China, 1901, and engaged in shipping business between Japan and China; served World War, at Tsingtao, 1914; Pres., Daien Credit Bank, 1924; joined South Manchuria Ry. Co. Address: 2, Yamashiro-cho, Daien.

Oka, Kishichiro—Mem., House of Peers; Councillor, Selyukai; b. Apr. 1868 in Okayama-ken; s. of Kiasaburo Itami, and later adopted by Yasutaka Oka, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1891; Gov., Akita-ken and Tottori-ken; Dir., Police Bureau; Metropolitan Police Chief; nominated Mem., House of Peers, 1914. Address: 53, Aoyama Minami-cho 5-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Oka, Minoru—Hogakuhakushi (D. L.); Journalist; Chairman, Board of Dir., Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi-Nichi; b. Sept., 1873 in Osaka; s. of Yoshisuye Oka. Career: grad. Polit. Dept., Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1898; apptd. Councillor, Legislation Bureau; same, Dept. of Agr.; Chief, Industrial and Commercial Section of same, 1913; Dir., Industrial and Com. Bureau,

Dept. of Agr. and Com.; upon resigning from govt. service, 1918, apptd. Japanese Government Representative to Paris Peace Conference, and became Mem. of Committee for Codification of Labor Charter of Versailles Treaty in Paris, 1918; also apptd. Mem. of Committee for the Revision of Treaty of Commerce; representing Tokyo Govt., attended First International Labor Conference at Washington, 1919; Govt. Rep. at Paris and Geneva for revision of economic boycott clauses in League of Nations Pact; visited China, South Seas, Europe and America to investigate financial and economic conditions; contributed in making of Laws on Trade Unions, Factory and Petty Insurance; became Dir., Osaka Mainichi Pub. Co., 1927; Editor, Tokyo Nichi-Nichi. Address: 276, Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shibaku, Tokyo.

Okada, Kanekazu—Dir., Cultural Works Bureau, Foreign Office; b. Apr. 1882 in Yamagata-ken; s. of Kanenobu Okada, official. Career: studied at Tokyo Sch. of Foreign Languages and Waseda Univ.; Commr., Foreign Office; 3rd Sec., Embassy, London; 2nd Sec., Legation, Sweden; Consul at Antung; Consul-Gen. at Chientao; Consul-Gen. at Honolulu, 1932-34; present post since July 1934. Address: 150, Shuku-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Okada, Katsuke—Prime Minister; Pres., National Policy Council; Retired Admiral; b. Jan. 1865 in Fukui-ken; s. of Kitoda Okada. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1889; Naval Staff Coll.; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll.; Vice-Comdr., H.M.S. Yaoyama & Asahi; Dir., Naval Torpedo Sch.; Comdr., H.M.S. Kasuga & Kashima; Attended Personnel Bureau, Navy Office; Chief, Ordnance Dept., Sasebo Naval Arsenal; Comdr., 1st Torpedo-Flotilla, 2nd Squadron; same, 3rd Torpedo-Flotilla, 2nd Squadron; Chief, 2nd Sec., Naval Tech. Dept.; Dir., Personnel Bureau, Navy Office; Dir., Sasebo Naval Arsenal; Judge, Prize Court, Chief, Naval Tech. Dept.; Vice-Minister of Navy; Supreme War Councillor; Comdr.-in-Chief, Combined Fleet & 1st Squadron; Comdr.-in-Chief, Yokosuka Naval Station; Navy Minister, 1927; resigned post, 1929; present post since July 1934. Address: (Official Residence) 1, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Okada, Saburotsuke—Painter in Western Sch.; Court Artist; Prof., Tokyo Fine Arts Sch.; Mem., Imp. Academy of Arts; b. Jan. 1869 in Tokyo; s. of Motoaki Ishio; later adopted by Masazo Okada. Career: grad. Toyo Eiwa (Japanese & English) Sch.; studied Oil Painting under Kiyoteru Kuroda; Asst. Prof., Tokyo Fine Arts Sch., 1896; studied in France, 1897; Prof., Tokyo Fine Arts Sch., 1902; went to Europe, 1930. Address: 96, Date-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Okada, Tadabiko—M.P.; Mem., Resources Investigation Committee; b. Nov. 1878 in Okayama-ken; s. of Kinpei Okada, samurai. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903; Gov., Nagasaki-ken, Saitama-ken, Nagano-ken and Kumamoto-ken; Dir., Police Bureau, Home Dept.; elected to Diet twice from Okayama-ken; Asst.-Mayor of Tokyo. Address: 31, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Okada, Takematsu—D. Sc., Dir., Central Meteorological Observatory & Imperial Marine Observatory; b. Aug. 1874 in Chiba-ken; bro. of Kintaro Okada. Career: grad. Physic. Course, Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; Expert., Central Meteorological Observatory, 1894; Dir., Kobe Marine Meteorological Observatory, 1920; Dir., Central Meteorological Observatory, 1920. Address: Takehira-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Okahashi, Hayashi—Mng.-Dir., Sumitomo Bank; Dir., Buzen Bank; Auditor, Nihon Sheet Glass Co.; b. Dec. 1882 in Fukuoka-ken. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Coll. Sch., 1906; joined Sumitomo Bank and served as Mgr., Shimonoseki, Nagoya and Tokyo Branches; promoted to present post. Address: 102, Nango-cho, Nishi-gomiya, Hyogo-ken.

