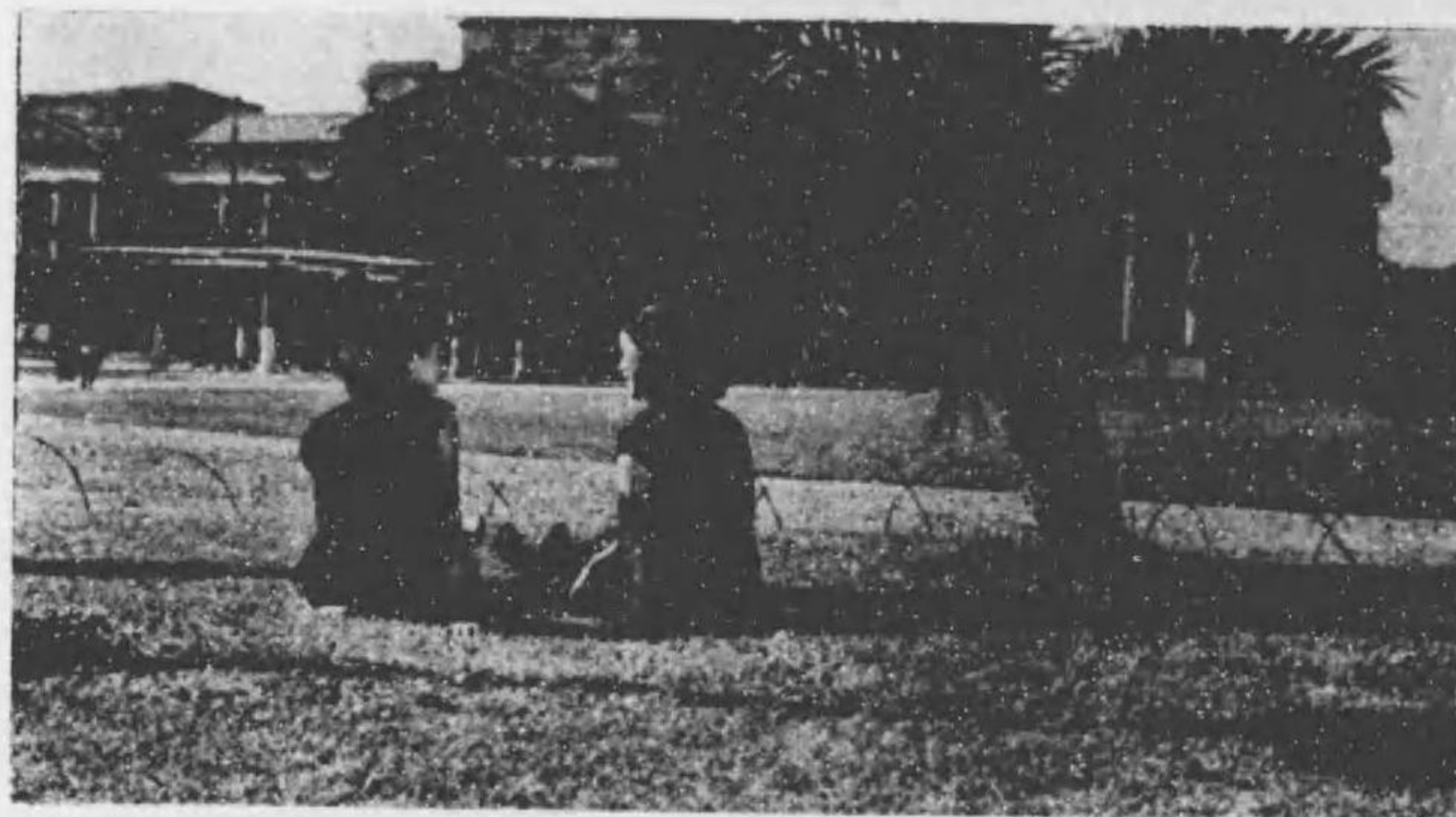


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## TAIHOKU

Taihoku, the capital of Taiwan as well as the administrative seat of the Government-General, is situated on the River Tamsui in the central part of the Taihoku Plain. It is about 28 kilometers from Kiirun by rail and 377 kilometers from Takao. Greater Taihoku, which is now the largest city in the Island, has a population of about 340,114. Formerly the City of Taihoku consisted of three sections, viz., Jonai, Daitotei, and Manka; but since the establishment of the municipal system in 1920, all the surrounding villages have been included in Greater Taihoku.

Jonai, chiefly inhabited by Japanese, contains modern streets encircled by the beautiful "Ring Gardens" laid out on the site of the walls which formerly surrounded this quarter. Jonai also has a pretty park in the center, as well as several squares and promenades. The government offices and other public buildings, including a fine museum and a library, are all located in Jonai where sanitation is perfect, and none of the amenities of modern city life is wanting in this part of Taihoku.

Daitotei, lying to the north of Jonai, is the principal business quarter, where the most flourishing commercial activities are seen. It is the center of trade in camphor, rice and tea, the greatest staples of Taiwan. Large offices and stores are situated here. Most of the houses in this part of the town is built of brick, and the general appearance is quite different from that of Jonai.

Manka is the oldest part of Taihoku and in former times was noted for its market places congested with merchandise sent down the Tamsui River. Its commercial activities have however, long since been shifted to the Daitotei district and as a result, there are now no traces of its former prosperity, although a large number of tea-houses, restaurants and the like, standing close by the River, are attracting pleasure-seekers throughout the year.

Places of Interest: There are many interesting sights in and around the City of Taihoku. Taiwan Shrine is a State shrine dedicated to the memory of the late H.I.H. Prince Kitashirakawa who died during his expedition to this

臺北は臺北平野の中部淡水河岸に臨み臺灣總督府の所在地であり官衙、學校、商社多くこの地に集り人口三四〇、一一四人を有する本島隨一の都會である。市街は三つに區分されてゐるがその由來は吾が寶永五年（二三六八年）閩人に依り淡水河流域に小部落を開かれたのが臺北の始めて現在の萬華の地であり、それから百餘年後泉人と後來の漳人との間に争ひが起り泉人の一部は北方に移り住んだ、これが大稻埕であり城内は遅れて光緒十一年（明治十八年）臺灣府の設置に依り開かれた。

現在城内は内地人の居住多く首都としての各種機關設備り、萬華は主として本島人が居住してをり大稻埕は商業地域で主として米、茶の取引で殷賑をきはめてゐる。然しながら臺灣の産業開發、又吾が南方進出に伴ひ臺灣が大東亞共榮圏の中心として現はれて來た今日では臺北の重要性は日毎に増大し今や單に總督府所在地ではすまされなくなり、雄大なる規模の大都市計畫が發表され、郊外の發展は實に著しいものがある。市内外の見物は大概次の如くである。

臺灣神社 本島唯一の官幣大社で北白川宮を奉祀し御命日たる十月二十八日に大祭が行はれる。境内よりは基隆河、淡水河が望まれ眺望亦雄大である。劍潭、貝塚、圓山公園及動物園 この地は土豪陳維英の別莊太古巢と稱した所で規模は大きく飼育動物數の多い事は吾が國第一である。永樂町大市場、臺北城門 臺灣府を臺中より移した際建造されたもので城壁は石を疊み方形一邊三百四十丈周圍一里に互つてゐる。西門市場と西門町、商品陳列館、龍山寺廟宇は洵に莊麗であり信徒數萬、香煙の絶へる事がない。萬華河畔、總督府廳舎、博物館、北投溫泉、草山溫泉、淡水。

旅館 臺北鐵道ホテル、日の丸（明石町）朝陽號（表）、吾妻（表）、萬屋（表）、花家（本）。



# 臺灣茶

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Island in 1895. The Shrine is situated about 3 kilometers northeast of the City and is the greatest shrine of Taiwan. The sanctuary built in the old Japanese style is magnificent in its simplicity and impressiveness. Jokobyō, or Chang-huang Miao, is a typical native temple lying 2 kilometers north of the station. Maruyama Park, situated about 500 meters north of Martyama railway station, and one of the chief sights of Taihoku, contains a statue of the first Governor of the Island, and a Zoo with various kinds of Taiwan fauna. The thickly wooded hills of the Park are finely contrasted with Mt. Taichoku rising across the Kiirun River.

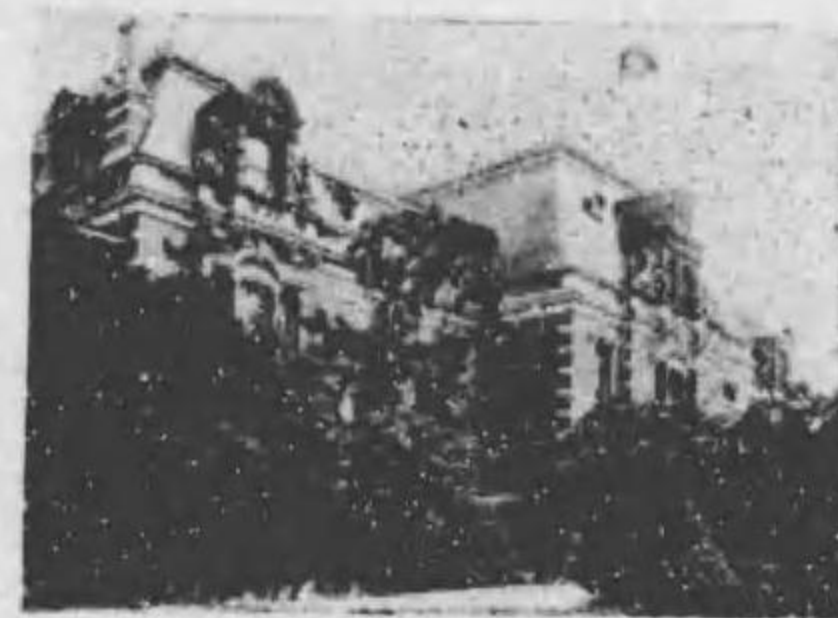
Taihoku Park, standing in the center of the City, is also famous for its tropical beauty. Hokuto Hot Springs, within a few minutes' walk from Hokuto station on the Tamsui branch line, is the best hot-spring resort on the Island. The springs, which are of sulphur, attract many visitors all the year round. Sozan Hot Springs, about 8 kilometers from Hokuto station, are also sulphur springs said to be efficacious for various diseases. The place is rich in rural charms. Shintenkei Rapids, some 12 kilometers from Taihoku, are located at the confluence of two rivers, forming one of the chief attractions for visitors to Taiwan. Many high precipices stand out in fantastic shapes on both sides of the rapids, and shooting between them by boat affords much thrilling sport.

Tamusui, lying 20 kilometers north of Taihoku, is noted for its beautiful environs and, as one of the best specimens of exquisite Taiwan scenery, it merits the name of one of the "Eight Finest Views of Taiwan." It was once regarded as one of the four ports of Taiwan, but sand and mud washed down the River Tamsui gradually accumulated at the mouth until it became too narrow to permit safe navigation. Consequently, it now forms a mere decadent port possessing the only importance as an excellent bathing beach on the west coast. The Tamsui Golf Links is located a little more than 2 kilometers west of Tamsui station. Near the northern section of the station lies the ruins of the castle of San Domingo, which was constructed by the Spaniards in 1626.

**HOTELS:**—Despite its great distance from the Japanese mainland, Taiwan may well boast of the excellent hotel accommodations that foreign tourists are able to enjoy on the Island, especially the **Taihoku Railway Hotel** at Tai-

hoku, and the **Tainan Railway Hotel** at Tainan, both of which are under the able control and management of the Taiwan Government Railways.

Standing right opposite the Taihoku Railway Station, the **Taihoku Railway Hotel**—the oldest foreign style hostelry in the Island—occupies a handsome building where adequate



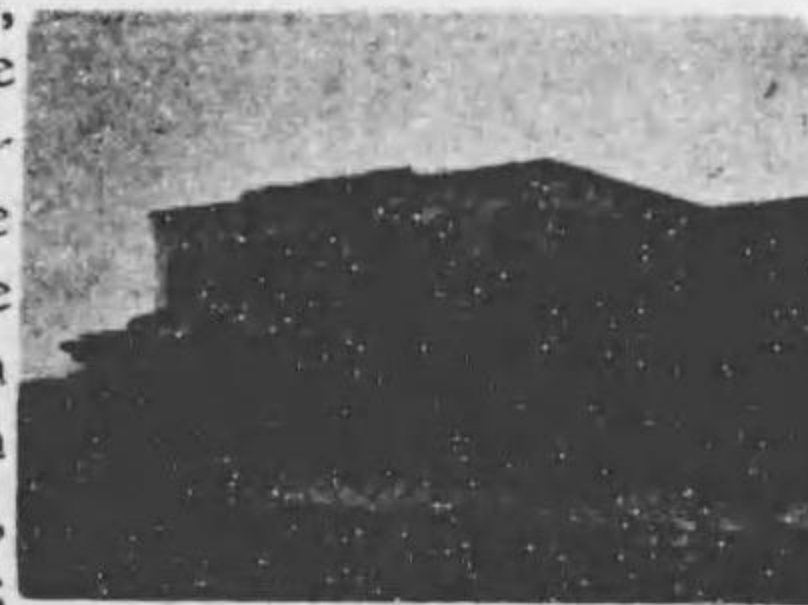
Taihoku Railway Hotel

and comfortable accommodation may be enjoyed with its exceptionally large and airy guest rooms. Dining cars under the management of this hotel are attached to all express trains.

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The **Tainan Railway Hotel**, which occupies the upper floor of the new Tainan Railway Station, is indeed an ideal place of rest for tourists and commercial travellers. It is equipped throughout with the most up-to-date fittings and is also noted for its excellent cuisine.

Courtesy is, moreover, the keynote to service, and the moderate scale charges. Room rates (European Plan) — Single, ¥3.00 and up; Double, ¥7.00



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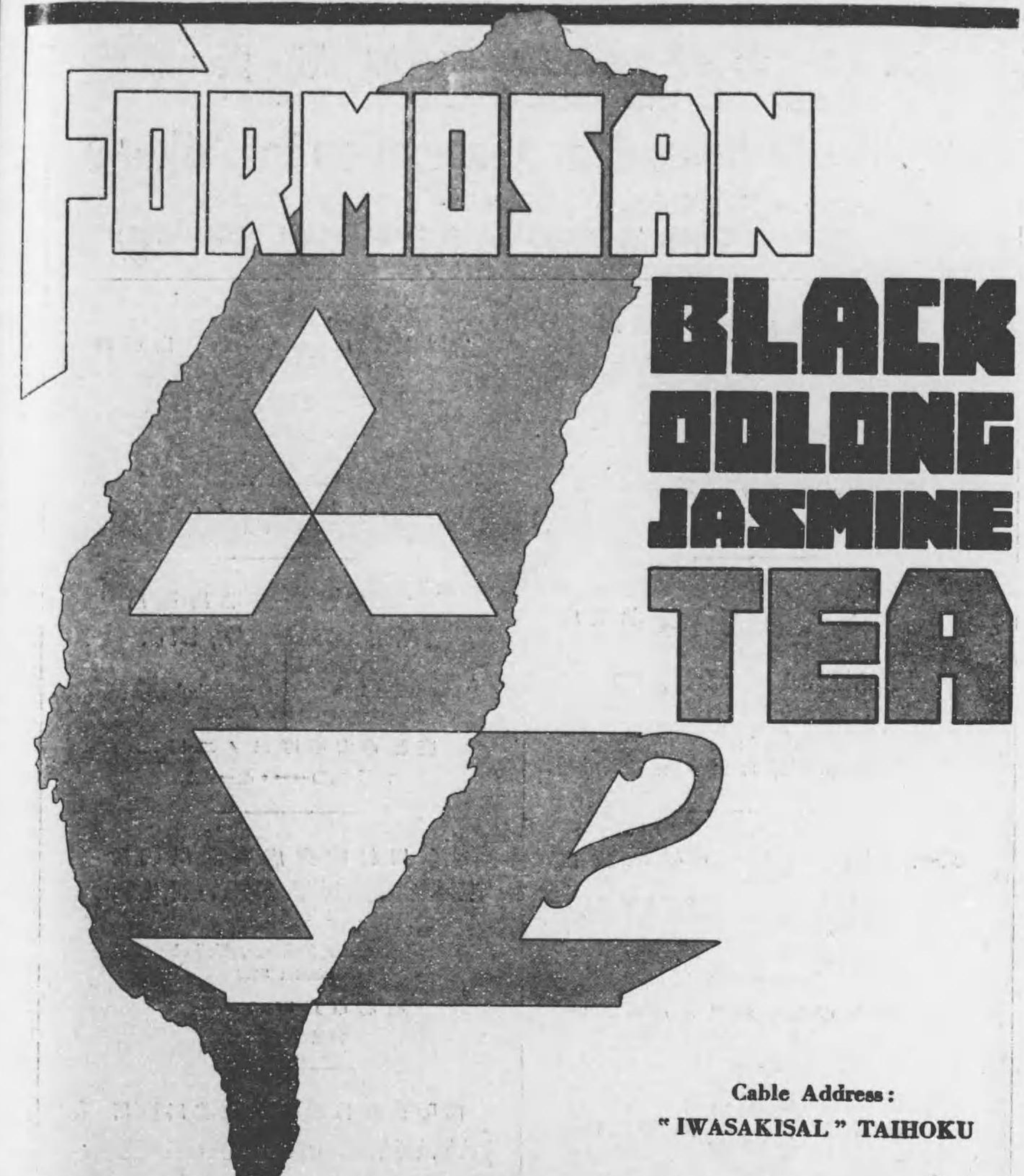
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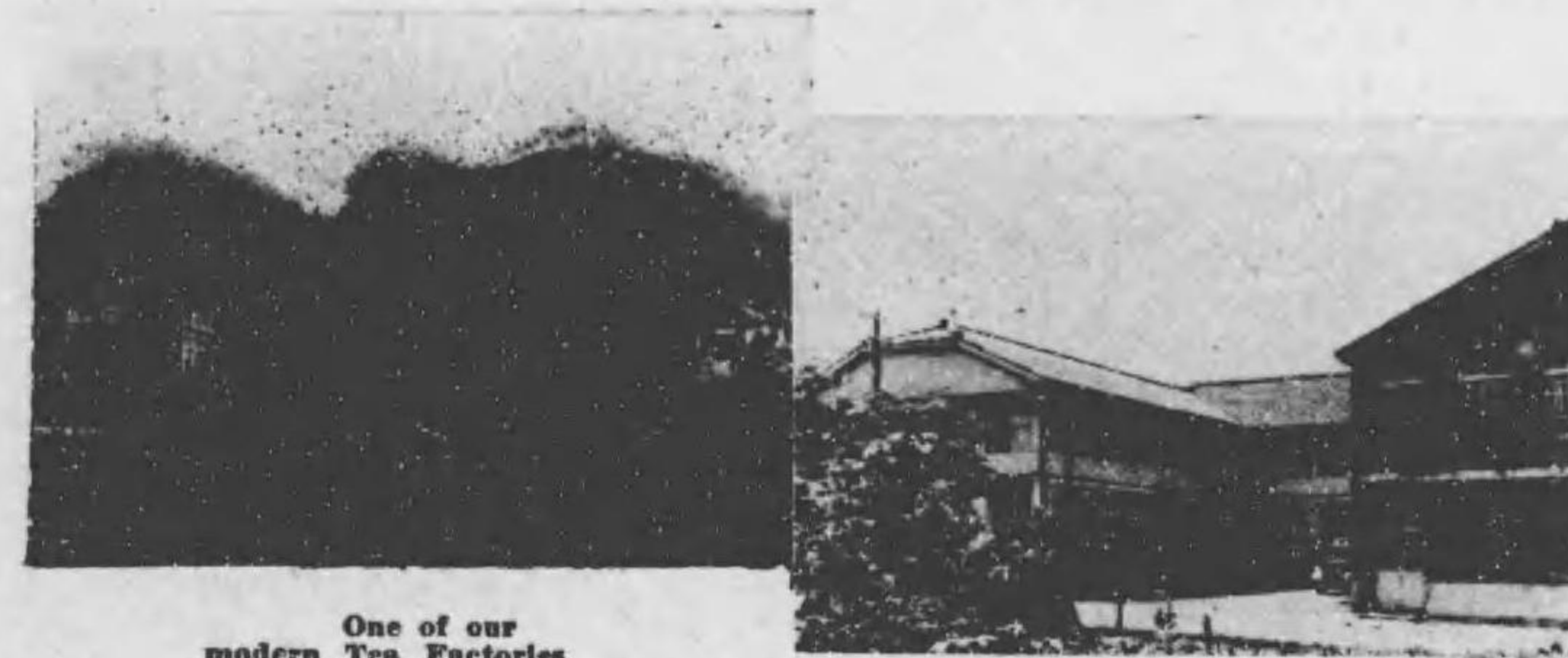
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**TAICHU AND  
 TAINAN**

**Taichu**, the seat of the local government of Taichu Province, lies half-way between Taihoku and Tainan, some 160 kilometers south of the former and 158 kilometers north of the latter by rail. The population of the City at present numbers approximately 75,000. The neighbouring wide plains constitute the chief rice producing centers of the Island and the cultivation here of sugar-cane and bananas is a thriving enterprise.

The City is divided by the railway in two parts, the eastern part being the industrial quarter and the western portion, the commercial district. The replanning of streets is being carried out on an extensive scale, and parts already completed, flanked with newly constructed shops, have a pleasant uniform appearance.

**Principal Sights:** The Taichu Shrine dedicated to the memory of H.I.H. Prince Kitashirakawa stands in the beautiful Taichu Park, lying at the eastern end of Taisho-machi. The Taichu Commercial Museum is also in the Park. One of the most interesting features in the City is the Banana Conditioning House which inspects 70 per cent of 300 million lbs. representing the whole production of Taiwan. Jitsugetsu-tan, a lake of scenic fame 800 meters above sea-level, is within easy access from Taichu, with the recently completed large hydro-electric works. The City also forms a convenient starting-point for the ascent of Mt. Nii-taka, the highest mountain in the Japanese Empire.

**Tainan**, the second largest city of Taiwan, is located about 320 kilometers south of Taihoku by rail, with a population of 111,000. The City's recent commercial prosperity justly entitles it to be called the commercial capital of Taiwan.

**Places of Interest:** There are many historical relics and places worth visiting in and near the City. Among them are the Confucius Shrine erected in 1666 by Ching Cheng Kung of the Ming dynasty; the Kwantei Mausoleum dedicated to the memory of the brave and faithful Kuang Wu in 1664; the "Red Hair Castle," constructed by the Dutch in 1625; Tainan Shrine, sacred to the memory of H.I.H. Prince Kitashirakawa, the site marking the spot where the Prince died during his conquest of the aborigines in 1896.

臺中は基隆と高雄の略中間にあり肥沃なる西部平野の中央に位する大都會で物産の豊富な臺中州の首邑である。人口八一、六一四人、市街は土地高燥氣候中和、綠川、柳川の二川に八橋を架け、加ふるに鐵道線路に依り東西に分けられてゐるので、住宅區、商業區、工業區、本島人居住區と街區整然たるところがある爲一般に瀟灑な感じをうけ邦人には臺灣京都の稱がある。中部平野の米、青果、果實、砂糖その他附近よりの夥しい農産物は殆んど臺中を集散地とする爲市場は常に活況を呈してゐる。

臺中神社、臺中公園、行啓記念館、專賣局臺中支局（本島清酒の九割を製す）、青果市場等の見物は仲々興味が深い。

旅館 千代廼家（橋町）、春田（大正）、常盤木（壽）、松山（榮）、菊屋（寶）、潮田（錦）。

臺南は臺南平野の略中央に位し本島第二の都邑で南部に於ける中央商業都市として、人口三一、〇七九人、州政廳の所在地である。近時臺灣の産業が著しく發展するに伴ひ物資の最も豊富なる、臺南平野から收穫された産物は殆んど臺南に於て集散される關係上此地の重要性は毎年向上し現在その殷賑振りは外港安平と共に島内第一と稱せられてゐる有様である。

臺南は又清領以前から開かれた本島最古の都會である爲め市の内外には名勝舊跡に恵まれてゐる。順を追ひ記してみると次の如くである。

臺南神社（北白川宮能久親王を奉祀する）、臺南州教育博物館、臺南州産業館、臺南市歴史館、臺南城門、孔子廟、開山神社（臺灣開拓の始祖鄭成功を祀る）、安平港（本島最初の港）、ゼーランヂヤ城趾、徳蔵金城、關帝廟、プロヴィンシヤ城、臺南公園、開元寺、西市場。

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Takao, the best port in the southernmost part of Taiwan, plays an important rôle as an outlet for the products of the Island. It is a thriving commercial and distributing center in Southern Taiwan blessed with a pleasant semi-tropical climate.

The foreign and domestic trade of Takao amounted in value to ¥350,890,337 in 1937, consisting of ¥244,183,961 in exports and ¥106,709,376 in imports. Sugar, bananas, canned pineapples and alcohol were the chief exports, the principal imports being beans, bean-cakes, oils, and sulphate of ammonia.

The completion of the gigantic hydro-electric plant has greatly fostered and accelerated her manufacturing industry, which includes cement, fertilizer, and iron goods, and which has become one of the most growing industries of Takao. The marine products of the port-city have made wonderful development in recent years, amounting in value to more than ¥2,500,000 a year. Fishing is carried on in the South Seas and the South China Sea. Since these regions are relatively close to Taiwan, the development of fishing industry is but natural, with bright prospects for the future.

Of the many interesting places in and near Takao, Kizan, a craggy mountain rising from the top of one of the promontories embracing the harbor, is renowned for the magnificent sunset view. Old Fort, built in 1875 in the days of Ching Dynasty, stands on Mt. Kigo, southwest of the town. Apart from its historical interest, the autumnal moon is unspeakably enchanting. Kotobuki-zan, lying west of the railway station, is a mountain famed for its wild and craggy formation. Kotobuki Seabathing Beach, which spreads out along the foot of the scenic Kotobuki-zan is the most popular summer resort on the Island, where every convenience is provided.

Boko-to (the Pescadores) are located off the coast of Takao, and comprise a few small islands with about 61,000 inhabitants. Between Boko-to and Takao, a regular steamship service is maintained. Sights peculiar to the islands, not to mention their many historical relics, are worthy of a trip from Takao.

## TAKAO

高雄(要塞地帯)は高雄州政廳の所在地で縦貫線の終點であり人口一八、四三五人を有する本島最南部の大都港である。高雄の地名は附近に蟠居した平埔蕃マカツラ部族のタアカウ社の名より出たもので、文献には打鼓港或ひは打狗等と稱されてゐるのを見る。

高雄は本島の南の出入口を形成し北部の基隆に匹敵する存在であるが大東亞共榮圈に對しては基隆より一層好條件に恵まれてゐるので今後の發展は實に測り知れぬ程の將來性を具備してゐる。大東亞戰前に於ける貿易は左程著しいものがなく附近の豐沃なる地域で産せられる果實青果、砂糖、酒精等の輸移出、豆類、豆粕、化學肥料等の輸移入でその額は二億萬圓程度であつたが現在では多岐に互る物資の集散地となり、貿易總額は急騰し昭和十四年度に於ては、總計三百一萬二千八百七十六噸、四億六千七百七十萬四千三百三十五圓に達し、之を前年に比較すると十三萬二千餘噸(四分強)、五千七百八十七萬餘圓(一割四分強)の増加となり、重要品別に對比すると砂糖、鮮魚介の輸出、砂糖、酒精、鳳梨罐詰、バナナ等の輸移出各増加で、輸移入に比し輸移出は一億八千九百七十三萬餘の出貨増を呈し、港灣及市内の活況は昔日の比でなく洵に今昔の感にたへぬものがある。

高雄を中心とするものに有名なる南洋への漁業がある。發動機船に依る遠洋漁業の振興は非常なるものでこれに關聯して諸種の水産工業が興りその産額だけでも充分に大都市として存在し得る位の價値がある。之等の事實から想起すると高雄の將來は實に洋々たるものである。

市内には北白川宮を祀る高雄神社があり、以前は打狗金毘羅神社と稱したものである。壽山麓には海水浴場があつて、各種の設備があり、その他に哨船頭海水浴場がある。

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"Oh, I like this best!" cries a fair Chosenese damsel, in her native costume, to the other.



朝鮮風俗

A typical scene in the quiet surroundings of the country-side in Chosen.



**Situation & Area:** Chosen, a peninsula dividing the Yellow Sea from the Sea of Japan, and having an area of 220,792 square kilometres, is located between 122° and 128° East Longitude and between 34° and 43° North Latitude. Along the northwest frontier for 800 kilometers lies Southern Manchoukuo and in the extreme northeast, a scant 160 kilometers from Vladivostok, Chosen touches Siberia. The country is mountainous especially in the north, where forests are of great value.

**Climate:** The climate of Chosen is dry and bracing. Generally the rainfall in the Peninsula is not heavy, the annual volume ranging at the most between 800 and 1,000 millimeters.

**Population:** The total population of Chosen, according to the census taken on October 1, 1940, was 24,326,327, representing an increase in five years of 1,427,634.

**Administration:** Chosen is divided administratively into 13 do (prefecture), which are subdivided into 20 fu (city), 218 gun (district), 2 to (island), 81 yu (town), and 2,245 men (village). In preparation for a complete autonomy to be accorded at a future date, the local administration has been given a greater measure of self-government since the political reform of 1939.

**Revenue & Expenditure:** The budget estimate for the 1940-41 year was balanced at ¥866,641,112 (¥707,984,315 for the 1939-40 year). Tokyo Government granted Chosen ¥12,899,567 in 1940 as the annual governmental subsidy.

**Religion:** Confucianism and Buddhism are the chief religions, but Christianity and Shintoism have also become popular in the recent years.

**Education:** Following its annexation, education in Chosen was considerably raised in level as many schools were constructed. The number of schools and institutions as of May, 1939, were: 4,699 elementary schools; 53 middle and higher schools; 53 girls' high schools; and 244 commercial, agricultural and technical colleges. There were also normal and vernacular colleges besides the Keijo University.

**位置及面積** 朝鮮は亞細亞大陸の東南に斗出し、黄海と日本海を隔つる一大半島であり、東は日本海、西は黄海、南は朝鮮海峽を経て九州、北は鴨綠江及豆満江を以て滿洲國及露領沿海州に界してゐる。面積二二〇、七九二方軒。地形は南北に長く東西に短く、長白山脈東北より西南に連り北方の國境を擁してゐる。その一脈は南に延びて東海岸線に沿ひ半島の脊梁となつてゐる。脊梁山脈の東側は斜面急峻であるが西側は緩やかで平野多く又河川に富んでゐる。

**氣候** 氣候は大陸的であり氣温は南岸地方最も高く北進するにつれ遞減し東側は西側より温和である。冬期の寒氣は相當嚴しい處もあるが三寒四温に依り好都合に調和されてゐる。

**人口** 昭和十五年度國勢調査に依れば二二、八〇〇、六四七人で細別すれば内地人六五〇、一〇四人、朝鮮人二二、〇九八、三一〇人、その他五二、二二三人である。

**政治** 總督及總督府に依り管轄せられ行政上朝鮮全土を十三道に區劃し、更に之を二十府、二百十八郡、二島、九十一邑、二千二百四十五面に分ち、道知事、府尹、郡守、島司、邑面長を置いて夫々を統轄せしめてゐる。

**財政** 昭和十五年度の歳出歳入共八六六、六四一、一一二圓であるがその他に吾が中央政府より同年度に於て二、八九九、五六七圓の補充金をうけてゐる。尙又道路、海關、鐵道等の開發の爲朝鮮事業公債法に依り昭和十五年度に於て一、三三六、〇〇〇、〇〇〇圓の事業公債發行高を有してゐる。

**宗教** 佛教、基督教、道教、神教の順に行はれ、佛教は朝鮮佛教僧侶五、六六五人、信徒一九八、二〇〇人(昭和十四年)及内地佛教僧侶八〇二人、信徒三三四、一〇〇人その内朝鮮人三七、五〇〇人に分れ、基督教徒は五〇八、九〇〇人神徒九八、八〇〇人である。



**Communications:** In September, 1940, the State railway lines extended 4,293.3 kilometers and private lines, 1,814.8 kilometers. The chief line is the trans-peninsular route from Fusan, where the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry service connects with the Imperial Japanese railways, to Antung at the mouth of the Yalu River. Here, it connects with the Antung-Mukden line of the S.M.R., forming part of the two international through traffic lines—Japan to China and Japan to Europe via the Trans-Siberian Railway. In 1939, Chosen had 12,534 kilometers of excellent highways and 18,124 kilometers of auxiliary roads. The Japan Airway Co. operates a line across the Peninsula from north to south as part of its Tokyo-Dairen-Hsinking service.

**Principal Towns:** Fusan, Keijo, Jinsen, Genzan, Seishin, Rashin and Yuki as well as the famous Kongosan are specially described in the following pages.

**Banking Facilities:** With the Bank of Chosen as its central organ, which is authorized to issue notes to any extent on the security of gold and silver bullion, and the Bank of Japan's convertible notes, Chosen is well provided with banking facilities. For the promotion of industrial development, the Chosen Industrial Bank and the Oriental Development Company were established.

## Principal Production and Industry

**AGRICULTURE:** Chosen is essentially an agricultural country, and the cultivated area at the end of 1939 totaled 4,526,757 cho, of which 2,763,983 cho were paddy fields. There were about 500,000 cho of unregistered arable land. The principal agricultural products are rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco and hemp. Barley and wheat flourish in the northern parts.

**Rice:** Improvement and extension of rice cultivation have progressed remarkably, and at present the output of rice ranks first among all agricultural products. In 1936 total area devoted to the cultivation of rice was 1,762,774 cho and the harvest amounted in value to ¥580,472,850. The shipment of rice in 1938 reached 10,130,000 koku, valued at ¥31,307,000.

**Soya Beans:** Soya beans, the second important product in Chosen next to rice, are produced in all parts of the country, and their quality is generally good, the crop in the north-western districts being especially noted for its excellence. The soya beans shipped out of the

**教育** 朝鮮に於ける教育は従来内地人と朝鮮人は系統を異にしてゐたが、昭和十三年度より時勢の進運と實情に鑑み教育機關の區別を撤廢したので、朝鮮に於ける教育は内地のそれと制度上何等差異なきものとなつた。初等學校四、六九九校、中等學校五三三校、女學校五三三校、専門及實業學校二四四校、尙京城には京城帝國大學があり法文學部、理工學部、醫學部が設けられ學生五五八八、豫科生徒五四二人を有する。

**交通** 朝鮮の統治上鐵道は産業開發、民衆向上等重要なる使命を有してをり又シベリヤを經由して歐洲への國際交通の捷路を爲してゐるので、鐵道は比較的普及し運輸交通は至便であり、各經濟發達にも少からず貢獻してゐる。昭和十五年度に於ては國有鐵道は四、二九三・三軒、私設鐵道は一、八一四・八軒を有してゐる。自動車交通も最近至極發達し路線は三〇、五四六・七軒、國道一二、五二四軒、地方道一八、一二四軒に及んでゐる。

朝鮮は港灣河川に恵まれてゐるので舟運も良く發達し陸上交通の補助として大いなる存在をなしてゐる。定期航空も本州、滿洲間空路の發展に伴ひ京城、清津等はそれらの中繼地として逐年重要性を増大してゐる有様である。

**農業** 朝鮮は到るところその風土に適した農業が發達してをり眞に農業國と謂ふ事が出来る。土地は良く拓けて耕地面積廣く四、五二六、七五七町歩に及びその内二、七六三、九八三町歩は水田である。又その他に尙五〇〇、〇〇〇町歩開墾地を有してゐる。米は農業生産物中の首位にあり、施政後の改良増殖の結果収量、品質ともに夥しく向上し昭和十三年度に於ては二四、一四〇、〇〇〇石、輸出高一〇、一三〇、〇〇〇石、價額三一三、〇七〇 〇〇〇圓に達した。大豆 米に次ぐ主要農産物で品質は佳良を以て名あり昭和十三年度輸出額一、〇九〇、〇〇〇石、二二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇圓である。麥 大麥、小麥及裸麥を主とし、鮮内での消費量も亦益々増加しつゝある。粟 西北部の主要畑作物で此の地方の常食品として重要視されてゐるが、未だ鮮内の需要を充すに至らない。甘藷 南鮮地方に多く栽培され農

Peninsula during the same year totaled 1,090,000 koku, valued at ¥22,000,000.

**Fruits and Vegetables:** Steady progress is being made in fruit-growing. The chief fruits include apples, pears, grapes, peaches, persimmons and chestnuts; while principal vegetables include radishes, melons, pumpkins, skirrets, garlic, and 'hakusai,' a whitish lettuce of a very rare quality grown in Kaijo near Keijo.

**Cotton:** Cotton is cultivated in all parts of the country, excepting Kogen-do, Kankyo-Hokudo, and a part of Kankyo-Nando. The area under cultivation of the American variety in 1939 was 222,231 cho. In addition there were 30,954 cho of land devoted to the native variety. The future of cotton cultivation is very promising.

**Sericulture:** The number of households engaged in sericulture in 1939 totaled 823,412 and cocoons raised during the same year reached 5,484,331 kan. The raw silk was 598,668 kan valued at ¥43,227,644. A considerable quantity of silk is cropped every year from the wild cocoons which abound in many parts of the country.

**FORESTRY:** The country is mountainous especially in the north, where forests are of great value. The forest land in the country at the end of 1939 was estimated at 16,310,000 cho, representing about 73 percent of the total area. Of the total forest area, about 6,670,000 cho is taken up by State forests, the greater part of which lying around the sources of the rivers Yalu, Tumen, Taidong and Han.

Constituting a source of rich wealth, the forest products of Chosen make a substantial contribution to the export trade of the country in addition to meeting the local demands. The total value of forest production in 1939 amounted to ¥192,000,000, of which timber and boards amounted to ¥37,560,000; fuel woods, ¥4,220,000; bamboo, ¥390,000; charcoal, ¥7,630,000; live-stock fodders and raw materials for fertilizers, ¥28,000,000; and other by-products, ¥76,820,000.

**FISHERIES:** The coastal line of Chosen extends to a length of 17,580 kilometers and the waters teem with various kinds of fish, as a result of which fisheries in the country have become one of the important industries. The total catch of fishes amounted in 1939 to ¥151,090,000 and value of its manufactures reached ¥167,910,000. The value of cultivated fish amounted to ¥8,300,000.

**MINERALS:** Mineral products unobtainable

家の補助食糧とされてゐる。馬鈴薯 北鮮地方に多く産し、品質佳良、其の栽培は年々増加する一途に有り甘藷と共に農家の需要を充してゐる。果實、蔬菜 風土極めて果樹の生育に適し朝鮮人は又野菜殊に白菜を好むを以て、果實の栽培は年々増加の途をたどり蔬菜類は品種の改良と相まつて益々その産額を高めつゝある。果實に於ては苹果・梨・葡萄・桃・柿・林檎等、蔬菜は白菜・甜瓜・南瓜等がその最もなるものである。棉花 棉の栽培は明治三十九年以後政府の指導の下に獎勵改良が實施せられ現在では殆んど到る處に於て収量線縮歩合共に多い良質棉を收穫してをり昭和十四年度に於ては作付二二二、二三一斤、収量一〇、三三六、八四九斤に達した。養蠶 全道到る處に優良産繭が營まれ就中慶北、江原、全南地方は特に盛んである。昭和十四年度は産繭額五、四八四、三三一貫、生絲生産額五九八、六六八貫、四三、二二七、六四四圓を示してゐる。

**林業** 朝鮮は古來林政不備で到る處濫伐を行ひ火田を起し急斜地を開墾する等國土の保安を害する事甚しきものがあつた。然るに總督府の銳意なる植林政策は年と共にその實を結び現今では林相、林地の革進發達は著しいものがある。昭和十四年度の調査に依れば林野面積一六、三一〇、〇〇〇町歩全道の七十三パーセントを占め林産額は一九二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇圓に達しその内譯は用材三七、五六〇、〇〇〇圓、薪材四二、二〇〇、〇〇〇圓、林産燃料六三、二六〇、〇〇〇圓、竹材三九〇、〇〇〇圓、木炭七、六三〇、〇〇〇圓、肥料及飼料二八、〇〇〇、〇〇〇圓、その他副産物一三、五六〇、〇〇〇圓である。

**水産** 豊富なる海岸線と、氣候及潮流に恵まれてゐる爲朝鮮の水産は近年特に新式漁獲法に依り發達し本道の一産業として認められる様になつた。昭和十四年度漁獲高一五一、〇九〇、〇〇〇圓、養殖生産高八、三〇〇、〇〇〇圓、製造高一六七、九一〇、〇〇〇圓に達してゐる。

**鑛業** 朝鮮は元來諸種の鑛物に富んでゐるが開發が遅れた爲昭和十三年重要鑛物増産令を公布し本格的増産に移つた。鑛産物の種類は近年重要性を増加したるもの殊に多く、金、銀、硫化鐵、タングステン、螢石、黒鉛、亞鉛、鐵、砂金、石炭、



in Japan Proper are found in Chosen. The varieties of minerals in the Peninsula aggregate 113 categories, of which the most important products are gold, iron, coal, graphite, magnesite, arsenic, alum-stone, quartz, tungsten, manganese, molybdenum, flour-spar, mica, asbestos, zinc, lead, copper, mercury, talc, antimony, nickel and limestone.

**GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES:** Chosen Government-General monopolizes the production and sale of tobacco, opium, morphine and salt.

**Tobacco** is one of the principal sources of revenue in Chosen. The cultivation of tobacco and the varieties to be grown are all to be determined previously by official proclamation. Tobacco raised in the country consists of three varieties—Japanese, native and yellow.

**Ginseng**, of which there are two kinds, is cultivated at Kaijo, Kaihogun, and several other places by permission of the Government-General and is a special product of the Chosen Peninsula. Five or six years' growth is required before ginseng can be harvested.

**Opium** is sold through the Monopoly Bureau to the special drug-manufacturers. The harvest of opium in 1939 amounted to 16,702 kilograms. No opium smokers found in Chosen at present, owing to the rigorous measures adopted by the authorities since the establishment of the Monopoly.

**Salt** production during 1939 was 264,950,000 kilograms but this is still insufficient to meet the local demand.

**INDUSTRIES:** With the continued economic development of Manchoukuo and Mongolia, the industrial advance of Chosen has been remarkable. Large factories have been established for spinning and weaving, reeling, iron and steel manufacture, pulp, pottery, cement, flour milling, brewing, oil refining, fertilizers, etc. A very promising future is foreseen both for home and large scale industries.

During the year 1939 total industrial output amounted in value to ¥1,498,277,426 as compared with ¥1,140,118,500 in 1938, showing an increase of nearly ¥360,000,000 or 31.6 percent. Of the total value, chemical industry represented 33.5 per cent or ¥501,749,946 as against ¥352,820,000 in 1938; spinning and weaving, 13.4 per cent or ¥201,351,730 as against ¥164,821,000; foodstuffs, 21.9 per cent or ¥328,352,728 against ¥277,208,000; metallic, 9.1 per cent or ¥136,092,376 against ¥91,967,000; machinery and tools, 3.6 per cent or ¥53,225,746 against

雲母等は産出量も夥しく昭和十四年末には全道に於て一〇、五七四鉱區を算するに至つた。

**專賣、煙草** 朝鮮に於て産する原料葉煙草は大別して朝鮮種、内地種、米國種の三種で昭和十四年度に於ては作付二一、〇三二町歩、收量三四、二九八、〇二九疋、賠償金一五、三九八、九〇三圓に達した。**人蔘** 人蔘は全道到る處に産出されるが開城附近に於て産出されるものが従来より高麗人蔘として有名であり之より紅蔘を製造する。紅蔘は専ら支那に輸出され萬病の靈藥として愛用され、白蔘は主として朝鮮及内地にて消費される。昭和十四年産額は一、七二三、五一五圓に達した。**阿片** 以前は朝鮮にも阿片煙吸飲の弊風があつたが現在は皆無である。中毒者の激減と共に阿片の産額も次第に低減し昭和十四年に於ては二六、七〇二疋である。**鹽** 本島の需要に對して自給自足を目的としてゐるが現在の天日製鹽の増産だけでは食用鹽消費量を漸く満たすのみであるが將來は工業用原料鹽に於ても自給自足達成の方針で對處中である。

**工業** 併合當初に於ける朝鮮の工業は、家内工業又は小規模工場工業のみで且つ生産分野も狭く産額も少なかつた爲に日常必需品等多くは輸入に俟たねばならなかつた。施政以來銳意之が改善に努めた結果急速に産額品質共に向上して來た。殊に近年滿洲國及蒙疆地方の資源開發に伴ひ本州との中間に介在し朝鮮の工業は近年稀にみる活況を呈し紡織、製絲、製鐵、パルプ、硬質陶器、セメント、製粉、麥酒、製油、硫酸、硬化油、金屬精鍊、石炭液化等の大規模工場が續々その設立をみた。昭和十三年度の各數字をあげてみると次の如くである。

紡織一六二、七七八、〇〇〇圓、金屬九〇、八六七、〇〇〇圓、機械器具二六、七四二、〇〇〇圓、窯業三五、八五四、〇〇〇圓、化學工業三五四、四六五、〇〇〇圓、木製品一五、六六九、〇〇〇圓、印刷及製本一七、二五三、〇〇〇圓、瓦斯及電氣二五、〇〇七、〇〇〇圓、食料品二七四、四一七、〇〇〇圓、その他一三九、五四四、〇〇〇圓、合計一、一四二、五九七、〇〇〇圓。

¥26,800,000; ceramics, 2.9 per cent or ¥43,337,780 against ¥35,820,000; wooden articles, 1.4 per cent or ¥21,061,090 against ¥15,055,000; printing and book-binding, 1.3 per cent or ¥19,373,506 against ¥16,950,000; gas and electric, 2 per cent or ¥30,462,188 against ¥24,500,000; others, 10.9 per cent or ¥163,270,337 against ¥139,544,000.

## Foreign Trade Summarized

Exports to Manchoukuo, China and the Leased Territory of Kwantung amounted to ¥262,000,000 revealing a sharp increase of 60.6 per cent. Imports from the same countries totaled ¥99,000,000, Manchoukuo accounting for ¥58,000,000 and China for ¥12,000,000, an increase of 23.1 per cent as compared with the previous year.

However, mention must be made that approximately 50 per cent of the exports, especially to Manchoukuo, were re-exports of imported Japanese goods.

Due largely to imports from Japan for re-exports, the unfavourable trade balance of Chosen rose from ¥176,000,000 in 1938 to ¥382,000,000 in 1939.

Remarkable increases in the exports of the following commodities were noticeable during 1939—rice and paddy ranking first in exports, increased twofold to ¥25,300,000, followed by machinery, ¥19,300,000, aquatic products, ¥17,

900,000, staple fibre tissues, ¥15,100,000, vehicles, ¥13,500,000, timbers, ¥9,500,000 rayon tissues, ¥8,700,000 and fruits, ¥8,600,000. The greater part of the above were imported from Japan Proper.