Okamoto, Eitaro—Pres., Weights and Measures Assn. of Japan; Dir., Trade Assn. of Tokyo; Lord-in-waiting, Kinko Hall; b. Sept. 1871 in Osaka-fu; s. of Jotaro Okamoto. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1898; apptd. official, Agr. & Com. Dept.; Commr. and Sec., Forestry and Supt. Bureaus; Dir., Forestry and Com. Affairs, Com. & Ind. and Agr. Bureaus; Vice-Minister of Agr. & Com.; Dir., Patent Bureau; attended 3rd Labor Conf. as Govt. Delegate. Address: 1613, Arai-juku 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Okamoto, Ippel—Cartoonist; Guest Mem., Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; b. June 1886 in Hakodate; s. of Takejiro Okamoto. Career: grad. Western Painting Dept., Tokyo Fine Arts Sch., 1910; Guest Mem., Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; went to Europe, 1929. Address: 3, Aoyama Takagi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Okamoto, Suemasa—Dir., Finance Bureau, Foreign Office; b. Aug. 1892 in Kyoto-fu; s. of Buzaemon Okamoto. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1917; Attached, Embassy, London; Staff, 1st Sec., Europe & America Bureau; 2nd Sec., Embassy, Wash.; Consul at Seattle; Chief 2nd Sec., Europe & America Bureau, 1931-34; present post since May 1934. Address: 1, Tanaschi 8-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Okamoto, Takezo—Minister to Iran; b. Dec. 1883 in Kyoto-fu; s. of Buzaemon Okamoto. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; Elevé-consul, Shanghai, 1910; consul, 2nd Sec.; 1st Sec., Embassy, England; Councillor, Embassy, Italy, 1927; present post since Dec. 1932. Address: Japanese Legation, Teheran, Iran.

Okano, Teiji—Company Director; b. Sept. 1876 in Shiga-ken; s. of Shigai Okano, businessman; m. Taaya, d. of Vice-Admiral N. Ogura. Career: grad. Osaka Higher Com. Sch.; joined Mitsui & Co.; Dir., Nagoya Weaving Mills Co., Toyoda Weaving Machinery Co., Dainippon Mining Co.; Pres. Yashu Mining Co., Koshiji Mining Co., Japan-China Spinning & Weaving Co., Int'l Wireless Telephone Co., Nichiran Trading Co., etc. Address: 1, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Okaya, Sosuke—Pres., Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Representative, Okaya & Co.; Pres., Nippon Saving Bank; Councillor, Investigation Bureau, Cabinet National Policy Council; b. Aug. 1887 in Nagoya; s. of Sosuke Okaya, Mem., House of Peers. Career: grad. Nagoya Com. Coll., 1906; inherited family estate, 1926; Pres., Nagoya Chamber of Com. & Ind., 1933. Address: 56, Ebisu-machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya.

Okazaki, Kunisuke—Mem., House of Peers; Adviser, Selyukai; b. Mar. 1854; s. of Gakuya Nagasaka, samurai, and later adopted by Bunzaemon Okazaki. Career: studied in America; entered Communications Dept.; Adviser, Ichibei Furukawa; Dir., Furukawa Mining Co., Chuō Shimbun, Daido Elec. Power Co., Keihan Elec. Ry. Co.; elected to Diet 11 times; Dir., Selyukai, 1924; Agr. & Forestry Minister, 1925. Address: 3034, Of Kashima-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Okazaki, Tadao—Pres., Kobe Chamber of Com. & Ind.; Pres., Okazaki Shonten, Kobe Okazaki Bank, Okazaki

Steamship Co., Kobe Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Asahi Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Shisei Silk Co.; Dir., Japano-Brazilian Development Co., Hyogo Daido Trust Co., Nihon Silk Cloth Co.; Auditor, Ujigawa Elec. Co., Manchou Spinning Co., Shantung Mining Co.; Adviser, Nitto Marine Ins. Co., Nippon Dye Work Co.; b. May 1884 in Saga-ken; s. of Tadahide Ishimaru, later adopted by Tokichi Okazaki. Career: grad. Econ. Dept., Keio Univ., 1906. Address: 6, Mizuno-machi, Suma-ku, Kobe.

Okochi, Masatoshi—Viscount; D. Sc.; Pres., Chemical & Physical Research Institute; b. Dec. 1878 in Tokyo; adopted s. of Nobuyoshi Okochi. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903; studied P.-G. Course; studied in Germany & Austria; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; resigned post, 1925; D. Sc., 1914; elected Mem., House of Peers several times since 1915; Address: 1, Yanna Shimizu-cho, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

Okubo, Toshikata—Vice-Pres., Yokohama Specie Bank; b. Oct. 1878 in Tokyo; s. of late Toshimichi Okubo, Statesman. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1903; entered Yokohama Specie Bank, 1903; Mgr., same, London Branch; Dir., same, 1926; Mng.-Dir., same; present post since 1933. Address: 11, Mukoyama-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Okubo, Toshitake—Marquis; Mem., House of Peers; Pres., Japan-German Cultural Society; Mem., Compiling Bureau of Historical Materials of Meiji Restoration; Lord-in-waiting, Kinko Hall; Dir., Japan Red Cross Society; b. Apr. 1869; s. of late Toshimichi Okubo, statesman. Career: grad. Yale Univ., U.S.; studied Univs., Halle, Heidelberg and Berlin; Sec., Home Minister, 1890; Gov., Oita-ken, Tottori-ken and Osaka-fu. Address: 5, Minamiga-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Okuma, Nobutane—Marquis; Mem., House of Peers; Hon. Pres., Waseda Univ.; Adviser, Hochi Shimbun; Pres., Dai Nippon Bunkai Kyokai (Japan Civilization Society), Japano-Indian Assn.; b. Aug. 1871 in Tokyo; adopted s. of late Marquis Shigenobu Okuma. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; studied in Cambridge Univ.; Lecturer, Waseda Univ.; Pres., Waseda Middle Sch.; Sec., Prime Minister; M.P., 1915; succeeded father's position, 1922. Address: 115, Aoyama Minami-cho 6-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Okumura, Masao—Pres., Daido Match Co.; Dir., Kyushu Elec.-Transmission Co., Toyo Nitrogen Ind. Co., Manchou Chemical Ind. Co., Japan Gasoline Co.; b. Nov. 1879 in Kumamoto-ken; s. of Hampel Okumura. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905; entered Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; went to Europe & America, 1922; Councillor, same; promoted to Dir., same. Address: 81, Sakuragaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Okuno, Kei—Sub-Manager, Osaka Branch, Mitsubishi Trading Co.; b. 1892. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1915; joined present firm same year; went to Brazil as Mem. Japanese Economic Mission to Brazil, 1935. Address: c/o Mitsubishi Trading Co., Andoji-bashi 3-chome, Minami-ku, Osaka.

Okura, Kimochi—Baron; Mem., House of Peers; Adviser, South Manchuria Ry. Co.; b. July 1882 in Tokyo; s. of Baron Heizo Okura, Lieut.-Gen. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1904; apptd. Engr., Ry. Dept.; joined South Manchuria Ry. Co.; Mgr., Traffic Dept., then Dir. and Mgr., Planning & Development Dept.; resigned same, 1931. Address: 1504, Yoyogi Tomigaya-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Okura, Kishichiro—Baron; Pres., Okura-Gumi, Chairman, Board of Dirs., Imperial Hotel; Dir., Locomotive & Car Mfg. Co., Nippon Elec. Battery Co., Imperial Theatre, Akita Timber Co.; Auditor, Ujigawa Elec. Co.; b. June 1882; s. of Kihachiro Okura, businessman. Address: 30, Shimonban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Oldridge, L. E.—A.C.A.; Chartered Accountant; b. 1904 in Brikenhead, England. Career: Partner in firm of Maurice Jenks, Percival & Isitt, London, Kobe, Tokyo and Yokohama. Address: 44, Negishi-machi 2-chome, Yokohama.

Omori, Kachi—Baron; Mem., House of Peers; Parl. Vice-Minister of Home Affairs; b. Aug. 1853 in Tokyo; s. of late Baron Shoichi Omori, Grand Master to Empress Dowager. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; official of Chiba-ken, Gumma-ken, Shiga-ken; apptd. Chief, Police Dept., Shiga-ken, Tochigi-ken; Chief, Home Affairs Dept., Iwate-ken, Yamagata-ken, Ibaraki-ken, Gunma-ken, successively; Gov., Gunma-ken and Shimane-ken; sent to Europe and America for study, 1923; Mem., House of Peers, 1931. Address: 235, Shuku-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Omori, Kouta—Dir., Civil Affairs Bureau, Justice Dept.; b. June 1887 in Miye-ken; s. of late Yotaro Omori. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Judge, Tokyo District Court; Councillor, Justice Dept.; Repr. and Judge of Mixed Arbitral Tribunal; stationed at London, 1922-26; Judge, Supreme Court; present post since Mar. 1923. Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ. Address: 10, Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Omura, Tokuchiro—Vice-Pres., South Manchuria Ry. Co.; Chief, Supervisory Dept., Kwantung Bureau; Chief, Mil. Communications Supervisory Dept., Kwantung Army; b. Feb. 1872 in Fukui-ken; s. of Sonoe Omura. Career: grad. Sapporo Agr. Sch., 1896; Engr., Hokkaido Colliery Co.; despatched to Europe & Siberia for investigation of railways; Engr., Imp. Railway Dept.; Dir., Railway Bureau, Chosen Govt.-Gen., 1925; despatched to Siberia as Mem., Int'l Railway Supervisory Commn., and to Peking as Govt. Adviser of Chinese Republic. Address: 5, Chidori-machi, Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Onari, Kiyoshi—M.P.; Prof., Psychiatry, Manchuria Medical Coll.; b. June 1885 in Hiroshima-ken. Career: grad. Medical Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Psychiatric specialist; present post since 1917. Address: c/o Manchuria Medical College, Mukden, Manchoukuo.

Ono, Jitao—Lawyer and Company Director; b. Nov. 1897 in Okayama-ken; s. of Rikuta Ono, farmer; m. 1925. Career: grad. Law Coll., Chuo Univ., 1918; passed examination for advocates and commenced practice 1920; edited law paper; came to Manchoukuo 1922; Member of Dairen Municipal Assembly since 1924; Pres. Dairen Stock & Trust Co.; Dir. of Nichinan Kogyo Co.; of Dairen Girls Senshu School; of Manshu Hosen Gakulin; of Antung Exchange; Ad. of Dairen Merchandise Exchange; Mem. of Board to several and Legal Advisor other companies and assns. Address: 12, Talima-cho, Dairen. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 6643.