Other articles exported to Japan Proper showed in general, a marked improvement, fertilizer increasing by 33.1 per cent to ¥53,200,000, copper by 94.9 per cent to ¥5,700,000, aquatic products by 36.1 per cent to ¥31,800,000, ores by 43.3 per cent to ¥31,200,000, raw silk by 52.7 per cent to ¥24,200,000, coal by 20.9 per cent to ¥14,300,000, fish oil by 61.7 per cent to ¥12,200,000 and raw cotton by 48.5 per cent to ¥11,900,000.

The aggregate value of imports from Japan Proper amounted in 1939 to ¥686,600,000 representing 55.9 per cent of the total imports of Chosen.

The principal domestic trade of Chosen for 1938 and 1939 follows:

## Principal Domestic\* Exports and Imports of Chosen, 1939 & 1939

| EXPORTS             | 1938           |                | 1939           |                  |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
|                     | 1938           | 1939           | 1938           | 1939             |
| Rice & Paddy        | ¥1,000         | ¥1,000         | ¥1,000         | ¥1,000           |
| Aquatic Products    | 302,054        | 149,366        | 14,742         | 22,303           |
| Fish Oil            | 23,396         | 31,833         | 16,653         | 44,193           |
| Ginned Cotton       | 7,534          | 12,183         | 32,835         | 24,473           |
| Raw Silk            | 7,994          | 11,872         | 10,653         | 21,611           |
| Coal                | 15,832         | 24,169         | 13,033         | 32,622           |
| Mineral Ores        | 11,792         | 14,258         | 18,140         | 22,340           |
| Fertilizers         | 21,766         | 31,187         | 20,421         | 28,432           |
| Fish Meal           | 39,996         | 53,229         | 74,119         | 102,422          |
| Sulphate of Ammonia | 14,821         | 18,944         | 35,321         | 50,244           |
| Copper              | 7,956          | 13,411         | 29,153         | 19,288           |
| Beans               | 26,526         | 51,697         | 21,988         | 23,100           |
| Soya Beans          | 23,899         | 22,941         | 17,943         | 22,815           |
|                     | 22,111         | 21,074         | 21,537         | 39,184           |
|                     |                |                | 79,732         | 131,636          |
|                     |                |                | 108,782        | 138,106          |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>710,540</b> | <b>736,883</b> | <b>921,346</b> | <b>1,229,417</b> |

\* Trade with Japan Proper and Taiwan.





**N.K.T.**

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1821, EISEN-CHO, FUSAN

MANUFACTURERS & EXPORTERS of:

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POTTERIES: Fusan & Kanazawa

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## Tateishi & Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:

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BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

Keijo, Seishin & Various Parts of Korea

President: Yoshio Tateishi  
Vice-President: Shinkichi Tateishi  
Managing Director: Tokuro Endoh

CAPITAL ..... ¥5,000,000

BUSINESS LINES:

Gasoline, Petroleum, Mineral Oil,  
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Affiliated Companies:

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釜山



FUSAN, embracing a magnificent and well-sheltered harbor, spreads along the waterfront, forming an important trade port of Chosen. With a population of approximately 250,000, the city is the southern gateway of the Peninsula.

The importance of Fusan in trade is shown by the amount of transactions which totaled ¥284,908,000 in exports during 1939 and ¥447,600,000 in imports. The trade with Japan Proper accounted for the value of ¥260,112,400 in exports and ¥437,355,800 in imports. Chief articles of import were rice, millet, wheat flour, bean cake, sugar, iron goods, timber, etc., the exports consisting principally of rice, soya beans, marine products, cotton, ores, live cattle, etc.

The town of Fusan is not only the principal center of trade with Japan Proper, but it is also an important link in the international highway which connects East Asia with Europe. The Imperial Japanese Government Railways operate a ferry service between Fusan and Shimonoseki, across the Strait of Chosen twice daily from either end, the service making train connections on both sides.

Of the many places of interest in and around Fusan, special mention should be made of Ryutozan Park, situated in the heart of the town. A pine-clad hill made into a public park, it commands a fine general view; Kaiundai Hot Springs, 40 minutes from Fusan, and 20 minutes from Torai by motorcar; Torai Hot Springs, 30 minutes by tram and 20 minutes by motorcar from Fusan; Matsushima Beach, an ideal sea-bathing resort with shallow water, its white sandy beach bordered by lovely green pines.

The Government railways of Chosen form the quickest and most comfortable route between Manchoukuo, China and Japan, and between Europe and East Asia.

The Fusan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which came into existence in 1880, was originally called "Fusan Shoko Kai" (Assembly of Fusan Merchants), and its members comprised merchants, bankers, shipping agents, wholesale dealers, etc. In 1940, the Chamber's roster was further augmented by new members from business and industrial circles, thus increasing its membership to 2,500.

釜山(要塞地帯)は朝鮮半島の南岸東部に位してゐる朝鮮第一の港市である。對岸下關との間に鐵道省營の關釜連絡船が定期に運航されて居り、埠頭からは直ちに新京ゆき「ひかり」「のぞみ」、北京ゆき「興亞」「大陸」の直通急行列車や京城ゆき特急「あかつき」等の列車が出てゐる。棧橋上には旅客待合所、出札所、手荷物取扱所、紙幣交換所、食堂及び東亞旅行社案内所等の諸設備が遺憾なく整つてゐる。また棧橋から土産品等の賣店の並んだ上屋を通り抜けると釜山本驛と鐵道ホテルがあり、そこから驛前廣場を隔てゝ直ちに市街に通じて居る。

市街は東部海岸地帯の埠頭區、龍頭山を繞る官衙商業區及び工業區、住宅區等に分れ、街衢井然。その建物も純然たる内地風を示して居り、また西岸地帯の富民町、埠頭區の北方に續く草梁町、水昌町、佐川町等は朝鮮人町となつてゐる。

釜山地方は上古我國に服屬した任那國の一部である駕洛國の地であると云はれ、釜山の開港は明治九年であるが、始めは何等の港灣施設を有してゐなかつた。明治三十九年に至つて始めて五ヶ年計畫に依り韓國政府の釜山海關工事が始められ、その後數次に互る大築港計畫の完成に依つて完備せられた。明治四十三年日韓併合と同時に釜山府と定められ、その後慶尙南道の廳舎が置かれ、爾來本道の政治、經濟の中心となり、この間の鐵道開通、港灣施設の完備と相俟つて大陸の關門、國際交通路の要衝として、また半島の大貿易港として今日の盛況を呈するに至つた。尙近年隣接せる數町村を本府に合併したので、今では朝鮮第二位の大都會となり、益々大陸の玄關としての威容を加へつゝある。

神社・史蹟・名勝 龍頭山神社、市の中央に聳立する龍頭山に鎮座。大正公園、昭和公園、水昌園、松島、釜山鎮城址、絶影島。

近郊 東萊温泉及海雲臺温泉。旅館 釜山鐵道ホテル(釜山驛樓上)、鳴戸、岡本、荒井、松井、花屋ホテル、釜山ホテル、其他。





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## KEIJO

KEIJO, a prosperous metropolis built in a granite valley running from east to west, is the seat of the Chosen Government.

During the thirty years since the enforcement of the municipal law in Keijo, a remarkable development was made in every field under the city administration. The long pending question of amalgamating the vicinities into the municipality was solved in April, 1937, and with this move Keijo has become a great city covering an area of over a hundred square kilometres, or quadruple the former area.

The city, having a population of over 700,000, was formerly surrounded by walls, but its rapid development made it necessary to demolish them, and their only remnants now visible are the two gates, Nandaimon (South Great Gate) and Todaimon (East Great Gate). The most flourishing business centers, Honmachi, Nandaimon-dori and Kogane-machi, are almost entirely Japanese in appearance but for the people in their customary white clothes and their indispensable three-foot tobacco pipes—a common sight in all parts of Chosen. The city is served by an excellent system of tram-cars and buses, and is also well provided with waterworks and sewerage.

There are many places of interest in and around the city of Keijo, of which the most noted are: Nandaimon Gate, one of the remnants of the old walls constituting a precious relic of ancient Chosen. Nanzan Park, formed of granite hills, is located in the southern part of the city. It contains the Keijo Shrine and Tenmangu Shrine, and is especially thronged with people during the cherry-blossom season. Chosen Jingu, lying on the western slope of Nanzan, is the greatest shrine in Chosen, consecrated both to the Sun-Goddess of Ise Shrine and the illustrious Emperor Meiji. Tokujukyu, formerly the palatial residence of King Li, is now converted into the Art Museum of the country. Keifukukyu, an old palace, is situated at the foot of Hakugaku.

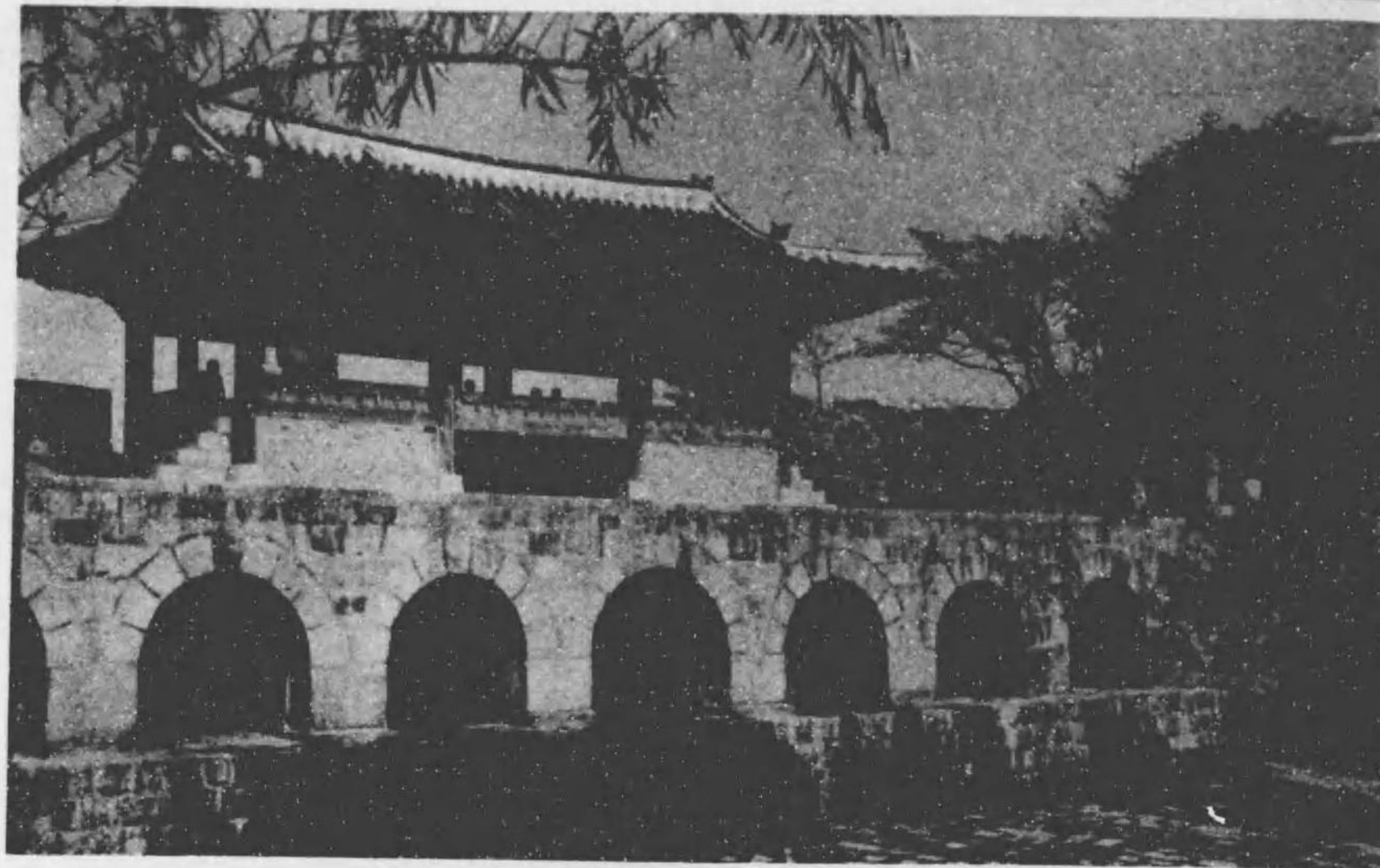
The Pagoda Park, the name of which is derived from an artistic pagoda of eleven stories, was a gift from a Mongol Emperor to his daughter who became the Queen of Koryu in the fourteenth century. Keijo Imperial University, lying in Renchido and planned along similar lines to the Imperial

京城は朝鮮の首都で、朝鮮のほとり中央に位し全半島の樞軸をなし、政治、経済、交通、文化等の一大中心都市である。

京城府はまた李朝五百年の王都である。朝鮮には往古高句麗、百濟、新羅の三國が鼎立して互に攻争してゐたが、その後數次の變遷を経て高麗王の世となるや、その第十一代文宗王は京城の地相を好んで附近の住民を移住せしめたのが、當府の起源で、今から凡そ八百六十年前の事である。その後、李朝の太祖李成桂が高麗を亡ぼして半島統一の霸業を大成するや、王師無學及び群臣の献説に従つてこの地を首府と爲め、高麗朝四七五年の都であつた開城から遷都したのであつた。爾來二十七年五百十九年連綿として朝鮮の首府となり、政治・文化の根元として、今日の大京城の基礎を形造つたのである。その間、朝鮮には文祿の役・清の來寇・政權の争奪など相踵ぎ、近くは日清・日露の兩役、韓國の獨立、日韓併合など種々接して起る内外の重要事態に當面したが、それ等大小幾多の歴史的の事件は何れもこの京城を舞臺とし、或は深い關係を有してゐた。明治四十三年日韓併合に際し、舊來の漢城府尹を置き、大正三年府制を施行した。昭和十一年四月行政區域の擴張を行ひ、帝國第六位の大都市となつた。而して消費面・生産面共に旺盛な綜合的近代文化都市となつた大京城は、すでに第一段の生長を了つて今や第二段の飛躍的發展に向ひつゝあり、將來人口百萬の大都市としての計畫に基き諸種の施設が着々と實行に移されてゐる。

市街は、半島を略南北に中斷して西流する漢江の中流北岸、四周に山嶺を繞らして風光麗しい一盆地の上に立つてゐる。南山の一角、朝鮮神宮の鎮座まします高臺に立つて俯瞰すれば、市街の主要地帯は一望の裡に収まり、北漢山とその脚下に重疊する山々を背景にした大觀は類の少い美しさである。市内を縦横に交叉する南大門通・黄金町通・鐘路通・漢江通などの幹線道路は勿論、主要





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The Keijo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, situated at Hasegawa-cho, Keijo, was established for the purpose of handling various matters relating to the improvement and development of trade and industry.

道路は總て舗装されて、舊朝鮮町の陋穢は認められない。

社寺・名勝 朝鮮神宮、南山町の小丘上に鎮座 朝鮮の總守護神。京城神社、城臺町に鎮座、昌德宮、景福宮、德壽宮、博文寺、東西兩本願寺京城別院、經學院、南山公園、獎忠壇公園、パコダ公園、昌慶園、鐘路、南大門、東大門、普信閣、京城帝國大學、總督府博物館。

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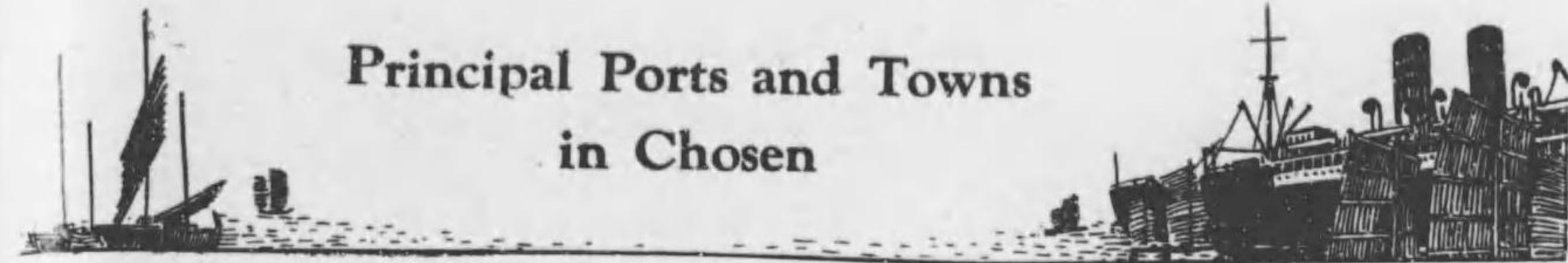
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## Principal Ports and Towns in Chosen



JINSEN or Chemulpo, situated at the end of a small peninsula projecting from the western coast of Chosen, is a natural harbor, constituting the maritime gateway to the capital. With a population of about 103,000, the city presents a fine aspect. Jinsen's importance as a trade port has been greatly enhanced with regular shipping services maintained not only with Japanese mainland, but also with Dairen, Tsingtao, Shanghai and other ports of China.

GENZAN was opened to foreign trade in 1880, but it had no port facilities until some years after the amalgamation of Chosen with Japan. Since then, however, it developed into the most important port on the east coast of the Peninsula with a population of roughly 65,000. Principal articles of export include rice, soya-beans, cattle, lumber, charcoal, salted and dried fish, fish oil, etc.

The town consists of the old section and the new, the former being the old native town, and the latter occupied mostly by Japanese and foreigners. The city is not only the terminus of the Keijo-Genzan Railway but also the starting point of the Kankyo Line. With another line in the course of construction to Heijo, Genzan is rising in importance as a center of communication and its future development in trade is most encouraging.

SEISHIN, with its inhabitants of approximately 100,000 and a trade port on the one side and a fishery port on the other, is situated on the neck of a headland on the northeastern coast of the Peninsula.

Its magnificent harbor works were completed a few years ago, making it an ice-free first class port but the capacity of the harbor has become insufficient due to the opening of a railway between Seishin and Kirin in Manchoukuo. The future prospects of the port are certainly very promising.

Seishin is the only important industrial town in the northern part of the Peninsula. The development of commerce and industry, of late, has been remarkable. Large firms such as Mitsubishi Kogyo, Nippon Seitetsu and Nippon Boseki Kaisha have brought about the rise in heavy and light industries. The principal imports included machinery, wheat flour, rice and paddy, ginned cotton and whipped cotton, cotton tissues, etc., and exports, bean

仁川は朝鮮京畿道の西岸にある港市で、京城府の外港であると共に黄海斜面に於ける重要港をなし、全鮮中、釜山・元山に次ぐ古い開港場である。仁川の名は日清・日露の兩役が共に仁川港外の海戦にその火蓋を切つたと云ふ歴史的事實に因つて吾人の脳裡に銘記されてゐる所である。此の地は今から六十年前迄は濟物浦と呼ぶ一寒村で、明治十六年一月貿易港として開港されてから漸く内外人の移住する者が多くなつた。更に明治三十二年に京仁線が朝鮮最初の鐵道として敷設されるや、京城の外港としての地位も愈々重きを加へ、漸次今日の殷盛を見るに至つた。

仁川府は富川郡の西端半島部の大部分を占め江華灣に突出し、三面に海を繞らし、海上には月尾島・小月尾島を浮べて自然の良港をなしてゐる。市街は南北の二區に分れ、その東北一帯は朝鮮人街をなし、西南面から海岸に至る間は内地人街をなして、海岸地帯には貿易商多く、本町通・宮町附近は繁華街をなしてゐる。

社寺・名勝 仁川神社(濟物浦)市の中央、東公園の最高所に鎮座。東本願寺仁川別院、月尾島コンクリートの築堤を以て陸地と接続し眺望の絶佳を以て知らる。島の北端に湖湯・遊園・別荘・旅館がある。松島遊園、府の東南海岸にある勝地、西公園、東公園。

元山(要塞地帯)は朝鮮咸鏡南道にある港市で古來咸鏡道の南部と江原道の北部との要路を扼し、首都京城に通ずる咽喉の位置を占め、また平壤に至る樞要の地で、古くから商業地を以て知られ、東海岸地方に於ける大市場として榮えた所である。

元山が開港されたのは明治十三年で、朝鮮の貿易港としては釜山に次ぐ古い歴史を持つて居り、北鮮では最先進港としての永い傳統を誇つてゐるが、またそれだけに町は他の北鮮諸港市に比べると目立つて落ち着きがあり、既に一應出來上つた町であると云ふ感じがある。



cake, beans, fish oils, gold ores, wood and timber, fish scraps etc.

**RASHIN**, a fast rising city in Kankyo-Hokudo, is one of the three principal ports in North Korea. Its history dates back to the days when the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo began on an active scale, and consequently, it is a relatively young city.

This is a port opened when the Keito (Seoul-Tumen) and Tokei (Tumen-Chiamussu) lines were inaugurated and its position in the Japan Sea is tantamount to that of Dairen in the Yellow Sea. In the spring of 1933, the Manchuria Railway Company erected a headquarters here to carry out a gigantic harbor-construction plan, starting at the same time, the building of a railway line between Yuki and Rashin. These circumstances combined caused a rapid increase in population and the vast wasteland close to the coast was converted into a first stage of an up and coming city in an extremely short space of time.

In the following year, a town system was introduced and in accordance with the stipulations of an Act governing the planning of a municipality, the work of drafting the first municipal plan in Korea got under way, thus making the first step toward creating one of the great metropolises in Korea. Until 1936, the city saw a marked development and when a municipal system was enforced in the same year, Rashin was proclaimed a fortified zone.

**YUKI**, located near the northern extremity of the Peninsula, is a prosperous port having a population of about 30,000. Since it was opened as a trade port in 1921, a noticeable development was seen in this town.

Improvements have lately been made in the port facilities with the result that several vessels can now be accommodated simultaneously alongside the dock of deep and spacious port. Principal articles of imports were iron, fertilizers, soya-beans, cotton textiles, etc. while chief exports consisted of timber and wood, millet, beans and peas. Shinwa Boeki Kabushiki Kaisha (The Shinwa Trading Co., Ltd.), formed in 1933 and located in the central part of Yuki, handles most of the trade of this town.

Kongo-san, or Diamond Mountains having a circumference of 80 kilometers, is an extraordinary cluster of innumerable peaks in the central part of east Chosen.

Between June and October, the Railway Bureau of the Government-General provides every possible convenience and comfort for the visitors to climb this mountain considered sacred as the Buddhist center.

市街の南部は元山里と稱する舊市街で内鮮人混合区域をなし、北部は内地人の居住地で本府の中心をなしてゐる。府廳の北に支那人町があり、更にその北に風光明媚の海水浴場があつて別荘が多い。

社寺・名勝 元山神社、東本願寺別院、松濤園、海水浴場。

旅館 愛姫館、三吉野、水月、三河屋、喜久屋。

清津は朝鮮咸鏡北道にある港市。朝鮮屈指の貿易港でありまた京圖線に連絡する北鮮線の終端港として港灣施設も殆んど完成し、内鮮滿連絡の核心に當り、交通・經濟・文化等の樞要地である。

清津府はもと清津洞と稱して戸數僅かに百餘の小漁村であつたが、偶々日露戦役に際し軍需品陸揚場使用せられてから、内地人の來往するもの多くなり、當府發展の端緒となつた。

明治四十一年四月開港せられ、奥地會寧及び間島方面の物資を吞吐すべき貿易港となり、次で清會鐵道・京圖鐵道北廻線並に南廻線の全通により日滿連絡交通の關門となり、貿易また殷盛を極め、遂に今日の如く、躍進北鮮が此處一點に集的表現せられてゐるかの如くに見える底知れぬ發展力を有してゐる。

市街はもと高株半島の東部に發達してゐたが府が海陸交通の要衝として近時港灣並に漁業施設の完備すると共に、各種の工業また勃興して人口の急激なる増加をなした結果、市勢は漸次天馬山外側の廣漠たる輪城平野へ進展してゐる。

ホテル・旅館 國際ホテル、櫻屋、鷄林館、昌平館、浪花館、山陽館、清進館。

羅津(要塞地帯)は朝鮮咸鏡北道の新興都市で、北鮮三港の一である。羅津の歴史は活潑な滿洲國建國の響きと共に始つた極めて新しいものである。即ち滿洲國が京圖線・圖桂線を通じて北鮮に新たに開いた港で、黄海に於て大連港が持つ地位を、日本海に於て持つのがこの羅津港である。昭和八年の春、滿鐵が此處に建設事務所を設けて大築港計畫の第一期工事に着手する一方、雄基・羅津間の鐵道工事にも取りかゝつた。茲に於て人口は急激に集中して海濱の荒蕪地は忽ちにして新興市街を形造り、翌九年には早くも邑制を施行、朝

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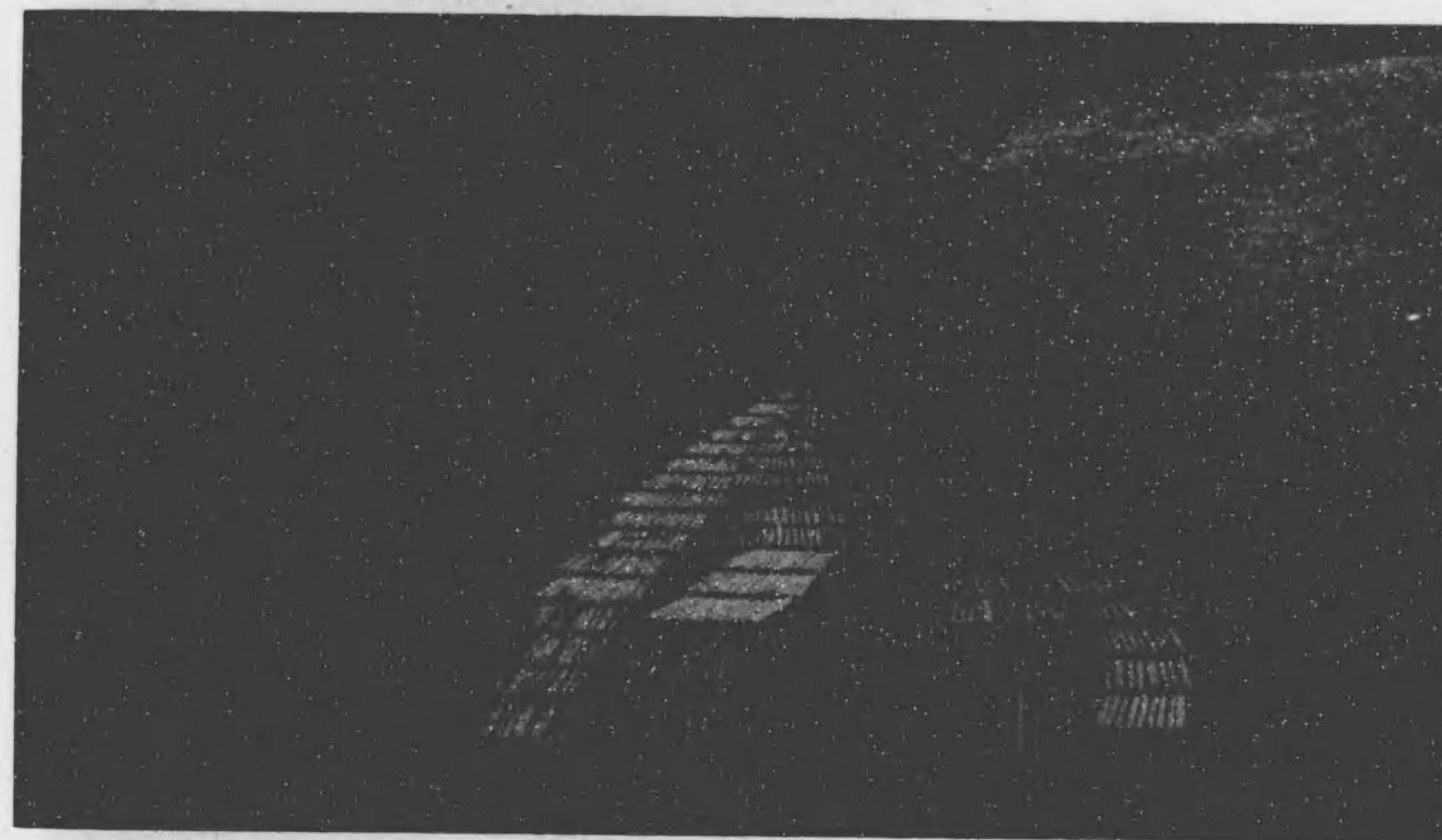
HEAD OFFICE: YUKI, CHOSEN

鮮市街地計畫令に依る全鮮最初の都市計畫に着手し、將來は全鮮屈指の大都市たるべき第一歩を踏出したのであつた。而して昭和十一年に府制の施行を見る迄に大躍進をなし、これと同時に要塞地帯となつた

旅館 ヤマトホテル、高砂、草島。

雄基(要塞地帯)は朝鮮半島の最北端咸鏡北道の東南に位する貿易港で、清津、羅津と共に北鮮三港の一である。灣内廣域にして水深く、潮の干満の差少きこの天然の良港は、大正十年六月開港以來種々の港灣設備が完成され、今日では大型船舶の出入も可能となり、港勢は劃期的發展に向ひつゝある。

雄基は陸上に於ては圖們線・京圖線を経て滿洲國の新京に至る最捷路に當り、北鮮滿洲の連絡のみならず日滿交通上重要な位置を占めてゐる。附近より産出の木材、石炭、大豆等の集散地でありこれらの品を輸移出すると同時に、鐵、肥料、綿織物等を輸移入してゐる。



THE YALU, NATURAL BORDER OF MANCHOUKUO AND CHOSEN

The river bears a vital importance in forestry as timbers are floated down to their destination in rafts as seen above.

鴨綠江ヲ下ル筏



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大連常盤橋通り

Tokiwabashi-dori, the site of principal business establishments, traffic companies, municipal enterprises, etc. Nearby is a modern viaduct of its namesake where municipal trams converge from five different directions of the city.

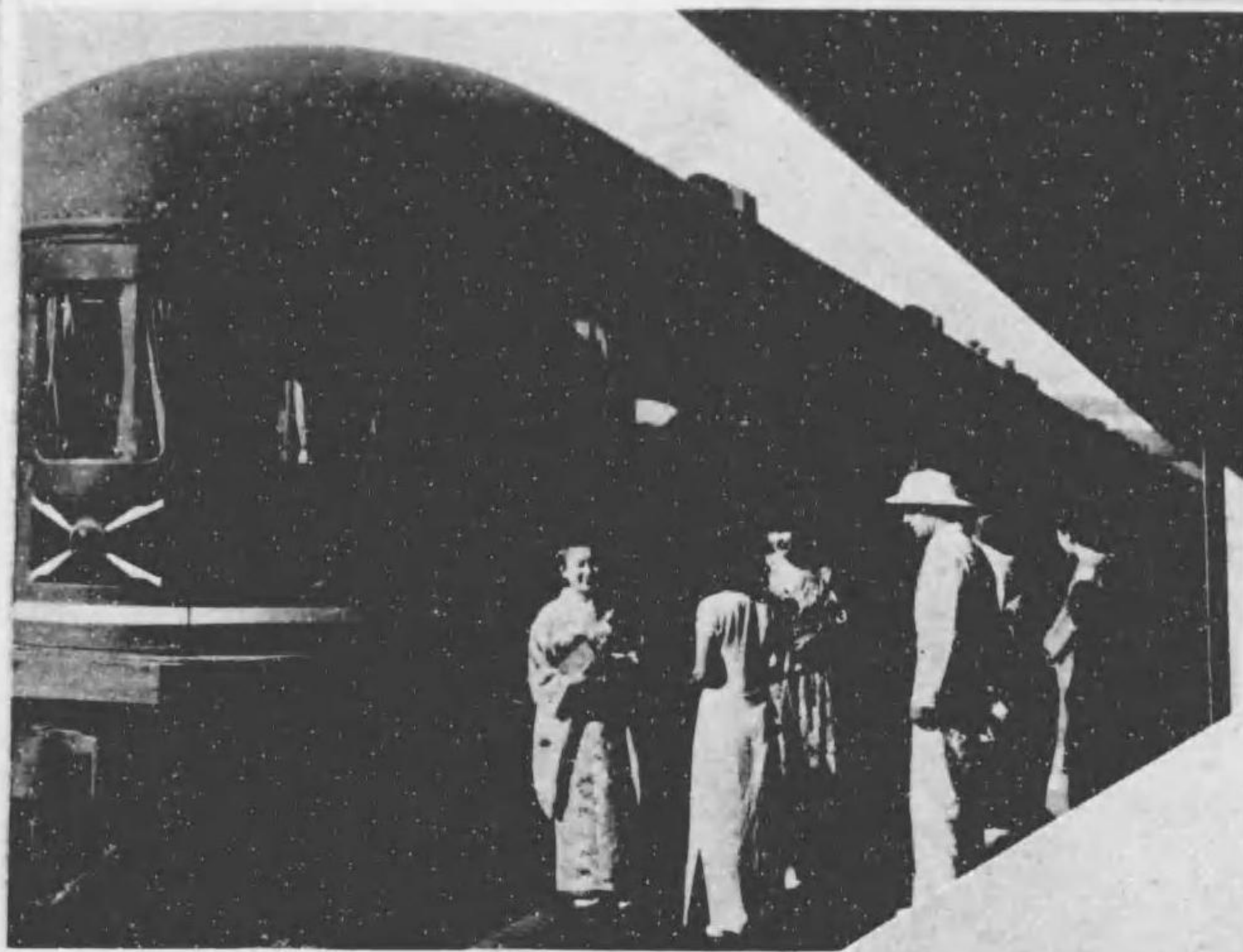


新京驛前廣場

A plaza in front of the Hsinking Station. This is the starting point of Chuo-dori, Nihonbashi-dori and Shikishima-dori, all tree-fringed thoroughfares, where considerable volume of traffic, both pedestrians and motorists, passes each day.

Kwantung  
Territory &  
Manchoukuo





滿洲の交通

Transportation in Manchoukuo

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Stream-lined, broad-gauged limited express, "Asia", offers comfort to travellers.



熱河の馱轎

Instead of men, horses are employed in carrying palanquin in Jehol.

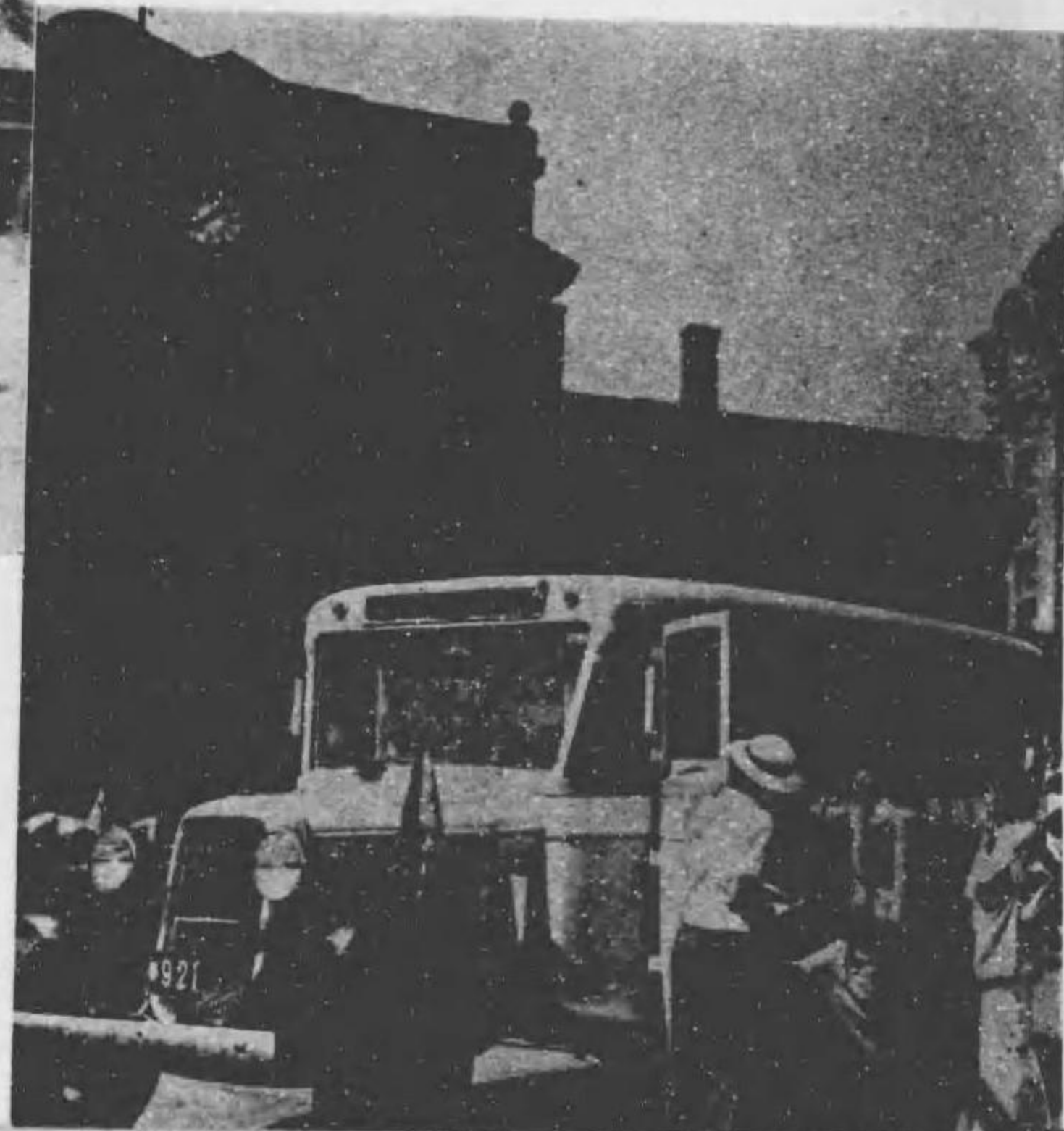


哈爾濱の馬橇

In the remote northern district, sleigh is the sole means of transportation.

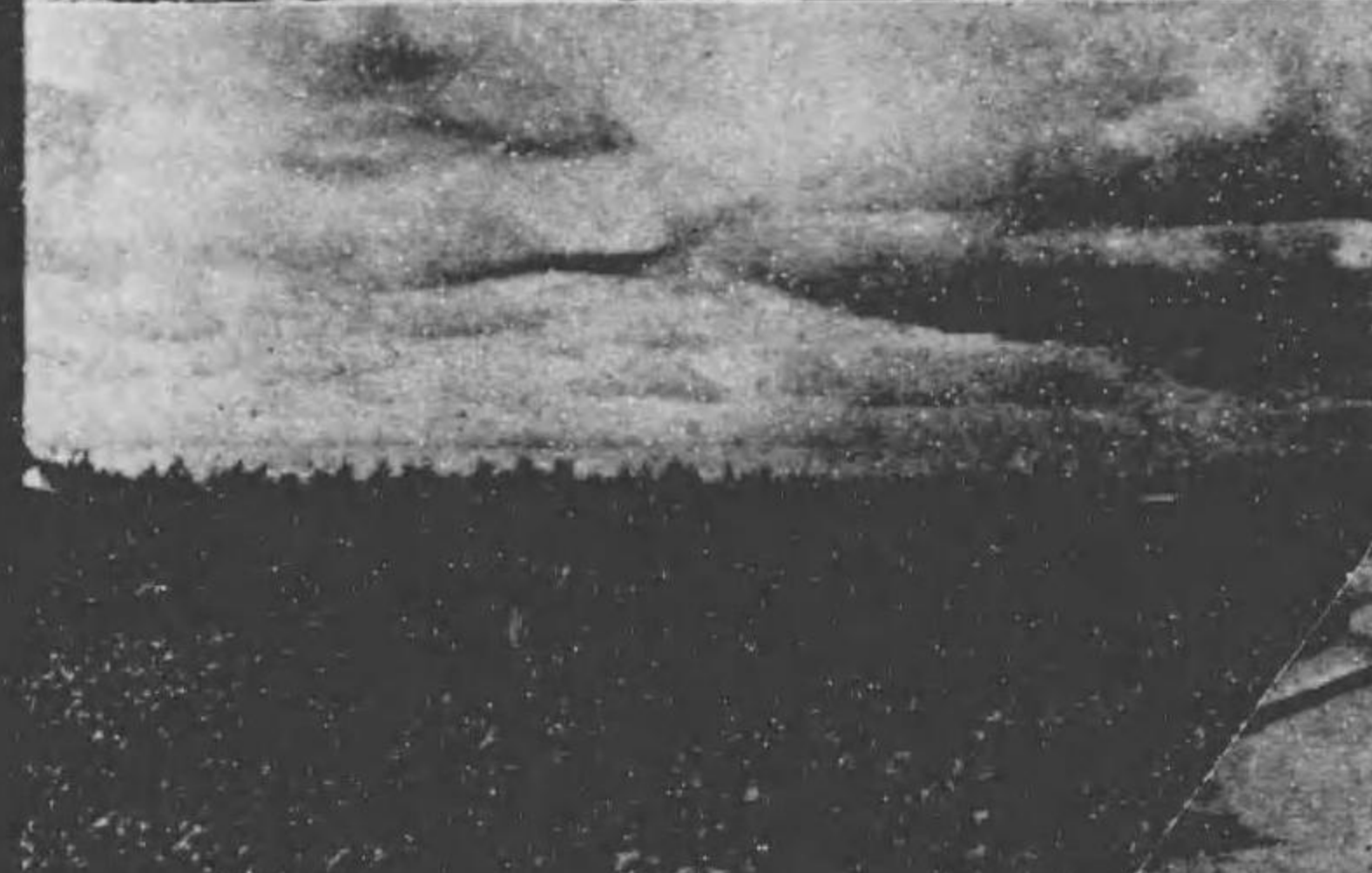
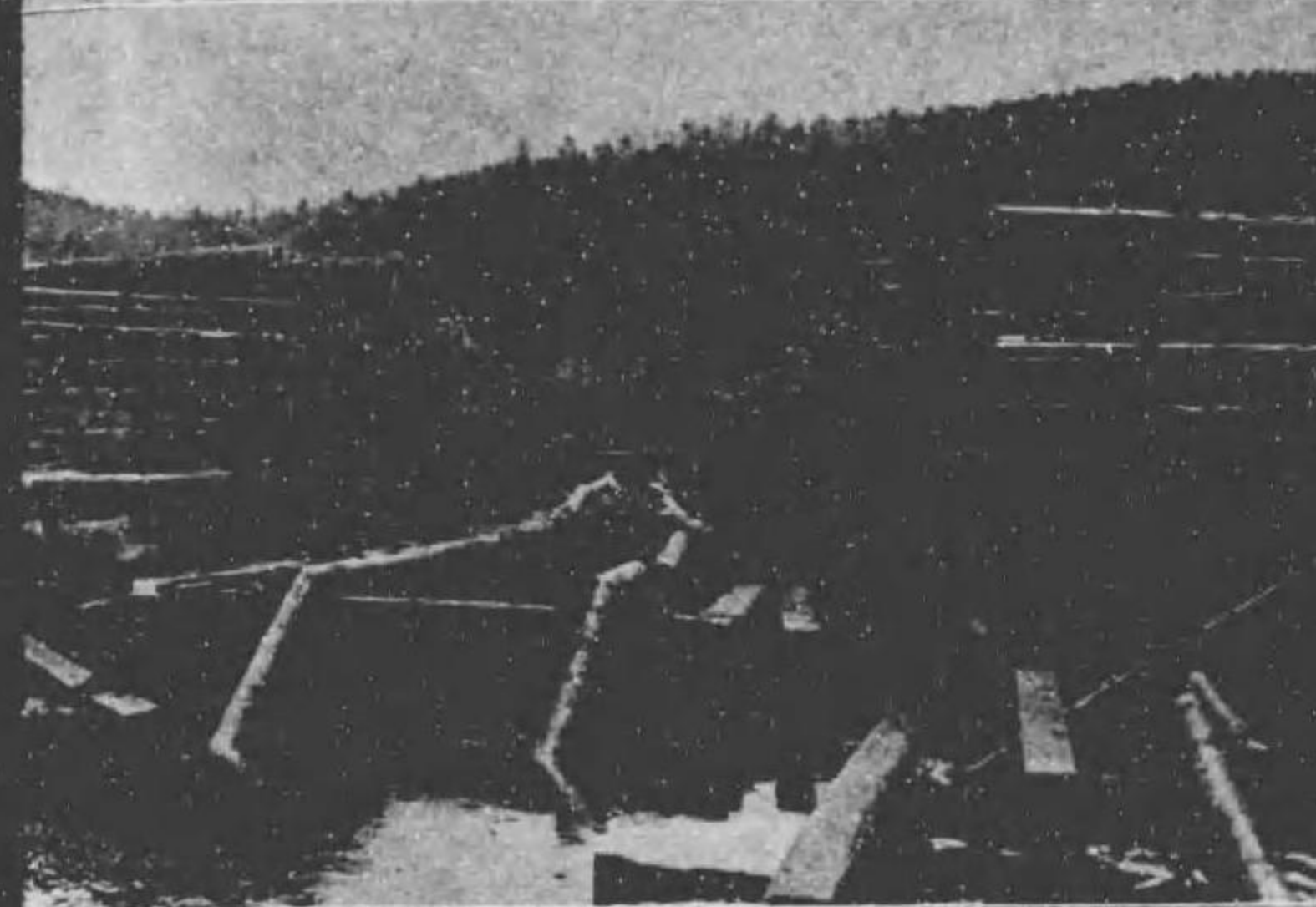
遊覽バス

One of the buses available for sight-seeing trips.



滿洲の産業

Industries in Manchoukuo



Various enterprises constitute the industries of Manchoukuo. Pictures show the huge smelter of a steel works, soya-beans production, cotton picking, the thriving lumber industry and Manchoukuoans sorting peanuts.