Ono, Renzo—Mng.-Dir., Fuji Minobu Ry. Co.; Pres., Toyo Recreation-Ground Co.; Dir., Hokkaido Godo Elec. Co., Pine Machine Co.; Auditor, Hokkaido Elec. Light Co.; b. Jan. 1879 in Yamanashi-ken; s. of Hachizaemon Ono, landlord. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1905. Address: 46, Nanpeldai-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ono, Tetsuro—Hon. Consul-Gen. for Bolivia and Hon. Consul for Guatemala at Yokohama; Pres., Tachibana-kan Silk Millatures, Ono Shoten, Ltd.; Dir., Teikoku Sericulture Warehouse Co., Yokohama Marine & Fire Ins. Co. and Daiichi Marine & Fire Ins. Co.; b. Jan. 1890 in Yokohama; s. of Mitsukage Ono, Ex-Mem., House of Peers. Career: grad. Kelo Univ., 1915; went to America and Canada to inspect com. and industry. Address: 4481, Oyado, Hommoku-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Ono, Yoshio—Mng.-Dir., Osaka Refining Co., Toyo Fertilizer Co., Bama Ind. Co., Nippon Filament Co.; Dir., Nippon Smelting Co., Showa Gosei Kagaku Co.; b. Oct. 1880 in Oita-ken; s. of Doun Ono, physician. Career: grad. Law Dept., Waseda Univ.; joined Furukawa Gomei Kaisha, holding office up to date. Address: 23, Kitasen-zoku-cho, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Onodera, Hiromu—Vice-Admiral; Attached to Naval Gen. Staff; b. 1853 in Iwate-ken; s. of Tadashi Awano; adopted later by Shichi Onodera. Career: grad. Naval Engrg. Coll., 1904; Instructor, Naval Staff Coll., Chief Engr., H.M.S. Kongo; Chief 2nd Sec., Engrg. Bureau, Navy Office; Chief, Machine Mfg. Dept., Kure Naval Arsenal; Shipbuilding Inspector, Naval Tech. Office; Chief, Machine Mfg. Dept., Kure Naval Dockyard; went to England, 1907 and 1922; Pres., Naval Engrg. Coll.; Dir., Stores Bureau, Navy Office, 1934. Address: 26, Otsuka-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Onozuka, Kihelji—Hogakuhakushi (D.L.); Mem., House of Peers; Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Imp. Academy; Mem., Resources Investigation Committee and Civil Administration Investigation Committee; b. Dec. 1870 in Niigata-ken; s. of Heikichi Onozuka. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1898; went to Europe and America for study; apptd. Asst. Prof., Dean of Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres. of same, since 1928; received degree, 1902. Address: 36, Kobinata-dai-machi 2-chome, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Oshima, Kenzo—Mng.-Dir., Sumitomo Bank; b. Jan. 1847 in Gumma-ken; s. of Naosaku Oshima. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1909; entered Sumitomo Bank; Vice-Chief, New York Branch, same; Chief, Foreign Dept., Head Office, 1922; Mgr., same, 1925; present post since 1932. Address: 1454, Shironomae, Mihage-machi, Muro-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Oshima, Masaochi—Chief Dir., Imp. Education Assn., Lecturer, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Tokyo Univ. of Lit. & Science; b. Nov. 1880 in Kanagawa-ken; s. of Masayoshi Oshima, landlord. Career: grad. Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1904; Dir., Tokyo City Educational Bureau; Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Mem., Thought Problems Investigation Committee. Address: 52, Komagome Sendagi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Oshima, Yoshikyo—Kogakuhakushi (D.R.); Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Sept. 1882 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Shoji Kurosawa, and later adopted by Rokuro Oshima. Career: grad. Engrg. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1907; Asst., Tokyo Univ., 1906; went to America to study Applied Chemistry, 1915; went to Europe and America, 1922; attended World Coal Conf. Address: 121, Toyogi Sanya-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Osumi, Mineo—Admiral; Minister of Navy; b. May 1870 in Aichi-ken; s. of Tohei Osumi. Career: grad. Naval Academy, 1897; Secr. to Navy Minister; Comdr., H.M.S. Asahi; Embassy Attaché in France; Comdr.-in-Chief, 3rd Squadron; Vice-Minister of Navy; Comdr.-in-Chief,

2nd Squadron; Navy Minister; Supreme War Councillor; present post since Jan. 1933. Address: 57, Shimotakanawa-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Osugi, Shigeru—D. Agr.; Prof., Agr. Dept., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1885 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Muraji Osugi. Career: grad. Agrl. Chemical Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1909; studied in America, 1916; received degree, 1920; Prof., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1923. Address: 52, Jodoji Nishida-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Ota, Hanroku—Pres., Hokkaido Gas Co., Ota Gomei Kaisha, Teikoku Gunpowder Ind. Co.; Mng.-Dir., Tokyo Gas Co., Tokyo Gas By-Products Co., Toyo Fire-Brick Co.; Auditor, Mochikoshi Gold Mine, Tsurumi Gas Co.; b. Sept. 1874 in Chiba-ken; s. of Mitsunao Ota. Career: grad. Kyoto Tech. Sch., 1894; entered Finance Dept.; resigned same, 1899; entered Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co.; Pres., Tokyo Shipping Co. Address: 496, Sendagaya 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Ota, Masataka—Keizai-gakuhakushi (D. Econ.); M.P.; Ex-Councillor, Finance Office; b. Nov. 1886 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Mankichi Ota. Career: grad. Econ. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1912; joined Hochi Shimbun, 1919; apptd. Vice-Pres. of same; resigned same, 1928; sent to Diet, 1930 & 1932. Address: 2616, Sanno 1-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Ota, Mitsuhiro—Pres., Keihan Elec. Ry. Co., Higashi Osaka Elec. Ry. Co., Gode Elec. Co.; Dir., Kokuto Ry. Co., Hanwa Elec. Ry. Co., Toyo Elec. Engrg. Works, Daido Elec. Power Co.; Auditor, Daido Real Estate Co., Teito Elec. Ry. Co.; Advisor, Shikiyama Ikoma Elec. Ry.; b. Oct. 1874 in Yamaguchi-ken; s. of Kageaki Ota. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1898; entered Ry. Dept.; resigned post and entered business world. Address: 3, Kori Tomorokimura, Kitakawachi-gun, Osaka-fu.