大豆の運搬

製鐵

木材の輸送

棉花の採取

落花生の脱殻



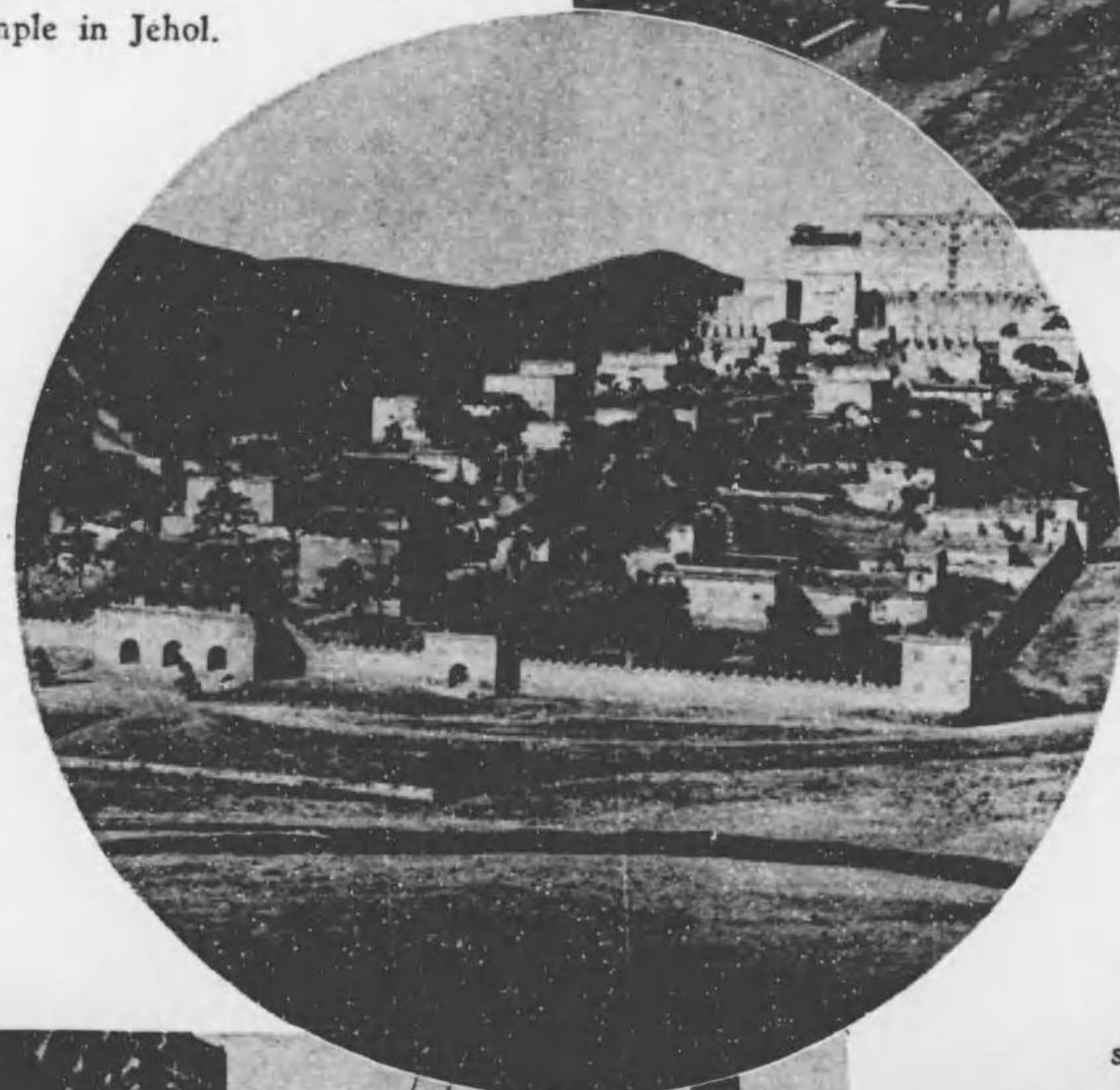


## 滿洲の都市

Cities in Manchoukuo

承德

An imposing structure of the Lama Temple in Jehol.

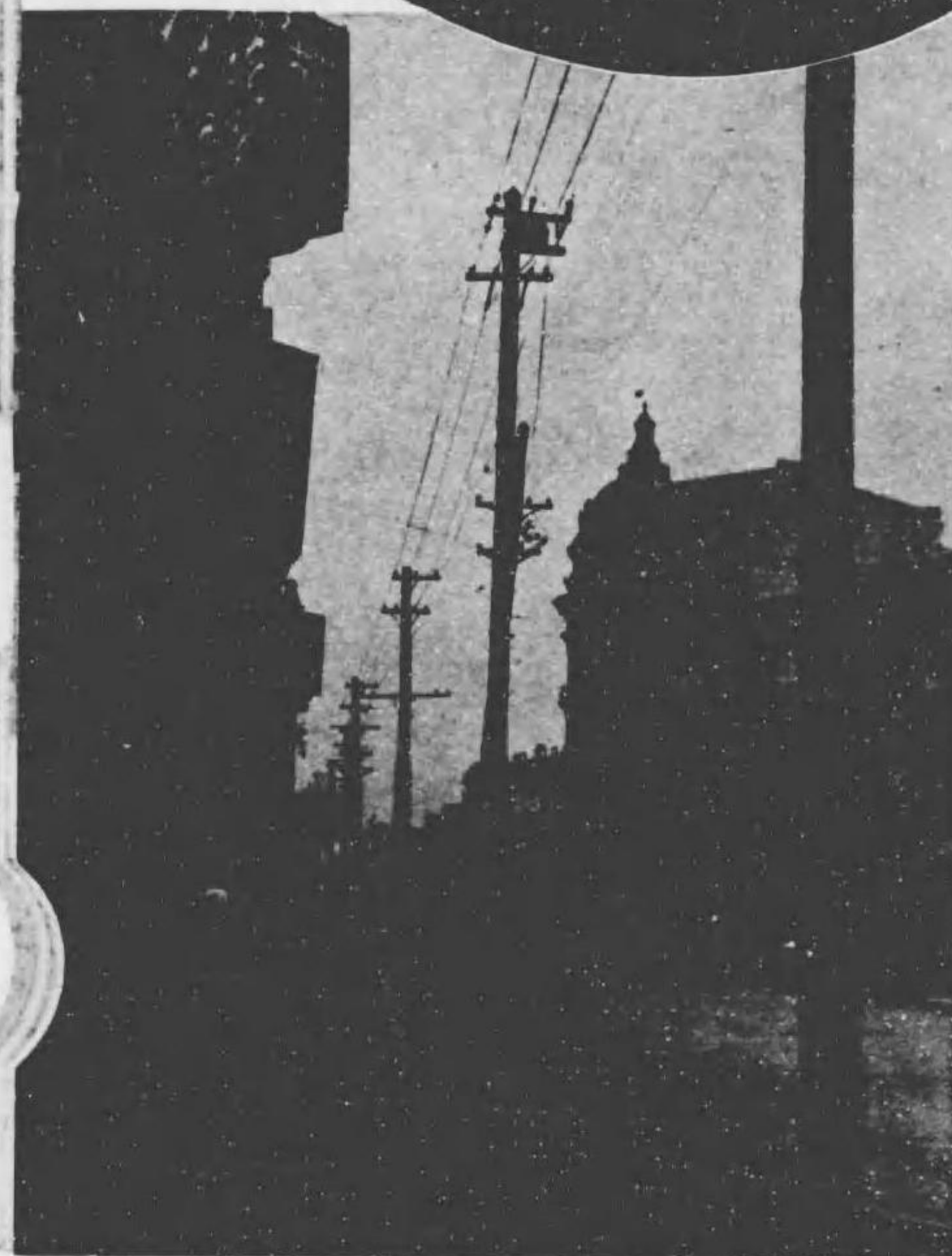


奉天

The City of Mukden, an important junction of the Dairen-Hsinking railway line.

佳木斯

One of the busiest parts of Chiamusu, situated in Kirin Province.



哈爾濱

Kitaiskaya Street, the business center and the heart of Harbin.



**Situation & Area:** The Kwantung Leased Territory, with an area of 3,462 square kilometers, occupies the southern portion of the Liaotung Peninsula located at the southernmost point of Manchoukuo. It is mountainous with very few plains and practically no rivers worthy of mention.

**Climate:** The climate is always influenced by both sea and land. The general temperature of the Territory is somewhat colder when compared with that of Japan Proper.

**Population:** According to a census taken on October 1, 1940, the population of the Kwantung Leased Territory was 1,367,334, consisting of 781,592 male and 585,742 female.

**Administration:** It is at present administered by the Kwantung Bureau under the direct supervision of the Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo. The local administration of the Leased Territory is entrusted to the Kwantung Government at Dairen, but that of the Railway Zone, to the Local Administration Department of the S.M.R. Company under direct supervision of the Kwantung Bureau. The Government of Kwantung possesses police rights within the Kwantung Territory and the S.M.R. Zone.

**Revenue & Expenditure:** Budget for the year 1940-41 was estimated at ¥56,720,000 for revenue and ¥56,520,000 for expenditure.

**Education:** The Japanese educational system was established in the Kwantung Territory and the Railway Zone after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War. The educational system of the Territory may be classified into three divisions—(1) education of Japanese, (2) education of Manchus, and (3) joint education of Japanese and Manchus.

In Ryojun and Dairen public hygiene, schools, social welfare institutions, museums, libraries, fish markets, abattoirs, cemeteries, crematoriums, public lavatories, street-lighting, and parks, etc. are all under the control of the municipalities.

**Communications:** The telephone, telegraph, wireless telephone and wireless telegraph systems are conducted by the Japan-Manchoukuo joint-capital concern known as the Manchuria Telephone and Telegraph Co., Ltd. under the control of the Communications Bureau of the

**位置及面積** 關東州は渤海と黄海の内海に臨む遼東半島の尖端に位し北は滿洲國に隣し面積三、四六〇・四四五平方軒、丘陵起伏し平地少く、黄海に面する部分は海岸線に富んでゐる。

**氣候** 氣候は寒暖の差激しく降雨僅少晴天多く春秋の候に恵まれてゐない。夏季は雨期となり冬季は三寒四温と降雪の少い爲め此點内地よりは恵まれた氣候である。

**人口** 昭和十六年度調査に依れば總人口一、四五五、九四〇人、内譯滿洲人一、二三六、六八一人、内地人二一一、四八七人、半島人五、九八一一人、その他一、七九一人である。

**行政** 關東局の管理下にあるが直接的な事務は關東廳で處理される。州を分つて大連、旅順の二市及六十四會に區劃され市は市長、會は民政署長に依り統轄される。關東州に於ける司法機關は駐滿全權大使に直屬してをり、大連に地方法院、旅順に高等法院が置いてある。

**歳入歳出** 昭和十六年度豫算に依れば歳入歳出は共に八千四百五萬三千三十圓であり、歳入の内譯は經常費四千四百五十萬八千三百三十圓、臨時費三千九百五十四萬四千九百圓、歳出は經常費三千七百九十萬六千十二圓、臨時費四千六百十四萬七千十八圓である。

**教育** 關東州の教育は滿洲の特殊事情に依り國民學校に於ては初等科四年以上、中學校に於ては三年迄、女學校に於ては二年迄支那語を課してゐる以外は内地の教育に準じてゐる。昭和十六年度の調査に依れば國民學校三〇校兒童二三、〇〇〇人、中等學校二四校生徒一二、〇〇〇人、その他旅順に工科大學があり學生二六四人、豫科生徒三二九人を有してゐる。

**交通** 關東州は滿洲國の咽喉を扼し海陸の交通は皆大連を起點及終點とし、物資の集散も總べて大連を中心として行はれる爲め鐵道、道路、水運等良く拓け交通は洵に至便と謂へる。その他郵便、



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Kwantung Government. Dai Nippon Aviation Co., Ltd. operates a regular passenger service between Tokyo and Dairen, a regular aerial mail service between Fukuoka and Dairen, and the Manchuria Aviation Company, Ltd., an airline between Harbin and Dairen.

**PRINCIPAL PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY**

**Agriculture:** Farming in the Kwantung Leased Territory is the primary industry, and maize, groundnuts, kaoliang, millet, beans, etc. are the principal crops. The cultivation of groundnuts is one of the new agricultural undertakings encouraged by the Kwantung Government.

Of the vegetable production, the Chinese rape, turnips, sweet potatoes, cucumber, and stoneleek occupy the major portion of the yields. Raw cotton, castor seeds, sesame seeds, tobacco, etc. are also produced in a fairly large quantity.

**Fruits:** Suitable climate and geographical characteristics play an important role in the cultivation of fruits such as apples, grapes, peaches, pears, cherries, etc.

**Fisheries:** The fishing industry is considerably developed along the coast of the Territory, especially in the large consuming centers and where transportation is comparatively easy.

**Salt:** The area of salterns within the Territory was 9,082 cho in 1938 and the production of salt during the same period was 420,000 metric tons.

**Manufacturing Industries:** The Kwantung Territory, together with the S.M.R. Zone, has contributed greatly toward remarkable strides made in the industry of Manchoukuo as the center of industrial activity as well as of distribution and shipping. Bean oil and bean cake mills constitute an important manufacturing industry in Manchoukuo. There are in all over 360 mills throughout the Territory. The glass products, which are also important, consist of soda glass, crystal glass, hard glass, special glass, plate glass, etc.

The value of principal industrial products in 1938 were as follows:

| Products                      | Value in Yen |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Bean-cakes .....              | 41,268,000   |
| Bean Oil .....                | 26,672,000   |
| Other Oils .....              | 29,080,000   |
| Cotton Yarns .....            | 19,985,000   |
| Artificial Fertilizers .....  | 12,944,000   |
| Pharmaceutical Products ..... | 12,047,000   |
| Textiles .....                | 5,741,000    |
| Glass .....                   | 4,012,000    |
| Sawn Timber .....             | 3,155,000    |
| Cement .....                  | 2,255,000    |

電信、電話等何れも内地に何等遜色する處はない。又空路交通も大連を海陸同様その一大中心地として各地との間に航空路を設け活潑なる動向を示してゐる。

**農業** 主産業の一つであるが、改良、増殖の餘地が充分にあり、目下農業奨励上必要なる各種改良施設の増設や、優良種子、肥料の研究等に依り増収を計りつゝある。而して關東州の地味氣候は果樹の栽培に好適せる爲め果實は漸次隆盛に向ひつゝあり、昭和十五年度の果實總收穫高は七百八萬八千六百三十四圓でその内苹果五百八十萬三千五百二十二圓、梨五十六萬四千六百六十圓、桃五十二萬一千八百九十七圓等が主なるものである。

**水産** 遼東半島の兩翼をなす黄海、渤海は頗る魚族に富み、この漁場に三萬人近い日滿漁業者が活躍を續け、昭和十五年度に於ては漁獲高一七、〇七七、〇〇〇貫、一千九百七十八萬五千圓に達した。今日の隆盛を見るに至るまでには關東廳、關東州廳の斯業に對する絶大なる指導奨励に依るものが多し。

**工業** 滿洲事變以後關東州の工業は生産設備の改善及資本の擴張等新興工業の勃興期にあつたが、大東亞戰爭の發生に依り更に拍車がかげられ、急速に工業關東州として充實して來た。昭和十四年度に於ては紡績四千二百二十三萬五千圓、機械器具八千七百五萬一千圓、化學工業二億二千七百六十二萬二千圓等を主として總生産額四億七千七百六十一萬八千圓に達した。

**畜産** 昭和十五年度に於ける家畜數は牛二〇、九九二頭、豚一〇九、六六五頭、鶏三九四、六六四羽、山羊五、〇六四頭、家鴨四二、七七八羽、鶯鳥二、〇六五羽、七面鳥五六羽であり、畜産改良及増殖は指導機關を設けて目下優良種の造成配種が鋭意研究されてゐる。

**商業** 滿洲國に産する膨大な農産物及礦物資源と又滿洲國に移輸入せられる多額の農具及工作等の機械類はその殆んどが通商上の門戶である大連を通過してゆく爲め關東州の商業は極めて發達し、活況は他に類を見ぬ程である。特に大連に於ける運輸、倉庫、金融事業等は近代商業都市として申分なき發展を遂げてゐる。



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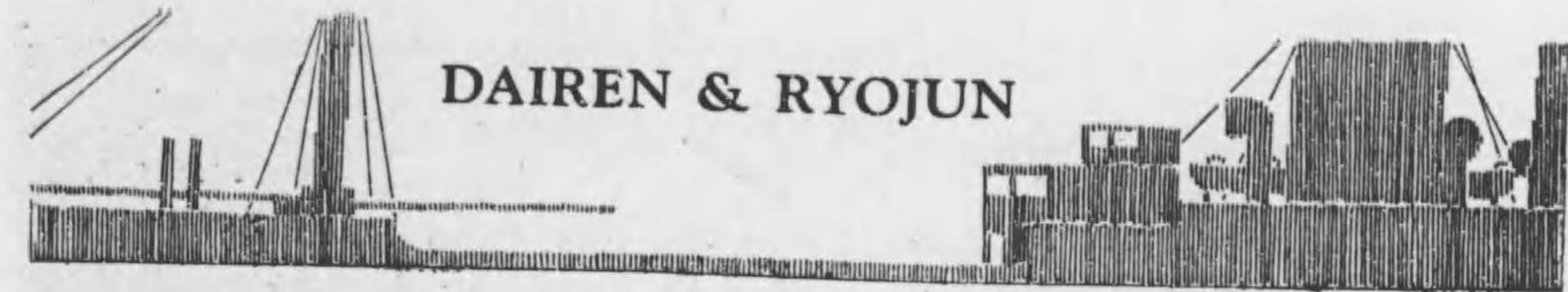
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DAIREN & RYOJUN

Dairen, situated on the southeastern extremity of the Liaotung Peninsula, was but a small and unimportant hamlet unnoticed by the world until 1898 when Russia began undertaking a project to convert it into a trade port. Due to its geographical position, the climate is governed mostly by oceanic influence though, in some degree, it is of a continental nature.

A steady growth took place in the city after Japan leased the territory in 1905 and started expanding it on a modern scale. As a result, it now forms the gateway to Manchoukuo and the most significant open-port city in the Orient equipped with all facilities and means of comfort required for the modern way of living. Since it is modeled after Paris, Dairen is a fascinating cosmopolitan city and is one of the leading metropolis in East Asia. The population, as of August, 1940, was 590,857, of which 175,483 comprised Japanese.

The principal industries are oil refining, glass manufacturing, gunny bag production, shipbuilding, iron works, cotton spinning, firebrick making, etc. As the city is located at a convenient traffic junction with its well-equipped harbor and excellent railroad, and furthermore, as it embraces Manchoukuo and Mongolia in its hinterland, the industry in the city indicates a further trend for prosperity.

The port, well protected by breakwaters, has every modern equipment including hydrants, water-boats, coaling vessels, floating cranes, numerous electric and steam cranes ashore, warehouses of various kinds, open storage and innumerable tracks for a speedy and commodious handling of cargoes. Though modern mechanical appliances are utilized, the cheap Manchoukuoan labor is so advantageously employed that the charges are much lower than those of any other port in the world.

The foreign trade of the port of Dairen (approximately 90 per cent of Manchoukuo's total trade passes through this harbor) amounted to ¥860,024,000 in imports and ¥508,209,000 in exports during the year 1938, showing an import excess of ¥351,815,000. Exports from the port consisted chiefly of bean-cake valued at ¥588,540,000; soya-beans, ¥148,063,000; coal and briquets, ¥19,553,000; sulphate of ammonia, ¥15,332,000; bean-oil, ¥14,083,000; maize, ¥12,091,000; kaoling, ¥938,000; etc. Imports

大連 (要塞地帯) は東亞に於ける自由港であり、また大陸の玄関、新興滿洲國の大玄関で、日本人が大陸に建設した最初の近代的都市である。市街は近代的文化都市の典型とも云ふべく、歐米の一流都市を想はせるに充分で、道路は大廣場を中心として八方に光線型に放射されてゐるが、日々膨張して止まない。市勢は郊外へ郊外へと伸展して、都心は次第に西部へ移行しつつある。住宅地區・混合地區・商業地區・工業地區の別があり、滿洲國人は商工業地區に於て全然邦人と混合してゐる。

本市は今から四十年前頃迄は極めて淋しい漁村であつた。明治三十一年、西曆一八九八年に露西亞が極東侵略の基地として市街の建設を初めたのが當市の起源で、また日露國交斷絶の素因であつた。日露戦争後、露國の計畫はその儘日本に引きつがれ、拮据經營、海陸の便を開き、各種の文化設備を施して遂に今日の隆盛を見るに至つた。

現在の大连は大陸の關門として比類なき存在であり、政治の新京に對抗して大陸に於ける商業上の首邑と謂へる。海陸空の交通、電信電話及び近世通商には最も重要な金融機關等が總べてこの地に集り、それ等機關の充實は世界の何れの大商都に比較しても遜色がない。而して大連に於ける商業の大發展は大陸の開發に韻頌する事密なるものあるを想ふと商都大連の將來性は實に洋々たるものである。

観光 大連神社、忠靈塔、大佛、大廣場、工業博物館、滿洲資源館、公學堂、油房、中央公園、小村公園、北公園。

近郊 星ヶ浦 大連の西南に隣接する勝地で、殊に夏期は避暑及海水浴場の客で賑ふ。星ヶ浦ヤマトホテル及別館、星ヶ浦家族會館、ビーチハウス等があり、大連市内から電車及乗合自動車の便がある。

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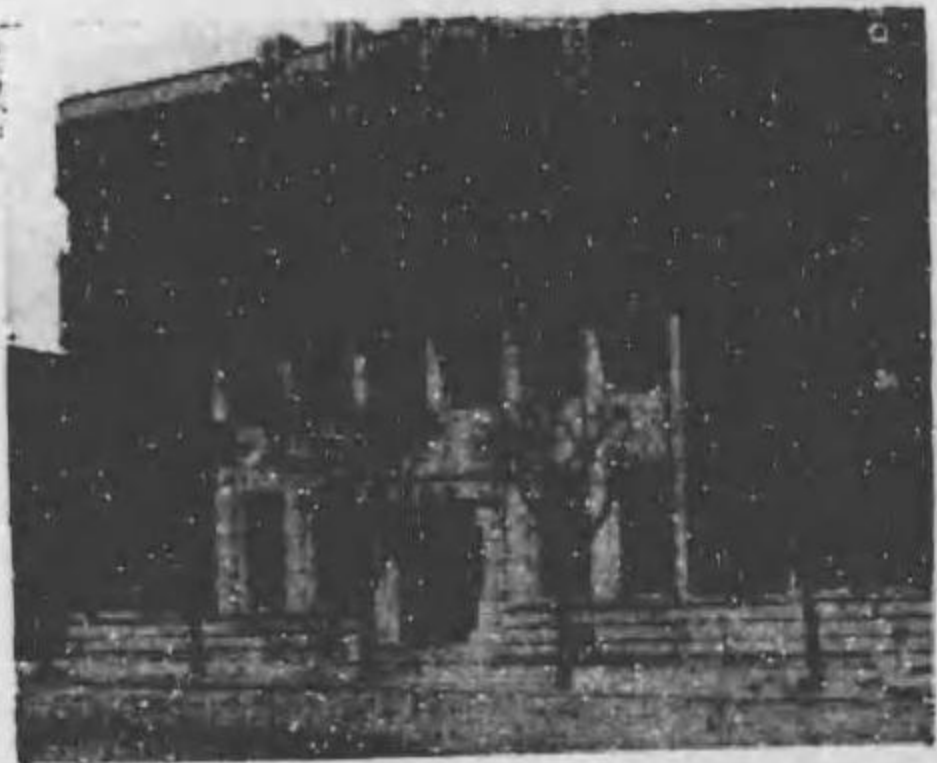
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of ginned cotton were the largest, amounting to ¥33,910,000; followed by cotton tissues, ¥30,842,000; wheat flour, ¥27,477,000; sugar, ¥26,685,000; gunny bags, ¥19,595,000; woollen tissues, ¥13,032,000; grey cotton yarns, ¥1,247,000; rubber shoes, ¥420,000; etc.

The municipal plan of Dairen is the best system of modern city construction. The streets radiate in a cobweb fashion from Ohiroba, or the Central Circle, symbolizing the progressive freshness that is consistent with the colonial policy of present-day Japan. The urban tram lines extend over the entire city and reach the suburban seaside resorts of Hoshigaura and Rokotan in less than half an hour. The triangular area covering Naniwa-cho, Oyama-dori and Ise-machi is the fashionable shopping center of Dairen where visitors may find the exotic atmosphere characteristic of a port-city, luring and tempting. Rensagai, constructed at a tremendous cost of two million yen in an area adjacent to the Dairen station, is also a modern shopping quarter.

Surrounding the Central Square are such important buildings as the Municipal Hall, the Police Headquarters, the Department of Communication, the Oriental Development Company, the Yamato Hotel, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Chosen. On the beautiful hill at the back of the Yamato Hotel stands an impressive bronze statue of General Oshima, the first Governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory.

A panoramic view of the city, harbor and surrounding areas is possible from the roof of the Wharf Office. An outline of economic conditions in Manchoukuo and Mongolia may be obtained through a visit to the Manchurian Resources Museum and the Industrial Museum located in the "Russian Quarter" which are open to public inspection.

Central Park is the largest in the city with an area of nearly two million square meters. Besides being a favorite picnic ground in the spring, the Park is provided with tennis courts, public archery ground, baseball diamond, etc. On the hillside of the Park is a Memorial Monument dedicated to the Japanese soldiers who fell during the Russo-Japanese War and thereafter. Another recreation ground, the Komura Park, which is managed by the South Manchurian Railway Company, lies adjacent to the Central Park.

Hoshigaura (Star Beach) is located along the highway leading to Ryojun, some kilometers southwest of the city, and can be reached either by a tram or motor car. The whole region has many attractive features and

三 越

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enjoys the reputation of being a matchless summer resort in East Asia.

Ryojun, universally famous for its memorable and historic sieges of 1894 and 1904, particularly the latter during which the Russians attempted feverishly to hold the fortress against surging onslaughts of the Japanese Forces without success, is located at the southeasternmost point of the Kwantung Leased Territory not far from Dairen. It is surrounded by an undulating mountain range and faces a sparkling sea-frontage on the south.

Blessed with natural charm of scenery and bracing air, the city gained a world-wide fame as one of the most popular resorts in East Asia. Ryojun is the cynosure of tourists as well, particularly during the summer season when the comfortable and luxurious hotel accommodations are still enriched by varieties of up-to-date sport facilities such as the bathing beach, riding course, golf link, tennis courts, hunting and fishing grounds, etc. Many ruins which graphically describe the fierce battles waged by the Japanese Forces against the Russians give still deeper impressions to the visitors.

The access of merchantmen to the harbor of Ryojun had been forbidden until 1910, but in this year, the competent authorities adopted an open-door policy for the western portion of the harbor, permitting all nationalities to take part in commercial activities. The eastern section of the port, however, still remains designated as the fortified zone and navigation consequently is closed to the general public.

The city of Ryojun is separated into two parts, the New and Old Towns, the railway line and the Monument Hill roughly forming the border between the two.

The New Town, built on a modern scale by the Russians chiefly for Government and residential buildings, extends to the left in parallel with the coastal line of the western harbor while the Old Town runs to the opposite direction along the curved shore of the eastern port. Among the noted structures in the New Town are the Kwantung District Office, the Yamato Hotel, Technical College, the Girls' High School, Middle School, the Manchuria and Mongolia Museum and the Korakuen Park. The famous Hill 203, the scene of a life and death struggle during the Russo-Japanese War, is only a few kilometers away from the New Town.

In the Old Town, various business establishments, the local Administration Office, the Law Courts, Navy Depot, the Headquarters of the Fortress Commander, the War Museum and the Red Cross Hospital are located.

旅順 (要塞地帯)は大連の西、遼東半島の南端に位する要港で、多数ある滿洲の戦蹟中第一に擧ぐべき地である。遼東半島の腥氣徐ろに去つて茲に三十餘年、東亞共榮圈確立の基礎は實に日露戦役に於ける我が國の大勝にあるのである。その日露の戦役に當つては、我が海軍の決死閉塞隊や、乃木軍の攻圍半歳に互る激戦に一萬五千の精靈を捧げ、四萬の戦傷者を出し、文字通りに「鐵血山を覆ふて山形改まる」の慘狀を呈したのであつた。旅順は實に我等同胞にとつて永久に銘記すべき地である。今旅順を圍繞して起伏する平和な山相や、渤海の波打寄する深碧の海面は、みなこれ等幾萬の我等同胞先輩の精靈の永久に鎮まる聖地で、千載の下、懦夫をして奮起せしむる幾多の教訓が遺されてゐるのである。

市街は旅順驛を中心として東の舊市街と西の新市街とから成り、風光の明媚と氣候の温和なことは全滿中他にその比を見ぬ所である。

戦蹟その他 官幣大社關東神宮、東鶏冠山北堡壘、望臺、盤龍山東堡壘、二龍山堡壘、松樹山堡壘、水師營、爾靈山、樂々園、戦利品記念館、博物館、閉塞隊記念碑、白玉山納骨祠と表忠塔、露軍忠魂碑。

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In the central part of the city, near the railway station, stands the Monument Hill from which a visitor can take a bird's-eye-view of the entire city. It is here that the Charnel Shrine, containing the cremated remains of Japanese officers and men who were killed in action during a battle around the fortress city, is constructed. Twice a year, in the spring and autumn, memorial services, attended by the relatives of the deified heroes, are solemnly observed on a grand scale. Immediately below this shrine stands the Grand Memorial Tower.

The War Museum, in which are placed no fewer than 2,500 mementoes of the War, is located at the right hand side of the Old Town and it can be visited conveniently on the way from the Monument Hill to the North Fort of the East Chiquanshan.



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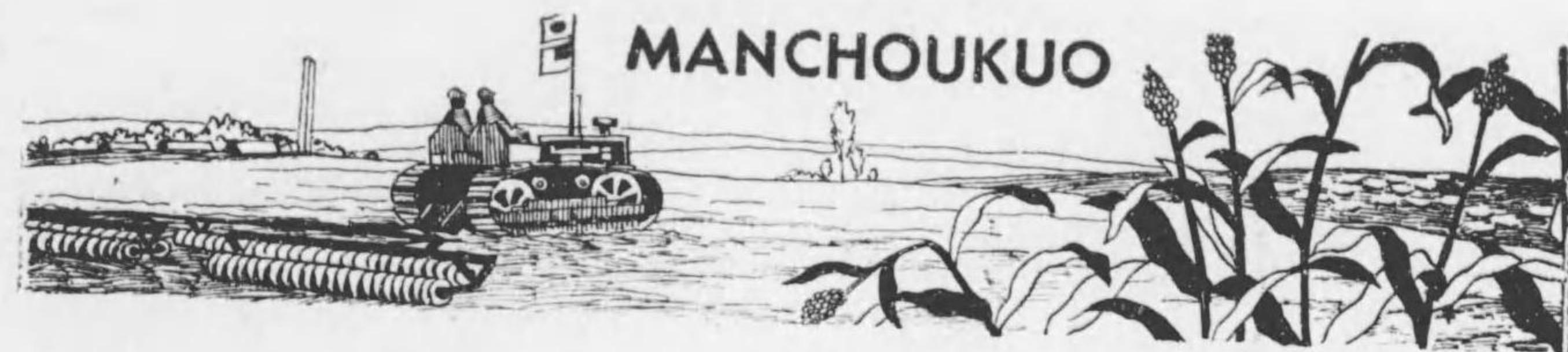


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## MANCHURIA AVIATION CO.

## 満洲航空株式會社

Head Office Hsinking Branch Office Tokyo



**Situation & Area:** Manchoukuo is located northeast of the China Proper and is bounded in the northeast by Siberia, west by Inner Mongolia, southeast by Chosen and south by the Gulf of Pechihii, the Yellow Sea and "The Great Wall of China." It has an area of approximately 1,303,143 square kilometers.

The country is divided into South and North Manchuria at the low plateau lying immediately south of Hsinking, its capital. The plain of South Manchuria is traversed by the meandering Liao River while the transportation means in North China is chiefly through utility of the Sungari and Nonni Rivers.

**Climate:** It has a continental temperature, showing little or practically no oceanic influence except in the southern regions where the average humidity ranges from 60 to 68 per cent. In spite of the radical rise and fall in mercury, therefore, the climate as a whole is comfortable to withstand. The maximum temperature recorded is 42.6 degrees C. at Chalan-tun (July 23, 1919) and the minimum, 50.1 degrees below at Mientacho (January 16, 1922).

**Population:** The growth of population in Manchoukuo has been remarkable. The total inhabitants in the country in 1907 was estimated roughly at 20,000,000 but it increased to about 30,000,000 by 1932, and further, to approximately 39,000,000 by 1939. Still more increase was indicated in the following year when the first national census taken on October 1, 1940, disclosed that the country's population was 43,233,954.

The native inhabitants of Manchoukuo are the Manchus and Mongols but majority of the present population, or about 80 per cent, consists of Hans, the descendants of Chinese settlers. The remainder comprise the Manchus, Mongols and Chosenese combined, 10 per cent; Japanese, five per cent and Russians and Europeans, five per cent.

**Administration:** The Emperor is the source of all the rights and powers exercised through the Cabinet or the State Council presided over by the Premier.

The chief organs of the Cabinet Government are the State Council, the Legislative Council, the Courts of Justice and the Supervisory Council. The Premier heads the State Council and

**位置及面積** 満洲國は朝鮮半島及沿海州を東に、西は外蒙古に、南は渤海灣及黄海、シベリヤを北に界しその面積は一、三〇六、六〇五平方軒、亞細亞全土の約三%を占めてをり、周圍八、四三八軒の内、海岸線は比較的少く八六六軒に過ぎない。國都新京を略その中心として南北に大別して南滿、北滿と稱してゐる。

**氣候** 満洲は地域が廣大なのと地形が複雑なる爲海洋、平原、森林等の影響をうけて氣候も亦複雑なる大陸性である。春秋二季は短く、空氣乾燥して降雨量少く、冬季は三寒四溫の現象を呈する。氣溫の高底差甚しく、地方によつて夏季は攝氏四〇度、冬季は攝氏零下五〇度に及ぶ。

**人口** 人口は次第に増加の狀を呈し、昭和十七年度發表に依れば四三、一一二、九八〇人であり、之を構成する民族は多種多様であつてツングース系滿洲族、ゴルト族、オロチヨン族は東北の山地河邊に、蒙古系ハルハ族、オルト族、ブリアート族は西部の草原に、漢民族は全人口の八〇%以上を占め南滿より中部の沃野に互り、トルコ系ロシア人は中部より北滿にかけて居住してゐる。

**政治** 満洲國皇帝御統轄の下に祭祀府、參議府、立法院、國務院、法院より成る統治組織を有する立憲君主制である。國務院は中樞行政機關であり、その中心は國務院會議である。總務廳、興安局、外務局は夫々國務總理大臣の管理下に置かれ、その他治安、民政、司法、興農、經濟、交通の六部には各大臣を置く。地方行政は十九省、一特別市に分れ各省は縣、旗、市、街及村に細別されてゐる。

**財政** 昭和十二年以降満洲國財政は開發企業財政を中心に産業五ヶ年計畫完成に向ひ、民間資本の誘致に邁進し、更に支那事變の勃發に依つて産業五ヶ年計畫の大修正を行つたので國家經濟は著しく膨脹し、昭和十六年度歳入は二、四九八、二〇〇、〇〇〇圓、歳出は二、四〇七、三〇〇、〇〇〇



controls the Ministers of six Departments, namely, Public Safety, Welfare, Finance, Industry, Communications and Justice, Foreign Affairs, Civil Affairs and Hsingan Bureaux are instituted within the State Council.

The State of Manchoukuo is divided into one Special Municipality (Hsinking) and 16 Provinces, each having its own Government headed by a Provincial Governor. A Province is further subdivided into Districts and is governed by a District Magistrate.

**Revenue & Expenditure:** The ordinary accounts budget for 1940 was MY573,555,000 and the special accounts, MY1,927,475,000, or the combined amount appropriated for the same year aggregated more than MY2,500,000,000. Compared with the budget for 1939, the figure indicates an increase of approximately 14 fold.

**Religions:** Native religions of Manchoukuo are the Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Mohammedanism, Lamaism, etc., all having a history of thousands of years. In the recent years, however, many foreign religions were introduced, the most important being the Japanese, American and European religions.

**Education:** The Manchoukuo School Act, promulgated in May, 1937, and effected on January 1, 1938, forms the foundation of educational administration of the country today. This is a new system designed to clarify the principles which guided the birth of Manchoukuo and to exalt the national spirit of the Empire. In order to enhance the close relation with Japan, the country is sending a large number of students selected from various parts to study in Japan at different institutions each year.

**Communications:** Since March, 1933, all State railways were placed under single control of the South Manchuria Railway Company which, in turn, established the General Directorate of Manchoukuo State Railways. The total length of railway lines currently in business is over 10,700 kilometers. The total length of automobile highways extends more than 20,000 kilometers.

Aerial transportation facilities have made rapid developments in the recent years. The three major airlines in Manchoukuo are the Dai Nippon Airways Company, Manchuria Aviation Company and Hui Tung Air Transport Company.

The telegraph and telephone enterprises were absorbed by the Manchuria Telephone and Telegraph Company which is authorized to control and manage telegraph, telephone and wireless services as well as broadcasting.

圓となり国防産業體制國家として確固不動の基礎を備ふるに到つた。

**宗教** 滿洲在來のものゝ日本及外國より扶植されたものゝあり、個有の宗教に於ては佛教、道教、回々教、喇嘛教、薩滿教等が多くの信徒を有してゐる。近時日本よりの神道、佛教、基督教も次第に發展しつつある模様であるが佛教、道教を奉ずる者が過半数を占めてゐる。

**教育** 滿洲國建國後教育殊に新學制創造に對して拂はれた努力は實に偉大なものであり、民族協和日滿不可分をモットーとして初等、中等、高等教育を夫々一貫してゐる。昭和十五年度に於ける調査に依れば初等學校一九、九〇八校兒童一、九七二、二五八八、中等學校二一五校生徒六八、九四六八、高等專門學校一七校生徒四、七〇三人であり、その他に滿洲國の最高學府たる建國大學、官吏養成機關たる大同學院が夫々新京に置かれてある。昭和十五年度に於ける學齡兒童數は大略五、三四三、〇〇〇人その中就學兒童數は二、〇二一、六八六八人であるから就學率は三七・八三%の比率を示してゐる。滿洲には尙日本人教育機關が多數整備されてをり、滿洲醫科大學を始めとして中學校一二、女學校二一、實業學校一が在る。

**交通** 約半世紀以前迄未開未墾の滿洲が今日世界的水準の産業國として存在するのは全く交通經濟の發展に負ふものであり、その意味で鐵道の發達は滿洲にとつて最も重要な役割を演ずるものである。滿洲建國後政府は滿鐵にその鐵道の悉くを委託し、北滿鐵道の併合に依り全滿一元的經營を實現するに至つた。昭和八年二、九六八・五軒であつた鐵道は、毎年平均六〇〇餘軒の新線建設を完成し、現在では一萬軒を突破する有様である。又鐵道の補助機關として二萬軒に及ぶ自動車道路が完成してゐる。

近年航空機の發達は滿洲を一層近距離に近づけ東京、上海、臺北等とは至極便利なる航空路に依つて容易に連絡されてゐる。又國內航空路の發達も頗る急速なものがある。その他電信、電話、無線電話等も何等日本と變る所のない程普及發達をとげた。

**The Manchoutikuo-Hsieh-Ho-Hui:** The Manchoutikuo Hsieh-Ho-Hui (The Concordia Association) is a national organ, acting in unison with the Government and uniting various races of Manchoukuo. It is the only organization founded for the building of an ideal State. All Government officials are automatically members of the Association and they are most passionately devoted to the Hsieh-ho spirit, that is, the fundamental guiding spirit of Manchoukuo.

As mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, Manchoukuo is a State composed of various races, and herein lies the reason for special difficulty encountered in conducting the administration according to the ideals of racial harmony. In plain and simple words, it is an association that acts as a liaison for the Government and the people.

**Culture of Manchoukuo:** Culture, in the modern sense, might be described best by the words refinement and civilization. For after all, the modern meaning attached to the word culture is that of moral, spiritual and educational refinement.

In the case of Manchoukuo's culture, it is necessary to consider the spirit underlying the foundation of Manchoukuo, for this spirit is no less cultural than political.

When the country was known as Manchuria, there was no unity of purpose, no unified efforts regardless of what the branch of human activity happened to be. Unity was impossible for there was no organization and the different peoples who inhabited the land remained different peoples. Crime and corruption had been rampant and graft of political officials, the banditry and the general lack of law and order in old Manchuria had brought about an impossible situation. Communications were not only dangerous, but also terribly insufficient. Extreme differences had developed between the cities and the rural districts. And the peoples who inhabited the cities became different, culturally, from the peoples in the rural sections.

After all these considerations, the Empire founders had to draw up plans for the establishment of Manchoukuo. Every thing was considered and planned before the Empire was shaped. Today, a most thorough-going definition of the word "Manchoukuo" might be the following:—

"Manchoukuo is the creative effort, on the part of Oriental peoples, to realize, on the basis of the laws of historical development and the laws of human life, the ideals of humanity."

Manchuria has been called the tinder box of Asia. Covetous eyes all around were centered

on the resources, the agricultural possibilities and the various international forces were constantly acting on the politics of Manchuria. This fact made it doubly impossible for the country to organize, to unify and to create a culture of its own.

During the eight eventful years that have passed since the birth of Manchoukuo, the Government has done much for the development of culture by establishing or subsidizing various organs and institutions. The Manchuria Book Company, Manchuria Motion Picture Corporation, Manchoukuo Publicity and Information Corporation and other agencies have thus been established under the guidance of the Government.

**Forms of Economic Control in Manchoukuo's Industrial Administration:** There are two basic forms of economic control in Manchoukuo's industrial administration, namely, (1) System of Special Companies, and (2) Act for the control of basic industries. It may be said that the former is a system characteristic of Manchoukuo.

The special companies in Manchoukuo are unique in that they were created de novo by the deliberate intention of the Government as agencies for the conduct of controlled economy at the outset of a new State and over an extensive field of industrial planning.

By supplying a part or the whole of the capital of such companies, the Government indirectly acquired a partial or exclusive right over the management; while exercising official supervision over them. In this manner, the Government is carrying out its program of developing national resources, in accordance with the principle of establishing "suitable industries in suitable places."

There are two kinds of special companies: the one established by special legislation and the other organized on the basis of international agreements. All the special companies, with the exception of the Manchuria Settlement Company and the Manchuria Telephones and Telegraph Company, belong to the former category.

There are 74 special corporations in Manchoukuo with their combined authorized and paid-up capital of MY4,471,000,000 and MY2,288,000,000 respectively, among which the most noted are: The Central Bank of Manchou; The Industrial Bank of Manchou; The Manchuria Aviation Company; the Manchuria Coal Mining Company; the Manchuria Gold Mining Company; The Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation; The Dowa Automobile Manufacturing Company; The Man-



churia Petroleum Company; The Manchuria Coal Liquefaction Industry Company; The Manchuria Salt Industry; The Manchuria Land Development Company; The Manchuria Electric Corporation; The Manchuria Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Generation Company; The Manchuria Agricultural Products Institute; The Manchuria Staple Produce Control Corporation; The Manchuria Labour Society; etc.

Some of the quasi-special companies include the Manchuria Fire and Marine Insurance Company; The Japan-Manchoukuo Trading Corporation; The South Manchuria Railway Company; The Ta An Steamship Company; The Jehol Mining Company; The Manchuria Airplane Manufacturing Company. The Ta Tung

### Principal Production and Industry

**Agriculture:** Manchoukuo is primarily an agricultural country. It is blessed with vast resources, and its potential agrarian land available is variously estimated between 19,600,000 and 29,200,000 hectares, of which 14,700,000 hectares are now under cultivation.

The king of Manchurian agricultural products is the world famous soya-bean, while other items such as red-beans, peas, green peas, kaoliang, millet, maize, wheat, barley, rice and other cereals, and special crops as cotton, tobacco, hemp, sesame, castor, perilla, etc., constitute the principal products. Among the manufactured products are bean-cakes, bean oil, perilla oil, etc. Five crops, namely soya beans, kaoliang, millet, maize and wheat, represent about 80% of the total agricultural product.

**Building Up Manchoukuo:** March 1, 1941, was a felicitous day for Manchoukuo as it marked the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Empire. When the industrial development of Manchoukuo for the past decade is reviewed, one cannot help but marvel at the rapid stride with which progress has been made.

During the first three or four years since its founding in 1932, main efforts were directed toward laying the foundations for the future industrial progress such as the development of the means of communications, as well as the reorganization of industries.

The year 1937, however, marked a turning point in the general situation. By that time, peace and order was restored throughout the country, and the people, accustomed to the new order, were able to follow their callings in peace and tranquillity, while the new in-

Alcohol Company; The Manchuria Electro-Chemical Industry Company; The Manchuria Live-Stock Company; The Manchuria Necessaries Supply Company; etc.

**Manchoukuo's Fight Against Opium:** In order to eradicate drug evil, the Government coordinated the scattered administrative groups dealing with opium-smoking into one centralized body by creating the General Bureau of Opium Suppression. Subsequently, opium monopoly factories formerly under the management of the Opium Administration Bureau and many other Government offices and departments were taken over by the new central organ. It is estimated that nearly 80,000 drug users may be cured annually.

**農業** 満洲國程農業國を以て誇り得る國は他に類を見ない。先づ總面積三〇萬平方軒の五〇%が可耕地及牧野で人口三、〇〇〇萬の八九%は農民であり、満洲國輸出貿易額の七〇%は農産物に依つて占められてゐる。産業五ヶ年計畫の農業開發部門に於ける増産計畫は、満洲國の農業を以て、日滿支の食糧問題の解決否進んで大東亞に於ける食糧政策迄を考慮に入れた實に雄大なる將來性を包含したものである。

**大豆** 満洲大豆として世界的に有名であり、全世界生産額の六〇%を産する程品質収量共に他に比類のない存在である。**高粱** 満洲人の主食物であり、高粱酒、家畜の飼料としてその需要は多い。作付面積は全耕地の二〇%を占め年々四〇〇萬噸を産す。**粟** 満洲生産物中重要なるものであり、食料、支那銘酒の原料に使用され年産約三〇〇萬噸に達する。**玉蜀黍** 粟に次ぐ主食物で主に南滿に産する。醸造用、養鶏飼料、澱粉、アルコール原料とされ、稈は燃料に用ひられる。年産約二〇〇萬噸。**小麥** 北滿の産物中最も主要なるもので、品質の良好を以て聞へてゐるが、現在年産約一〇〇萬噸に過ぎず、目下改良増産計畫が進捗中である。**棉花** 奉天、錦州、熱河の各省に於て主に産せられ、他地方に於ても棉花自給自足政策の遂行に依り、その栽培面積は近來急激に増加中である。**煙草** 在來種は品質佳良と言へぬが、最近米國種の栽培が奨励され、國內需給を確保する爲着々増産計畫が進められてゐる。**麻類** 纖維

industries entered on the stage of active production. A program, Manchoukuo's Five-Year Industrial Plan, was adopted at this juncture which transformed the whole aspect of the country. Since then Manchoukuo has continued her forward march, carrying out ever greater production in every department of industry.

In May the same year, the Key Industries Control Law was promulgated, clarifying the extent as well as the manner in which control should be placed over mining and technical fields. In this connection, manufacture of arms and aircraft; liquid fuel, iron, aluminium, zinc, lead, gold, silver and copper enterprises; coal mining; cotton yarn spinning and other undertakings aggregating twenty-one were designated as heavy industries subject to this control.

Thus, with the establishment of a foundation for the industrial development of Manchoukuo, the controlled economy of the country, forming a single body with the economy of Japan, progressed as a starting point of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prospersity Sphere.

**Five-Year Industrial Plan:** For the first five-year plan, Manchoukuo allocated a stupendous sum of ¥2,300,000,000 proposing to realize a remarkable expansion and increase in the production of mining, manufacturing, agricultural, live-stock industries and in transportation. Of these enterprises, primary importance was attached to the mining and manufacturing industries, appropriating over half of the funds in this field.

Due, however, to the outbreak of the China Affair, the original plan, in the second year, had to undergo a major revision, and according to an announcement issued in 1938, the total amount of funds to be expended was increased to ¥6,000,000,000.

In effecting the revision, priority was placed not only for the establishment of basic heavy industry, but a tremendous alteration was made in the manufacturing department as well, enlarging the scale of the original plan for automobile, aircraft, ordnance and chemical industries by three to four times.