Ota, Tamekichi—Ambassador to USSR; b. Nov. 1880 in Tottori-ken; s. of Imaburo Ota. Career: studied at Nippon Univ.; Passed the higher Civil Service Exam., 1903, Diplomatic Service Exam., 1907; apptd. Elève-Consul; Comdr., Kwantung Govt.; Secr., Embassy in U.S.; same, Legation in Mexico; Consul-Gen. at San Francisco and Ottawa; Councillor of Embassy, attached to Legation in China; Minister to Spain and Portugal, 1925; present post since Oct. 1932. Address: Ambassade de Japon, Malaya Nikitskaya 13, Moscow, USSR.

Otaguro, Jugoro—Pres., Kyushu Elec. Ry. Co., Kyushu Hydro-Elec. Power Co., Kyushu Hosen Co., Kyushu Real Estate Co., Shinto Elec. Ind. Co., Nobeoka Elec. Co., Chikugo Elec. Co., Showa Elec. Light Co., Hakata Elec. Ry. Co.; Dir., Chuo Elec. Co.; Advisor, Kyushu Elec.-Transmission Co.; b. June 1866 in Shizuoka-ken; s. of Tatsu Komaki; later adopted by Korenobe Otaguro. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; Mgr., Osaka Com. Museum; entered Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 1894; Mng.-Dir., Shibaura Engrg. Works; Dir., Kyushu Hydro-Elec. Power Co. Address: 22, Higashilogi-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Otaguro, Motoo—Musical Critic; b. Jan. 1893 in Kanagawa-ken; s. of Jugoro Otaguro. Career: studied in London Univ., 1912; returned home 1914; published many Biographies of Western Musicians. Address: 22, Higashi-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Otani, Kosui—Farmer; b. Dec. 1876 in Kyoto; s. of Koson Otani, priest; once married but his wife passed in Jan. 1911. Address: Yokujitsuso, Shusushii, Dairen.

Ohtani, Noboru—Pres., Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Dir., Nisshin Steamship Co.; Overseas Development Co.; Mem., National Resources Investigation Committee; National Park Committee; Overseas Trade Committee; Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry; Japan-America Trade Council; Mng.-Trustee, Japan Tourist Bureau; Councillor, Imperial Marine Affairs Assn.; Navy Assn.; South Seas Assn.; Mem., Numerous Societies of International Character; b. Mar. 1874 in Fukui-ken; s. of Fumoto Ohtani. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1896; immediately joined N.Y.K. and served in its Branches at London, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, New York; Travelled in interest of N.Y.K. over Australia, Malay Peninsula, Dutch Indies, British India, French Indo-China, Siam, Philippines, South Africa, etc.; Attended Int'l Maritime Conferences in London, Paris, Gothenburg, etc. as Japanese Delegate, 1920-23; Mng.-Dir., N.Y.K., 1923; Vice-Pres., same, 1929-35. Address: 275, Chojamaru, Kami-Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Otani, Takejiro—Pres., Shochiku Theatrical Co., Shinko Cinema Co.; Vice-Pres., Shochiku Cinema Co.; b. Dec. 1877 in Tokyo; s. of Eikichi Otani. Career: succeeded father's position, 1897; Advisor, Kabukiza; Business Mgr., same; Pres., same; established Shochiku Theatrical Co., 1929. Address: 23, Nakarokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ouchi, Akihichi—Rear-Admiral (reserve); Mng.-Dir., Mitsubishi Elec. Engrg. Co.; b. Feb. 1874 in Hyogo-ken; s. of Manpei Ouchi. Career: grad. Naval Engrg. Coll.; Naval Staff Coll.; entered Navy Office; Chief Engr., Saeba Naval Arsenal; Mgr., Kobe Works, Mitsubishi Elec. Engrg. Co. Address: 14, Aoyama Takagi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Oxford, James Samuel—B. Lit.; Teacher; b. June 1850 in Hico, Louisiana, U.S.A.; s. of Samuel Smith Oxford, Farmer; m. Ruby Ann George. Career: grad. Daniel Baker Coll. and Eastman Sch. of Com.; Taught in Daniel Baker Coll., Brownwood, Texas, U.S.A., 3 years; Institute Ingles, Santiago, Chile, 2 years; Palmere Institute, Kobe, Japan, 25 years. Address: Palmere Institute, 23, Kitagasaki-dori 4-chome, Kobe, Japan.

Ozaki, Yukio—M.P.; b. Nov. 1859 in Miye-ken; s. of Kukinasa Ozaki, samurai. Career: grad. Kelo Univ.; Editor, Yubin Hochi Shimbun, Niigata Shimbun; Commr., Statistics Bureau; sent to Diet from Miye-ken 15 times since 1890; Councillor, Foreign Office; Minister of Education; Minister of Justice; Mayor of Tokyo; went abroad to inspect Europe after World War, 1919, again went to Europe and America, 1931-33. Address: 1774, Hiro, Zushu-machi, Kanagawa-ken.