At the end of 1939, preliminary work was completed in the Sungari, Yalu and other rivers for the generation of hydro-electricity, and during 1941, two huge dams at Suiho and Kirin were completed, ready to commence power generation within that year. Successful results were achieved also in the production of aluminium, industrialization of magnesium, molybdenum and tungsten industries. The pro-

用大麻は北滿地方に多く産し、種實用大麻は南滿平原地方に多く栽培せられてゐる。青麻は南滿の平原地方に好く適し遼河流域を主産地として、作付二〇、〇〇〇陌に及んでゐる。索繩として船舶竝に漁業用及び包装用に使用される。**甜菜** 糖料資源自給自足の爲その栽培は大いに奨励され目下普及の途にあり、作付面積二〇、〇〇〇陌に達してゐる。**養蠶** 南滿一帶遼河以東の地方に柞蠶の飼育が行はれ、特に安東附近は本場の支那山東を凌ぎ世界第一の生産地である。その大部分は糸として日本に輸出され年額約二、〇〇〇萬圓に達する。**畜産** 満洲の豚、蒙古の羊、馬は餘りにも有名であつて、廣大なる地域と豊富なる飼料とを根據として行はれる満洲の畜産は、今後科學的な管理を行へばその將來性は實に驚くべきものがある。家畜の種類は實に多種に互り牛、馬、綿羊、山羊、豚、騾、驢、駱駝等であり、滿人は豚を食用にその他を役畜とする。蒙古人は主に綿羊を食用及被服資料に、馬を乗用、牛を皮革用に飼つてゐる。昭和十二年度に於ける調査に依ると次の如くである。

牛一、四二一、二六三頭、馬五六九、九一三頭、騾六一一、九五九頭、山羊二、四三二、一三二頭、豚五、九一一、一六七頭、駱駝一一、〇二四頭

**林業** 満洲の森林は鬱蒼たる自然林が多いが、清朝以後野火、濫伐、山火等に害され現在では千古蓄積の美林は部分的に残存してゐる程度である。松花江及びその支流、拉林河、圖們江、牡丹江、鴨綠江、大小興安嶺、奉天省北部地方が主産地で、調査に依ればその面積は七三、七九六、〇〇〇陌、立木蓄積量は三、四六一、四六〇、〇〇〇立方米である。

**水産** 水産業は大別して北滿一帶の河川湖沼に依る淡水漁業と、關東州を中心とする鹹水漁業に分ける。各年産額は前者約一〇〇萬圓、後者は約三五〇萬圓であり、未だ年々五、五〇〇萬圓程度を海外より輸入してゐる有様である。

**鑛業** 産業五ヶ年計畫中最も重要なる部門である。満洲の地下資源は日本のそれ程多種多類ではないが、内地で埋藏量の少いものが此處では殆んど無盡藏に近い。年々歳々鐵、石炭、耐火粘土、菱苦土、滑石、油母頁岩、石棉、石灰石、白雲石、



gress made in various fields, as announced by the Government, follows:

**Mining:** Since priority was placed on coal, iron, non-metallic articles and electricity, 80 per cent of the goal set for iron and steel production was achieved, an increase of about 30 per cent over the actual iron and steel production during 1938; coal, 95 per cent, or an increase of 33 per cent while 100 per cent of the goal was accomplished for aluminium in Fushun. Preparations for other metals are nearing completion, and a stage was reached for lead and zinc wherein an autarchy is believed possible in the distant future.

**Electricity:** Approximately 97 per cent of the object was attained for hydro-electric generation.

**Agriculture:** Notwithstanding a series of disasters, 90 to 100 per cent progress was seen in the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, flax, hemp, rice, kaoling, millet, etc. while 70 to 80 per cent of the fixed goal was attained for soya-beans and other oil yielding plants, wheat, barley and oat.

**Live-Stock:** A hundred per cent accomplishment was observed in the fixed goal for cattle, horse, sheep and pig farming.

**Land Development:** Fundamental plan for development, preparation for the institution of necessary organs and the basic policy for the granting of subsidy and extension of guidance were concretely outlined. As of March, 1940, the Japanese migrants and others who travelled to the continent for development purposes built some 20,000 houses while the number of Youths' Volunteer Corps for the development of the vast land reached some 31,000.

**Transportation and Communication:** Ninety per cent of the proposed plan was completed.

**Machinery:** Expansion in the production was witnessed at the Manchuria Airplane Manufacturing Company, Manchuria Automobile Company and Dowa Automobile Company. An affiliated concern of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, on the other hand, was founded with an object of realizing self-sufficiency in heavy machinery.

Thus, with the successful completion of the first five-year plan this April despite many unexpected difficulties, preparations are now being made for drafting second similar plan under a new conception favorable toward the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

金、満鉄、重石及水鉛等の如く近代工業に必要不可欠な重要資源が多量に埋蔵されてゐる事實を研究調査に依り實證せられてゆく現況は實に心強き存在である。政府に於ても高度国防國家體制建設の必要上、鑛産資源の關係事業を統制する爲數多の特殊會社を設立し之にあたらしめてゐる。

**工業** 滿洲國建國は滿洲の工業發展に寄與する事實に偉大なるものがある。又産業五ヶ年計畫の進捗と大東亞共榮圈の確立は益々滿洲工業の發展を必要不可欠なものとなした。**大豆工業** 農産物の大宗である大豆を原料とする油房工業は、利用範圍の廣大、品質優秀、原料豊富の三拍子揃ひで豆粕生産は毎年七、〇〇〇萬枚に昇り海外に大量輸出されたものである。**食品工業** 製粉工業は國內食糧の需給上昔時より發達してをり、その他には精穀、味噌醬油、製油、支那酒醸造等がある。**纖維工業** 代表的なものは柞蠶糸工業で世界第一の稱がある。事變前最盛季に於ては生産量八〇億粒、輸出額二、〇〇〇萬圓近くに達したものである。他には製麻工業であり特産物の包装用麻袋の製造は實に夥しいものがあり、一ヶ年の需要量七、〇〇〇萬袋に應じる。**窯業** 洋灰(年産約一四五萬噸)、煉瓦、硝子(年産約四〇〇萬圓)、ドロマイト、陶磁器等が主なるものである。

**化學工業** 建國を契機として新興化學工業は著しく勃興し大資本に依る多數會社の設立と鴨綠江並に第二松花江水電の完成は益々これに拍車をかけ産業五ヶ年計畫に依る進捗は滿洲化學工業の將來に充分期待して可なるものがある。主要なるものをあげてみると、曹達、製鹽、電氣化學、燐寸、大豆化學、護謨、油脂、皮革、染料等である。

其の他最近特殊な發達をなしたものに、液體燃料工業、機械器具工業、金屬工業、輕金屬工業等があり現在の戦時下に於て最も必要不可欠な物故その發展は實に心強きものがある。

## Foreign Trade Summarized

Manchoukuo's foreign trade is basically characterized by the acquisition of imports of materials for the development of the country and of consumers' goods through the exportation of agricultural products and minerals. The important question is to export large amounts of Manchurian staple products, soya-beans, and other products of primary industries, inasmuch as Manchoukuo's capacity to import the much needed materials for the development of the country solely depends upon the volume of agricultural products exported.

Since the outbreak of the European War Manchoukuo's trade with Europe has undergone a wholesale change. Transactions with third countries other than Japan and China have decreased on the whole, while trade with the latter two countries has registered a marked increase.

The following table shows Manchoukuo's foreign trade by countries for the first 9 months of 1940, with comparative figures for the same period of 1939:

Manchoukuo Exports and Imports of Merchandise, By Countries, for the Period of Jan.-Sept. 1939 & 1940

| EXPORTS        |                | COUNTRIES<br>(In thousands of M¥) | IMPORTS          |                  |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1939           | 1940           |                                   | 1939             | 1940             |
| 386,173        | 378,446        | Japan .....                       | 1,241,484        | 1,075,080        |
| 44,693         | 61,767         | Korea .....                       | 62,409           | 73,136           |
| 127,804        | 139,283        | China .....                       | 60,223           | 50,824           |
| 23             | 27             | British India .....               | 13,268           | 17,974           |
| 264            | 41             | Straits Settlement .....          | 3,347            | 2,611            |
| —              | 125            | French Indo-China .....           | 2,474            | 394              |
| 2,569          | 1,323          | Great Britain .....               | 1,311            | 4,019            |
| 467            | 11             | Belgium .....                     | 430              | 754              |
| 4,008          | 115            | Netherlands .....                 | 16               | 286              |
| 1,130          | 503            | Denmark .....                     | 4                | 468              |
| 1,117          | 461            | Sweden .....                      | 2,367            | 4,642            |
| 993            | 1,004          | Norway .....                      | 1                | 257              |
| 665            | 375            | France .....                      | 5                | 1,222            |
| 12,531         | 5,194          | Italy .....                       | 3,682            | 1,599            |
| 11,263         | 16,107         | United States .....               | 55,530           | 58,746           |
| 508            | 201            | Canada .....                      | 562              | 1,662            |
| 136            | 112            | Australia .....                   | 2,004            | 1,966            |
| 52,764         | 1,142          | Other Countries .....             | 10,347           | 54,489           |
| <b>646,663</b> | <b>544,629</b> | <b>Total .....</b>                | <b>1,397,716</b> | <b>1,278,268</b> |

## Principal Articles of Manchoukuo Foreign Trade

(Value in thousands of M¥)

| EXPORTS            | Jan.-Sept. |        | IMPORTS                | Jan.-Sept. |         |
|--------------------|------------|--------|------------------------|------------|---------|
|                    | 1939       | 1940   |                        | 1939       | 1940    |
| Red Beans .....    | 12,280     | 11,964 | Cotton Piece Goods ... | 7,848      | 9,383   |
| Yellow Beans ..... | 181,458    | 67,104 | Ginned Cotton .....    | 7,090      | 9,439   |
| Kaoliang .....     | 19,756     | 6,235  | Cotton Yarn .....      | 2,110      | 7,071   |
| Maize .....        | 26,221     | 1,491  | Gunny Bags .....       | 24,715     | 10,480  |
| Millet .....       | 27,392     | 15,742 | Metals & Ores .....    | 185,932    | 175,673 |
| Bean Cakes .....   | 85,800     | 58,163 | Machinery & Tools ...  | 282,264    | 300,379 |
| Bean Oil .....     | 15,317     | 8,915  | Sugar .....            | 37,393     | 19,551  |
| Groundnuts .....   | 6,041      | 8,920  | Tobacco .....          | 8,035      | 4,441   |
| Mixed Fodder ..... | 6,674      | 6,553  | Cement .....           | 9,875      | 6,946   |
| Magnesite .....    | 4,836      | 13,507 | Footgear .....         | 8,103      | 9,177   |
| Metals .....       | 37,015     | 43,792 |                        |            |         |





# The Central Bank of Manchou

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Capital Paid-up: M Yen 15,000,000.00

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K'AN CHAO HSI

Vice-Governor:  
KIKUTARO OSAWA

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## HSINKING



Hsinking, literally meaning the New Capital, was elected for the capital of Manchoukuo in 1932 when the Empire was founded. Until then, it was known as Changchun. The city is located at about 701 kilometers north of Dairen, at the northern terminus of the trunk line of the South Manchuria Railway. The total area is approximately 487 square kilometers comprising the former S.M.R. Zone (55.9 sq. kms.); the old city (11.8 sq. kms.); the new city (83.33 sq. kms.) and the agricultural districts surrounding Kuanchengtzu (337 sq. kms.). Its population, according to a census taken in 1940, was 554,000.

Like all other cities in Manchoukuo, the severity of winter climate is fortunately mitigated by the repetition of four warm days after three days of cold spell while the heat during summer months is moderated by comparatively cool mornings and evenings. In July, the hottest part of the year, the temperature climbs as high as 39 degrees C. at mid-day and during the cold spell in winter, it drops to 28 degrees below.

The city is not only an important junction of international traffic where the South Manchuria Railway, Hsinking-Kirin-Tunhua Railway and the North Manchuria Railway converge, but constitutes also a vital link between Asia and Europe. Since the inauguration of communications between the ports in North Chosen and Manchoukuo, the major role played by the city both in political and commercial fields has been increased considerably. The economic value of Hsinking is manifested by the rich fields found in a comprehensive area along the banks of River Sungari and in the dense forest zone lying in its hinterland.

Due to geographical advantages and to the excellent transportation facilities, Hsinking occupies the most prominent position in Central

新京は、我が友邦満洲國の首都で、政治、教育の中心地であり、また満洲新文化の發祥地である。満洲國宮内府、國務院及び日本側の諸機關を始め日滿の官公衙、商工の中央機關が殆んど全部此處に置かれ、尙建國大學、大同學院等、民族協和の大理想を追ふ最高教育機關も續々設立されつゝある。

この地はもと、蒙古人の遊牧地で、土名を寛城子と稱し、のち漢族の移住者が多くなるに及んで長春縣城が置かれ、明治三十八年開市場になるや、農産物の集散地として次第に發展した。昭和七年三月七日、中外に満洲國獨立建國の宣言が發せられるや、舊名長春を新京と改めその首都と號せられ、日滿合作の劃期的建設事業は世界の國都史上に曾てない超スピードで進められた。現在第一期計畫を完了、更に第二期第三期への計畫に邁進しつゝあると云ふ。現在人口約五五萬、うち内地人約十二萬。人口百萬を擁する大都市計畫として新たに建設される五十萬都市區域は二〇〇平方軒を豫定され、その間にある起伏を利用する大公園の連鎖は官廳街に、工場街に、住宅街に、商店街に分布形成され、市民のオアシスとなり、又非常時の避難所ともなるのであると云ふ。

市は満洲國のほと中央、松花江の支流伊通河の左岸に立ち、現在の市街はもとの滿鐵附屬地及び舊城内、商埠地の三部から成り、新京驛を起點として中央通・日本橋通・敷島通の三大街路が放射狀に走つてゐる。街衢井然、行政上は特別市であつて独自の行政權を持つてゐる。

神社・名勝・舊蹟 新京神社、忠靈塔（北安路）、南嶺戰蹟、寛城子戰蹟、孝子廟、建國廟、國務院、兒玉公園、日本橋公園、大同公園、南湖。

交通 大連から特急で八時間二五分、釜山から急行列車で三八時間。市内觀光バス一人三圓、所要三時間。馬車及人力車一區（約半軒）に付五錢、一時間につき一圓位の割合。

ホテル・旅館 新京ヤマトホテル（新京驛前）、向陽ホテル、新京ホテル、大和旅館、滿蒙ホテル、太陽ホテル、松屋ホテル、櫻ホテル、富士屋、國都ホテル、ミクニホテル、トキワホテル、大國ホテル、其他。



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Manchoukuo as an accumulating and distributing center of staple products and timber, not to mention the importance of its position as a



Mr. Mingshi Chiu, Mayor of Hsinking

distributing point of foreign goods principally consumed in Harbin, Kirin and in the surrounding districts. The production of flour, oil, matches, timber, textiles and dyestuffs constitutes the pivot of industrial activities in the Manchoukuo capital. As it possesses all that are necessary for the development of different kinds of industries, the city has a promising future, not only as the distributing and consuming center of various commodities alone, but as one of the foremost industrial metropolises of the world as well.

The Capital Construction Bureau of the Manchoukuoan Government is currently carrying out, on a large and extensive scale, a modern municipal plan in an attempt to convert Hsinking into an up-to-date metropolis befitting the capital of a fast rising Empire. When the plan is brought into being, it is expected that the capital will present a gorgeous modernized city capable of accommodating one million people and the center of political, economic and transportation network of Manchoukuo.

Tatung Avenue, commonly known as the "Marunouchi" of Hsinking, is one of the leading thoroughfares of the city; so named as it forms the capital's business center where most of the Government buildings and large commercial establishments are located. Chuo-dori, Nihonbashi-dori and Shikishima-dori, all with tree-lined promenade, each starts from the plaza opposite the station. The streets and squares are well planned and constructed, giving but little trouble for motorists and pedestrians in traversing the city.

The important means of transportation in Hsinking is the high-powered and stream-lined motor buses as it is prohibited by the com-

petent officials to lay tracks within the city for electric trams. In order to realize a high-speed transportation, it is being contemplated to construct subways in Hsinking.

The Walled Town, built in 1886 to defend the city against pilferage and ravage by the bandits, was encircled originally by a high wall with nine gates, but a greater portion of the stone barricade was destroyed since then, leaving the boundry rather obscure. Peita-kai and Nanta-kai, terribly congested with vehicles and pedestrians, are the main streets where large stores with curious sign-boards stand in a row. In the lower-stream, the remains of Kudi-hsing-lou can be observed. The offices of the Manchoukuo Government as well as the foreign settlement are within the Walled Town.

Nishi Koen, or the West Park, situated at the end of Chuo-dori, is the property of South Manchuria Railway Company and is the largest recreation ground in the capital provided with verdurous woods, flower-beds, green houses, zoo, baseball diamond, stadium, swimming pool, golf link and other facilities for out-door games. It is delightful to see the Japanese, Manchoukuoans and Russians strolling about in the quiet surroundings of the beautiful park. A large monument dedicated to the Japanese soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the Kuan-cheng-tsu Incident in July, 1919, is also located with in the park compound. Hsin-hua-tsun, or the Village of Apricot, is a unique flower



Mr. S. Osako, Asst. Mayor of Hsinking

viewing place crowded with thousands of people during the season.

Kuang-cheng-tsu is located at the terminus of the former Chinese Eastern Railway. It is commonly known among the Manchoukuoans as the Erh-tao-kuo, and as the inhabitants

are mostly Russians, it has a typical Russian atmosphere. It was in this town that a terrific battle was waged between the Japanese Forces and the Chinese during the erstwhile Manchurian Incident, and as such tourists should not fail to visit this historic spot.



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**The Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation**

(Manshu Jukogyo Kaihatsu Kabushiki Kaisha)



Vice-Governor: Hyo Kwan Sei  
Governor: Yoshisuke Aikawa  
Vice-Governor: Tatsunosuke Takasaki

The Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation is a semi-official organization founded in accordance with the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation Superintendence Law promulgated on December 20, 1937. The Manchoukuoan Government entrusted the Corporation with a vital task of supervising the so-called control companies engaged in the exploitation of materials for the heavy industries in this up and coming Empire.

The founding of the Empire marked a new era in the field of heavy industries as unlimited deposit of mineral resources was discovered in the country. With the progress in the exploitation of subterranean products, peace, order, prosperity and tranquility were restored to the inhabitants who had hitherto been subjected to undue and perpetual pressure by the Chinese warlords. On the other hand, however, the progress in this enterprise created a situation wherein the Government deemed it necessary to enforce a unitary control over various chartered companies, leaving this weighty mission to the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation.

Long before the establishment of the new Empire, the country was generally believed to have tremendous reserves, especially in coal mines at Fushun, Penchiu, etc. Subsequent surveys revealed, however, that the coal-bed was even more richer than was at first anticipated, particularly in Fuhsin, Haokan, Chalinor, etc. The Empire is credited also with vast resources of iron-stone comprising lean and rich ores, the latter being mined in the Tungpien district.

Unlike Japan, which is dependent on external supply of bauxite for manufacturing aluminium, Manchoukuo is endowed with enormous reserves of alumina, the material for making aluminium. The country also has reserves of magnesite, reputed to be inexhaustible, in districts near the town of Tashihkiao. To exploit all these mineral resources through affiliated companies, to finance and direct iron and steel, light metal, motor car, and aircraft industries in Manchoukuo is the business of the Corporation, half the capital stock of which is contributed by the Manchoukuoan Government,

Popularly known as Mangyo at present, and styled as Nippon Sangyo K.K. previously, this semi-Government Corporation is capitalized at ¥675 million, and authorized to issue debentures up to twice the amount as Nippon Sangyo K.K. previously, this semi-Government to pay principal and interest in case of need.

The profit and loss statement for the second half of the Corporation's 1940 business year stood as follows:

| Profit  |             |
|---|-------------|
| Dividends from affiliated companies               | ¥19,307,259 |
| Interest received                                 | 4,422,308   |
| Receipts under Art. 13 of the Superintendence Law | 17,526,344  |
| Sundry profits                                    | 130,141     |
| Profit on sales of negotiable instruments         | 4,467,896   |
| Total   | 45,853,950  |
| Loss  |             |
| Overhead expenses                                 | ¥2,237,191  |
| Interest paid                                     | 17,508,303  |
| Taxes   | 1,781,338   |
| Sundry losses                                     | 45,761      |
| Total   | 21,572,595  |
| Net profit  | 24,281,355  |

The Head Office is located at 406, Tatung Avenue, Hsinking, and its Tokyo Office at 2, Tamura-cho 1-chome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

The capital stock comprises ¥225 million contributed by the Manchoukuoan Government and ¥450 million by private interests.

The Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation is the under management of Governor Yoshisuke Aikawa, Vice-Governors Hyo Kwan Sei and T. Takasaki, Directors Y. Yano, R. Shimada, S. Matsu-mura, S. Okumura, K. Tanaka, Y. Saito, Sung Tsing Tao, K. Kishimoto, Auditors M. Shikibe, Chin Chuo, K. Yamada.

The Mangyo is directly interested in the following companies in Manchoukuo:

| Name                      | Subscribed Capital in ¥1,000 |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Showa Steel Works, Ltd.   | 200,000                      |
| Dowa Jidosha Kogyo K.K.   | 30,000                       |
| Manshu Tanko K.K.         | 300,000                      |
| Manshu Keikinzo K.K.      | 80,000                       |
| Manshu Kozan K.K.         | 150,000                      |
| Manshu Tokushu Tekko K.K. | 30,000                       |
| Manshu Hikoki Seizo K.K.  | 100,000                      |
| Tohendo Kaihatsu K.K.     | 140,000                      |
| Manshu Jidosha Seizo K.K. | 100,000                      |
| Honkeiko Baitetsu Koshi   | 100,000                      |
| Kyowa Tetsuzan K.K.       | 10,000                       |
| Manshu Juki K.K.          | 50,000                       |
| Manshu Boring K.K.        | 2,000                        |

Besides the above-mentioned thirteen companies, representing Mangyo's investment of ¥932,126,000, the Corporation has financial interest in nine companies in Japan including the Hitachi Engineering Works, machinery works, Nissan Jidosha K.K., motor vehicle manufacturers, etc.



# MANSYU TANKO KABUSIKI KAISYA

(The Manchuria Coal Mining Co., Ltd.)



S. Matumura,  
President

Manchoukuo, characterized by a vast rolling expanse of plains which years ago was the scene of the Russo-Japanese war, has been proved highly productive of coal, which is bound to play an important part in the promotion of industries in both Manchoukuo and Japan. The latest investigations, made possible by peace and order prevailing since the establishment of the Manchoukuoan Government, have brought to light the occurrence of tremendous quantities of coal in Manchoukuo. To establish control over the coal mining industry in Manchoukuo in such a way as to avert random exploitation of this valuable mineral, to stabilize national life by supplying coal at low prices, to be contributive to the

promotion of fast growing industries in the Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc is the mission of the Mansyu Tanko K.K.

Established in May, 1934, with a capital of M¥16,000,000, this semi-Government company has developed by leaps and bounds; it is now capitalized at M¥300,000,000, fully paid-up; about 90% of the known coal reserves in Manchoukuo is in the possession of the Company, in the five years following its establishment the Company's output of coal increased tenfold in 1939, which was expected to be further increased by fifteen times in 1940. To cope with the increasing demands for coal, the Company is doing its utmost to work out plans for production increase.

The Mansyu Tanko Kabusiki Kaisya is engaged in the mining and marketing of coal, in the financing of coal enterprises as well as other associated undertakings subject to the sanction of the Minister of the Economic Department of Manchoukuo.

The Company's Head Office is located at No. 205, Kozindairo, Hsinking, and its branch offices are located in Tokio, Dairen, Mukden, etc.

The following are the Company's subsidiaries:

| Name                          | Capital      |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| MANSYU KAYAKU KOGYO K.K. ...  | M¥ 8,500,000 |
| YUTO BAIKO K.K. ....          | M¥ 600,000   |
| MANSYU GOSEI NENRYO K.K. .... | M¥50,000,000 |
| FUSIN SEISAKUSYO. LTD. ....   | M¥ 4,000,000 |
| EIZYOSI TANKO K.K. ....       | M¥ 8,000,000 |
| ZYORAN TANKO K.K. ....        | M¥30,000,000 |
| GUNSYUN TANKO K.K. ....       | M¥30,000,000 |
| MANTAN KOBOKU K.K. ....       | M¥ 5,000,000 |
| KEIKEN TANKO K.K. ....        | M¥50,000,000 |

The Company's officers are as follows: Chairman of the Board of Directors, Y. Aikawa; President, S. Matumura; Managing Directors, B. Simoda, S. Kawakami; A. Sakaguti; Directors, E. Hiraisi, Ti. Tosiuyuki, Yo. Isimatu, Hi. Tyo, Zyu, Nagazumi, Si. Tanaka; Auditor, Ya. Saito, S. Huzii.



Head Office, Hsinking

# OKURA JIGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(The Okura Industrial Co., Ltd.)

Concurrently with the progress of Manchoukuo's programme for promoting extractive and manufacturing industries in the country, schemes are being laid out or making headway



Baron Kishichiro Okura,  
Chairman, Board of Directors

for the introduction of Japanese capital into Manchoukuo, which is received warmly by the Manchoukuo Government as being contributory to the opening up of Manchoukuo.

The Okura interests, of Japan, headed by Baron Kishichiro Okura, one of Japan's business magnates,

interested in the Penhsi-hu Coal and Iron Co. which was formerly a Sino-Japanese joint undertaking and other undertakings for the past thirty years, had come to be more active in exploiting resources through the Pen-hsi-hu Cement Co., Pen-hsi-hu Special Steel Co., and Pen-hsi-hu Dolomite Industrial Co. and thereby contributing to the industrial development of Manchoukuo. In line with the Five-Year Plan for promoting industries in Manchoukuo, the Pen-hsi-hu Coal and Iron Co. is going ahead with its large-scale production increase programme; the Pen-hsi-hu Cement Co. is also planning to increase its production; the embarking upon other local industries in the near future is in contemplation. As it became essential that a holding company be established in Manchoukuo to control and finance the said undertakings in the light of the above-mentioned development, the Okura Jigyo Kabushiki Kaisha, headquarters in Manchoukuo of the Okura interests, was established on February

14th, 1939, an ordinary company set up under the laws of Manchoukuo. For the present the Company has taken over the shares held by the Okura interests in the Pen-hsi-hu Coal and Iron Co., Pen-hsi-hu Cement Co., Pen-hsi-hu Special Steel Co., Pen-hsi-hu Dolomite Industrial Co., Okura & Co. (Trading) of Manchuria, Ltd., and intends to set up a number of operating subsidiaries to develop various industries in the country, contemplating for the moment to exploit a magnesite mine in the Kaiping District.

The said subsidiaries of the Company mine or manufacture coal, iron, steel, dolomite, coke, coal-tar, sulphuric acid, ammonia, portland cement, fire-bricks, fire-mortars. The electric power generated at the Pen-hsi-hu Coal and Iron Co's power station is more than enough to cater to the company's requirement so that the surplus power is supplied to the towns of Pen-hsi-hu, Chiao-tou, Nan-fen and other neighbouring towns.

The Company is capitalized at ¥50,000,000 nominally, of which ¥12,500,000 has been paid up. Its head office is situated in the Taiko Bldg., No. 202 Tatung Avenue, Hsinking.

The officers of the Company are as follows:

|                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Baron KISHICHIRO OKURA, | Chairman, Board of Directors |
| S. YAMADA .....         | Managing Director            |
| C. KADONO .....         | Director                     |
| R. SHIMAOKA .....       | "                            |
| S. OSAKI .....          | "                            |
| I. TAKAHASHI .....      | "                            |
| Z. HATAKEYAMA .....     | "                            |
| M. OUCHI .....          | "                            |
| M. KADONO .....         | "                            |
| KUMEMA OKURA .....      | Auditor                      |
| T. HAYAMI .....         | "                            |
| T. HIRAKI .....         | "                            |
| K. HIDA .....           | "                            |
| YOSHIO OKURA .....      | "                            |
| J. MATSUMOTO .....      | Adviser                      |



# MANSHU DENSHIN DENWA KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(The Manchuria Telephone & Telegraph Co., Ltd.)



President:  
Lieut.-General Jusuke Hirose

The Manchuria Telephone & Telegraph Company, Limited, capitalized at MY100,000,000, is a special company founded on August 31, 1933, on the basis of an Agreement concluded between Japan and Manchoukuo. The object of its establishment was to bring about a unified control over various electric communication services such as telegraph, telephone, radio broadcasting, etc., and thus, to amend inconsistencies that prevailed in the communication system of the country before the Manchurian Incident. Of the company's total share of 2,000,000, the Japanese Government has 555,000; the Manchoukuoan Government, 345,000; and the civilians, 1,100,000.

The principal enterprises which the company had undertaken during 1941 include the installation of additional telegraphic and telephonic facilities, increase in telephone subscribers (those installing telephones), institution of unloaded cable services between Hsinking and Harbin and the opening of Institutes to train future staff and "brain trusts" of the company. During this year, it handled no less than 59,000,000 telegrams, increased the number of telephone subscribers to 110,000 and the radio receiving sets among the public, to 450,000.

**Telegraph Service.**—The adjustments and expansions in the internal telegraph services have been carried out positively, and in parallel with the policy of establishing a sound structure to withstand a protracted war. Compared with the previous year, the telegraph offices were increased by 55, bringing the total to 951, and notwithstanding a restriction in telegraphic dispatches due to the existing situation, they handled 59,351,608 telegrams during the year.

By virtue of an agreement concluded between Manchoukuo and Italy in May, a communication liaison was inaugurated between Hsinking and Rome while a similar arrangement made subsequently with Germany resulted in the institution of a new communication link between Hsinking and Berlin. Co-operative steps were also taken by Japan, Manchoukuo and China toward successful accomplishment of the weighty mission resting on mutual electric communication. With the conclusion of the East Asia Electric Communication Agreement, the special handling of telegrams between Manchoukuo and Chosen was abolished.

**Telephone Service.**—With a view to enabling the utilization of private lines among Government offices in conversing with the general telephone subscribers, a telephone exchange handling the inter-Government office calls was absorbed, and a composite exchange was newly established to cope with the situation thus created.

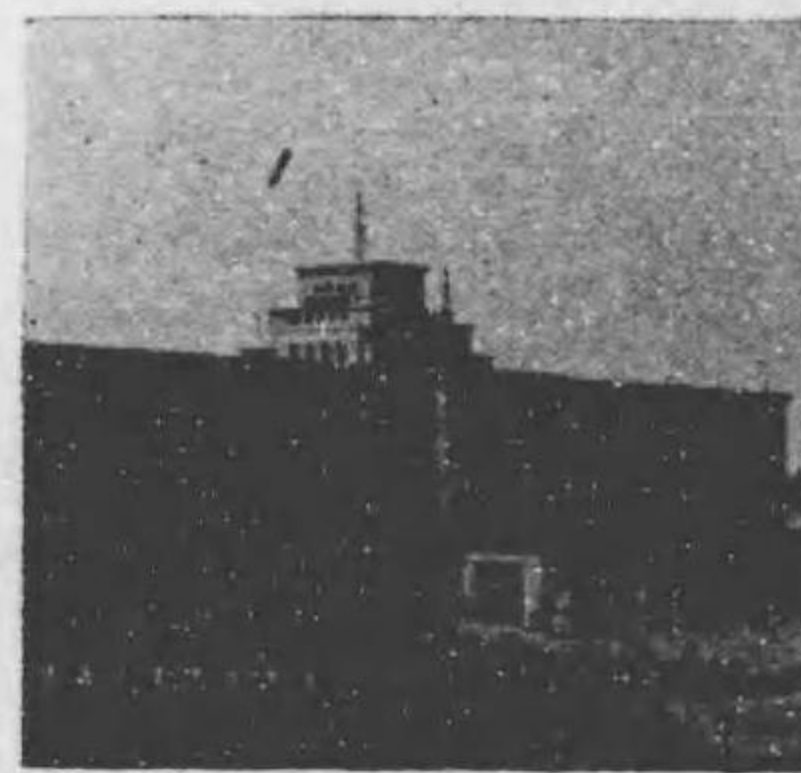
Externally, the telephone communication facilities were expanded and, through medium of radiophone services between the capitals of Japan and Manchoukuo, an international radiophone service has been inaugurated between Hsinking and Berlin. Besides the commencement of services between Hsinking, Mukden, Dairen and Nanking, Shanghai in Central China, conversations were made possible with vessels on the high seas as from April.

During 1941, 15 hand operated exchanges and 1 automatic exchange have been newly installed, and the number of telephone subscribers at the end of the year totaled 118,590, an increase of 18,110 as compared with the year before.

**Radio Broadcasting.**—In February, a new broadcasting station was established in Peian, completing in the meantime, facilities to carry on No. 2 broadcast from the Harbin Central Broadcasting Station. In December, a double-broadcast station was established in Chengte and Mutankiang respectively.

On the other hand, the completion of the so-called mobile broadcasting station installing all necessary equipments in an automobile has contributed greatly toward popularizing radio among the public, with the result that no fewer than 145,489 receiving sets were newly sold, increasing the listeners-in to 454,835, an increase of 114,505 as compared with the previous year.

The Board of Directors of the Company, the Head Office of which is located on Tatung Avenue, Hsinking, consists of the following personnel: President, Lieutenant-General Jusuke Hirose; Vice-President, Mr. Tsimotesehmupeilulu; Directors, Messrs. S. Shindo, T. Seta, M. Tsutsumi and Auditor, Mr. Kung Szepei.



Head Office, Hsinking



MUKDEN

Mukden, one of the most flourishing cities of Manchoukuo, is situated in the midst of a vast fertile valley of the Liao River in South Manchoukuo. Brought up in the cradle of this wealthy land, Mukden naturally developed into a prosperous business center. It has a continental climate characteristic of Manchoukuo and the humidity in the city ranges from 20 to 60 per cent on the average.

It forms the junction of the three most important routes which, from time immemorial, have connected Manchoukuo with the outside world; first to Tientsin and Peking through Shanhaikwan; second to Korea through Antung and third to Yingkow and Dairen and thence to China and Japan by sea. Mukden lies approximately midway between Dairen and Hsinking and is the termini of the Mukden-Shanhaikwan and the Mukden-Antung lines.

Owing to its geographical and political importance, the city has been the largest in Manchoukuo for decades, ever growing in size especially after the Empire of Manchoukuo was founded in 1932. In this year, Mukden had a population of 398,383 but in the course of the ensuing eight years, the figure has been almost trebled and the census taken in 1940 disclosed that the population of the city was 1,185,112.

Since the establishment of the South Manchuria Railway Company in 1907, modern public facilities were introduced to the city. The Company initiated various public enterprises such as educational and hygienic institutions, the schools and hospitals under its management being the best in Mukden.

Almost one-fourth of the total number of industrial enterprises in Manchoukuo, holding an aggregate capital of ¥399,794,000 or 12.2 per cent of the total investments in the whole country, is found in Mukden. When the first World War broke out in 1914, Manchoukuo's industry was greatly stimulated and prospered, but later, it was hit by the world-wide depression after the war, resulting in a series of bankruptcies in the following years.

In parallel with the founding of Manchoukuo came the industrial reconstruction centering around Mukden. Thanks to the aid of the South Manchuria Railway which collaborated with the Government, much has been accom-

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plished toward this end. Many remarkable developments were made, the outstanding of which being the progress at the Tieh-shi industrial zone which deserves a special attention.

Since the Manchurian Incident, its importance has been steadily growing and today, Mukden's annual ingress and egress of commodities register roughly 2,600,000 tons. The city occupies the lead in import trade as commodities from all important ports of Manchoukuo are first accumulated here.

Another importance of Mukden is in the educational field. In the city is located the well-known Mukden Medical University, the largest and the best equipped university in Manchoukuo established by the South Manchuria Railway Company. Apart from this institution, the city is noted for its invaluable libraries. The National Library of Mukden, the Municipal Library and the Mukden Library are the three foremost libraries assuming a vital role in the educational activities of the city.

Mukden has a background of twelve centuries of history and possesses copious wealth of artistic valuables, but very little, nevertheless, has been done until recently to introduce their value to the world. The first Museum of Fine Arts in Mukden was instituted immediately before the Manchurian Incident, having its site in the former Imperial Palace. On display within this Museum was a rare collection of over two thousand pieces of art consisting chiefly of paintings and writings done during the Manchou Dynasty.

When it was closed in 1936, part of the collection was transferred to the present National

Museum of Fine Arts which now has some three thousand five hundred articles in priceless specimens of bronzes and embroideries of the Chow and Han Eras, earthenwares of Liao, Sung, and King Periods, paintings and calligraphy since Sung and Yuan Dynasties and innumerable other noted works.

The old architectural beauty in Mukden can be represented by the two Mausoleums. Their complicated yellow tiled roofs, brilliantly painted woodworks and their massive grey walls mark a strange contrast of elaboration and simplicity. The moss-covered carved stone animals with simple but graceful lines mounted upon highly decorated pedestals bespeak the Buddhist influence.

The mason-works, especially the dragons, upon the walls by the gates are the object of exquisite beauty, but unfortunately, they are worn-out by time and lack of proper care. However, in an attempt to restore their original grandeur, a repair work is now under way at the instruction of the Department of Imperial Household.

In the South Manchuria Railway Zone, there is the Chiyoda Park, the center of amusement and pleasure. The citizens are attracted to the Park chiefly because of its beauty and coolness during the summer months. The Memorial Monument, erected to the memory of the Japanese soldiers who laid down their lives for the cause of the State during the Battle of Mukden, stands majestically in the compound next to the Chiyoda Park. Naniwa-dori and Chiyoda-dori are the main thoroughfares and Kasugacho, with its fine stores and numerous stalls of different description, forms a pleasant shopping quarter.

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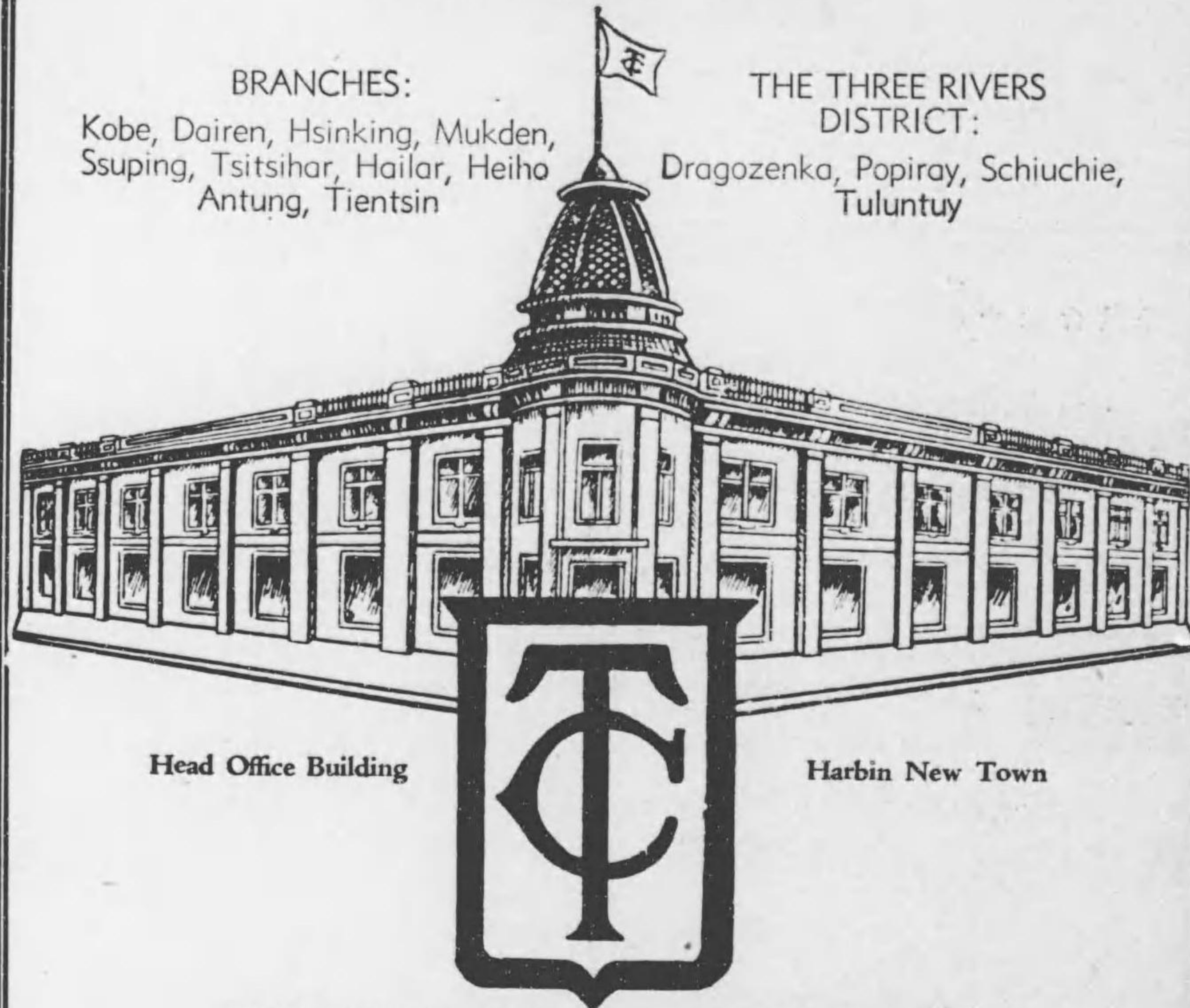
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## HARBIN



Situated in the northern extremity of Kirin Province, Harbin forms the nucleus of Manchoukuo with lively activities in industrial, economic and traffic fields. Both the railway facilities radiating in all directions and the numerous water routes of the Sungari combine to make Harbin the most important distributing center of all products raised in the fertile basin along River Sungari which is valued as the "Granary of Manchoukuo."

With a continental climate, Harbin has rather a wide range of temperature between the summer and winter months. Usually remaining below the freezing point during winter, the mercury rises over 100 degrees F. in the hottest part of the year.

Harbin lies on the right bank of the Sungari and commands an extensive view of the surrounding prairies; a plateau known as the Nankang being the only obstruction of a clear-cut view of the south. It is divided into seven sections, namely, Fuchiaten, the Eighth Section, Pristan, Naharofka, Machiakou, Old Town and New Town. The city is easily reached by water route from Kirin by descending the Sungari, passing through Chiamussu and Fuchin which join the Heilung-kiang River at the Soviet frontier. The harbor is open only from April until the beginning of November because the river becomes unnavigable during the winter months.

New Town (Novy Gorod), extending from Harbin Station toward east and south, is a quiet residential district occupying the eminence at the central part of the city. It is still called "Nanchang" by the Manchoukuoans. Rows of trees planted along the streets have added gracefulness to the already beautiful surroundings. In the plaza in front of the station stands a grand monument commemorating the birth of the new State of Manchoukuo.

Pristan, separated from the New Town by a viaduct, is a low tract of land extending along the bank of River Sungari to the northwest of Harbin Station, and is the center of the city's commercial activities. Of the numerous shopping streets, Kitaiskaya is the main part where large retail stores sell a variety of Russian, native and imported goods. Novogorodnaya Street, running in parallel with the Kitaiskaya, is another flourishing business center where the offices of many Russian concerns are situated on both sides of the Road.

哈爾濱は、奉天・大連に次ぐ満洲第三の大都市で、世界屈指の大河松花江の右岸、北滿倉庫地帯の中心に位し、北滿洲に於ける行政・經濟・交通の中樞地である。特に交通は水陸共に類を見ぬ程恵まれて居て、歐亞の連絡に、浦蘆、大連、北鮮三港との連絡に又地方的運輸等哈爾濱の滿洲に於ける地位は益々重要となりつゝある。

當市は今から四十餘年前迄は僅か五、六の民家が散在するに過ぎなかつた名も無い寒村であつたが、明治三十一年露國が三國干渉の報酬に藉口して東清鐵道の敷設權を獲得するや、現在のスタールハルピンを起點として南下の工を起すに及び之を中心として露支兩國の勢力を不斷に反映しつゝ急激な發展を遂げた所である。曾ては東洋のパリと謳はれ特殊の異國情緒を持つ國際都市として旅行者の異常な魅力の地となつてゐたが、昭和十年北滿鐵道の讓渡を契機として劃期的な飛躍を遂げ、且つ堅實な歩みを續けつゝある。

市街は松花江岸の低地と臺地上とに立ち、現在埠頭區・馬家溝區・傳家甸東及西區その他の十區に分れ、傳家甸地區が市内第一の繁華區となつてゐる。これらの市街は曾ては北滿特別區の管下にあつたが、滿洲國成立後に至つて、人口百萬を目標とする大哈爾濱市建設計畫が樹立されると共に松花江對岸の松浦も合併され、昭和八年六月一日から大哈爾濱市として哈爾濱市公署の管理するところとなつたのである。

参拜、視察箇所 沖・横川二烈士の碑、文廟、露西亞寺院、ニコライエフスキー大寺院、外人墓地、極樂寺、博物館、松花江。

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Machiakou, often called the "Czar's Village" by the Russian residents, lies to the east of New Town. Prior to the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, this locality constituted the so-called Group Village consisting mostly of the refugees of Russian Revolution but it has since been transformed into a residential quarter for both the Manchoukuoans and Russians.

Fuchiatur, lying close to Pristan and a pure Manchurian town popularly known as "Tao-wai," has become a flourishing business center of the native residents within the past three decades. It is a large town extending from the First Road to the Twentieth, and can well be compared with Shanghai for its modernity. The main office of the North Manchuria Navigation Bureau and a spacious and well equipped wharf are located in the northern part. Innumerable freighters and passenger boats moored off the shore of Fuchiatur give the impression of a busy port even to a total stranger.

Old Town (Stary Harbin) is at the southern end of the city and was originally established by the Russians. It occupied a prominent position as a business center once, but with the shifting of the commercial activities toward New Town and Pristan, its importance was

reduced practically to nil except as an industrial zone.

Naharofka, occupying the low-land adjacent to the western extremity of Pristan, is a slum district looked upon as the "Haunt of Vagabonds" at one time. But unlike the shabby and gloomy atmosphere characteristic of such a district, the town is clean, and its inhabitants consisting mostly of White Russians live a very peaceful and substantial life.

The Eighth Section, located between Pristan and Fuchiatur, is the center of factories, oil mills and warehouses. In the recent years, railway tracks have been laid to enhance the efficiency of transporting various products.

These seven sections of the city, however, were incorporated in July, 1933, and dispensing with the political intrigues and troubles of the past thirty years, the Greater Harbin as one special municipality under a unified administration was created. Nevertheless, it still retains its old Russian costumes and folklore, standing unique among the cities of the Continent. It is noted for its gaiety, concerts, dancing and theatricals, which form the prominent pastime of the inhabitants as well as visitors, presenting many tragic instances of destitution among the formerly well-to-do Russians.



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**MUTANKIANG:** In the days of the former North Manchuria Railways, Mutankiang was but one of the small stations on the eastern branch. However, with the purchase of this line by the Japanese Government and following the establishment of the Tumenkiang-Chiamussu Railways, it was rapidly converted into a key-point of communication.

As the construction of the Tumenkiang-Chiamussu Railways progressed, a new station of Mutankiang was newly erected at a point about 11 kilometers northwest of the former hamlet, thus marking the beginning of this city. Since it is closely situated to this important station and to the forest zone along the banks of the river, it was anticipated that the town will develop into a great metropolis next to Harbin. Accordingly, the municipal plan was drafted for this city on a large scale and the Japanese quarters centering around the station is rapidly forming "Little Tokyo." The city is divided into two sections, Manchoukuoans and Koreans living in the former city bordered by the old station and the Japanese, in the new section.

The city may be reached from Harbin in 11 hours and from Tumenkiang in six and half hours.

**CHIAMUSSU,** the second largest political and economic center of East Manchoukuo surpassed only by Sansing, is the seat of the Governments of Sankiang Province and Hungchuanhsien. It is approximately three Chinese miles from the River Sungari and lies about midway between Fushun, northeastern extremity of Manchoukuo, and Harbin. Since the city, apart from the transportation facilities of the Sungari, is the terminus of the Tumenkiang-Chiamussu Railways and has at its disposal the services of other lines in north and west, it forms an important traffic junction of East Manchoukuo.

Chiamussu was noted as the distributing center of various products of Sankiang Province and the city's development until recently was due chiefly to this factor, but with the completion of the Tumenkiang-Chiamussu Railways, the growth was accentuated considerably. It is also well known as the land into which the Japanese migrated in large numbers during the first and second periods of development of East Manchoukuo. A monument dedicated to the Japanese soldiers who laid down their lives during the Manchuria Incident stands to the east of the station facing the Sungari River.

From Harbin, Chiamussu can be reached in twenty-three hours via Shihwa and Shenshu and 19 hours from Tumenkiang.

牡丹江は舊北鐵時代に東部線の一小驛として存在したのであつたが、北鐵の買収及び圖佳線の建設に當り、交通上の要衝として發達した新興都市である。即ち圖門から佳木斯に通ずる圖佳線の敷設工事が進捗するや、舊部落の西々北十一軒の地に新たに圖佳線牡丹江驛を建設したのが、この牡丹江の町なのである。

牡丹江驛及び同江沿岸の森林地帯を背後地に控えてゐるので、將來哈爾濱に次ぐ北滿の大都市たるべき想定のもとに、大都市計畫が立てられ、新驛を中心として内地その儘な日本人町が日毎に伸びてゐる有様である。現在市街は、今は廢驛となつた舊北鐵時代の驛を境として滿鮮人の舊市街、日本人町の新市街とから成つてゐる。

交通 哈爾濱から十一時間、三等七圓八五錢、二等十五圓二五錢。圖門から急行列車で六時間四〇分。三等五圓四〇錢、二等十圓四五錢。

旅館 牡丹江ヤマトホテル、富士屋、芙蓉ホテル、當盤ホテル、花屋ホテル。

佳木斯 三江省公署、樺川縣公署の所在地である。市街は松花江の右岸を去ること三支里、滿洲國の東北端の都をなす撫遠と哈爾濱とのほぼ中間に位し、依蘭に次いで東滿第二の政治・經濟の中心都市であり、鐵道圖佳線の終點に當り、更に北に鶴岡線、西に綏佳線を走らし、松花江の水運と結んで東滿交通の要衝をなしてゐる。

この地はもと、三江省特産物の集散地として發達して來た所であるが、圖佳線の完成はこれに加速度的に拍車を加へることゝなつた。又我が東滿開發の第一次・第二次開拓民入植の地として吾人の關心を集めてゐる所である。

驛の東に接して、滿洲事變の際、松花江方面に於ける戦病死者の靈を合祀した忠靈塔が建つてゐる。

交通 哈爾濱から綏化・神樹經由二十三時間、三等十圓九五錢、二等二圓二五錢。圖門から十九時間、三等十二圓七五錢、二等二圓四五錢。

旅館 佳木斯驛ホテル、伊勢屋、京都旅館、壽旅館、柳田、花屋ホテル。



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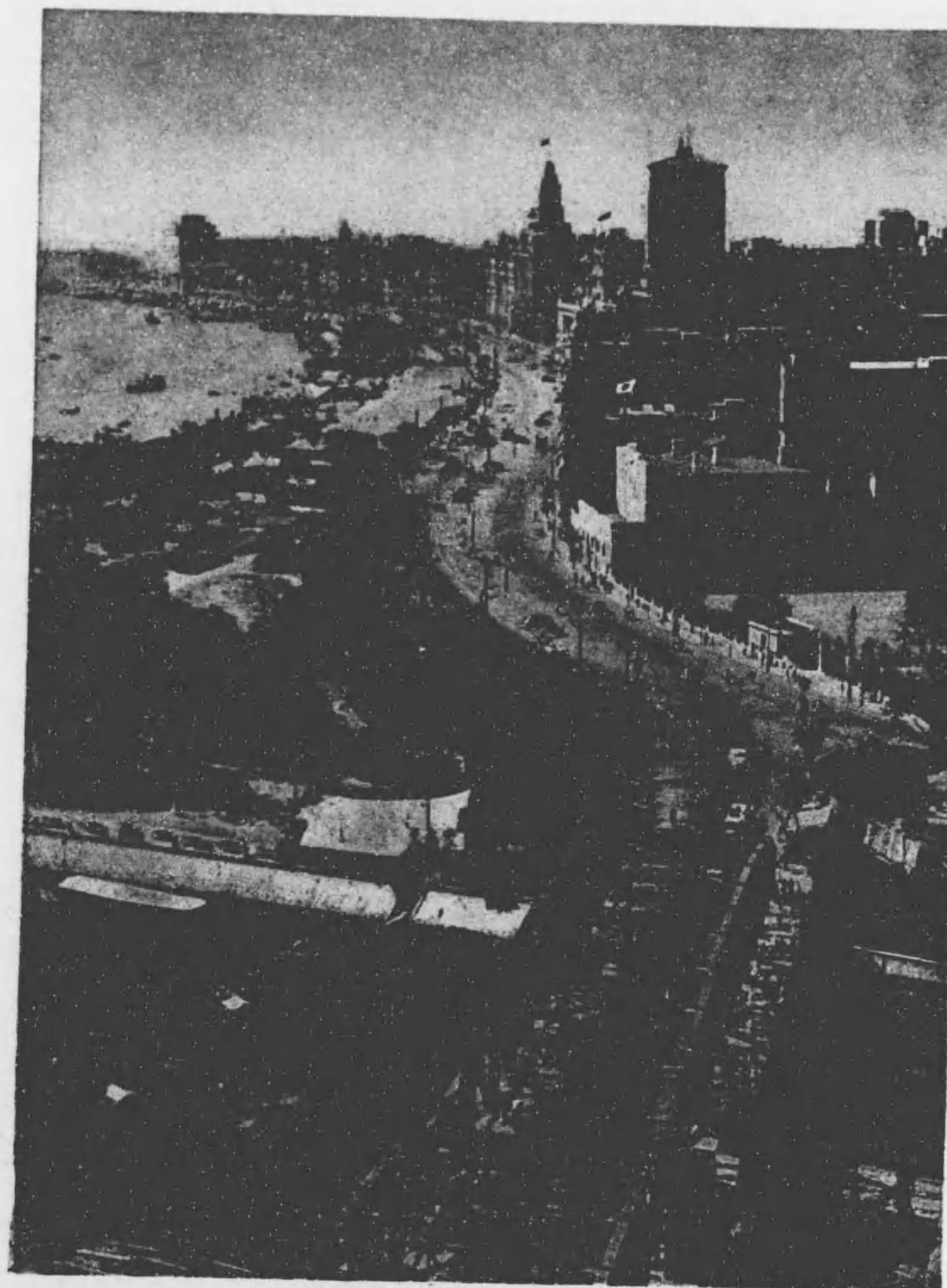
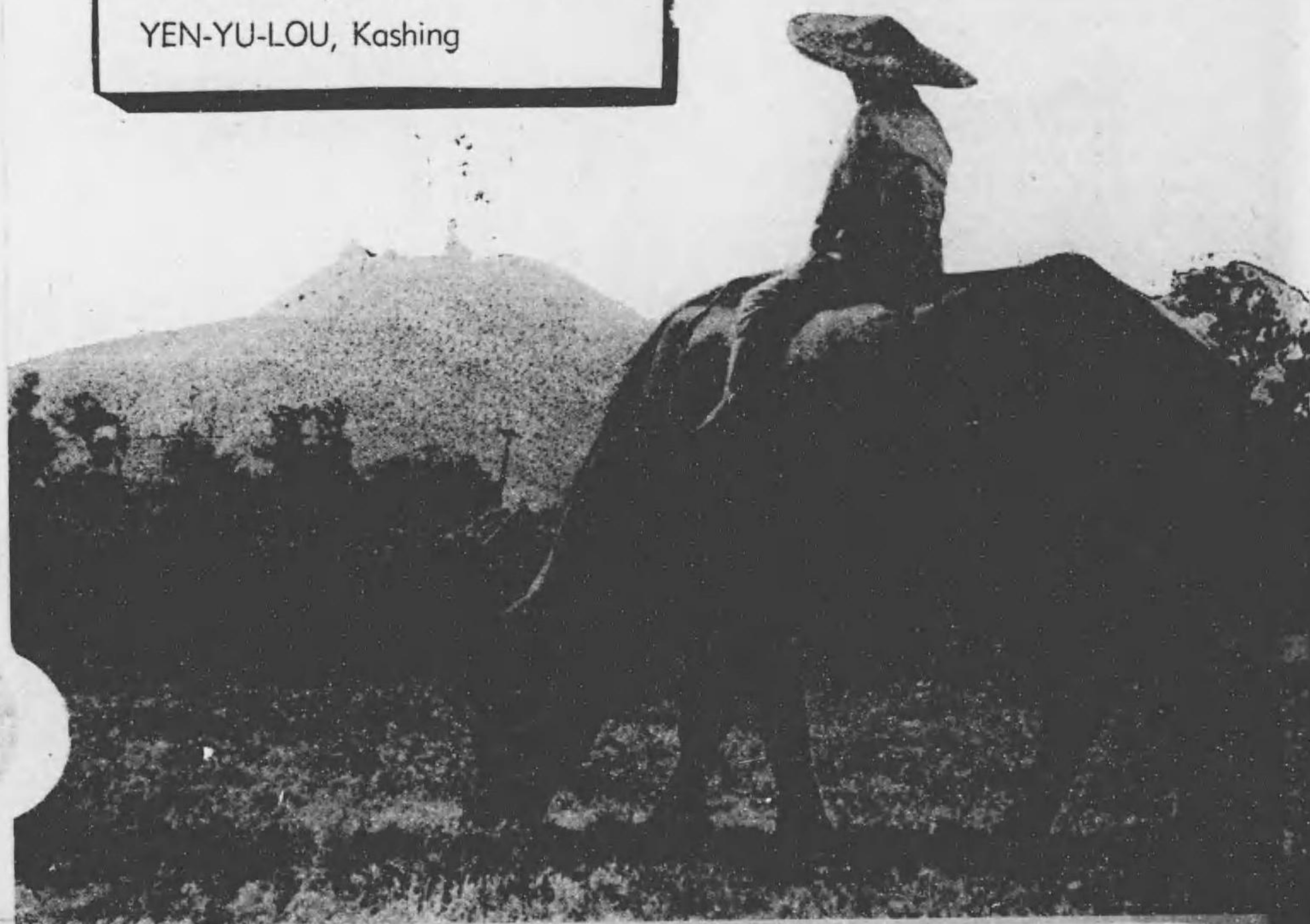


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上海黃浦灘と蘇州河

The Garden Bridge, Shanghai, spans the famous Soochow Creek and separates the down-town district from Honekew. The French Bund is seen in the distance.





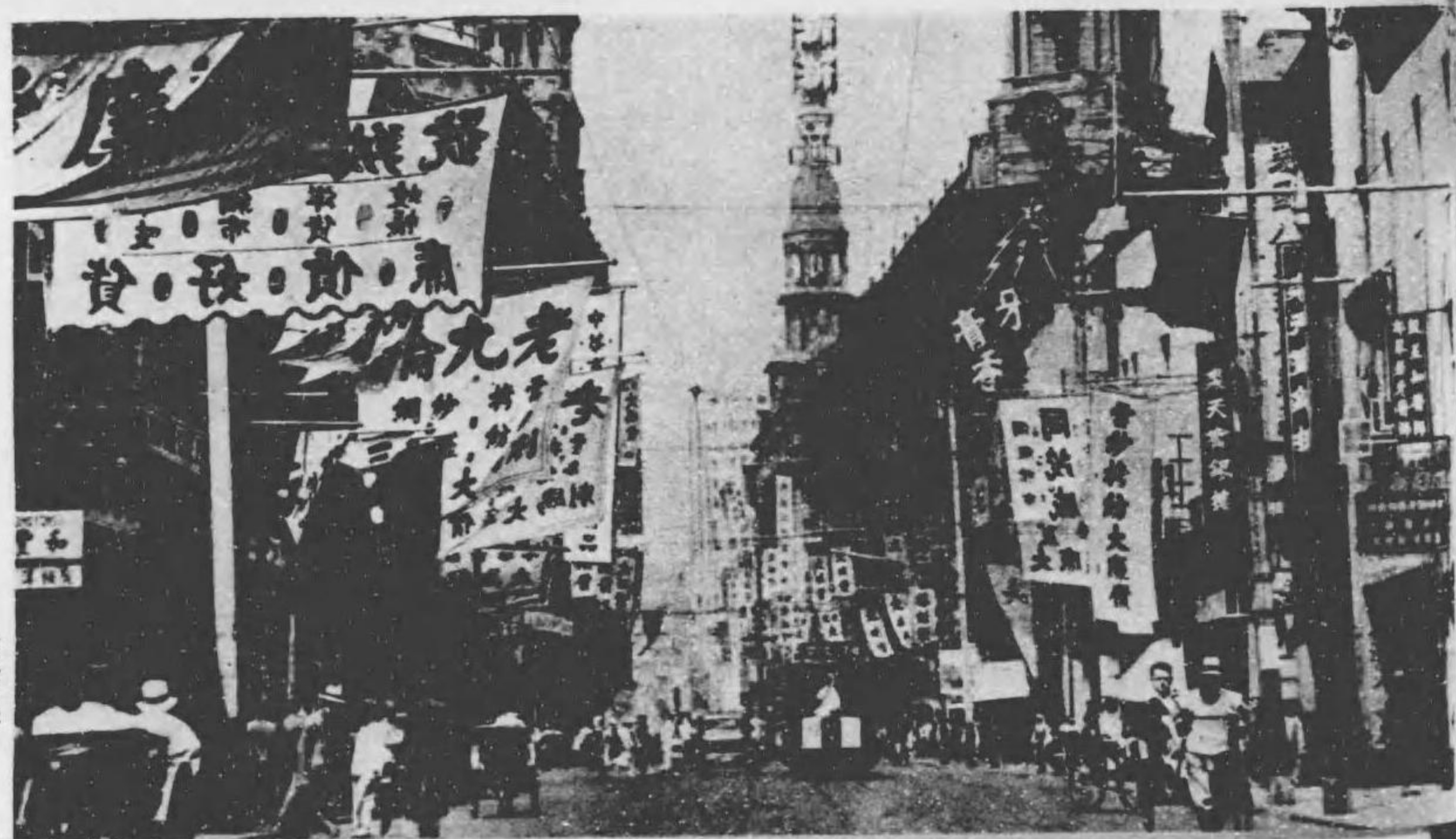
黄浦灘  
の賑ひ

Busy traffic scene in the French Bund, Shanghai.



黄浦江と上海の中心

The heart of Shanghai, with Whangpoo River in the foreground.



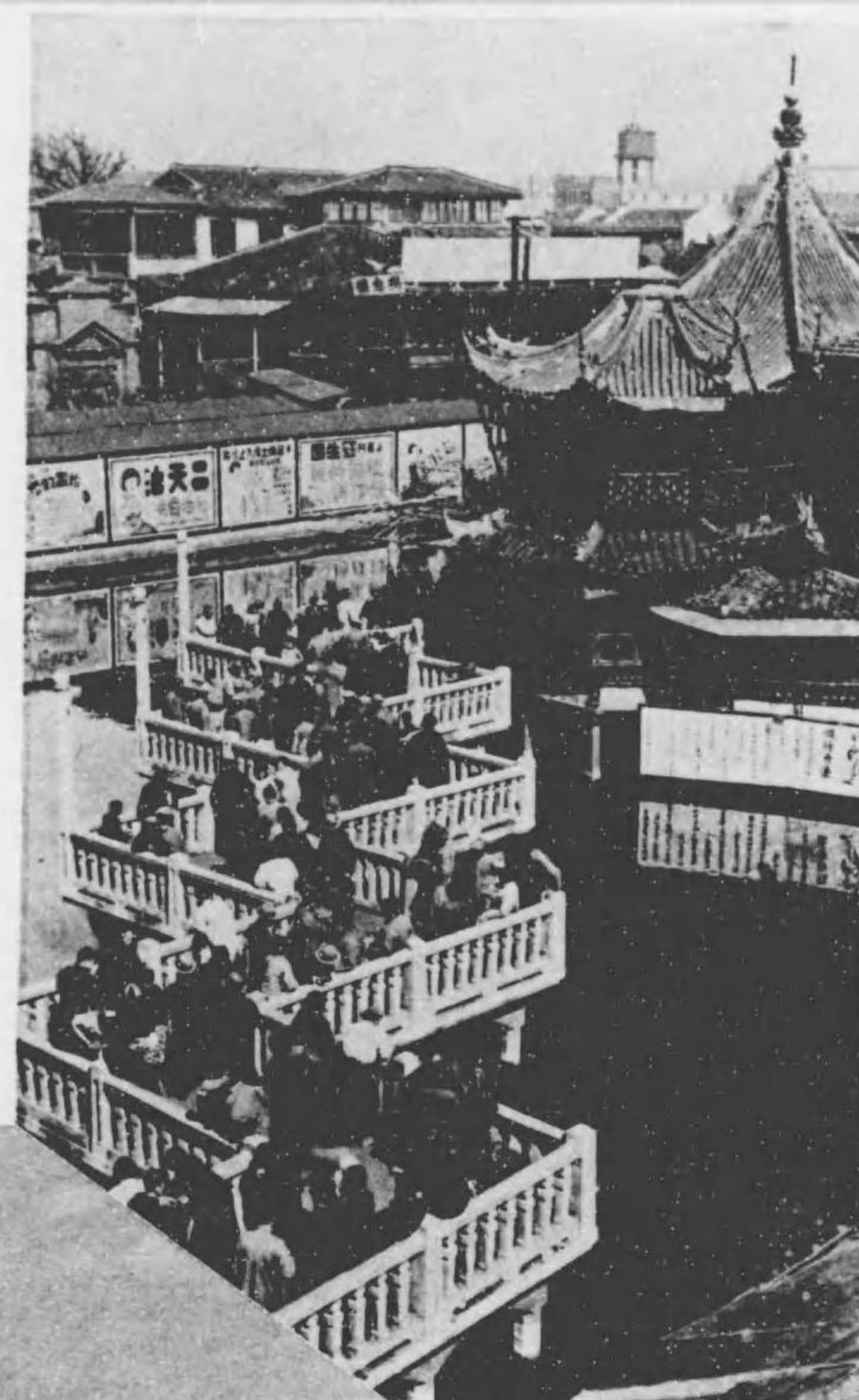
南京路

The hustle and bustle of Nanking Road, one of the main streets of the city.

上海の市街  
Scenes in Shanghai

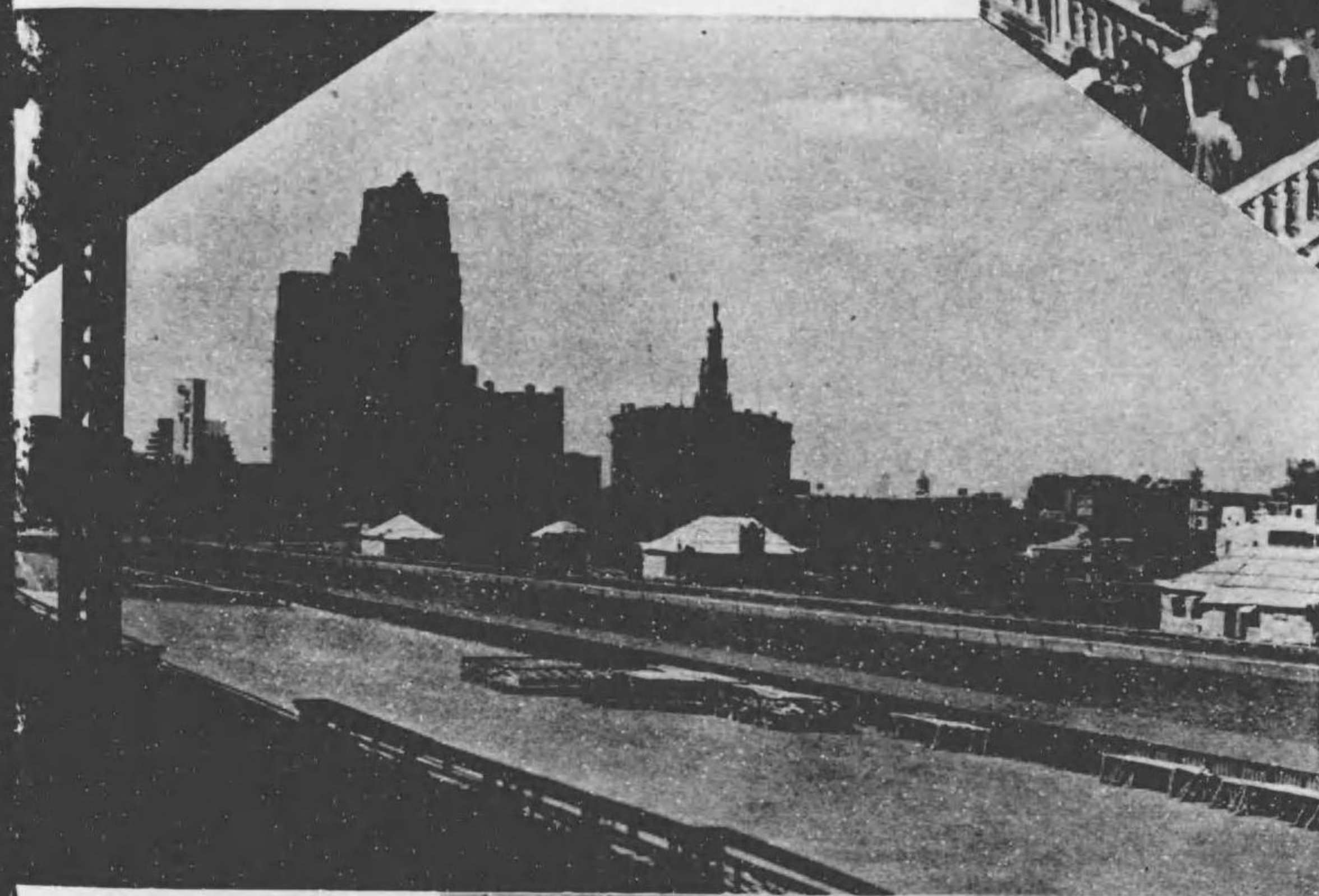
競馬場

A view of the Shanghai race-course, with the recreation ground and the stately buildings in its vicinity.



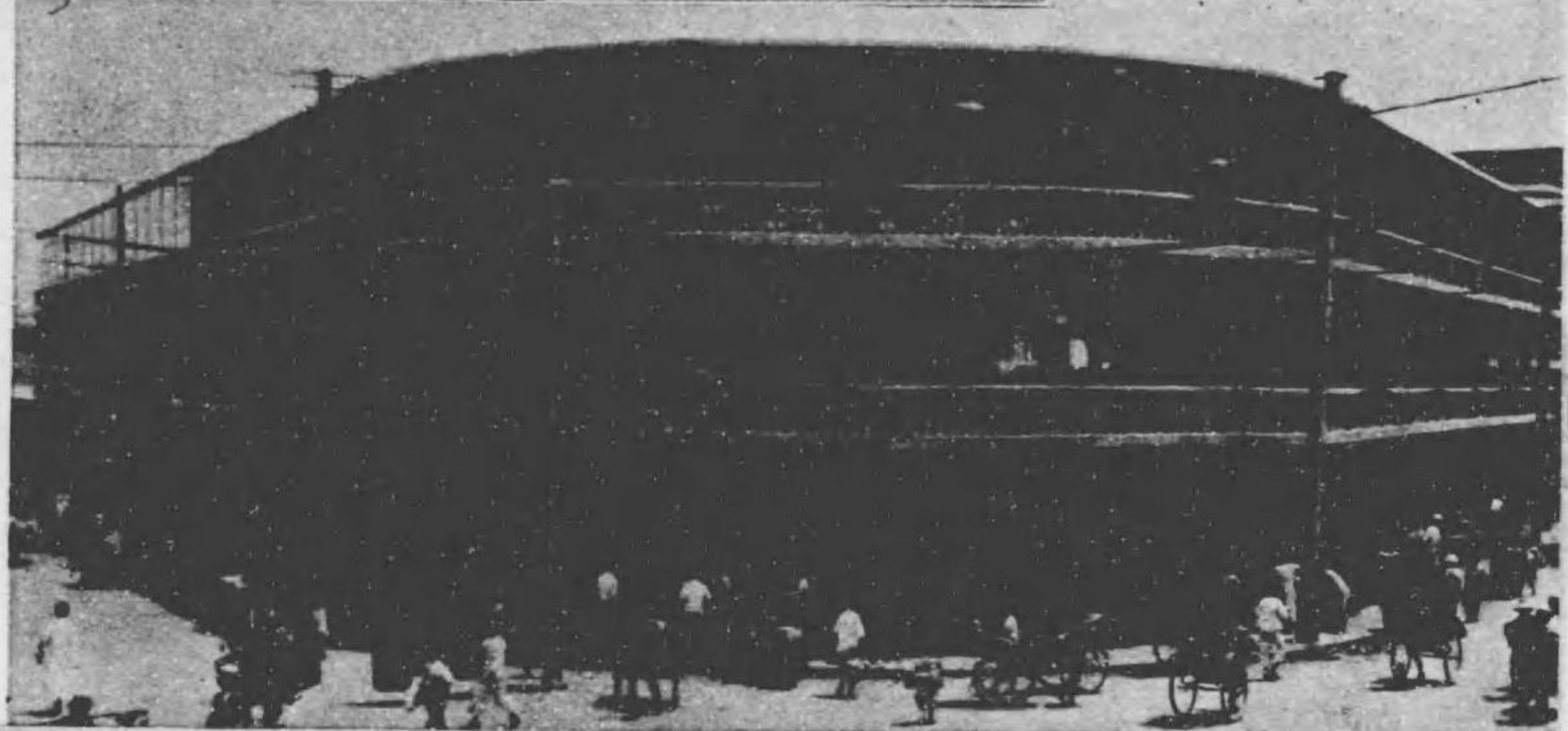
湖心亭

Endless stream of people on stairs leading to the Willow Tea House.



虹口市場

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## CHINA

**Situation & Area:** With a history of nearly 4,200 years, China occupies a vast territory in the eastern part of Asia between 20° and 41° North Latitude and 70° and 120° East Longitude. Its area is estimated at about 7,000,000 square kilometers.

The first of the four great natural divisions of China is the basin of the Hwang-ho, or the Yellow River, which is known as North China. The second is the Yangtze-kiang basin forming the heart of the country, which is referred to as Central China. The river Yangtze forms the main artery of trade, commerce and every form of communications. The area centering around Kwantung and Kwangsi provinces is known as South China while the fourth division is made up of the interior regions of China.

Only along the lower reaches of the Yellow River and the Yangtze is there a low-lying alluvial plain stretching north, east and southward for several hundred kilometers for the bulk of the continent is characterized by mountains. The coast-line of China, in form of a semi-circle, is 3,461 kilometers in length.

**Climate:** The climate of China is subject to great changes according to localities. Nevertheless, China for the most part, has a dry winter, and due to sporadic rainfalls, terrible drought and other disasters often occur in the country. The climate in South China, however, is relatively moderate, but an intensive heat is prevalent in the Si-kiang region since it is in the tropical zone. Consequently, the Yangtze basin, which lies between these two districts, is endowed with a favorable weather condition.

**Population:** Though it is rather difficult to ascertain the exact number in the absence of a modern method of taking census, the population, according to the China Year Book, was 480 million in 1941. Other references give different figures, but it may be fairly safe to put it at about 420 million.

**Administration:** With the entry into Nanking of the Imperial Japanese Forces on December 13, 1937, the Chiang Regime was driven out of the national capital, and a temporary administrative organ was set up for Central China. On November 30, 1940, how-

**位置、面積及地勢** 支那は亞細亞大陸の東半部を占め四千年の歴史と共にその領有する所は諸事実に尤大である。随つて明確なる數字を求める事は最も困難なるものの一つで、曾て支那とは何ぞやと云ふ命題が世界の識者間に論議された事があつたが、その主因も餘りに支那そのものが大き過ぎて近代的調査研究の手に餘る爲と考へられる。従つてこれから述べる處の數字も絶対に正確で且又不動と言へるものばかりではなく、中には大略或ひは推定に依つて得たものも介在する。

現在の支那は亞細亞大陸主要部の大半を占めその位置は北緯二〇度より四一度、東經七〇度より一二二度の間に在り、面積七百萬平方糎に及ぶ。この大地域を天山、南山、崑崙、南嶺等の山脈が西方パミール高原を中心として放射狀に走り、その間を白河、黄河、淮河（河口がないので有名な河）、揚子江、錢塘江、閩江、韓江、東江、北江、西江、紅河、メコン河、サルウィン河等が流れ、これらの河が流れるところに北支平野、黄土高地、山東山地、中央亞細亞高原、揚子江平野、四川盆地、南揚子江山地、東南海岸地帯、兩廣山地、廣東平野等が廣く横たはつてゐる。是等の地を便宜上、黄河以北を北支那、揚子江を中心として中支那、廣東廣西を中心として南支那及支那奥地に四大別して呼稱してゐる。

**人口** 支那の人口調査中最も信頼出来るものは約十五年前發表された郵政總管局の算出に依る四億八千五百萬である。他にも最近の統計として發表されたもので、漢、滿、蒙、回、藏の五種族を合せて四億二三千と云ふのがある。

**氣候** 廣大無邊とさへ云へる地域と、その間地勢又複雑を以て聞えてゐるので總括的に言及するのは甚だ困難であるが、大體、北支那は空氣乾燥、氣溫激變の大陸性氣候である。雨量極めて少く且不規則な爲、水災と旱魃が起り饑饉に見舞はれる事が少くない。南支那は氣候溫和で濕潤、沿海地方は寒暑の差少く日本の氣候に似たものがある。



ever, a new National Government of China, headed by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, was established in Nanking which, since then, has been devoting its full energy with a remarkable success, in carrying out the administration and diplomacy based on a new policy.

**Religion:** The three most popular religions in China are the Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. Confucianism has little outward observance but it is nevertheless recognized as the basis and ideal of a national life. Buddhism, introduced to China centuries ago, bears little resemblance to religion in its purer form while Taoism is a debased ritual embodying a polytheistic hotchpotch of witchcraft and demonology. Mohammedens are also found in every province of China while Roman Catholic has had a firm footing in the country for more than three centuries.

**Principal Towns:** Shanghai, Nanking, Hangchow, Soochow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Kalgan and Tatung are described in Central and North China sections. Other cities include: Canton with a population of 870,000; Chungking, 635,000; Amoy, 234,000; Swatow, 179,000; and Wenchow, 700,000; etc.

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然しながら西江流域は緯度上すでに熱帯に入るので、暑氣は相當厳しく且一年の大半を占めてゐる。従つてその中間の揚子江流域が最も溫和的氣候條件に恵まれてゐる。

**政治** 昭和十二年十二月十三日無敵皇軍の南京入城を以て、舊蔣政權を主體とする國民政府はその位置を追はれるや、維新政府の設立となり次いで昭和十五年十一月三十日、汪兆銘を主班とせる國民政府の樹立を見た。爾來新政府は内政、外交を劃期的に刷新し國際的にも中央政府として益々その實力を示しつつある。

**宗教** 五種族より成る大人口は宗教に於ても甚だまちまちであるが、儒教、佛教、道教の三つが最も廣く行はれ、これに次ぐものとして回教、喇嘛教等が西北の高原地帯に廣く普及してゐる。基督教は三世紀に及ぶ歴史を有つが現在約三百萬人の教徒を有してゐるに過ぎない。



## CENTRAL CHINA

### General Survey

**Situation & Area:** The location of Central China centers around the great Yangtze and includes eight provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Honan, Hupei, Hunan and Szechwan. Densely populated, the aggregate area is estimated at approximately 1,593,315 square kilometers.

**Climate:** The climate in Central China is most favorable as compared with other parts of the continent. In the Szechwan region, the climate has a continental influence with rainfall between May and August. In the Hupei, Hunan and Kiangsi provinces, which lie in the mid-stream of the Yangtze, disparity in temperature between summer and winter is conspicuous. The rainy season lasts three months beginning May, and during January and February, the climate is influenced by the wind from Mongolian plain. In the lower stretches of the Yangtze, the climate is oceanic and consequently, generally favorable. June is considered a rainy month, but affected by the seasonal wind, the rainfall is negligible.

**Communications:** Central China is the most densely populated region in the whole China, and due to remarkable development in this area, the railway services have noticeably advanced, the trunk lines extending about 800 kilometers in all directions. Including the branch lines, the aggregate length of railways in Central China is about 3,300 kilometers.

The water transportation means through utility of innumerable rivers and canals likewise is markedly developed, particularly so as the industry in various regions is progressed. Apart from these, the coastal steamship lines as well as automobile and aircraft services afford ample transportation facilities to meet the ever growing demand of Central China.

**位置、面積及人口** 支那大陸の名實上の大幹線たる揚子江を中心として、その廣大なる流域地帯で且資源豊富を以て開へる江蘇、浙江、安徽、江西、河南、湖北、湖南、四川の八省を劃して大體中支那と呼ばれてゐる。面積一、五九三、三一五平方千米、人口約二億その全地域に互つて地味肥沃人口稠密で開發も又最高度に達してゐる。

**氣候** 中支那の氣候は支那大陸中に於て最も中和であり、稍々東京附近に似た氣温状態を有してゐる。揚子江上流の四川省地方では土地高く且奥地なる爲大陸性の氣候に支配され五月から八月にかけて雨季となる。中流の湖北、湖南、江西地方も大陸性で寒暑の差は相當で五、六、七の三ヶ月が雨季、九月からは晴天乾燥の秋の期間が極めて長く、一、二月は蒙古風の影響を受ける。下流の安徽、江蘇、浙江地方は海洋性の氣候で概して良好溫和であり、六月は雨季、七、八、九の三ヶ月は夏季であるが季節風の影響をうけ雨量は多くない。

**交通** 中支那は全支中最も人口密度が高く文化が高度に發達してゐるので交通量多く、鐵道の發展も著しいものがあり、上海、南京間の海南線、上海、杭州、寧波間の海杭線、蘇州、嘉興間の蘇嘉線、南京、孫家埠間の南寧線等約八百千米に及んでゐる。その他南京、漢口、南昌、長沙を結ぶ大小の幹支線を合計すると三、三〇〇千米に達する。

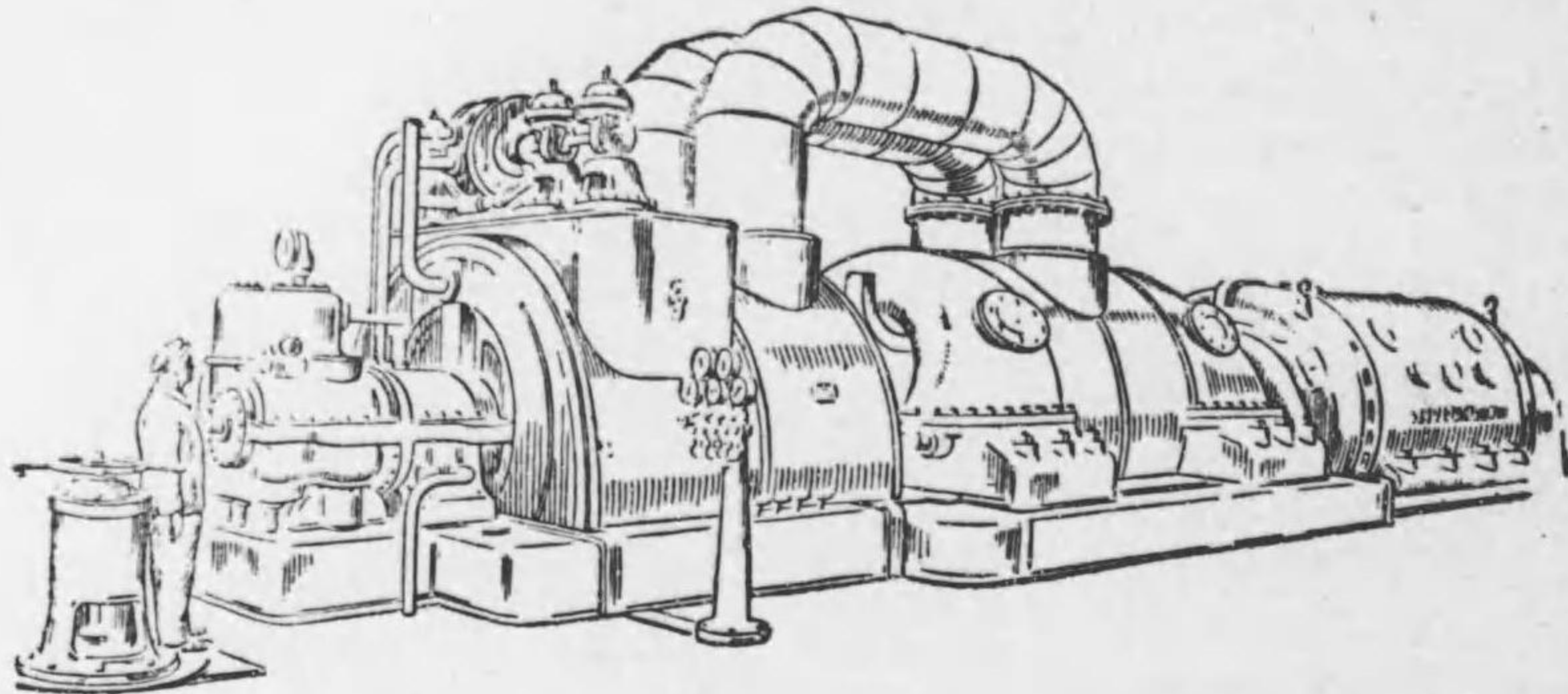
水運は有効河川に恵まれてをり、その上湖沼を中心として各地産業が發達してゐるので、舟運の利用は比類なき程發展してゐる。

其の他上海を中心とする遠洋沿岸航路の發達は世人の良く聞知する處であり、又自動車、航空機等の交通も近來異常なる進歩をとげ、將來益々充實することは更に言を要せぬ程である。

**都市** 中支那に於ける都市は揚子江及其の支流に沿つた地點に多く、上海、南京、杭州、蘇州（後記参照）以外を略記すると次の如くである。南昌（三〇萬）錦江流域の物資集散地、九江（十五萬）揚子江中流の中繼貿易港、長沙（五〇萬）湖南省城で農産物の集散地、湘潭（三〇萬）江西省西部の中心都市、漢口、漢陽、武昌は武漢三鎮として人口百五十萬を有し支那中部經濟の中心地であり、將來工業都市として大發展を期待される。



  
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## Principal Industries

**Agriculture:** Of the total rice yield of China, which, incidentally is surpassed only by India, 638,000,000 piculs or 73 per cent is produced in Central China. Though it is produced in all eight provinces, the low-lands along the Yangtze basin form the principal producing center. The output of beans, wheat and other cereals is not so noticeable, but the annual tea production along the Yangtze river reaches some 5,500,000 piculs.

The cultivation of cotton is also carried on a large scale, the annual output of which being around 2,600,000 piculs or one-third of the total cotton production of China. The chief producing areas are Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces. However, since the Central China cotton is of coarse fiber and rather inferior in grade, improvement and increased production are considered urgent problems.

**Mining:** Iron ore comprises majority of the mineral resources of Central China, the deposit of which being estimated at about 120,000,000 kilogram tons. This is equivalent to approximately 35 per cent of the total iron deposit found in the whole of Chinese continent. Due to favorable geographical position, mines are much more developed than those in North China, but still, its production is just out of infancy, and the annual output is only about 1,500,000 kilogram tons. Next important mineral product is coal, the deposit of which ranging around 680,000,000 kilogram tons. The annual production is said to be about 15,000,000 piculs, or roughly 30 per cent of the total coal production of China. It is believed, however, that the quantity may be boosted considerably if improvements are effected. Fluor spar is also produced in Central China.

**Live-Stock:** Sheep raising is an important live-stock industry of Central China. The wool output of northern Chekiang and southern Kiangsu provinces was estimated at about 1,200 tons a year. In the recent years, however, many sheep are slaughtered so that the production is said to have declined by 30 per cent.

**Fishery:** The annual catch of fish, mostly off the coast of Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces, amounts to approximately 25,000,000 yuan. Fresh water fishing is likewise carried on extensively in countless rivers and lakes in Central China.

**産業** 中支那は地味肥沃、人口周密、水陸交通至便で列國投資の重點であつた爲、支那工業の中樞地帯であり、又經濟の心臟部をなし、支那全土中最高度に開發せられた地方である。鑛産、農産、畜産、水産等重要産業の資源に恵まれてゐる。

**鑛業** 中支那に於ける鑛産資源の大宗は鐵鑛である。長江流域に於ける鐵鑛埋藏量は一億二千萬噸に及び全支那埋藏量の三五%を占め、地理的條件に恵まれてゐる爲北支に比し開發は進捗してはゐるが、未だ不充分の域を脱せず年産百五十萬噸は實に微々たるものである。主要鐵鑛地區は太平を中心として南山、大凹山、東山、黃梅山、鐘山、釣魚山、長龍山等であり、その他鳳凰山、銅官山、鷄冠山、景牛山附近等は未開發であるが、將來甚だ有望なりとの聞えが高い。鐵に次ぐものは石炭であり、江蘇、安徽、浙江三省の石炭埋藏量は六億八千萬噸と謂はれてゐる。主要炭山は太湖附近の西山、長興、宜興及び淮南炭坑、烈山炭坑等である。鹽は兩淮、兩浙、松江の三大地區に於て産出され、年産合計一千五百萬擔に達し全支産額の三〇%を占めてゐるが、猶ほ改良増産の餘地は充分ある。

**農業** 米 支那は印度に次ぐ米産國である。支那全省の收穫の七三%即ち六億三千八百萬擔が中支八省に於て生産され、吳平野、贛江、湘江の流域、湖廣低地及び巴蜀盆地を主産地とする。麥、豆類、雜穀類は左程善しい産額を有してゐないが、茶は高温多濕の揚子江流域に産し年産五百五十萬擔に達する。棉花 年産二百六十萬擔、全支産額の三分の一に當つてゐる。主要産地は江蘇、浙江、安徽の三省で、就中江蘇省は全支第一の産額を有してゐる。然しながら中支那に於ける産棉は纖維短く良品種と云ひ難いので、増産と共に品質の改良が急務とされてゐる。

**畜産業** の大宗は羊毛である。浙江省北部及江蘇省南部に多く、羊頭數百萬、羊毛年産二百萬斤と稱せられるが近年胎内小羊皮の需要多く雌羊を屠殺する爲羊毛剪取は三割減を來してゐる。

**水産業** 江蘇、浙江省の沿岸は漁場として豊富なる漁獲高をあげ年産約二千五百萬元に達する。又中支那は河川湖沼多く淡水魚乃至養殖魚も多量に産出される。



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Shanghai, which became possibly the most cosmopolitan city in the world almost overnight, is situated on Latitude 31° 14' North and Longitude 121° 29' East.

As far back as 1015, when the name of Shanghai first appeared in written records, the city has been regarded as important as a natural outlet of products in the interior of the Yangtze valley. Between 1360 and the middle of the 16th century, Shanghai suffered from ruthless pillage and ravage by pirates, but the city nevertheless spread and flourished.

After years of skirmishes, battles and endless troubles in China, a revolution broke out in 1911, putting an end to the Manchu Dynasty and to the four-thousand-year old power of the God-Emperor in the Forbidden City of Peking. The unity of the country disappeared completely and more internal strife occurred but Shanghai, all these years, managed to remain unaffected, and continued to grow and prosper despite the first World War.

Today the skyline that marks Shanghai's waterfront is decidedly Western in appearance and most strikingly impressive—an effect due in part, perhaps, to its contrast with the flat alluvial plain rather than to the actual heights of the buildings. The wide Bund, which throbs with the kaleidoscopic march of motors, electric trams, and other traffic, extends along the waterfront where boat trackers once beat a narrow foot-path. This is the chief business district, presenting also a striking sight with its imposing array of fine commercial establishments. At the northern end of the Bund is the Garden Bridge, spanning Soochow Creek, which separates downtown Shanghai from the Hongkew district.