Ozawa, Keizaburo—Wholesaler in Woollen Goods and Upholstery; b. Mar. 1896 in Tottori-ken; s. of Yotaro Ozawa, farmer. Career: engaged in present business since 1912. Address: 18, Awaaji-machi 3-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Ozawa, Yoshinobu—Vice-Dir., North Chosen Ry. Administrative Bureau, S.M.R.; b. Apr. 1888 in Ishikawa-ken; s. of late Tokubei Ozawa. Career: grad. Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1911; entered South Manchuria Ry. Co.; same yr.; Chief, Land Transportation Dept., Harbour Office, same 1919; went to Europe & America for study, 1924; on returning, Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept., Anshan Iron Works, 1926; Chief, Business Sec., Planning Dept., South Manchuria Ry. Co., 1930; entered Manchoukuo Ry. Administrative Bureau, 1933; Vice-Dir., Harbin Water Transportation Bureau & Harbin Ry.

Administration Bureau, 1934-35. Address: Seishin, Chosen.

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Pao Hsi—Privy Councillor, Manchoukuo; b. 1871 in Manchuria. Career: Chief, Home Affairs Dept., Chief Executive Office, 1932-34; present post since Feb. 1934. Address: Hsinking.

Pansing, Paul—Finnish Hon. Vice-Consul, Dairen, Manchoukuo; Merchant; b. Dec. 1888 in Germany. Address: 212, Yamagatadori, Dairen.

Pao Kang—Gov., Fengtien Prov., Manchoukuo; Councillor, North Manchou Special District; b. 1882 in Fengtien Prov. Career: Chief, Finance Dept., Tsitsihar, 1920; Chief, Taxation Office, Mukden, 1923; Chief, Finance Dept., Tsitsihar, 1926; Chief, Civil Affairs Dept., Tungsheng Special District; Vice-Minister of Civil Affairs, 1922; Councillor, North Manchou Special District, 1923; Vice-Minister of Civil Affairs, 1932-24. Address: Mukden.

Paravleini, Fritz—M.D.; Medical Practitioner; b. 1874 at Ennenda, Glarus, Switzerland; n. Swiss; s. of Emil Paravleini, physician. Career: studied at Swiss Schools and Univ.; after receiving degrees in Switzerland, served as Asst. and Locumtenens at Univ.-Clinics and Hospitals of Basle, Berne, Zurich, Engadine and German Hospital, London; P.-G. work in Germany, France, U.S.; in charge of Sanatorium near Zurich; practised in Switzerland and Milan; in Yokohama and Tokyo since 1905; Med. Officer to British Embassy, Tokyo, 1921-23; visited prisoners' camps on behalf of Int'l Red Cross Committee during World War. Delegate of the same Committee, Geneva at 2nd Conference of Oriental Red Cross Societies, Tokyo, 1926, and XVth Int'l Red Cross Conference Tokyo, 1934. Address: 772, Honmoku 3-chome, Yokohama.

Pearce, Reginald Worth—Danish Consul at Kobe & Osaka; b. 1876 in Stourbridge, Worcestershire, England; s. of Horace Pearce, Merchant. Career: grad. Hereford College, Herefordshire, England; Fruit Farming in California, 1894-1898; served in Sale & Co., Yokohama, 1899-1908; engaged in trade business as pres. "Peace & Co.", Yokohama, 1908; removed to Kobe at the Great Earthquake, 1923; Danish Consul, 1929. Address: (home) 65, Kitano-cho 4-chome, Kobe. (Office) 92, Yedo-machi, Kobe.

Phipps, Gerald Hastings—His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Seoul, Korea; b. June 1882; s. of Eccleston A.E. Phipps; m. Aline M. Purvik. Career: apptd. Student Interpreter in Japan Oct. 1903; H.M. Vice-Consul at Tokyo 1915; Consul at Tamsui 1920; at Honolulu 1925; at Kobe 1932; present post since Feb. 1935. Address: British Consulate-General, Seoul, Korea.

Pila, Fernand—Ambassador of France to Tokyo; b. Mar. 1874 in Lyon, France; s. of Ulysse Pila. Career: present post since 1934. Address: French Embassy, Tokyo.

Pollak, Robert—Violin Virtuoso; Prof., Tokyo Academy of Music; b. in Vienna, Austria; s. of Julius Pollak, businessman. Career: grad. Coll. in Vienna, and Conservatories at Leipzig and Geneva, 1905; apptd. Prof. at Conservatory in Geneva, 1906-12; same at Lausanne, 1912-14; same at Moscow, 1917-19; same in Vienna, 1920-26; same in San Francisco, 1926-30; present post since 1930; one of leading violinists in the world. Address: c/o Omori Hotel, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Pringsheim, Klaus—Prof., Tokyo Academy of Music; Conductor and Composer; b. July 1883 in Munich; n. German; s. of Alfred Pringsheim, Prof. Career: grad. Univ. of Munich; studied music under Gustav Mahler in Vienna, and piano under Bernhard Stavenhagen in Munich; conducted State-Opera in Vienna, operas in Geneva, Prague; became musical director of The Reinhardt-Theatres in Berlin; engaged in musical critic in Berlin and contribution to several musical magazines; present post since 1931. Address: 143, Honmura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

(R)

Rayvid, Nicolas—Councillor, Embassy, Tokyo; b. 1897 in Moscow; s. of Jacob Rayvid. Career: Attaché to Embassy, Berlin, 1925; 2nd Sec., same, 1926-28; Asst., Dir., 2nd Western Dept., Foreign Office, Moscow, 1928-30; Counsellor, Legation, Sweden, 1930-31; Dir., 1st Western Dept., Foreign Office, Moscow; Counsellor, Embassy, Tokyo. Address: Soviet Embassy, Tokyo.