Retracing the way northward along the Bund is the Foochow Road, and to the west, just before it terminates at Thibet Road, the center of entertainment for Chinese. Proceeding beyond Honan Road, there is a very picturesque Chinese section with its gaily decorated banner-dressed tea houses, restaurants and hotels. Several leading Chinese theaters are in the vicinity. The City is also provided with parks and gardens where people may enjoy a day's outing. A drive over an excellent short circuit of fine road into the countryside known as the Rubicon Road is very inviting. On the wide streets are window displays worthy of

上海 世界第一の國際都市であり又各國勢力の角逐場として、大東亞戰爭開戦前迄は洵に特異的存在であつた上海も、約百年前英國が阿片戰爭の結果こゝを自由貿易港として開港する迄は、元時代より江南の産物特に米を北京に積出す港であり又それ以前は吳淞南岸に寒煙瀟條と立ちのぼるさゝやかな漁村であつた。

英國の野心的で且積極的な投資は、一漕米の中心地でしかなかつた上海を己が權益下に置くと共に、支那の内亂を超越した安全な場所とした。従つて支那各地の財閥は此處に蟠集し新興浙江財閥を産み、是を廻つて世界列強の資本的進出となり遂に百年ならずして、支那に對する勢力扶植の策源地大上海が出来上つたのである。

上海は揚子江とその支流黃浦江の合流點吳淞より溯る事二〇軒、黃浦江の北岸に沿つて長さ約十五軒に亘つて位し、面積は八百六十平方軒の廣大に及び人口は四百五十萬の龐大に達する大都市である。

上海は支那最大貿易港として年々全支貿易額の過半を占めてをり、その良否は海關收入と共に支那貿易全般に大影響を及ぼしてゐる。昭和十四年に於ける上海貿易の總輸出入額は九億元に達し、全支貿易十七億元に對し五一%を占めてゐる。輸入品の主なるものは綿布、棉花、石油、金屬類、機械、砂糖等で、米、日、英、獨の順となつてをり輸出は茶、生絲、卵製品、桐油、皮革等で矢張米、日、英、獨の順である。貿易に順應して商業も全國に超絶し、世界各國の商品は多數の外支商人の手を通じて上海の市場に流入し、世界商品のダンピング市場として名高い事もあつた。

工業的にも上海は支那の中心地として内外の資本が集中して、紡績、製粉、煙草、燐寸、電器等の輕工業が盛んである。殊に紡績は邦人資本に依るもの多く全支の八割の紡績數を有し事變前から隆盛をきはめてゐた。

國際都市として永年英米人の思ふ儘となり一時は頹廢的生活のメツカであつた上海も、支那事變、



## Broadway Mansions Hotel SHANGHAI

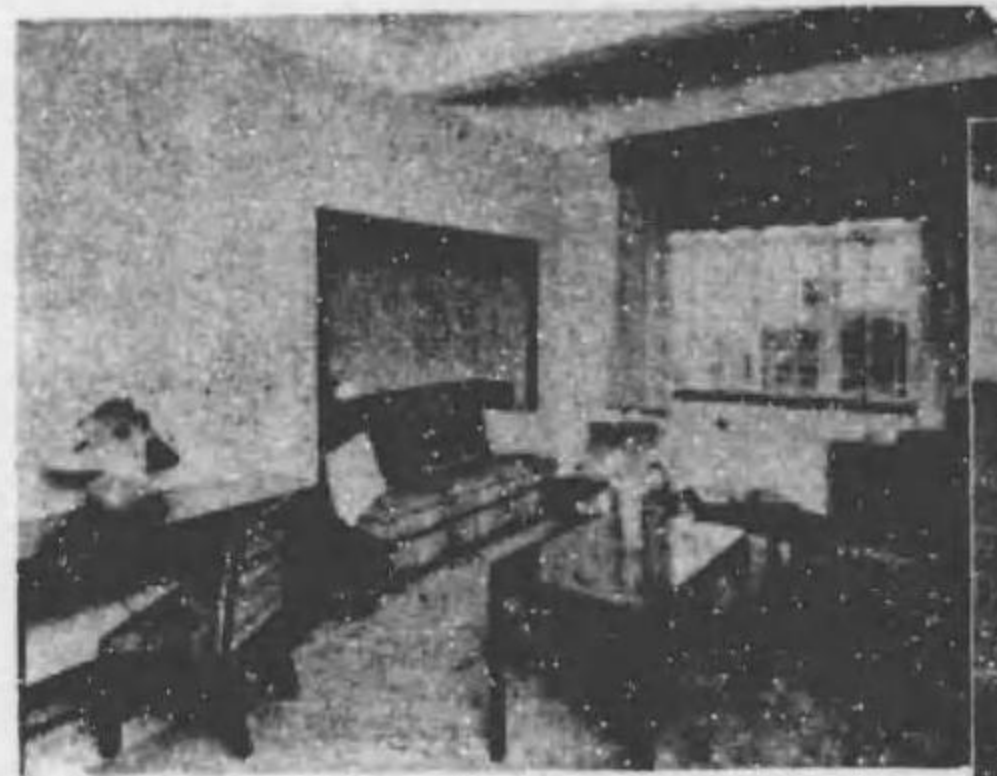
Situated at the crossroads of luxury and economy in a location which is within quick striking distance of both commercial and social centres of interest, Broadway Mansions Hotel faces due south. This exposure affords an uninterrupted view of the entire Bund and a far-reaching panorama of the river and city.

Every aspect of Broadway Mansions Hotel is a pleasing one, whether it be the service, the location, cuisine or the appointments. The Hotel is entirely modern, having been opened in 1935 and comprises 200 rooms and suites, all with private and up-to-date bath and shower.

From the richly decorated lobby leading to the roof gardens which are tastefully arranged verdant beauty spots high above the street, a luxurious yet inviting atmosphere prevails. Spacious elevators swiftly and silently convey guests to any floor. The dining room is situated on



A double room overlooking the British Consulate grounds. Note that during the day all rooms in the Hotel are sitting-rooms.



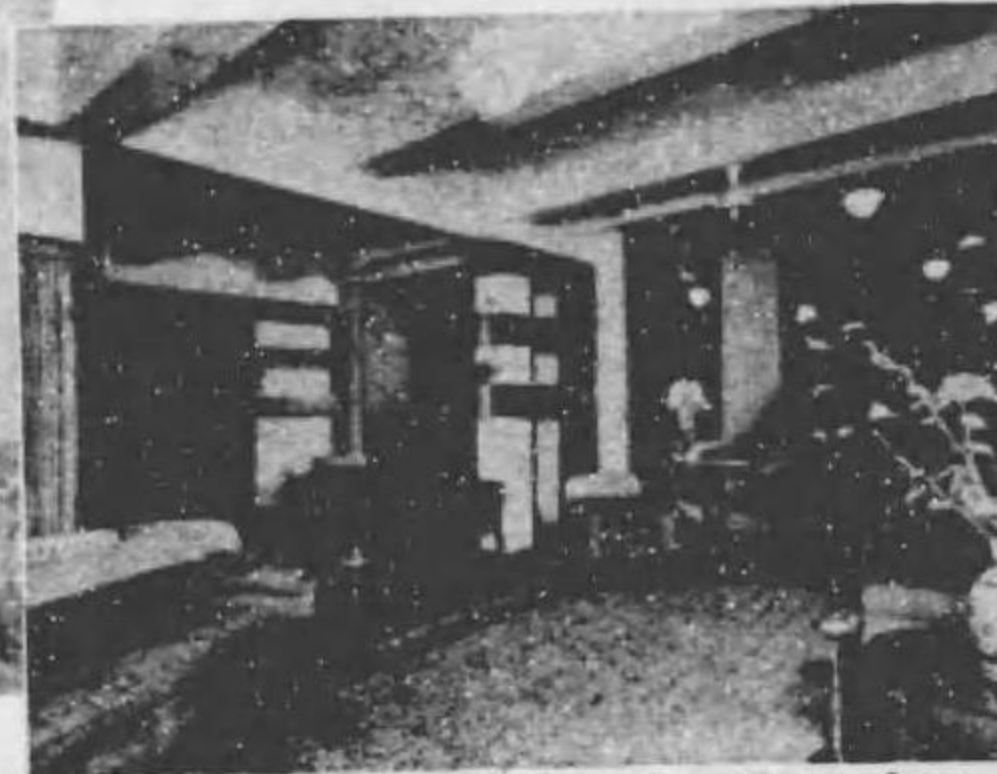
A corner of a single room on the tenth floor obtainable with either a northern or southern exposure.



The Entrance Lobby and Reception Office where foreign clerks receive new arrivals and attend to all enquiries.



A section of the large lounge situated on the ground floor adjacent to the Entrance Lobby.



Another view of the cool and spacious lounge and a favorite corner for the evening cocktail.

the first floor which is pleasingly decorated and has novel lighting treatment.

All rooms in the Broadway Mansions Hotel are delightfully furnished with every modern comfort and convenience.

Magnificent views are afforded from the spacious and plentiful windows, and, as these windows face the prevailing south winds of



Sitting-room of one of the Suites situated on the 13th, 14th and 15th floors overlooking the Bund and Garden Bridge.

this section of North China, guests are assured of cooling breezes during the hot season.

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Manager:  
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A view from a Suite on the 18th floor looking south and showing famous Soochow Creek

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the best in the East; on cross-streets shops are hung with bright-colored flags, covered with Chinese ideographs telling of bargains, sales, and the nature of the goods supplied.

Nanking Road, which stretches westward from the Bund, is the main business center of Shanghai, on which are situated large foreign and Chinese department stores and shops. The Public Recreation Grounds, at the junction of Bubbling Well and Nanking Roads, contain a golf course, tennis courts, polo, baseball, and cricket fields, in addition to the well-known race track.

Fifteen minutes' rickshaw ride from the hotel district is the Chinese City. Literally thousands of small shops, selling everything under the sun, from gem jade and diamond jewelry, to bamboo back scratchers and hedgehogs. The narrow lanes are named after the wares they purvey, such as Bird Street, Ivory Street, Brass Street, Furniture Street, Grasshopper Street, etc.

Close to the Hsin Peh-Men (North Gate) Road is Woo Sing Ding, a tea house about 300 years old, often pointed out as the celebrated "Willow Pattern" plate. In this neighborhood are the Zung-Wong-Miao, a temple dedicated to the tutelary god, and the Sang Von and Wen Chen Ding temples. The Doo Kay S'ay Garden and the Mandarin's Garden, both close by the tea house, are well worth a visit, as are the bird markets, the Bazaar, and an amusement palace called the "Little World."

Numerous Japanese hotels, stores and restaurants are found in an area contiguous to the Hongkew market, particularly on Woosung and Boone Roads where native aspect is decidedly conspicuous. The Yangtzepoo district, extending from Broadway to the Point, is the most important industrial section of Shanghai where many of the principal wharves, silk and cotton mills, engineering works and warehouses, power, gas and waterworks companies are located.

The Nippon Commercial Union, Ltd. (Shiroki Jitsugyo Koshi): The Union, having many branches in Central and North China, contributes greatly toward stabilizing supply and demand, at the same time, bringing the Japanese and Chinese peoples closer together by means of commerce.

The Daimaru Yoko, apart from managing department stores in many busy parts of Central China, operates factories in Shanghai and Soochow to produce export goods.

Amusement: Classical concerts are given at the leading hotels while many cinema houses

新國民政府の施政、大東亞戦争等の影響をうけてその面目は一新され今日では健康な都市として、揚子江流域の資源開發の原動力たる可く、華々しい復活をしつゝある事は吾人の良く知る所である  
市街の黄浦灘、南京路、四馬路、靜安寺路、北四川路、佛租界等の繁華さは何時になつても上海特有であり、舊城内の賑かな様子は、第一上海、日支事變戦蹟と共に見落してならぬものゝ一つである。

with up-to-date equipments and facilities are showing interesting films produced in Japan and other Axis nations. Greyhound and horse racings are also a very popular pastime in Shanghai. The Hai-Alai, a game that requires great strength and agility—played in pairs by batting the ball against a far away wall using the peculiarly shaped basket strapped to the wrist—is an innovation to the average tourist.

HOTELS: Shanghai offers ample hotel and hotel-apartment accommodations, with a wide variety of locations and tariffs. Among them are Broadway Mansions Hotel, Cathay Hotel, Park Hotel, Palace Hotel, New Asia Hotel, Aster House Hotel, New Shanghai Hotel, Metropole Hotel and many others.

## The Park Hotel A Still Greater Hotel in Shanghai



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The spacious harbor has a sinuous contour, with many bends, and on both sides are wharves and floating pontoons. There are three kinds of storage sheds near the waterfront, large modern warehouses or godowns on the property, and open storage. The total capacity of godowns and sheds in the port area is estimated by the Customs at several million tons of cargo. Goods are transported from the transit sheds into distant warehouses by motor trucks and handcraft.

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settling tanks, and is then passed partly by gravitation or a further stage of pumping into the filtration system. The Whangpoo River is one of the most turbid and polluted source of water supplies in the world, but the standard of purity eventually obtained is as good as any in the rest of the world.

**Gas:** Gas for lighting was first produced in November, 1865. At that time, the rate was \$4.50 per 1,000 cu. ft., and there were 58 consumers, and 8 kilometers of mains. The price is now considerably reduced, and there are nearly 101 kilometers of main serving the whole city.

### Industries of Shanghai

The spinning industry in Shanghai leads all others including silk reeling, silk weaving, knitting, silk lace, flour milling, rice milling, cigarette making, candles and soap making, match, egg and cold storage, waterworks, petroleum, tea, sugar, salt, provisions, ship-chandlery, coal, engineering and construction.

Shanghai was, and still is, the center of the Chinese industrial activities as the following table shows. (These figures show only the leading factories in Shanghai, so the actual number is believed to exceed this figure):

| The Number of Factories in Shanghai* |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Cloth Factories                      | 506          |
| Silk Weaving Factories               | 434          |
| Cosmetic Factories                   | 357          |
| Weaving Factories                    | 265          |
| Machine Factories                    | 231          |
| Iron Foundries                       | 173          |
| Dyeing Factories                     | 137          |
| Biscuit Factories                    | 82           |
| Woollen Textile Mills                | 52           |
| Glassware Factories                  | 48           |
| Silk Filature Mills                  | 42           |
| Toy Factories                        | 38           |
| Soap Factories                       | 34           |
| Cigarette Factories                  | 24           |
| Sauce Factories                      | 24           |
| Nail Factories                       | 23           |
| Rubber Factories                     | 22           |
| Cotton Mills                         | 22           |
| Thermos Flask Factories              | 19           |
| Electric Fixture Factories           | 18           |
| Shipyards                            | 15           |
| Porcelain Factories                  | 13           |
| Leather Factories                    | 11           |
| Tin Factories                        | 11           |
| Peppermint Factories                 | 10           |
| Oil Factories                        | 8            |
| Flour Mills                          | 7            |
| Chemical Factories                   | 6            |
| Iron Works                           | 6            |
| Timber Mills                         | 6            |
| Match Factories                      | 5            |
| Paint and Lacquer Factories          | 5            |
| Paper Mills                          | 4            |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>2,668</b> |

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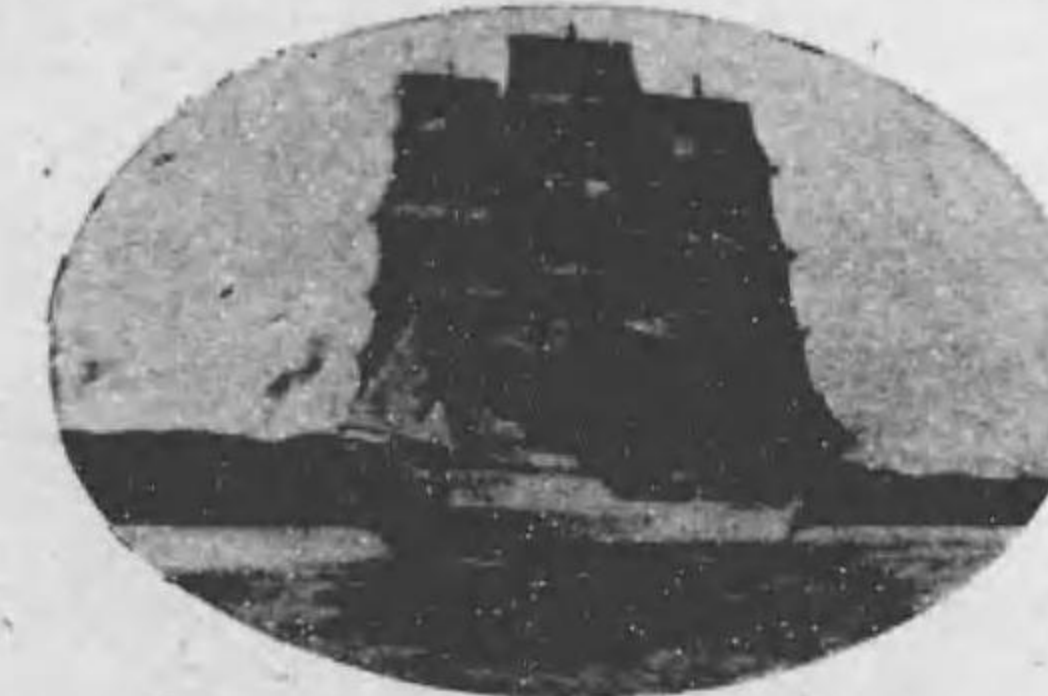
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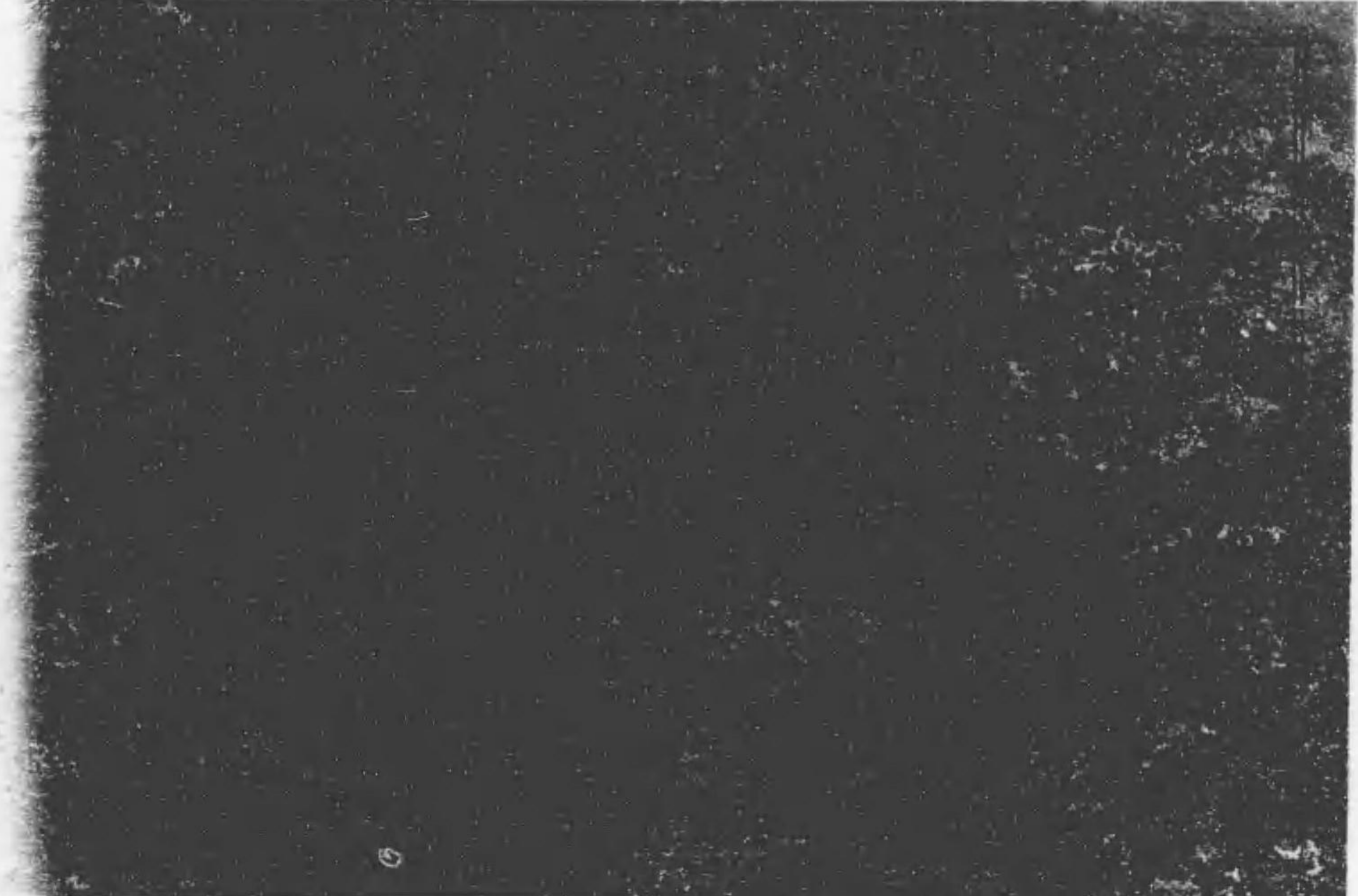
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### Aluminium Industry

Aluminium has come to play an important part in the phenomenal growth which China's industries have undergone, particularly in the past decade. The demand for aluminium products assumed such proportions that the Swiss aluminium industry, pioneers in the technique of foil rolling, decided to establish a rolling mill in Shanghai, and in 1932 the CHINESE ALUMINIUM ROLLING MILLS, LTD. was organized.

This large modern factory produces from commercially pure aluminium, flat sheets, coiled sheets, circles and foil, which products have found a rapidly increasing market in Shanghai as well as other parts of China. The factory turns out a variety of products which ranges from thick aluminium sheets such as those required for motorcar bodies or large industrial containers to the finest of aluminium foil such as that for wrapping butter, ice-cream, chocolates, candies and soap.

The uses to which aluminium may be put are many and varied, and the growing popularity of this metal may be attributed to

its many unique mechanical and chemical properties such as, strength, lightness and resistance to corrosion. Whereas the original applications in China were confined almost exclusively to aluminium foil for the cigarette industry and to a limited volume of cooking utensils, the present day applications are much more diversified, and there is hardly an industry which does not have a use for aluminium, whether its activity is manufacture, transportation or sales.

Aluminium Foil, being moisture-air- and light-proof, has become universally adopted by cigarette manufacturers for the packaging of their products. It makes an ideal wrapper since it maintains the flavor and moisture of the cigarettes, at the same time preserving their purity, taste and freshness. Aluminium foil protection is indispensable particularly in sub-tropical and tropical regions, where the climate has an adverse effect on the delicate flavor of tobacco.

When normal conditions prevail once more in East Asia, aluminium will contribute much toward the general industrial reconstruction.

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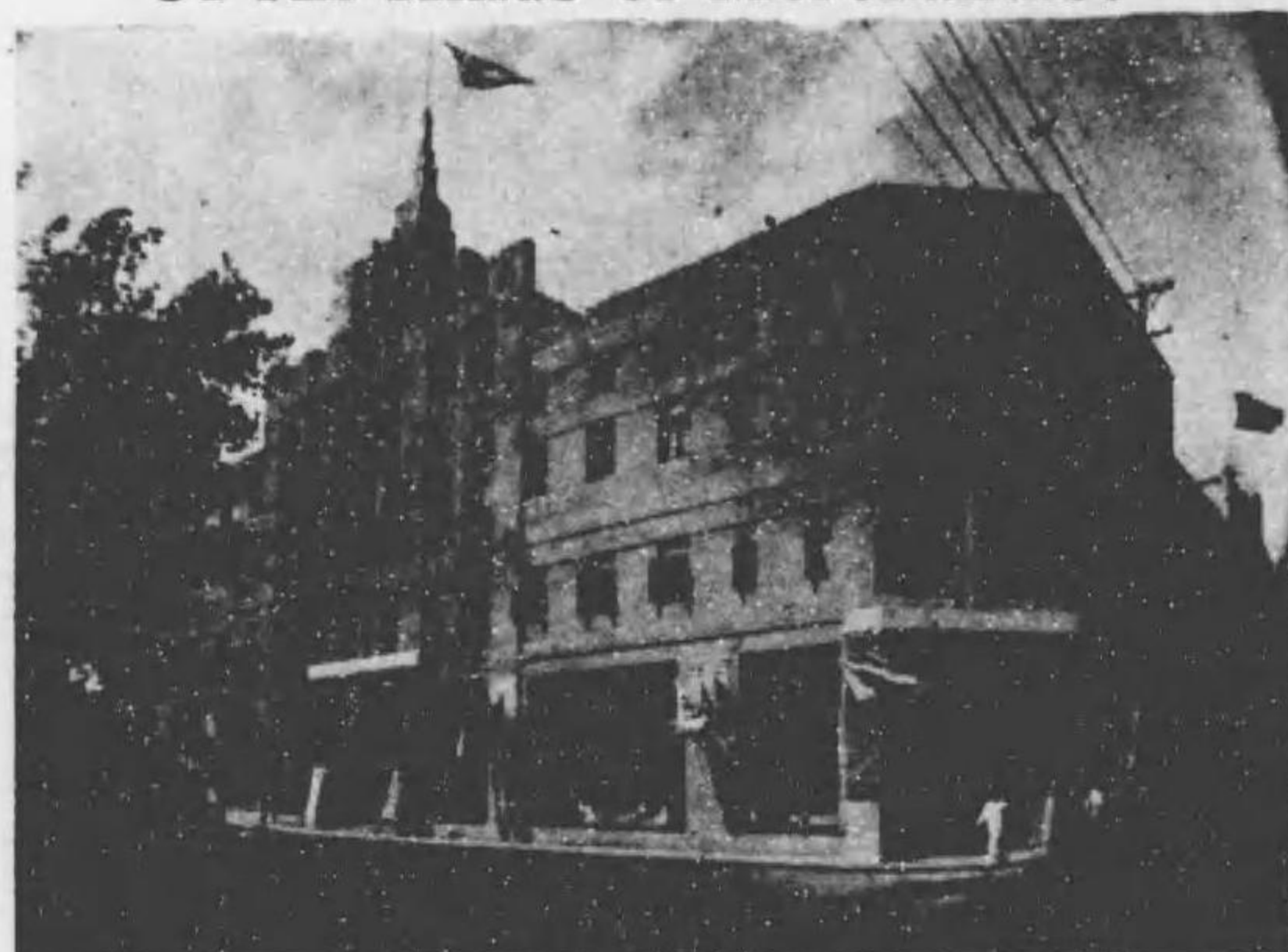
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Among the outstanding industries of the East, the tea packaging industry will provide great possibilities for aluminium. The China tea trade has already adopted the use of aluminium foil as linings for tea-chests. Inasmuch as aluminium is non-poisonous and non-contaminating, the tender tea leaves are kept pure and fragrant. Another major industry in which aluminium will play an important part is the rubber industry. All types of rubber manufacturing equipment such as coagulating tanks, latex cups, etc. are made of aluminium.

It may be said, therefore, that although aluminium has already received an enthusiastic welcome from the industrialists, the possibility of continued growth upon the return of normal conditions is indeed promising.

### Cotton & Textile Industry

Business conditions of the cotton mills in Shanghai have undergone steady improvement during 1940. In January, the same year, there were 60 cotton mills, of which 19 were Chinese, 37 were Japanese and four others, with a total of 2,100,000 spindles. In March, the number was increased to 62, with a total of 21,123,000 spindles. As for weaving machines, Shanghai

had a total of 26,000 in March, 3,700 of which were Chinese, 18,800 Japanese and 3,600 others. In January, these cotton mills produced 110,000 bales of cotton yarn, in February 90,000 bales and in March over 110,000 bales.

The rapid development of the printing and dyeing industries, said to have been first established about 25 years ago, has been greatly influenced by the textile industry. The requirements of the textile industry are amply met by several large dyeing plants established within the last few years. Together with the rapid development of the knitted goods industry since then, an increase has taken place in the number of large and small factories.

### Tobacco, Cigarette and Match Industries

There are more than fifty Chinese-owned tobacco factories in Shanghai, 14 of which produce more than one million yuan worth annually. Among tobacco factories of all nationalities in Shanghai, the largest and oldest is the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributing Company, whose products are marketed all over the country, and are said to equal in quantity

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and value the products of all Chinese tobacco factories put together; the Toa, a Japanese firm, is also very influential. Cigars, as in the case of cigarettes, are made almost exclusively in Shanghai, since the consumers are mostly in Shanghai.

Matches with yellow phosphorus are no longer made in China for reasons of health and they have been replaced by safety matches for more than ten years. The following are the five Chinese match factories in Shanghai, with their capitalization given in parentheses: Chungkuo (160,000 yuan), Huaming (150,000 yuan), Taming (50,000 yuan), Tahua (50,000 yuan), and Tachunghuo (3,650,000 yuan). While the wood used in making match-sticks is produced in Szechwan, Kansu, Honan, Shensi, Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces, much of it is still imported from Russian Siberia and Hokkaido in Japan.

### Egg Industry

Eggs are sent by railway and steamer from the producing areas to Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin and Hankow where modern, sanitary cold storage plants have been established for the freezing, preserving and the drying of eggs.

Export eggs are classified as follows: (1) Frozen in tins, shell removed, (2) Dried, (3) In a natural state, preserved only by refrigeration, (4) Liquid egg, preserved by chemicals.

China's egg trade during the past ten years has had many difficulties to contend with. Heavy protectionist tariffs have been laid down in America. France imposed certain quota restrictions for eggs while other countries imposed tariffs and quota restrictions. During the years 1938 and 1939, the high production costs of the Chinese frozen eggs made it possible for various European countries to undersell Chinese eggs. However, as the industry is one of the most widespread in this great farming country, it should be very much worth while fostering it in every possible way.

In 1937, there were 12 Chinese-owned egg plants in Kiangsu Province, of which Shanghai accounted for two. There were others owned and operated by foreign firms of French, German, Belgian and other nationalities, located in Tientsin, Tsingtao, Hankow, and Shanghai.

### Tea Industry

Tea is grown extensively in Fukien, Kwantung, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Hunan, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hupeh,

Szechwan, Honan, Shensi, Shantung and Kansu. The northern provinces are unimportant, as 95 per cent of the whole tea crop is produced in the twelve provinces of Central and Southern China. Owing to its fine quality, moderate price, low cost of transportation and other advantages, the Chekiang product is generally preferred to all others by tea factories, and of Chekiang tea, that produced in Huchow and Anchi is considered the best. At one time, China had a monopoly of tea production, and as far back as 1867, the export tea of to foreign countries was 1,300,000 piculs (175,700,000 lbs.), and Canton was the first great tea shipping port, followed by Amoy and Foochow.

The classification of Chinese tea by color and quality is as follows: **Black:** Flowery Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Souchong Congou; **Broken Black:** Broken Pekoe, Pekoe Dust, Broken Mixed Tea, Broken Souchong, Broken Leaf, Fannings, Dust; **Green:** Gunpowder, Imperial Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skins, etc. Oolongs come from Foochow and Formosa. Brick tea is still manufactured at Hankow for the Russian and Tibetan markets. Chinese teas have very little tannin, 12-18 per cent, which renders them valuable.

About fifty tea factories have been in operation in Shanghai in recent years. The locally prepared tea in Shanghai is mostly exported to foreign markets. Popular with foreign consumers have been "Congou" black tea, "Young Hyson" green tea and "Gunpowder." On the domestic market, the tea produced in Chimen and Wuyuan commands the largest sales. The domestic Chinese consumption of tea is about 500 million catties per year (one catty equals 1-1/3 lbs.), 62 per cent of which represents green tea.

The following table shows the important countries to which China exported tea during the period under review. Only such countries are recorded whose export figures are higher than 1,000 quintals:

|                         | 1937   | 1938    | 1939      |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|-----------|
|                         |        |         | Jan.-June |
| Algeria .....           | 15,130 | 14,041  | 2,829     |
| Burma .....             | 8,788  | 7,208   | 12,031    |
| France .....            | 8,028  | 3,284   | 431       |
| French Indo-China ..    | 1,114  | 546     | 1,356     |
| French West Africa ..   | 3,134  | 2,922   | 1,372     |
| Germany .....           | 3,723  | 4,695   | 26        |
| Great Britain .....     | 56,969 | 9,023   | 1,014     |
| Hongkong .....          | 41,075 | 239,099 | 47,919    |
| Macao .....             | 1,074  | 1,920   | 3,234     |
| Morocco .....           | 74,952 | 77,537  | 13,325    |
| Philippine Islands .... | 922    | 655     | 302       |
| Straits Settlements ... | 5,859  | 3,589   | 1,346     |
| Tunis .....             | 4,646  | 4,214   | 1,038     |
| U.S.A. ....             | 32,972 | 21,660  | 1,069     |
| Russia .....            | 98,661 | 2,409   | —         |



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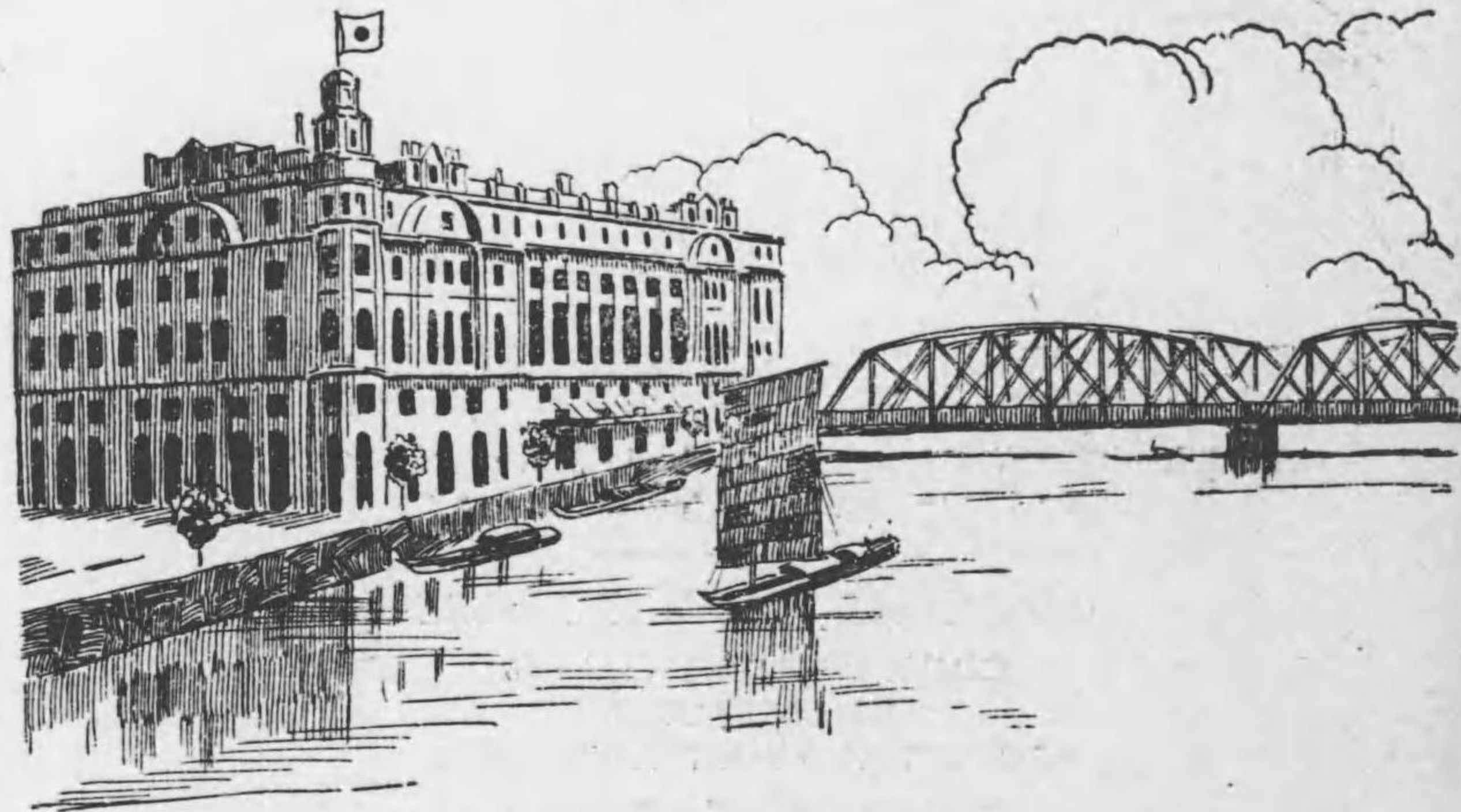
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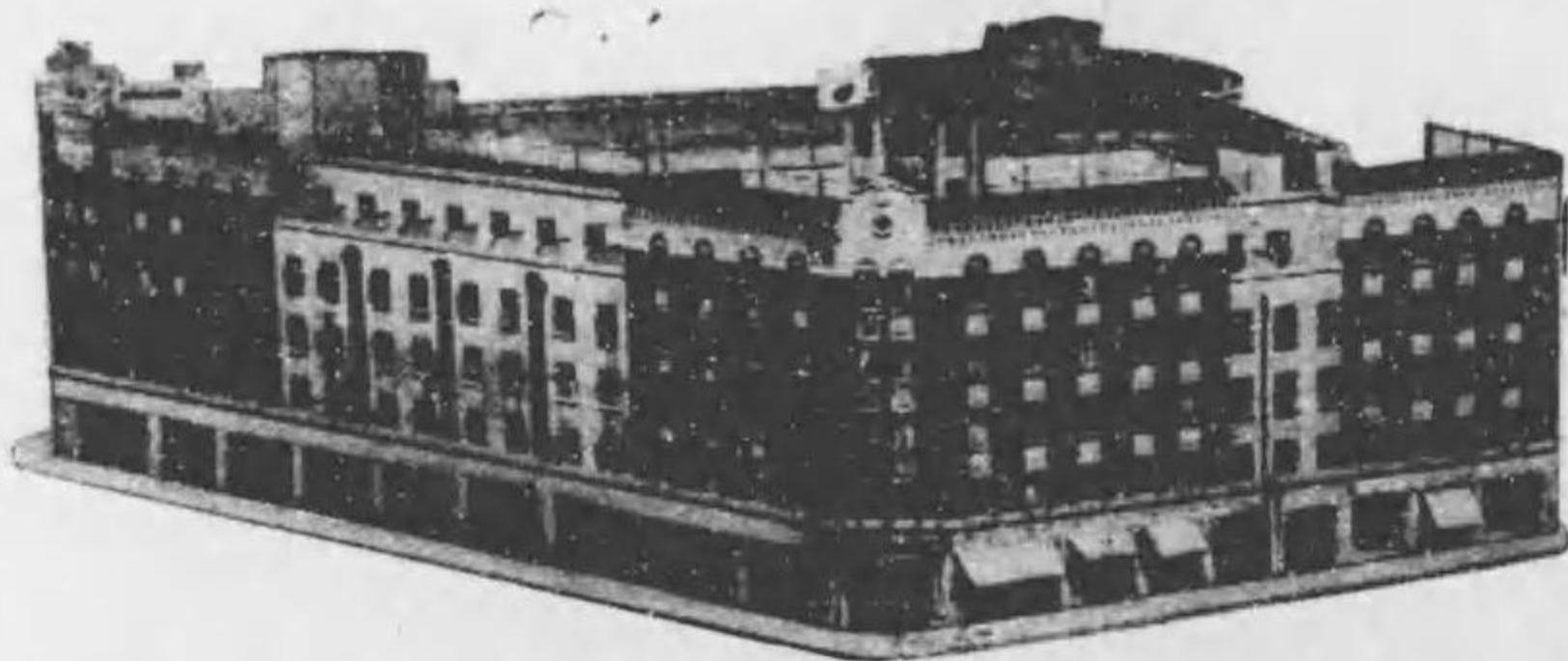
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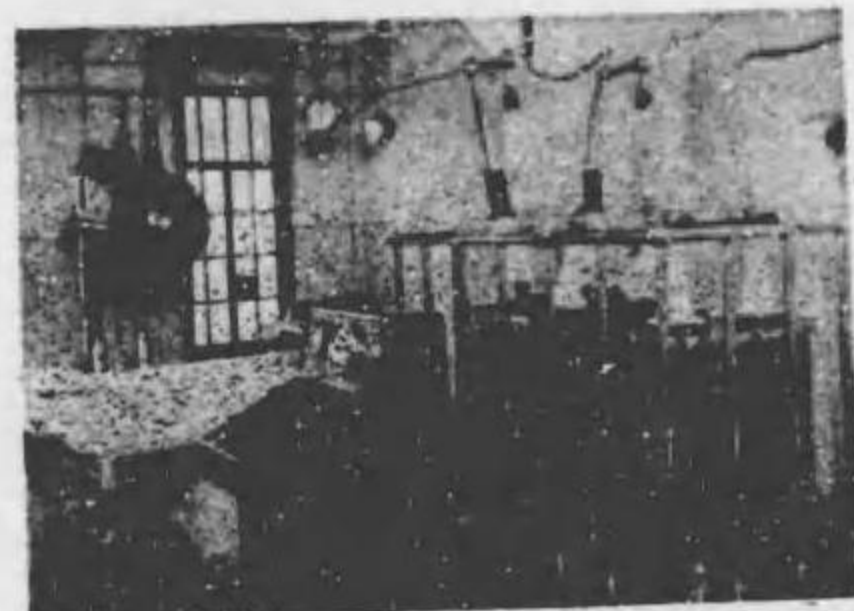
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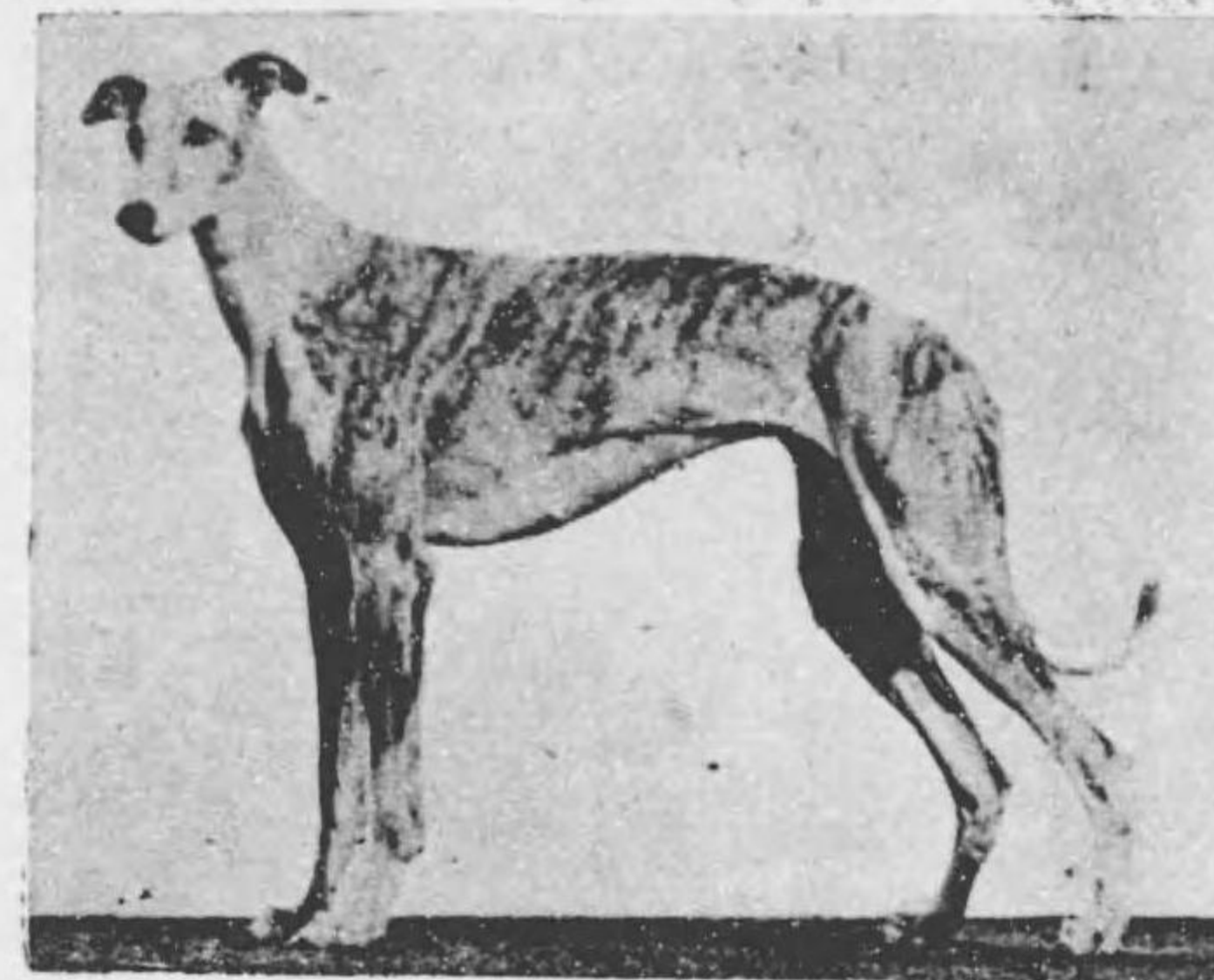
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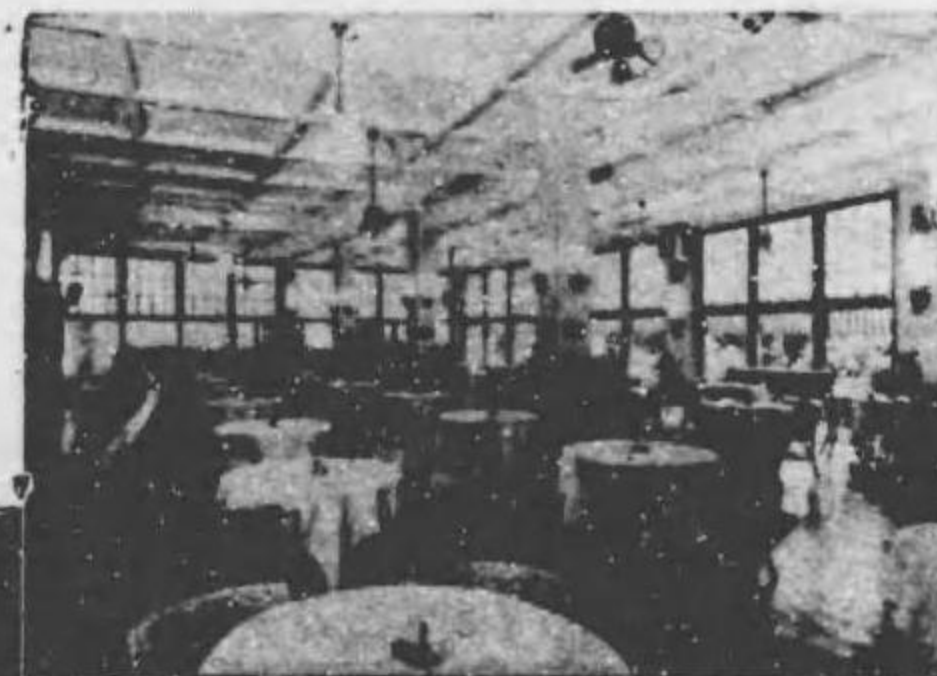
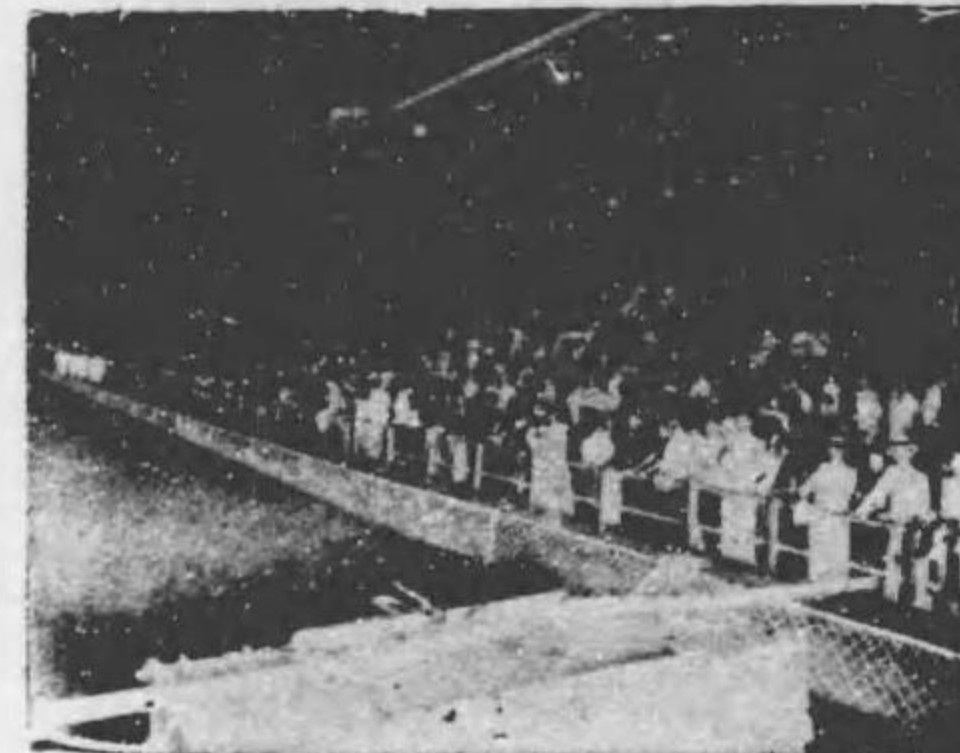
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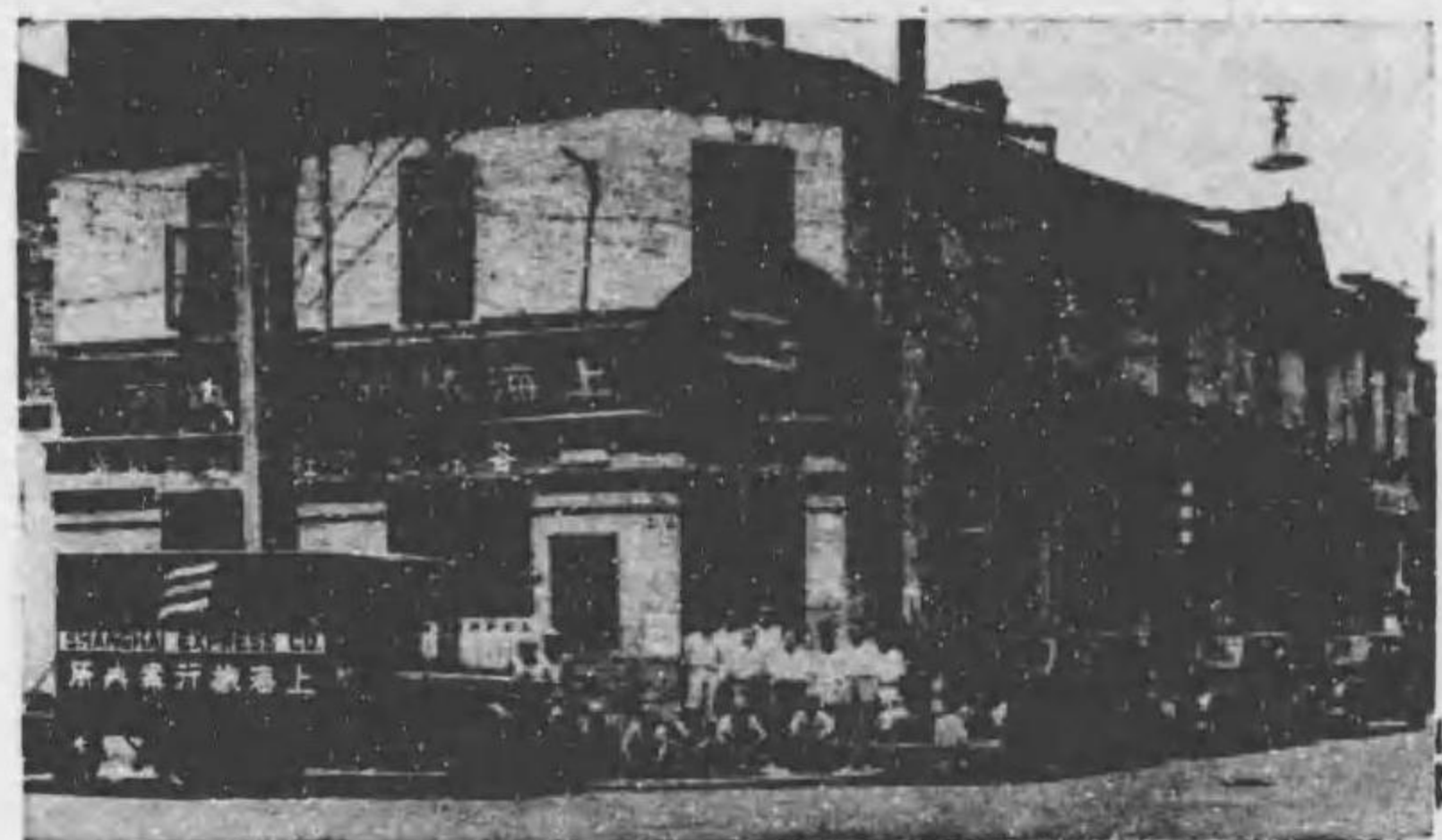


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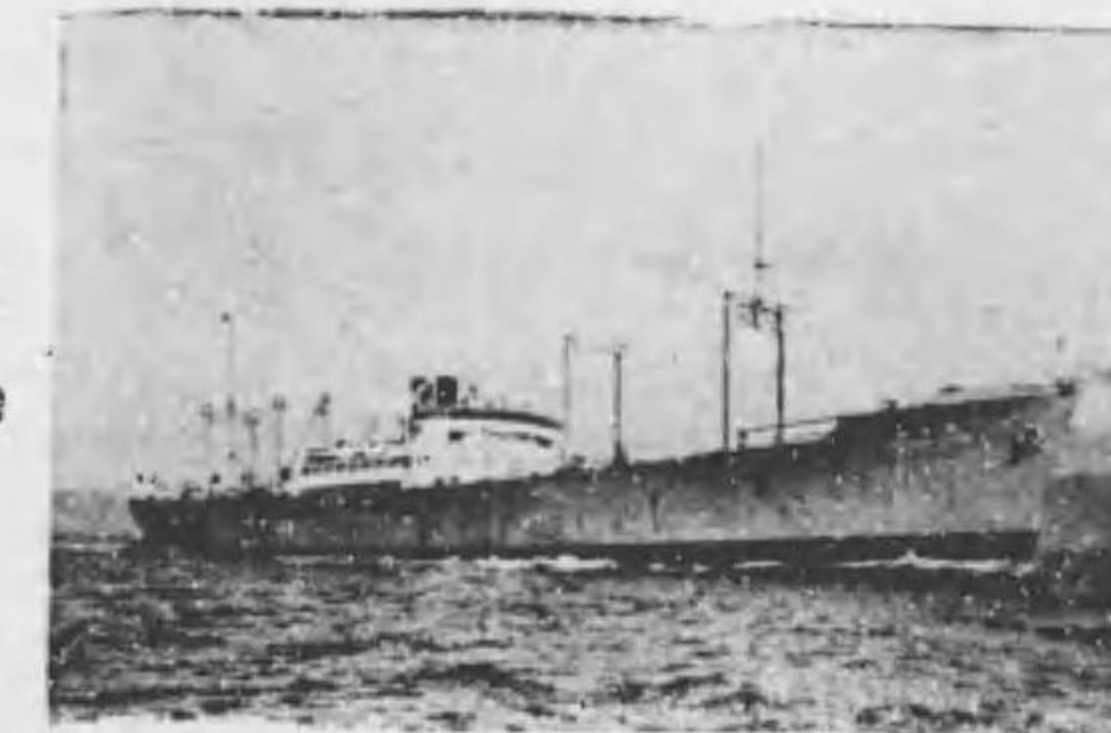
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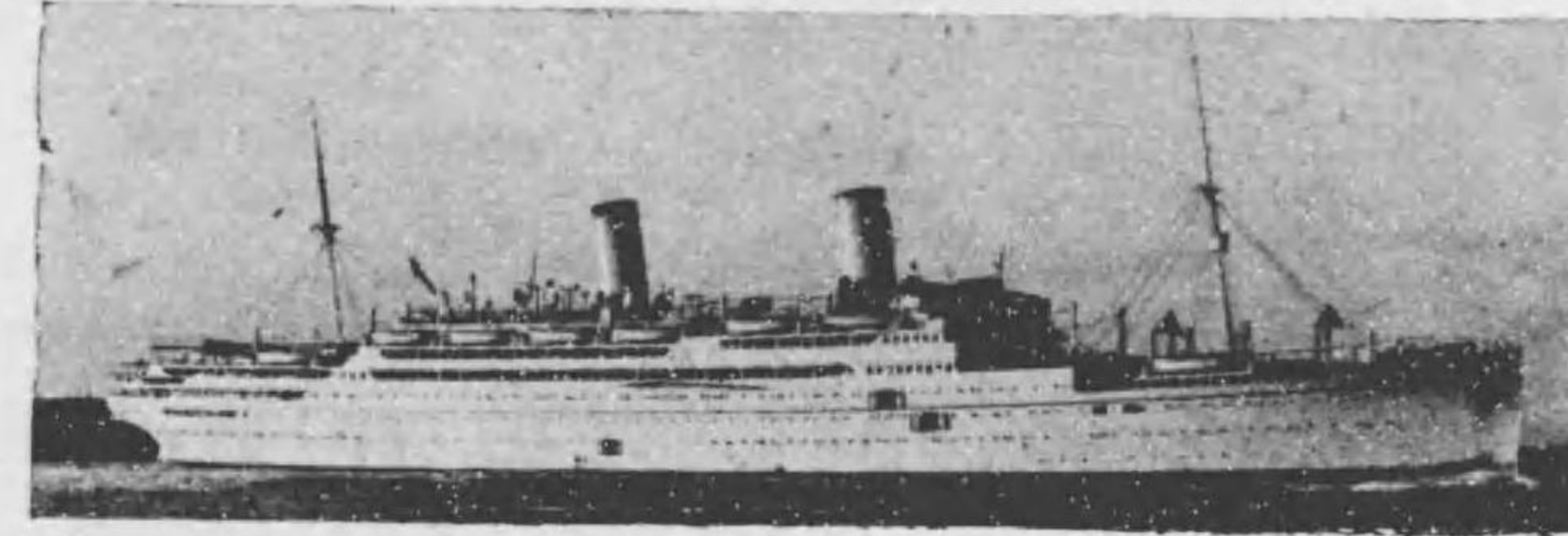
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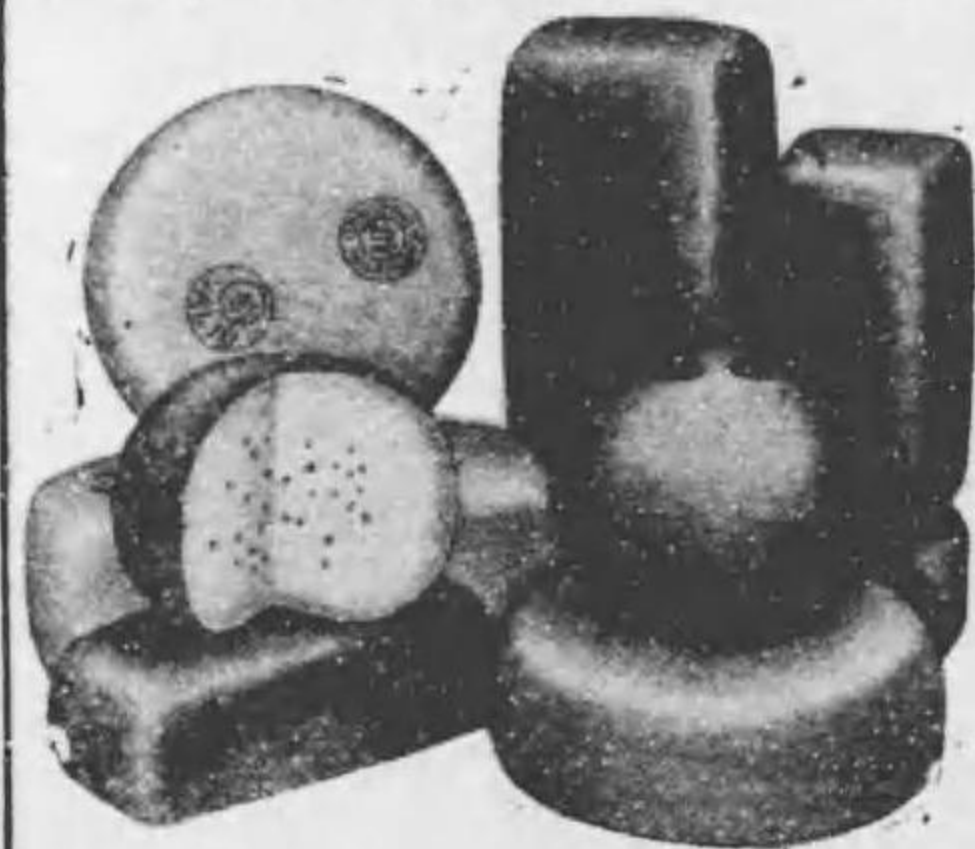
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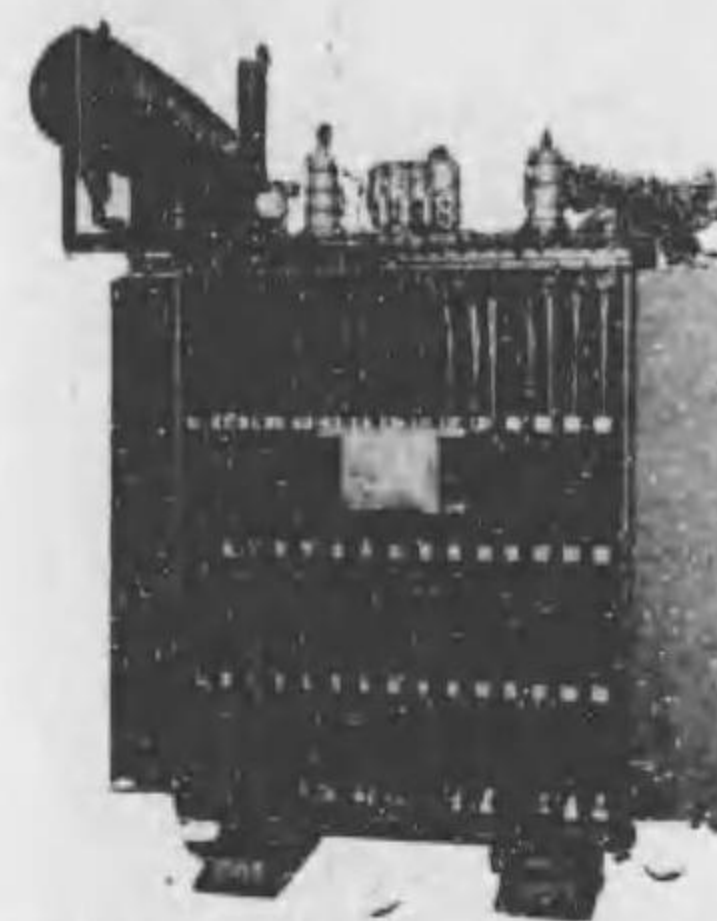


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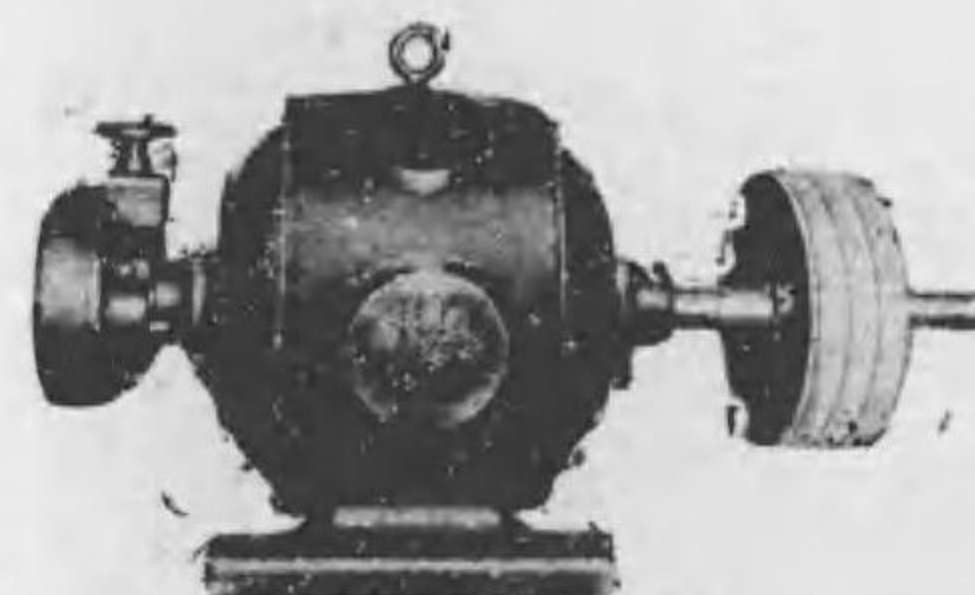
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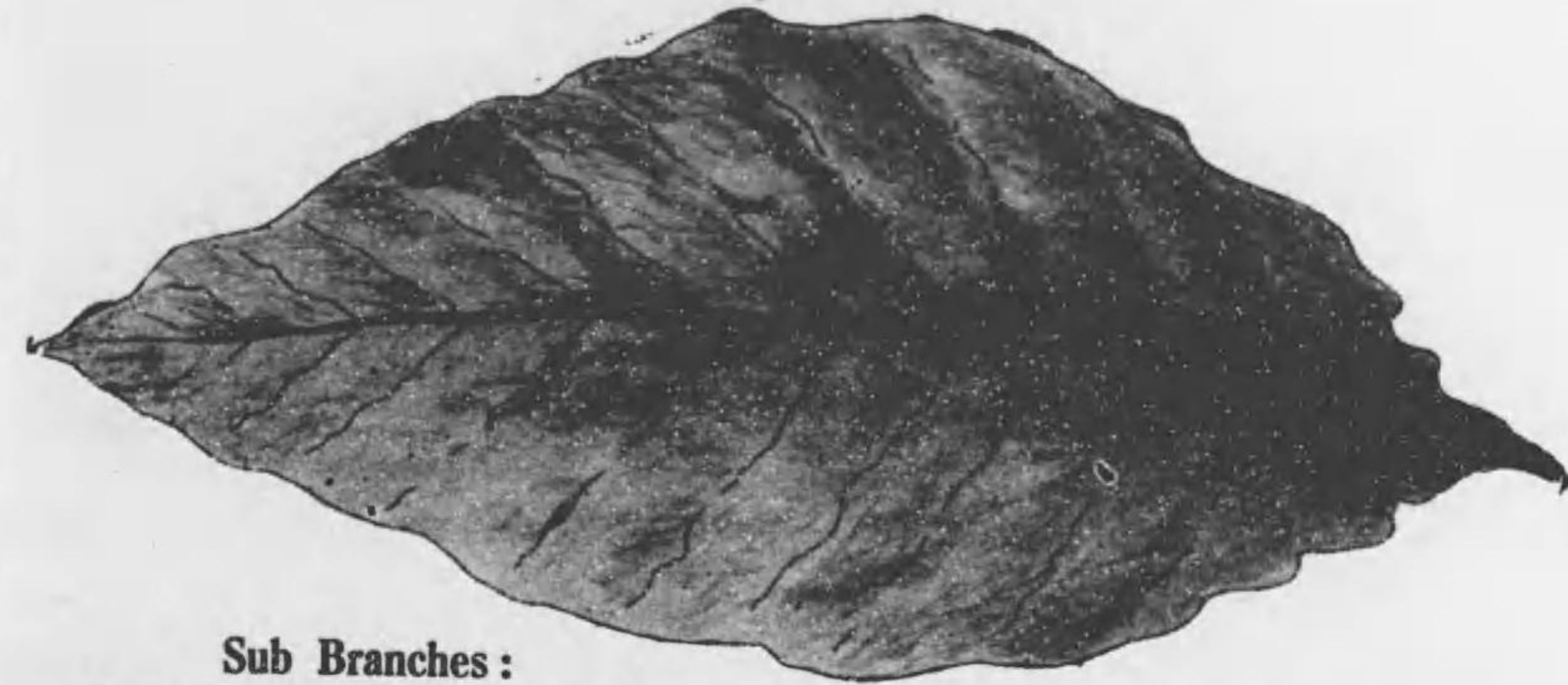
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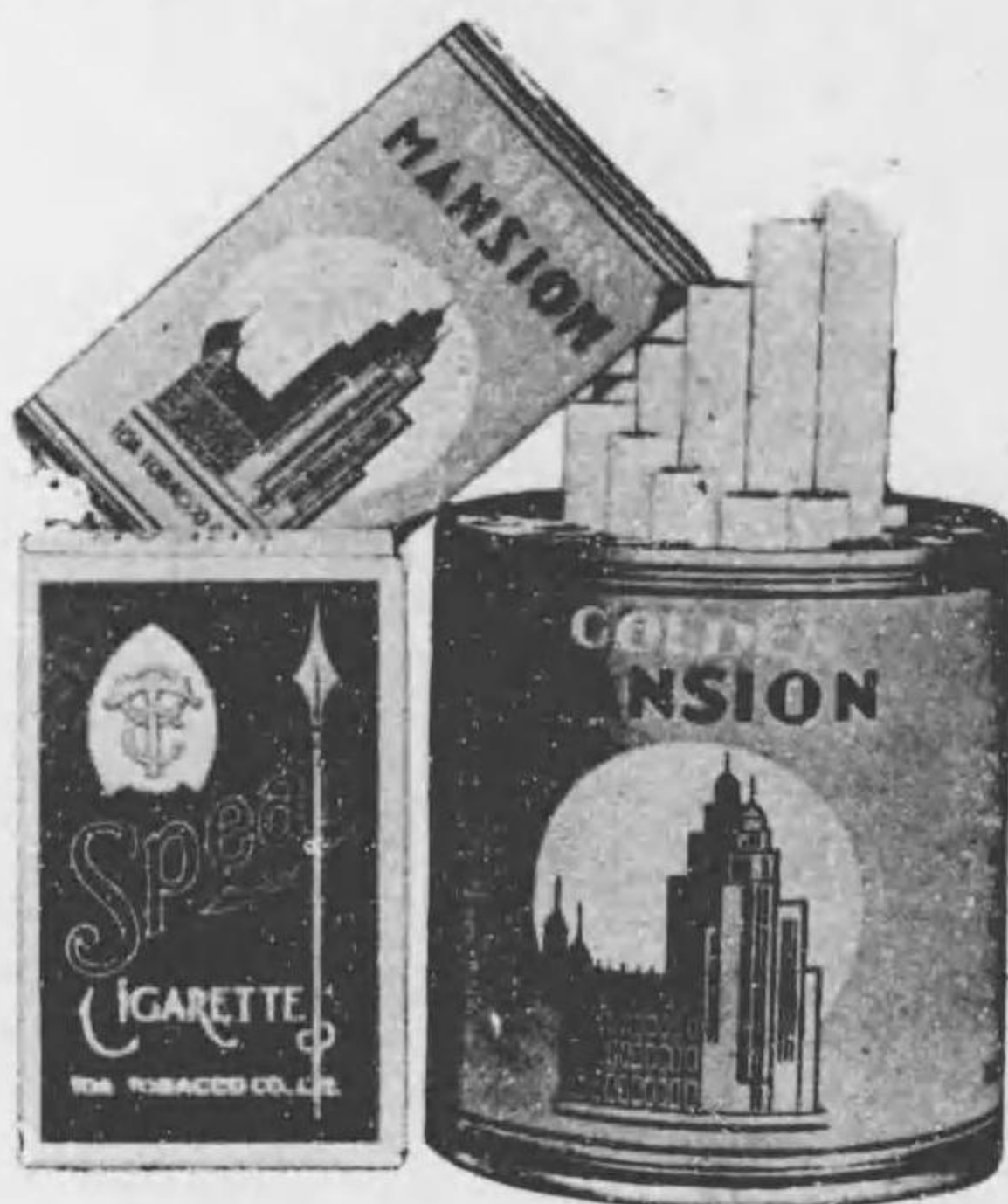
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## Nanking, Hangchow and Soochow



**NANKING** is the seat of the new Central Government of China and the most interesting city in the country. It remains a modern city, peaceful and intact, with fine driveways and paved streets lined with large buildings of various types.

Nanking is the old classical capital of South China having been the seat of government successively of six dynasties in power between the 4th and 6th centuries before it was made the capital of a new dynasty under the Mings in 1368. Under the Manchu Dynasty, Nanking became the seat of government for Viceroy of the three provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi, and also a great garrison town; but in 1853 the city was captured by the Taiping Rebels, and thenceforth for 11 years it remained in their hands. In 1911 the city was captured by revolutionists.

Among the large cities, Nanking is rich in historic sights of great interest, especially to students of Chinese history. Some of them are as follows:

Ming Ku-kung is the site of a place built by the Emperor Hung Wu-ti (1368-1398). A bridge over a stream, a small building and a monument to Fang Hsiao-ju, a noted scholar, are all that remains of the buildings and walls.

Pe-chi-ko, inside the city walls, marks the site of an astronomical observatory which stood there in the time of the Yuan and Ming Dynasties.

Chi-ming-sz, a two-story temple on the east side of Pe-chi-ko, is a favorite resort, the distant view including Ming-hsiau-ling or Imperial Tombs and Mt. Tsung-shan.

Ching-liang-shan is a large, splendid temple, surrounded by walls. Visitors are not allowed to enter by the main gate but by a side entrance.

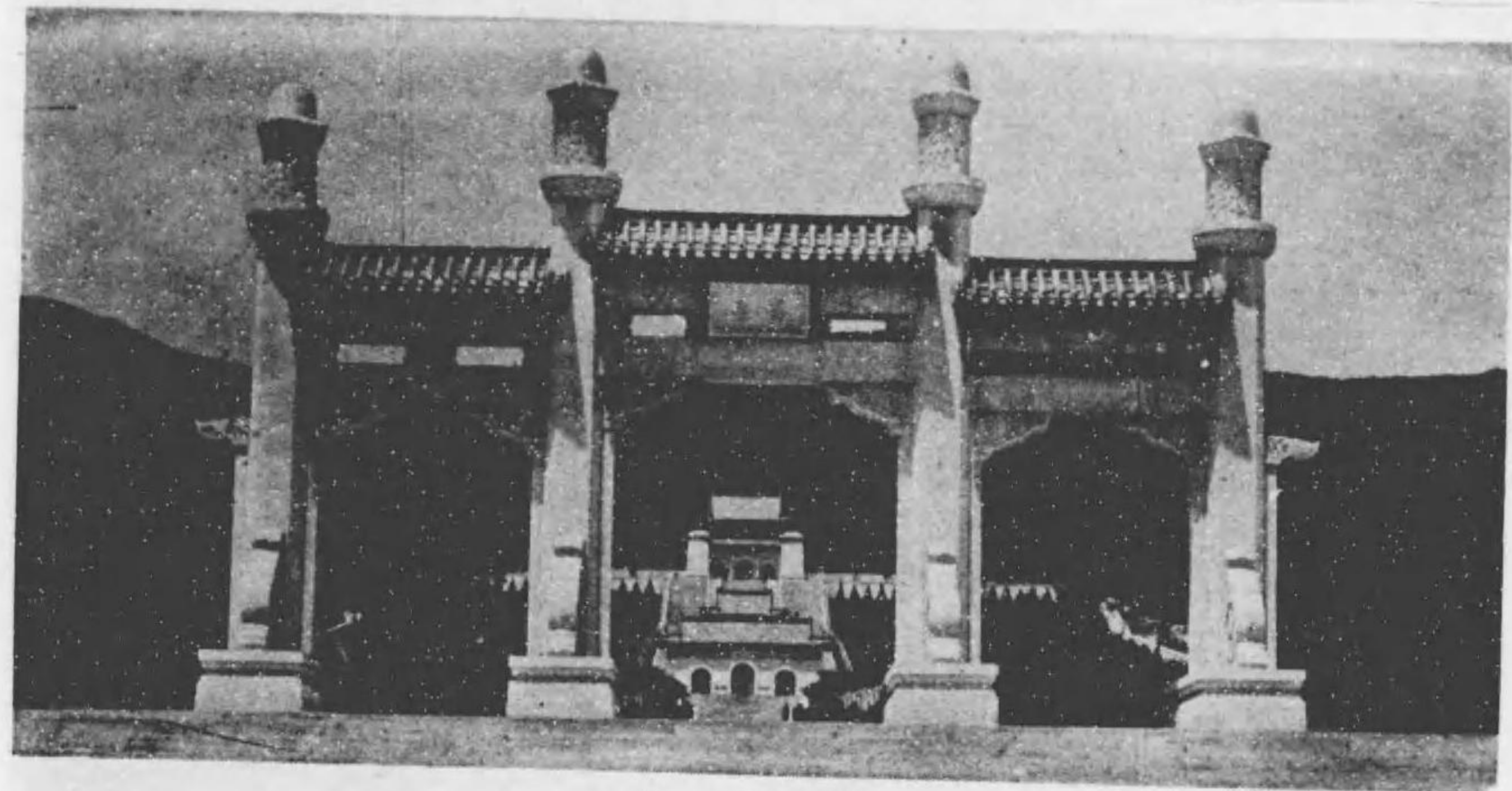
Ming-Hsiau-ling is the tomb of Emperor Tai-tsu, or Hung-wu-ti, founder of the Ming Dynasty, and his consort, Ma-Huang-hou. The foundation stones of one of these buildings, just in front of the main entrance are fit reminders of the splendid structures which once adorned the place. Stone figures of men and horses along the entrance pathway are works of great skill and artistry.

Changshan-ling, the tomb of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is a colossal white stone building. The

南京は中支那の幹線たる揚子江岸に臨み、上海より鐵路三一一軒、人口百萬を有する支那屈指の大都會である。水に囲まれ、山に繞まれた美しい風景と幾 畝五〇軒に達する大城壁に護られて、見るからに大支那の首都たるに恥じぬ風格を備へ厳然たるものがある。然しながら首都南京の歴史は支那の興亡と共に變轉極りなき榮枯盛衰に彩られてゐる。吳の孫權がこの地に都を奠めて以來約三百五十年は燦爛たる文化を誇つたが、その後隋の文帝は都と共に南京の文化をも北京に移してしまつた。かくて明朝が再び茲に遷都する迄八百年間は洵に顧みられぬ存在であつた。然し間もなく再度北京へ遷都され、嗣いで清朝が起つに及び南京は兵火に焼かれ、更に長髮賊の亂に依り宮殿寺院を焼拂はれた。その後紆餘曲折、漸く蒋介石の國民黨政府に依り南京に再度首都造營が施行されたのである。それも半ばにして支那事變となり、難攻不落を誇つた南京城も昭和十二年十二月十三日無敵皇軍の前に陥落し、自治委員会の組織、維新政府の成立更に汪兆銘氏を主班とする國民政府が樹立され今日に及び、かくて再び南京は新支那建設を天下に號令する首都に還つたのである。

南京の市街は規模洵に雄大、且整然たるもので中山路を中心として官衙、軍營、學校等が並び商業區は中央ロータリーを中心にして殷盛をきはめてゐる。城外揚子江に臨む下關は南京の埠頭として交通運輸に繁忙である。周圍をかこむ大城壁は明の太祖の時代に築造されたもので、紫金山の麓から西北に向ひ揚子江に達し長さ五〇軒、高さ十五米から二十五米、幅七米から二十五米に及び支那第一の稱がある。

古都南京はその内外に名勝舊蹟多く屋者は數目をそれに用意する必要がある。獅子山は昔から南京防備上の要地でありその砲臺は今事變に於て南京防衛の第一線であつた。中山路は南京の最重要路で長さ十軒に及び、此處には官衙、軍營、外交機關等が集中されて政治經濟の中心をなしてゐる。鷄鳴寺は六朝康宮の故地で蓄蒙樓、景陽樓等があ



中山陵

Changshan-ling, a beautiful memorial dedicated to the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic.

stones used were brought over from Soochow, Fukien and Hong Kong. On one of the foundation stones is inscribed the famous Three Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

**HANGCHOW**, the capital of Chekiang Province, is the southern terminus of the Grand Canal. This great artificial inland waterway, still of vast commercial importance, is more than 900 miles in length, extending from Hangchow to Tientsin in the north. To the south of Hangchow, and spreading out in fanlike embrace behind Si-Hu, or West Lake, is a range of low mountains. The railway journey from Shanghai, a distance of about 115 miles, takes about 6 hours. A motor road also enables visitors to go from Shanghai to Hangchow by car.

Near Hangchow are several beautiful mountain resorts, most favored of which is Mokanshan ("Isolated Peak"), about 40 miles to the northwest. A most remarkable natural phenomenon which each year attracts thousands of visitors to the Hangchow district, is the Hangchow Bore, a huge ram of water which sweeps up the Bay and the Ch'ien T'ang River near the first and middle of every lunar month. The ordinary bi-monthly bores are usually 5 to 6 feet high at the front of the thundering mass of water, while at the equinotial (Spring and Autumn) bores, the water occasionally reaches a height of between 18 to 25 feet.

り風光絶佳を以て聞えてゐる。紫金城趾は現在の中山門の邊り軍官學校附近一帶で、中山門外紫金山麓には明の孝陵があり、石獸、石門、石人等が今尙残つてゐる。中山陵は孝陵の東側にあり、紫金山の中腹の白い石造の大建築物で孫文を祀り、その規模の雄大さは他に類を見ない。玄武湖、莫愁湖は共に古都南京を物語り、菊花臺、光華門は共に吾が南京攻略の激戦を以て聞へ、當時の奮戦を語る勇士の墓標を散見しては眼に涙し頭を垂れて唯感謝を奉げるのみである。

杭州はその連峰の秀容と、碧水西湖の水色に依つて全支に冠たる風光明媚を誇り永遠の美都であるが、近代に於てはそれ以上に富裕な浙江省の首都であり上海に次ぐ江南の重要産業都市として有名である。

杭州の位置は錢塘江の下流及び大運河に臨み、市街は近代式都市の風格を備へてゐる。城内を三區に分ち最南部を上城、中部を中城、最北部を大城と稱してをり、上城はその中最も繁華であり、諸官衙大商店等が軒を並べ人口五十萬の大半は此處に集中してゐる。治安の回復と共に邦人數も戦前の約四倍に達し各方面にそれぞれ活躍をしてゐる。

杭州は元來商工業が盛んな土地であり、その産





西湖の風景

Si-Hu, sometimes called West Lake, in Hangchow, is one of the most picturesque spots in Central China.

The most noted monasteries and pagoda temples are: Monastery of Manifest Congratulation, A.D. 968; Monastery of the Great Buddha (rock carving), 210 B.C.; Needle Pagoda, A.D. 1,000; Cave of the Purple Cloud, A.D. 1,260; Gem Spring of the Dancing Fish and Monastery of the Clear Lotus Flower; Monastery of Pure Compassion, A.D. 954; Cave of the Morning Mist and Sunset Glow Imperial Island; the Pavillion from which the Storks were sent Forth, A.D. 1,020; Island of the Three Pools and the Moon's Reflection; Curving Dragon Bridge, etc. Much historical significance is attached to these temples, shrines and pagodas, and it is suggested that one purchase a special guide-book concerning these sights.

SOOCHOW, lying on the banks of the Grand Canal, is 54 miles west of Shanghai on the Shanghai-Nanking railway line. As a famous holiday resort of China, it rivals even beautiful Hangchow in scenic beauty and historic interest. Lovely pagodas and temples, surrounded by heavily wooded hillsides, provide a gem setting for this quaint old city. In the main streets of the city will be found the bazaars and shops which specialize, largely, on the gorgeous silks for which Soochow is justly famous.

There are so many interesting places, it is difficult to enumerate them, but the following are the most important: The Leaning Tower; Tiger Hill Pagoda; The Beamless Pagoda; Precious Belt Bridge, the longest in China; City Temple; West Garden and Temple Garden of Tsang-Lang-Ting; Temple of Lady Chen; Twin Tower Temple; Yuen-Miao-Kuan; Temple of Confucius; etc. It is hardly necessary to "sight-see" in Soochow, as everywhere one turns, there is charm and glamor. Also, house-boats may be hired for fascinating trips to nearby territory.

物には絹織物を第一として綿絲布、雜貨、茶、棉花、米、藥材等があり、これらの物資は多く上海を經由して積出される。

山紫水明を以て誇る杭州だけに附近には名所舊蹟多く數ふるにいとまない。西湖はその代表的なもので、湖上遙かに古雅典麗な古塔亭が浮び支那隨一の景觀は時のたつのを忘れさせる。湖心亭、保俶塔、六和塔、岳王廟、飛來峰等の觀光は支那の古史と共に洵に興味深々たるものを味はせる。

蘇州は上海、南京間の大都會で人口四十萬、江蘇省政府の所在地である。市街は城内、閶門外、民留地の三つに分れ到るところに石鼓橋が架り所謂姑蘇三千六百橋、吳門三百九十橋と謳はれた蘇州獨特の風景を呈してゐる。

産物は絹織物を主とし絹地刺繍、絹糸衣品、翡翠、象牙、唐木細工、銅器等の家内工業が盛んであり、又附近は米を多く産するを以て名がある。然し商業的には上海にその繁榮を奪はれて昔の面目はなく、觀光都市としての方がその存在は大である。

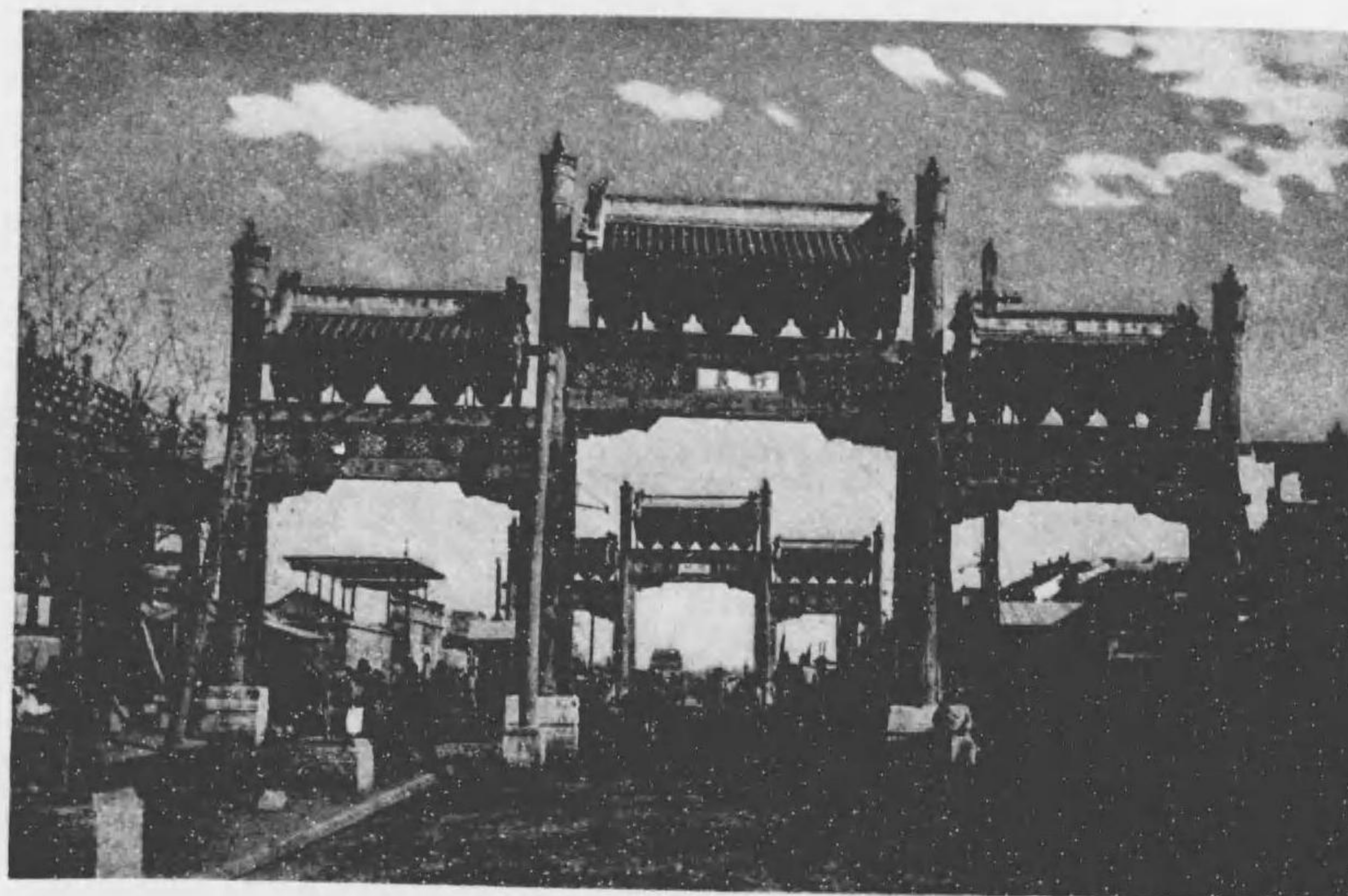
蘇州は杭州と並び稱せられる歴史的都市で遠く春秋時代には吳の都であつた。古來上有天堂、下有蘇杭といはれ地上の樂園とされ、風光明媚、氣候溫和、産物豊富、衣食住の美を以て名あり、又學者文人美姬の出所として知られてゐる。

水の都蘇州は支那のベニスとさへ讃えられ、山水明媚で、孔子廟、滄浪亭、玄妙觀、報恩寺、寶帶橋、天平山等の名所舊蹟に恵まれてゐるが、その中の白眉は夜半の鐘聲の詩で名高い寒山寺の景であらう。



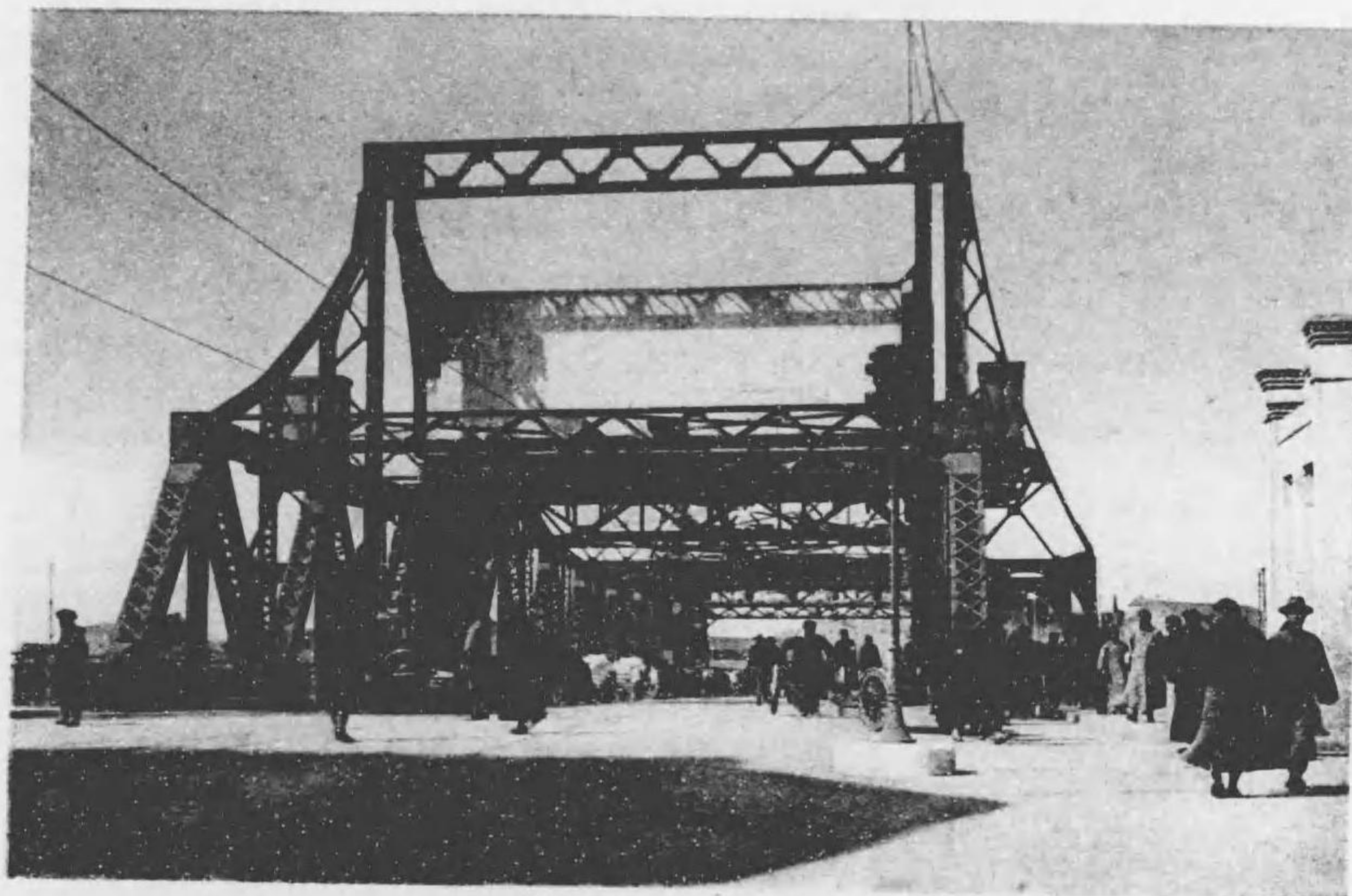
寒山寺の鐘樓

The belfry at Kanzanji, one of the most famous temples in Soochow.



北京の朝陽門街

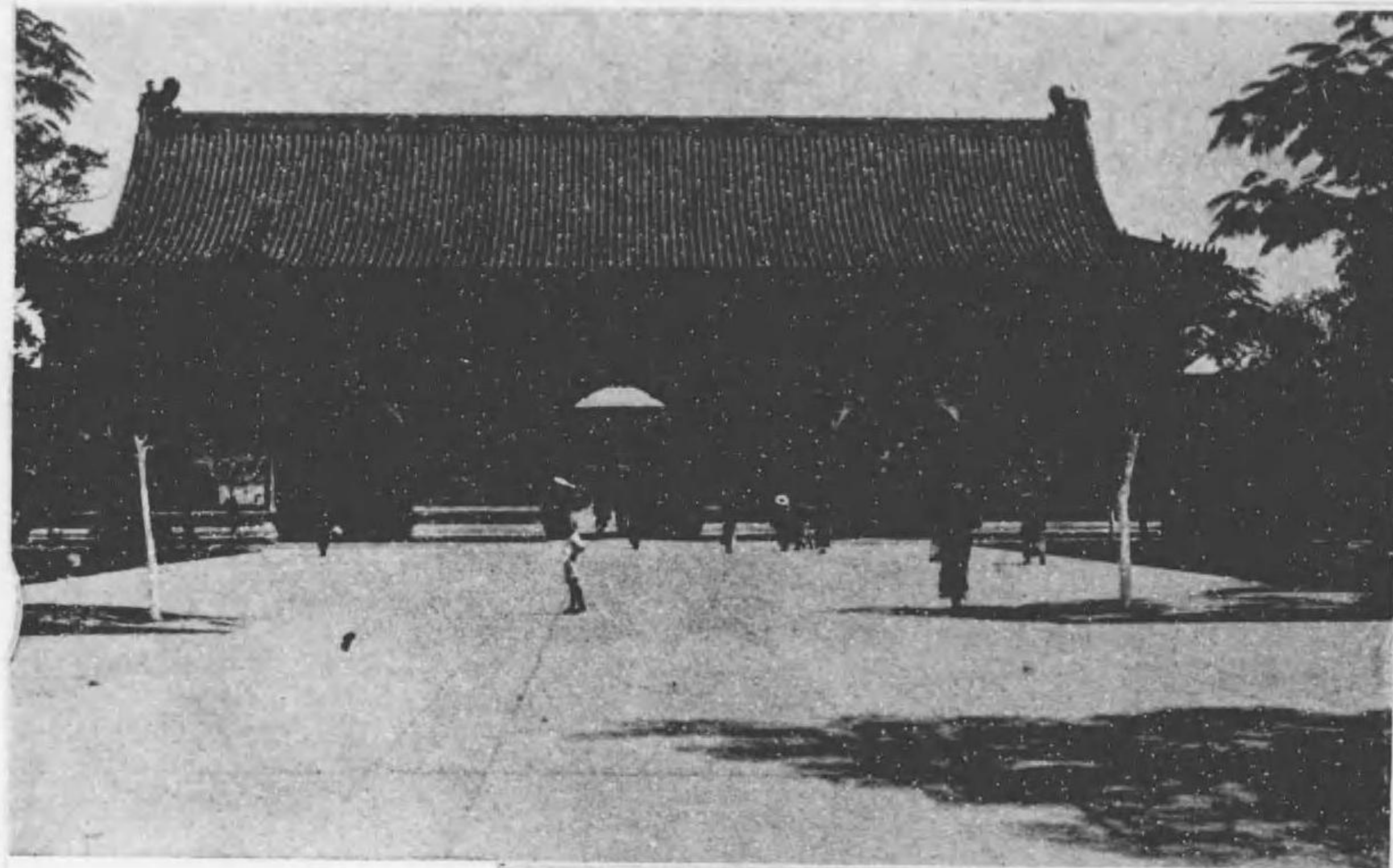
The "Pailou", known more commonly among foreigners as "Widow's Arch", is built in memory of distinguished or virtuous residents in Peking.