Rea, George Bronson—Counsellor, Foreign Affairs Dept., Manchoukuo; Publisher, the Far Eastern Review; b. Aug. 1869 in U. S.; s. of Joseph B. Rea. Career: Elec. & Mech. Engr., Cuba, 1890-95; War Corr., N. Y. Herald, Cuba, 1895-98, & N. Y. World during Spanish American War; Engr. & Contractor, Cuba, 1899-1902; Founded Far Eastern Review, Manila, 1904; Philippine Govt. Tariff Expert, 1905; Adviser to Dr. Sun Yat-sen & Deputy Dir.-Gen., Chinese Nat. Ry. Corp., 1911-13; Tech. Sec., Ministry of Communications, Peking, 1913-14; Capt., U. S. Army, 1917-1919; Asst. Mil. Attaché, Madrid, same yr.; Tech. Sec., to Chinese Delegation, Peace Conf., same yr.; Rep., American Chamber of Com., Washington, 1927-1929; Deputy to Sun Fo, Min. of Ry., Nat. Govt. of China; present posts since 1932. Address: c/o Foreign Affairs Dept., Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

Reed, J. Paul—A.B. (Central Coll., Missouri, 1921); B.D. (Yale Univ., 1926); A.M. (Univ. of Chicago, 1933); Prof., Kwansai Gakuin Literary Coll. and Literary-Law Univ.; b. Aug. 1899 in Sheldon, Missouri; U. S.; s. of J. J. Reed, Christian minister; m. Josephine L. Reed. Career: arrived in Japan first in 1921; Pastor, First M. E. Church, Yalesville, Conn., 1925-26; Teacher, Himaji and Tatsuno Middle Schools, 1921-23; Teacher & Dean, Palmere Inst., Kobe, 1926-31; present post since 1931. Author of "Facing Our Social World, 1929," etc. Address: Kwansai Gakuin, Nishinomiya-shiga, Hyogo-ken.

Reifelder, Charles Shriver—B.A.; M.A.; L.H.D.; D.D.; Pres., Rikkyo Univ.; Bishop and Educator; b. Nov. 1875 in Frederick, Maryland; U. S.; n. American; s. of Charles David Reifelder, railroad man. Career: grad. Kenyon Coll. and Wesley Theological Seminary; ordained Deacon, 1900; Priest, 1901; Rector, Christ Church, Hudson, Ohio, 1906-01; Missionary to Japan since 1901; at Nara, 1902-03; Fukuoka, 1903-12; present post since 1912; consecrated Bishop, 1924. Address: Rikkyo Daigaku, Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Reischauer, August Karl—B.A.; M.A.; D.D.; LL.D.; Missionary & Educator; b. Sept. 1879 in Jonesboro, Ill., U. S.; s. of Robert Reischauer, businessman; m. Helen Sidwell Oldfather. Career: grad. Hanover Coll., Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago; Univ. of Chicago and Union Theological Seminary, New York; Prof., Meiji Gakuin 1905-30, Nihon Shingakko 1930; Co-founder & Executive Secretary of Tokyo Joshi Daigaku, 1917; lectured on Buddhism at various univs. in U. S.; Delegate Int'l Missionary Conf., Jerusalem, 1928; author of "Studies in Japanese Buddhism," etc. Address: Tokyo Joshi Daigaku, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Rennie, William—B.A.; Ordained missionary; b. Nov. 1866 in Tront, Canada; s. of William Rennie, seedsman. Career: grad. Tront Univ., 1906; Christian ministry, Calgary, 1906; Teacher, middle sch., etc., Hakodate, 1906-1912; An independent missionary, Hakodate, for 29 yrs. Address: 37, Hltomi-cho, Hakodate, Hokkaido.

Rensch, Christian Prah—Secretary, Norwegian Legation, Tokyo; b. May 1900 in Bergen, Norway; n. Norwegian; s. of Christian Rensch, Director. Career: grad. Oslo Univ.; apptd. Attaché of Legation, Copenhagen; same, Lisbon; Secr. of Consulate-Gen., London; same, Hamburg; Secr. in Foreign Office, Oslo; then present post. Address: 17, Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Reynaud, Louis—Licencié en Droit; Diplômé de l'Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes; French Consul, Harbin, Manchoukuo; b. Apr., 1884 in Paris, France. Career: French Consular Service in the Far East for 29 yrs. Address: French Consulate, 11, Taitsukarskaya St., Harbin, Manchoukuo.

Rin, Yuko—President, Taisei Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; b. Mar. 1897; brother of Yūcho Rin. Career: grad. Peers' Sch. and Econ. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1923; apptd. present post, 1925; made inspection tour of Europe and America, 1929. Address: 4, Onari-machi 3-chome, Taihoku City, Taiwan. (Tokyo home) 19, Shimorokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Rodriguez Jimenez, Carlos—Barrister; LL. D.; Venezuelan Consul-General, Tokyo; b. Jan. 1860 in Upata-Dto, Piar-Estado Bolívar-Venezuela; n. Venezuelan; s. of Antonio Rodriguez, merchant. Career: grad. Central Univ. of Venezuela, 1924; Secr., Venezuela's 1st Criminal Court; Gen. Mgr., General Syndicate of Mica, Bolívar State, 1925-26; Lawyer in Bolívar State; Judge, 1st Criminal Court, 1st Civil Court, Supreme Court; Dir., Polit. and Administrative Dept. of the Bolívar State, 1928-30; Gen. Secr. of Govt., Bolívar State, 1930-31; Venezuelan Delegate to 15th Int'l Red Cross Conference in Tokyo, 1935. Address: 13/9, Moto-machi 1-chome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Rosenberg, Karl—Dipl. Ing.; Engineer; b. Feb. 1894 in Aachen, Germany. Address: 907, Magome-machi 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Roth, Alfred E.—Honorary Consul for Estonia at Dairen; b. July 1888 in Estonia. Address: 54, Yamagatadori, Dairen.

(S)

Sabarwal, K. R. (Kesho Ram)—Journalist; b. May 1894 in Peshawar City, India; s. of T. C. Sabarwal, landowner of Peshawar, India. Career: studied at Panjab Univ., India; Prof., Hindustani at Tokyo School of Foreign Languages; Prof. at Otani Univ., Kyoto; at Teiri Foreign Languages School, Tamatehji, Nara-ken; Sunday Editor of The Japan Times, Tokyo; Mem. of Staff, The Society for International Cultural Relations; Corr. in Japan, of Bombay Chronicle of Bombay and the "AJ" of Benares, India. Address: Edogawa Apartments, Shin-Ogawa-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Saegusa, Shigetomo—L.D.; Acting Minister to Greece; b. Oct. 1888 in Yamanashi-ken; s. of Shigeaki Horuchi; later adopted by Kunitaro Saegusa. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1914; entered Finance Office; Chief, Shimokyo Taxation Office; Commr., Tsingtao Garrison Civil Administrative Office, 1915; Mem. of Suite, Japanese Delegate to 1st & 6th League of Na-

tions Assembly and Council; 1st Secr., Legation, Stockholm; Chief, 1st & 2nd Secs., Cultural Work Dept., Foreign Office. Address: Japanese Legation, Athens, Greece.

Sagami, Nobuchichi—Gov., Hokkaido; b. Dec. 1852 in Hiroshima-ken; s. of Heijiro Sagami. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1910; Secr., Home Dept. and Ry. Dept.; Councillor, Home Dept.; Secr. to Home Minister; Dir., Shrine Bureau; Gov., Nagasaki-ken and Okayama-ken; Dir., Prefectural Bureau; Gov., Kyoto-fu. Address: Official Residence, Nishi 4-chome, Kitano-ji, Sapporo.

Sahara, Kenji—Dir., Harbin Ry. Administrative Bureau, Manchoukuo; b. Nov. 1889 in Kobe; s. of Shigenori Sahara and later adopted by Sahara family. Career: passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1914; grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1915; entered Ry. Dept.; Councillor, Ry. Bureau; Ry. Inspector Chief, Gen. Affairs Section, Traffic Bureau; Secr. to Ry. Minister; Dir., Board of Tourist Ind. Ry. Dept., 1932-34; present post since June 1934. Address: c/o Harbin Ry. Administrative Bureau, Harbin.

Sahay, Anand Mohan—Prof., Kobe Foreign Language Sch.; Lecturer on Indian, Asiatic & Int'l Problems; Editor, the "Voice of India"; Corr., Indian Journalist; Hon. Gen.-Secr., Indian Trade Assn., Kobe; organizer & Pres., Indo-Japanese Young Peoples' Assn.; b. Sept. 1895 at Bhagalpore, India; s. of Lal Mohan Sahay, Landlord. Career: studied at Medical Sch.; gave up study to join the struggle for Indian Independence, 1920; worked 3 years under Indian National Congress; Arrived in Japan, 1925; organized Japan Branch of Indian National Congress, 1928. Address: 728/25, Shiozandanda, Uozaki-cho, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

Saijo, Yaso—Poet; Prof., French Litt., Waseda Univ.; b. Jan. 1892 in Tokyo; s. of Jubei Saijo, newspaper. Career: grad. Litt. Course, Waseda Univ.; studied at Japanese Litt. Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; sent to Europe as student of Waseda Univ. to study in Paris and Sorbonne Univs., 1924-26; then travelled to England and Italy; author of many books on poetry, such as "Gold Dust," "Unacquainted Lover," "Beautiful Forfeiture," "Poetical Work by Yaso Saijo," "Collection of Folk Songs by Yaso Saijo," etc. Address: 377, Kashiwagi 3-chome, Todobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Sakurai, Kinmochi—Prince; Genro (Elder Statesman); Mem., House of Peers; b. Oct. 1849 in Kyoto; s. of late Kimizumi Tokudaiji and later adopted by Morosue Sakonji. Career: apptd. pacifier in Sanin, Hokuiku and Ou districts during Restoration War; studied Law and Politics in France, 1870-1880; published Tokyo Jiyu Shinbun (newspaper), 1880; went to Europe and America in company with late Prince Ito for investigation of Parliamentary system, 1882; Minister to Austria, 1885; same to Germany, 1887; Grand Chancellor, Imp. Orders, 1891-94; Vice-pres., House of Peers, 1894; Privy Councillor, 1894; Minister of Education, 1894 and 1898; Foreign Minister, 1895 and 1896; Finance Minister and Premier, 1901; Pres., Selyukai, 1903; formed his cabinet 1903 and 1911; Chief Delegate to World Peace Conf., 1919. Address: 5, Minami Koga-cho, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Saito, Hiroshi—Ambassador to U. S. A.; Minister to Cuba; b. Dec. 1856 in Niigata-ken; s. of Shozaburo Saito. Career: grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Attaché, Wash., 1910; 3rd Emb. Secr., London, 1918; Mem. of Suite, Peace Conf. at Paris, 1919; 2nd Emb. Secr. Lon-