天津の萬國橋

The International Bridge in Tientsin spans the Peiho River. It facilitates the transportation of various commodities in no small way as the city is the distributing center of North China.



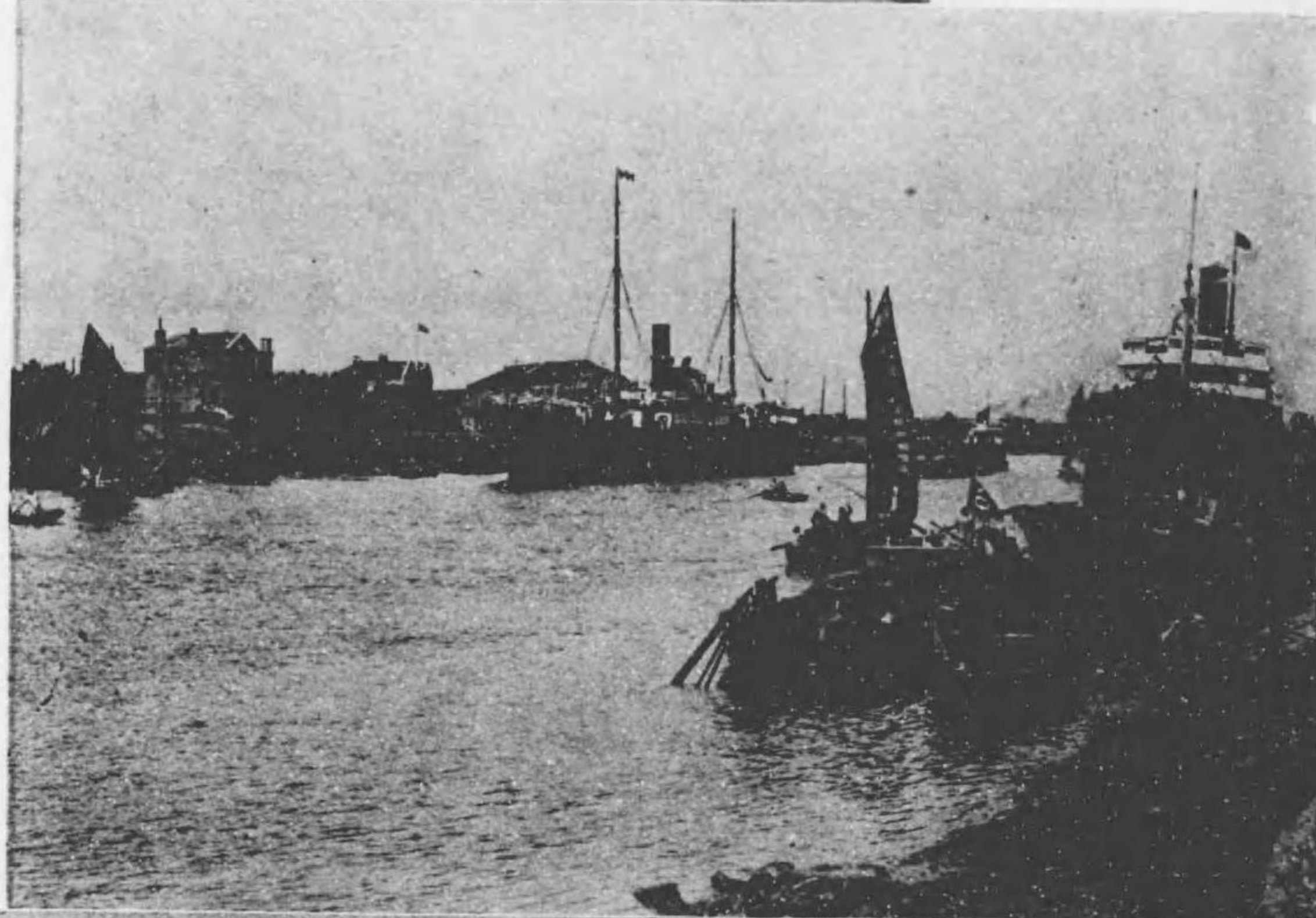


北京の中華門

The compound of the Peking Castle, with its famous gate.

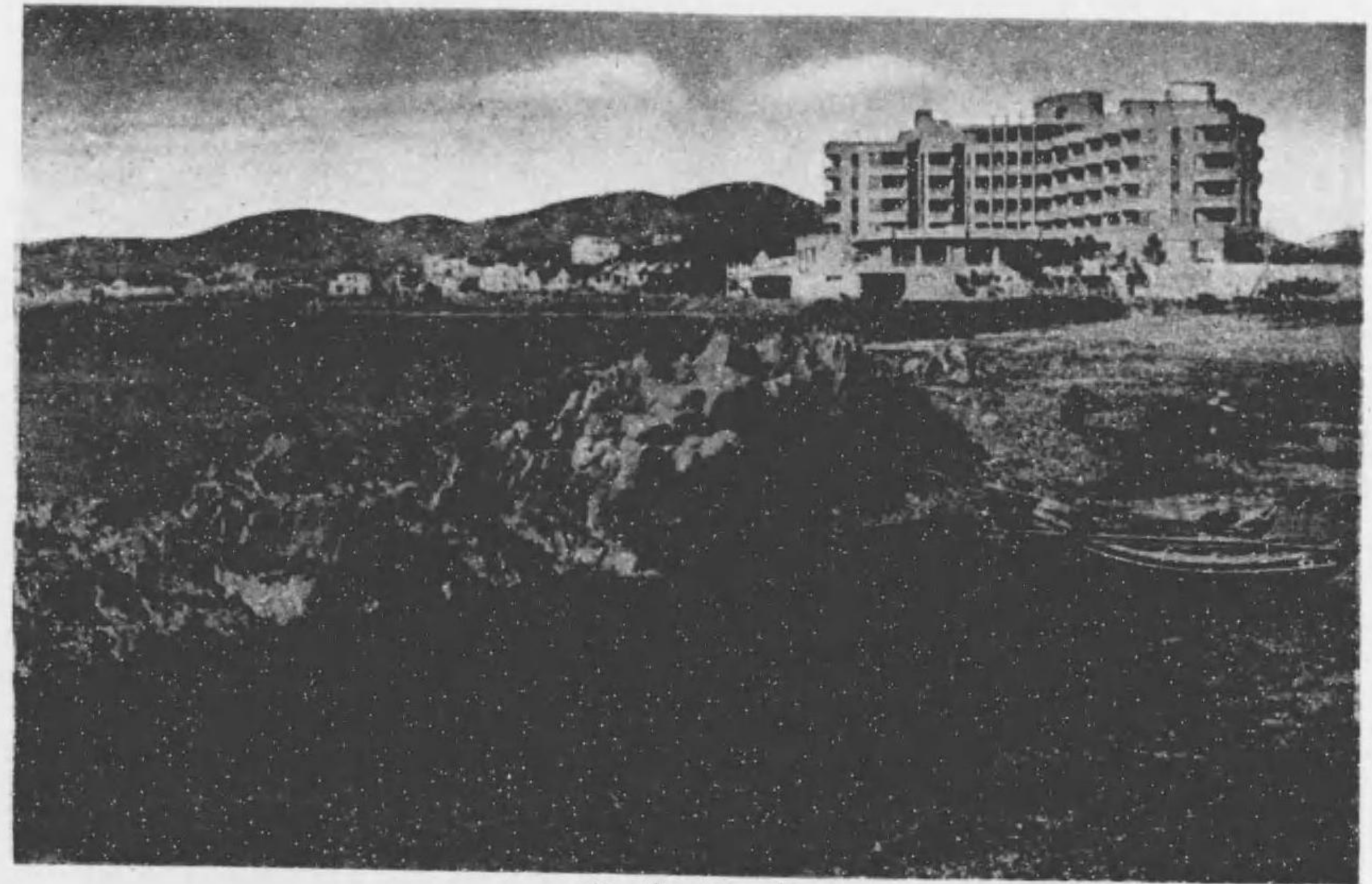
天津の白河岸

Peiho River, Tientsin, deep enough for large vessels, is always crowded with a number of merchantmen.



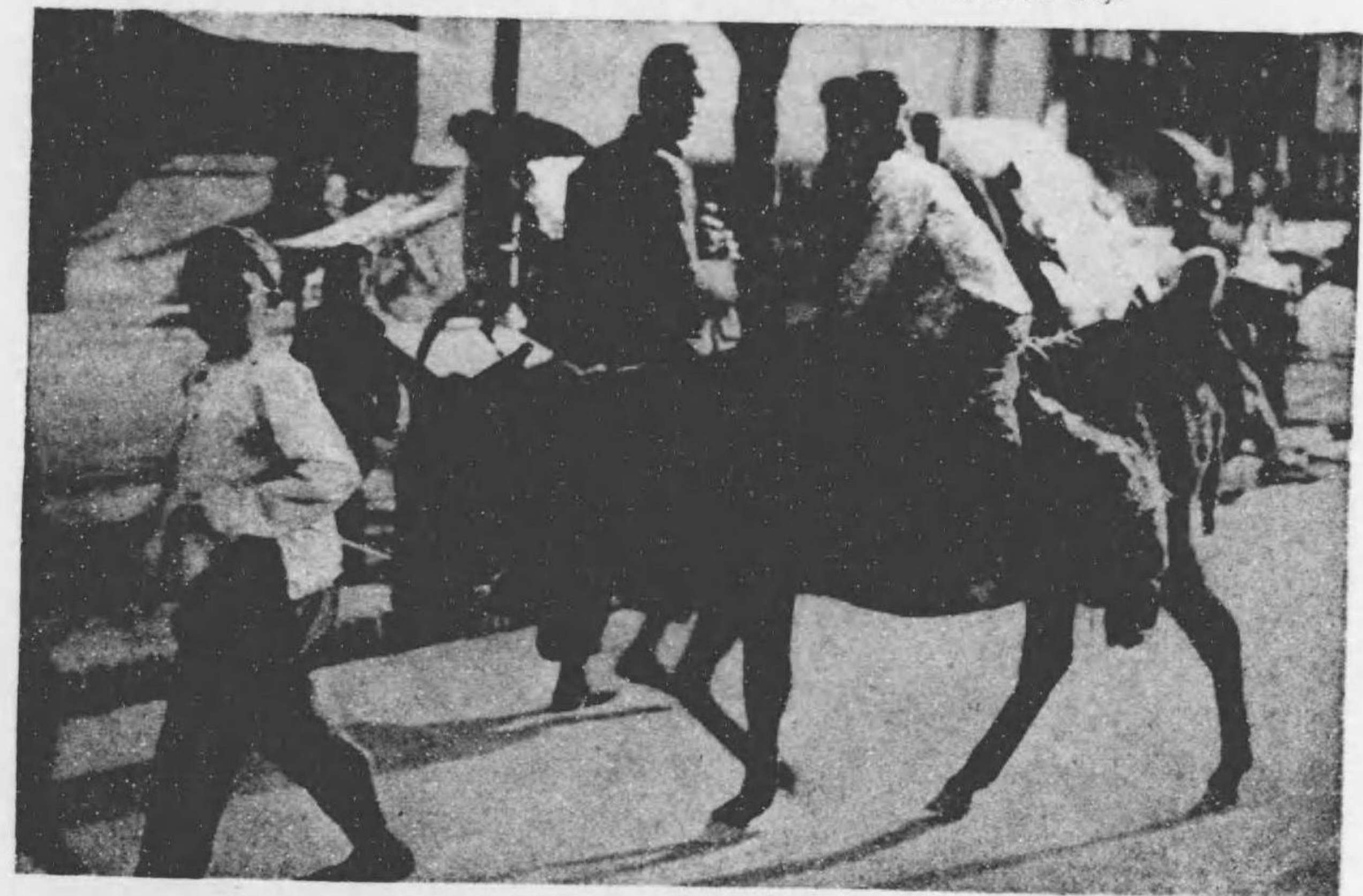
青島廣西路

Rikishas mingle with speeding automobiles in Kansu Road, one of the main thoroughfares of Tsingtao.



青島海岸

The beautiful seashore of Tsingtao, the gateway to Shantung Province. The city, only about 24 hours from Shanghai and within easy travelling distance from Japanese ports, is a commercial center situated at the entrance to Kiaochow Bay.

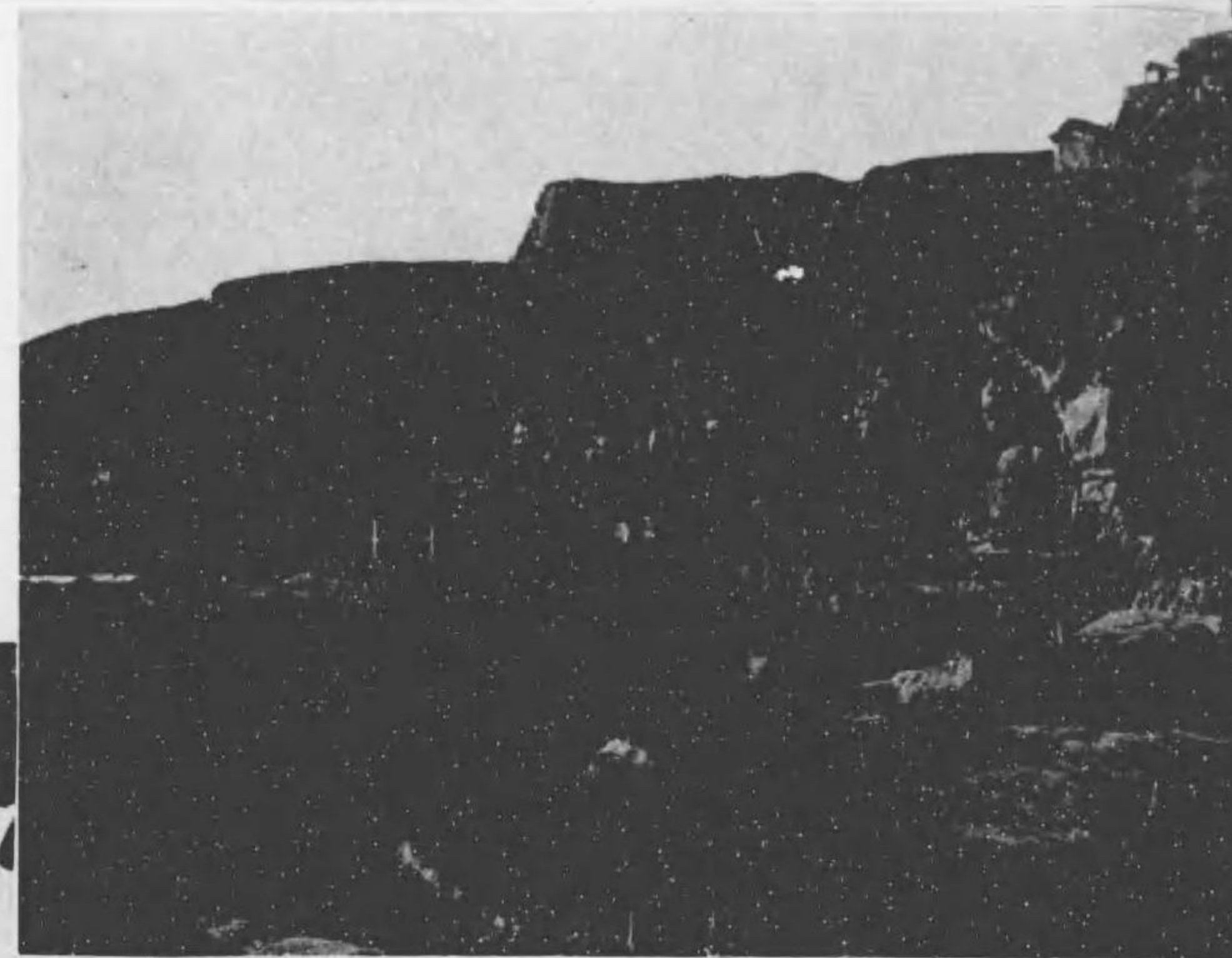


張家口市街

The picture, in itself, describes the tempo of life in Kalgan, the capital-city of Meng Chiang Regions. It is an ideal summer resort accessible from Peking only by the Peking-Paotow Railway.

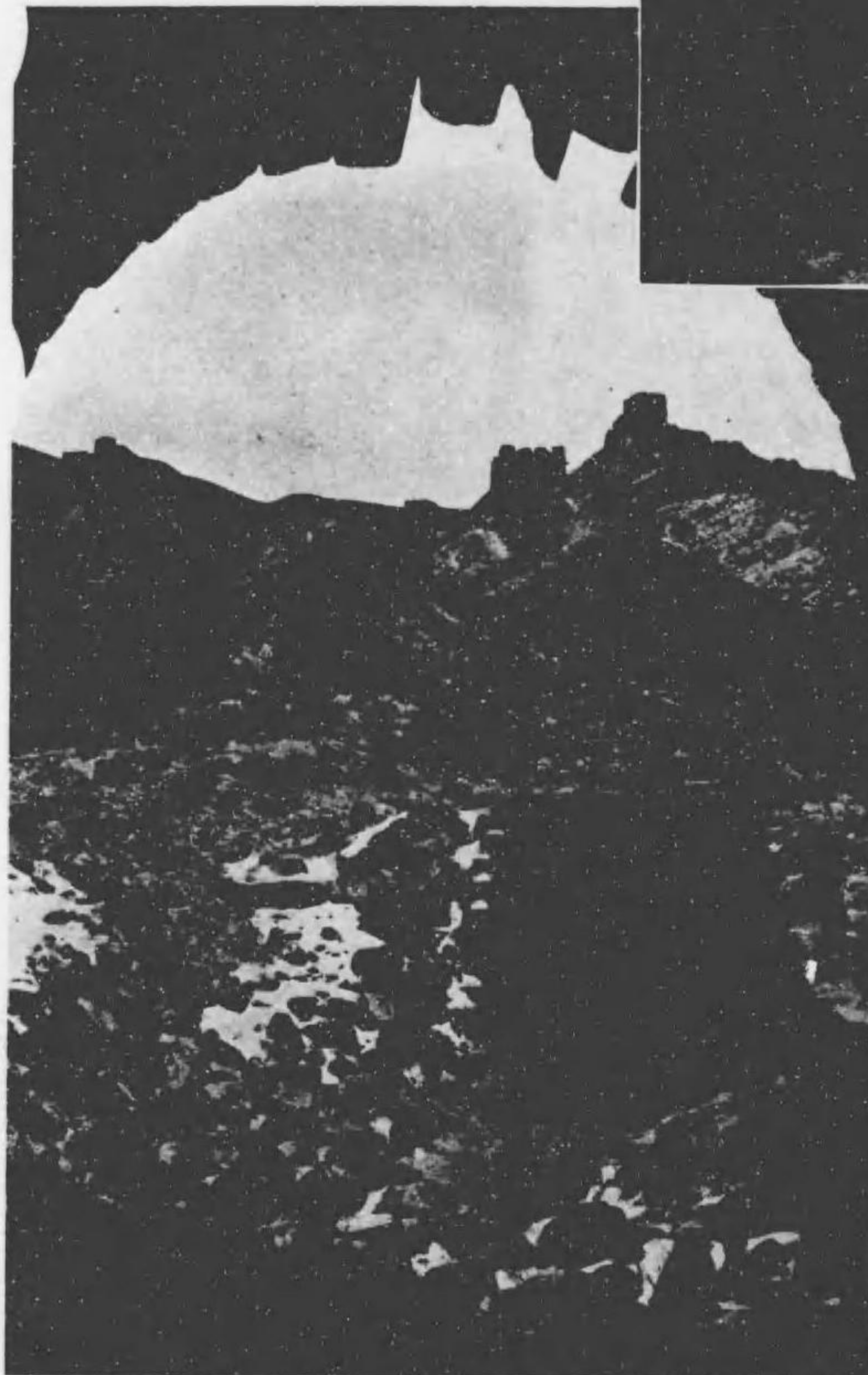


大同の石佛



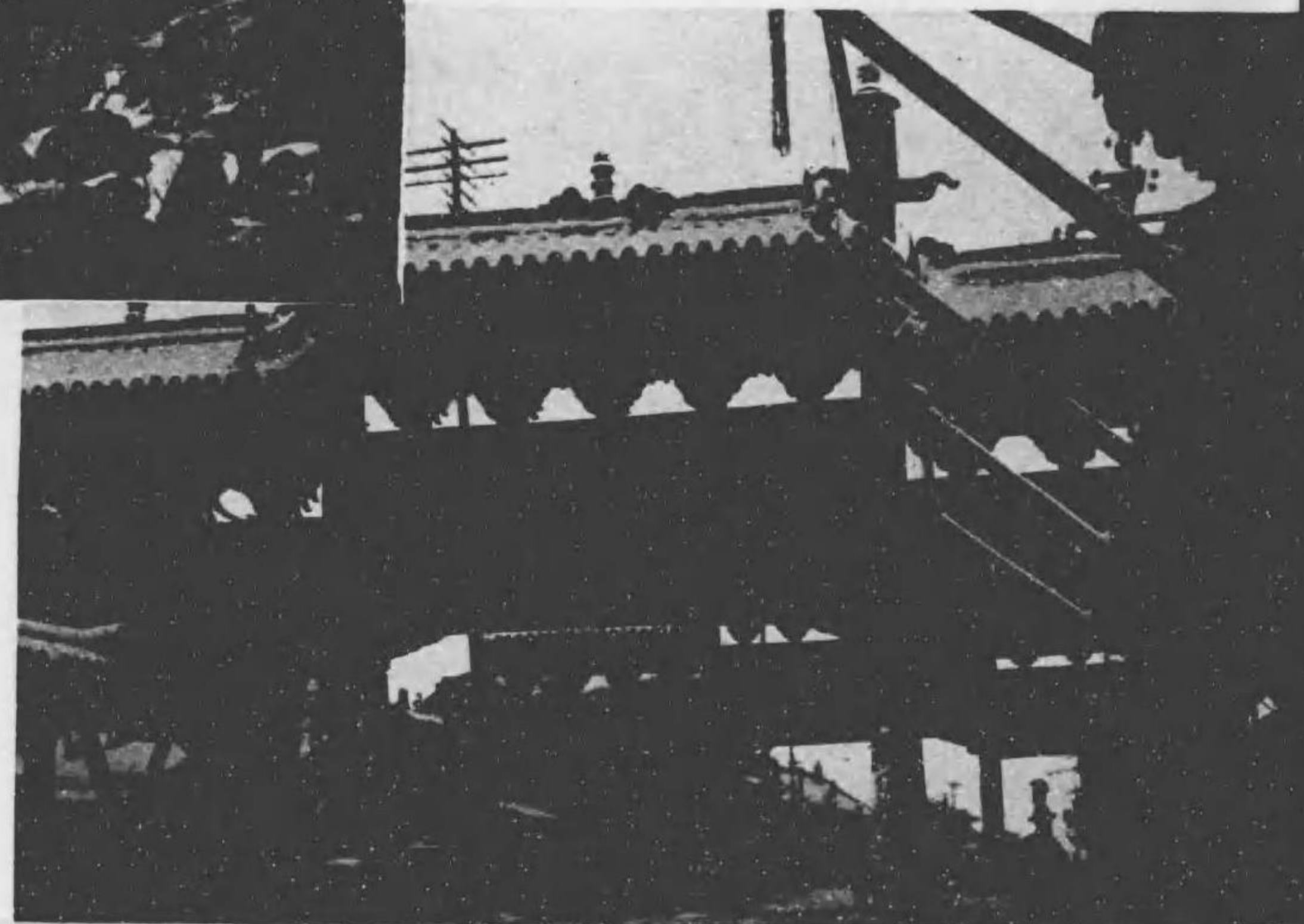
The stone images of Buddha in Tatung.

万里の長城

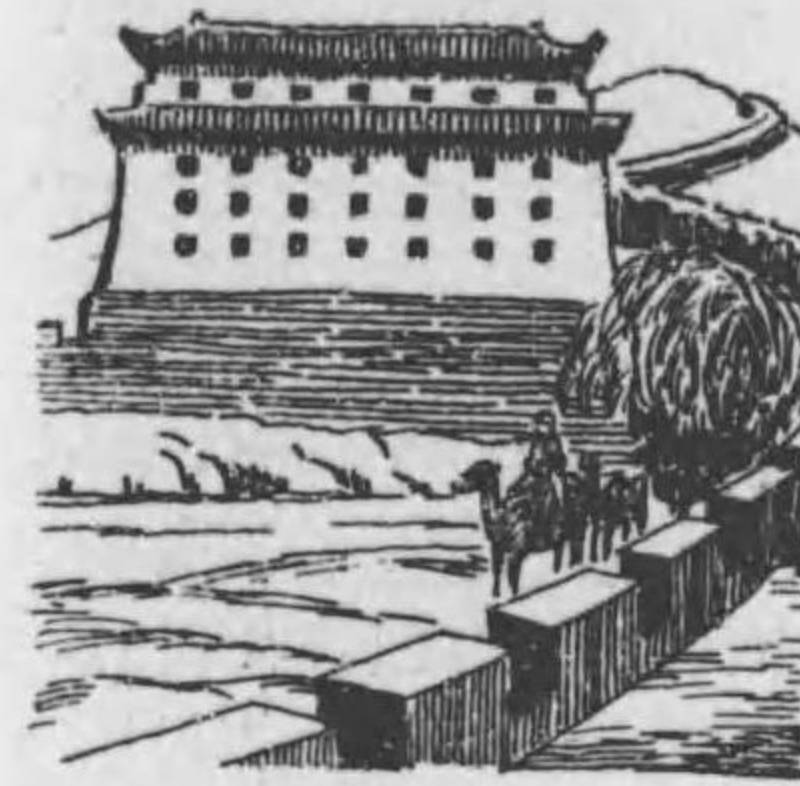


A part of the Great Wall of China, silently bespeaking of the changes which have taken place in China since it was erected centuries ago, extends to 2,400 kilometers.

大同の市街



A street scene in Tatung, Meng Chiang Regions.



# NORTH CHINA

## General Survey

**Situation & Area:** North China, comprising five provinces of Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi and Shantung, covers that vast territory extending northward from the Yangtze River to the "Great Wall of China." It has an area of approximately 797,817 square kilometers.

**Climate:** Variations in temperature characterize the climate of the country, the maximum in Tientsin being 40° C. and the minimum, 17° below. With the exception of the three months beginning July, during which 70 per cent of the annual precipitation is accounted for, the air is generally dry.

**Population:** According to latest available figures, the population of North China was roughly 128,392,000, which represent about 26 per cent of the total population of China.

**Transportation:** Construction of new railway lines, motor car highways, canals, and many other noteworthy enterprises has made wonderful headway during a comparatively brief period.

Radiating mostly from Peking, the principal railway services in North China are as follows: **The Peking-Shanhaikuan Railway**, extending 515 kilometers, was the first broad gauge railway to be constructed in China, and is the most important of all the railways in North China. A direct service is now maintained between Peking and Fusan at the southernmost end of the Chosen Peninsula via Shanhaikuan, Mukden and Keijo. **The Peking-Hankow Railway**, with a total length of 1,214 kilometers, is laid along the areas producing cotton and coal so that this line will eventually play an important rôle in the economic development of North China. **The Peking-Paotou Railway**, completed in 1923, covers a distance of 889 kilometers. **The Kiao-Tsi Railway**, measuring 469 kilometers, connects Tsingtao with Tsinan, traversing the province of Shangtung. **The Tientsin-Pukow Railway**, running between Tientsin and Pukow, is one of the most impor-

**位置及面積** 北支の名稱は洵に判然とせぬ存在であつたが、今事變後始めて政治的に明確なる區劃を施行され新北支五省として改稱された。即ち河北省(一四〇、五二六平方浬)、山東省(一五三、七一一平方浬)、山西省(一三八、七七二平方浬)、河南省(一六九、七八二平方浬)、陝西省(一九五、〇七六平方浬)の五省七九七、八一七平方浬の地域を以て北支と定め、その位置は滿洲國の西南に方り、熱河省と境を接し渤海、黄海を隔て、奉天省及關東州、朝鮮を望み、北は内長城線に依つて蒙疆に接し、東經一一一度から一二六度、北緯三五度から四七度に互る地帯を謂ふのである。地勢は大略して河北平原地帯、黄土高原地帯、山東山岳地帯に三大別される。

**氣候** 海洋に面してゐるに拘らず氣候は大陸的に激變し寒暑の差が著しく、空氣乾燥し朔北の烈風時には天地晦冥の光景を呈する事が多い。八、九月から四、五月迄は冬の乾燥期に屬し、六、七月は暑さの雨期でこの季節には黄河の氾濫する事が多い。

**人口** 支那に於ては正確なる人口の算出は極めて困難な實狀にあるが昭和十二年度に於ける發表は一二八、三九二、〇〇〇人で支那總人口の四分の一を占めてをり、種族は大別して漢族が九割、殘餘は滿洲族、蒙古族、トルコ族、西藏族等である。事變後邦人の進出は夥しく現在約三五萬人を算してゐる。

**交通** 北支の交通はその殆んどを鐵道に負ふと謂つても過言ではない。然るにその鐵道も全長約七千餘浬を有するばかりで吾國のそれと比較すれば全然問題にならぬ程度であるが、その大部分が北支に集中されてゐる事を考へれば幾分かその貧弱感を緩和させる事が出来る。

北京を起點として放射狀に延びてゐる北支、蒙疆の鐵道の殆んどは、現在華北交通會社の營業下にあり吾國の鐵道同様秩序整然と運轉され、營業狀態も北支資源の開発と相俟つて益々向上の一途をたどりつゝある。

順を追つて主なものを列記してみると、京山線—北京、山海關を結ぶもので以前は京奉線と呼ばれ朝鮮、滿洲連絡の幹線である。京漢線—北京、漢口間を走り幹線一、二—四浬、支線—七浬を有し漢口で廣東からの粵漢鐵道と連結し南北支那を縦貫する鐵道大系をなしてゐる。京包線—事變前迄



tant railways in China. The **Chengtai Railway**, called also the Shansi Railway, is a narrow gauge railway used for transporting coal and iron ores. It runs from Taiyuan, Shansi Province, to Shihchiachuang, Hopei Province, a distance of 284 kilometers. The **Lunghai Railway**, designed to link Lanchow, Kansu Province, and Lienyuenkang, is to run a distance of approximately 2,090 kilometers but so far, only a portion has been completed. The **Peking-Kupeikou Railway**, completed in March, 1938, is a line of industrial importance while the **Tung-Pu Railway**, covering 971 kilometers, links the two cities of Tatung and Puchow.

The highways on which the North China Railway Company operates motor cars at present extend 14,000 kilometers, the principal lines numbering some 150. The total extension today represents an increase of 400 per cent compared with the mileage as in April, 1939. Innumerable canals also form an important means of transportation in the interior.

The Central China Airway Company's aviation network extends over entire China. The routes now total 9,000 kilometers, an increase of more than 6,000 kilometers in one year. Dai Nippon Airways Company and the Manchuria Aviation Company have scheduled services to the important cities of North China.

## Principal Industries

**AGRICULTURE:** The area under cultivation throughout the five provinces of North China is estimated at 310,000,000 se, representing approximately 30 per cent of the arable land in all China. It is estimated that about 83 per cent of the population in North China is engaged in agriculture.

**Wheat:** The staple food and most important item among agricultural products in North China, wheat is raised for the most part in the three provinces of Shantung, Hopei and Shansi, the first mentioned leading in production. The five provinces combined produce 140,000,000 piculs per year, or 30 per cent of the total yield of China.

**Kaoliang:** North China is a large producer of kaoliang, which ranks next to wheat in importance. Shantung, the annual output of which is about 8 billion kin per year, is the leading kaoliang producing province, followed by Honan, Shansi, Chahar and Suiyuan provinces.

**Millet:** The millet production of North China is estimated at around 10 billion kin per

は京綏線と稱され豊臺から張家口、厚和を経て包頭に至る本支線合せて八八九軒の鐵道である。膠濟線—青島、濟南間を結び支線を合せて四六九軒の山東省横斷鐵道である。津浦線—天津より白河黄河の流域平野を縦斷し南京の對岸浦口に至る—三五九軒の現在最も主要なる鐵道である。石太線—河北から山西へ太行山脈を越へ太原に至る二八四軒の鐵道、隴海線—中部支那を横斷し連雲より徐州、開封、西安を経て寶鷄に至る—二二六軒の支那最長鐵道である。京古線—北京、通州、古北口を結び延びて熱河の承德に達す。同浦線—京包線の大同より山西省の高臺地帯を黄河の風陵渡口に至る九七一軒の狹軌鐵道である。

自動車交通は華北交通會社線の創設に依り近來著しく發展を見せた。元來支那には太古から道路の造られたものが多く、殊に北京附近は蜘蛛の巣狀に擴がつてゐるので、自動車は鐵道の代行機關として現在主要道路一萬四千軒に互り運營されてゐる。

水運は黄河、白河系の各川、通州から江蘇に至る大運河等が舟行の便を與へ、海運は天津、青島をはじめとして秦皇島、芝罘等の良港を持つ爲仲々活潑である。近來航空機關の發達は著しく又その普及も眞に目覺しいものがある。

**産業** 北支の産業は完全に農業を以て代表され近代的國家の特徴たる工業の發達は未だ幼稚な段階に止まつてゐる。然し主産業たる農業と雖も總人口の八割を役しながら尙且食糧の自給が叶はず年々、米及麥等の主食料を多量に輸入する現状は甚だ遺憾と云はねばならない。

鑛産資源は石炭と鐵が主で、石炭の推定埋藏量は一千四百億噸、鐵は三億噸と豫想され、これ等と共にその他鑛産資源も目下活潑なる開發を施行されてゐるので、農業と比較して甚だ有望なる將來性を約束されてゐる。

**農業** 北支に於ける農産物を二大別して、食用農産物と特用農産物とに分ける。食用農産物の主位を占める物は小麥であり之に續くものは高粱、粟、玉蜀黍、大豆、大麥である。特用農産物は棉花を第一とし煙草、落花生、亞麻仁等である。小麥は河南、山東河北、山西の順に産し年産約一億四

year, which represents roughly 66 per cent of China's entire production. Salient among other farm products are barley, ground-nuts, soyabans, maize, sweet potatoes, etc.

**Cotton:** China is said to rank third among the cotton-producing countries of the world, coming after the United States and India. Areas devoted for this purpose in the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Shansi represent 30 per cent of the land under cotton throughout China, the local production being equal to 30 per cent of China's cotton yield. Chinese cotton is of coarse, uneven and short staple, unsuitable for spinning yarns finer than 16's or 20's, but attempts are being made to improve the quality by the experts.

**MINING:** North China abounds in various mineral deposits, but due to inconvenient location of some of the producing areas and to the lack of technical knowledge, the industry has been in its infancy until not so long ago. However, the Japanese experts are now striving to make full use of the rich mineral resources.

**Coal:** Of the potential coal production of China as a whole, North China is said to possess 132,500,000,000 metric tons, or 54 per cent of the total resources of China. Though most endowed with coal deposits over the breadth and width of the province, coal mines in Shansi are not well exploited owing to its inconvenient location and poor transportation facilities. China's total coal production per year is 20,900,000 metric tons, of which Hopei is responsible for 7,700,000 metric tons or approximately 37 per cent. Shantung and Shansi with productions of 3,500,000 and 2,700,000 metric tons per year respectively are second and third producers.

**Iron:** Approximately half of China's deposits estimated at 300,000,000 metric tons is found chiefly in Chahar, Hopei and Shantung provinces. The most important among the iron mines in North China is Lungyen, Chahar, the ore from which contains as much as 52 per cent of iron on an average. This mine, with a smeltery at Shichingshan, west of Peking, is exploited by Japanese.

**Other Mineral Products:** Other mineral products of commercial importance in North China are: asbestos, sulphur, flourspar, feldspar, graphite, talc, dolomite, cryolite, etc.

**SALT:** The salt fields of North China gained importance as a source of supply of industrial salt to Japan. The spacious area along the Pechihli Gulf is suited for new salt fields so that the district is likely to become one of the foremost salt-producing centers of the world.

千萬擔にのぼるが、品質は米國物、濠洲物に稍劣り收穫高も自給に達せぬので、華北小麥協會の設立に依つて將來の對策を考究中である。高粱 作付面積、産額共に山東省が壓倒的で、河北、山西が之に次ぎ年産八百億斤、食用、燃料、飼料、アンペラ原料等に使用される。粟 山東、河北、山西の順に産出され、精白したものは小麥と稱し小麥粉、高粱に次ぐ重要食料品である。玉蜀黍 河北省が全支第一であり山東、山西の順に産出する。常用食物であり又醸造、燃料として糞、飼料として葉を利用され支那名を包米と謂ふ。棉花 は世界六大棉産國中の第三位に在り約その一割の産額を有してゐる。その支那棉花の大部分は黄河流域の河北、山東に於て栽培されるが年産額、品質共に吾國の需要を満すには遙かに遠いものがある。現在年産一千萬擔増産計畫が進捗中で、品質の改良と相俟つて北支の代表的農産物として名實共に資源産業の王座に就かしむる可く鋭意改良中である。

**鑛業** 北支に於ける最大資源は鑛産物を第一とする。即ち石炭、鐵の埋藏量は共に無盡藏と謂はれその他モリブデン、タングステン、礬土頁岩等の近代工業に必要缺くべからざる資源も亦豊富で、北支鑛業開發の前途は全く洋々たるものがある。

石炭 石炭は北支全資源中の大宗でありその埋藏量は一千四百億噸に及び、且炭質は多種多様に互り何れの用途にも適用される點は誠に偉大な存在である。大同、井陘、中興、柳泉、陽泉等の主要炭鑛は良質を以て名あり、事變後外國資本經營より脱し目下復舊と増産とに著しい進捗を見せ、出炭量は事變前に倍増し着々とその成果を収めつゝある。鐵 石炭と同様にその埋藏量は莫大なもので全支の五二%即ち三億噸と稱されてゐる。北支の鐵鑛資源の豊富さは將來日本への原料供給のみに止まらず、北支製鐵業の大發展をも約束するに充分である。礬土頁岩 アルミニウムの原料及研磨材原料として需要極めて多く、冀東地區、山東省方面に於て最近活潑な開發が始められたが、これも亦無盡藏と云ふ可く一八億噸の埋藏量を有してゐる。以上の鑛物はごく代表的なもののみで未だ北支に於て開掘される鑛産資源は夥しく金、銀、銅、黒鉛、マンガン、タングステン、モリブデン等枚舉に暇がない位であるが、從來社會的的政治的特質から富源も開發されず、その生産額は埋藏量に比



## North China Trade

The North China trade at six ports, i.e., Tientsin, Tsingtao, Chinwangtao, Chefoo, Lungkow and Weihaiwei, from January to September, 1940, amounted to ¥756 million in imports and ¥230 million in exports, or a total of ¥986 million, according to Maritime Customs trade statistics.

The January-September import trade statistics of 1940 show that rice and wheat-flour occupied the dominant position in the list, both of which combined forming 18 per cent of the total imports. Next in order came metals, sugar, machinery, raw cotton, timber, and kerosene oil.

### LEADING IMPORT ARTICLES OF NORTH CHINA

(In 1,000 M. C. gold units)

|  | Jan.—Sept.<br>1940 | 1939    |
|--|--------------------|---------|
| Raw cotton .....                               | 14,095             | 4,591   |
| Gunnies .....                                  | 7,767              | 481     |
| Silk & silk goods .....                        | 8,214              | 4,324   |
| Metals & minerals .....                        | 19,606             | 9,234   |
| Misc. metal goods .....                        | 7,075              | 4,574   |
| Fish, shell-fish & other marine products ..... | 7,014              | 2,528   |
| Animal products & canned provisions .....      | 8,392              | 2,854   |
| Rice (unhulled included) ..                    | 30,788             | 12,389  |
| Wheat-flour .....                              | 21,492             | 17,670  |
| Sugar .....                                    | 16,570             | 15,592  |
| Chemicals & drugs .....                        | 10,085             | 8,515   |
| Kerosene .....                                 | 9,918              | 4,902   |
| Timber .....                                   | 11,414             | 7,500   |
| Miscellaneous goods .....                      | 15,383             | 12,143  |
| Total inclusive of others .....                | 279,443            | 177,373 |

The export trade, on the other hand, continued to decline because of the lingering after-effects of the serious flood and drought damages which were caused in the autumn of 1939 to the crops of "special products" in North China, coupled with the loss of the European markets due to the spread of war.

### NORTH CHINA EXPORTS BY ARTICLES

(In ¥1,000)

|                              | Jan.—Sept.<br>1940 | 1939    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Pigs' hair (bristles) .....  | 20,962             | 13,129  |
| Dried eggs whites .....      | 4,261              | 4,746   |
| Dried egg yolks .....        | 8,957              | 8,518   |
| Mixed whole egg .....        | 15,559             | 7,690   |
| Leathers & furs .....        | 15,934             | 8,350   |
| Walnuts .....                | 3,353              | 2,675   |
| Peanut-oil .....             | 17,819             | 9,331   |
| Shelled peanuts .....        | 1,553              | 4,001   |
| Unshelled peanuts .....      | 17,905             | 9,290   |
| Coal .....                   | 40,509             | 18,201  |
| Carpets .....                | 4,921              | 4,387   |
| Mats & matting .....         | 9,045              | 4,072   |
| Salt .....                   | 3,869              | 2,352   |
| Total including others ..... | 229,924            | 160,407 |

較して誠に僅少なものが多かつた。然るに今後資本と技術の全面的進出に依り積極的開發が約束された北支の鑛業は必ずや遠からずして目覺しい發展振りを實現させる事であらう。

**製鹽工業** 近代工業の發達に隨ひ日本は毎年百五十萬の外國鹽を必要としてゐたが、現在是を充すものは北支の鹽である。長蘆鹽、山東鹽、河東鹽等が代表的なもので目下増産目標を百萬噸以上としてをり、産鹽地域の廣大と生産コストの低廉は増産を比較的容易に實現させるであらう。

**工業** 現在北支に於ける代表的工業は製鹽、洋灰、毛織、絹織、曹達、油脂、製粉等であるが、地下資源の開發は遠からずして各工業の規模を現在の數倍にし、又新興工業の勃興と共に、北支をして東亞に於ける一大工業中心地と發展せしめる事であらう。

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## PEKING



Peking, though in the same latitude as southern Italy, has a wide range of climate with severe winter and hot summer, but both are tempered fortunately by the dryness of the air. The only two bad months are February and March when dust storms and cloudy weather are prevalent—the dust storm from the Gobi desert. According to a census taken in recorded history. Tartars, Mongols, Mings, June, 1942, the population of Peking was 1,928,907, of which 106,487 were Japanese and Koreans.

Mr. Yu Chin-ho, the Mayor and Superintendent-General of Police who once studied in Japan and Mr. Wu Cheng-chih, Secretary-General of the Peking Municipality, are two well known figures popular among the citizens for their administrative ability.

Peking dates back more than 3,000 years in recorded history. Tartars, Mongols, Mings, and Manchus have, in turn, swayed the Empire, of which Peking for so long was the keystone. The height of royal magnificence was attained from 1200 to 1300 A.D. during the reign of the great Kublai Khan.



Mr. Yu Chin-ho, Mayor and Superintendent-General of Police

In the way of amusement, Peking has an endless variety. In the clubs are found the most luxurious equipment — library, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, dining rooms, etc. The Peking Club Library is exceptionally efficient with all the principal magazines in several languages and a constant supply of new books supplementing the accumulations of years. For the outdoor sports, there are tennis courts and a swimming pool. Badminton and skating facilities are available within the premises during winter.

The Forbidden City is perhaps the most famous of all the walled cities within Peking. On the western side of the Forbidden City is

**北京** 北京は天津の西北一三九軒、河北省の北に位置し北緯四十度、吾が秋田、盛岡と同緯度であり、北支第一の政治的都市で且三千年の歴史を有する世界有数の古都である。

市街は内城とそれに接續する長方形の外城から構成され、都市としての規模は宏大で高さ十米、基底十九米、壁上十六米と云ふ堂々たる黒煉瓦造りの城壁は、文字通りの金城鐵壁で一世の英雄成吉思汗も北京城攻略には手こずつた事實を領かせるものがある。

面積は七二〇平方軒で内城三七平方軒、外城二七平方軒、四郊外六五五平方軒より成り、内城は千八百、外城は千四百の街巷に分けられてゐる。人口は百八十五萬を算し事變後急激な邦人の進出をみたる爲現在邦人の數は八萬を過す有様である。

北京の歴史は三千年前の周の時代に始まり、殷の時代には幽州、周代には燕、秦代には上谷、漢代には廣陽、魏、晉、南北朝時代には幽州、燕都、隋代には涿郡と改められ、唐代には范陽郡と稱された。遼時代始めて此處に帝都を設け南京と呼ばれ都としての歴史が始まつた。爾來遼、金、元、明、清の五朝を連綿一貫して王城の位置を保つて來た。然しながらその名稱は依然として各代異り、燕山府、燕京、中都等を経て明時代に北平府、後に北京と呼ばれる様になつた。斯くして清朝時代聖祖、康熙帝、高祖、乾隆の英主が續出して北京は東洋文化の中心地となり、清朝の黄金時代を現出してその文化は遠く世界の隅々迄喧傳された。その後支那に共和制が施行されるに及び、過去數世紀に亙り幾多王朝を迎へ首都たりし北京は南京遷都に依り、再び北平の昔にかへつたが、依然北支第一の都會として二百萬近くの人口を擁し老大國の舊帝都たりし偉觀を備へ昔日の面影を偲びつゝあつた。然るに今次事變の結果再び北京の舊稱に復し、北支の政治的中心として名實共に返り咲き、北支及び蒙疆の資源開發と相俟つて今や經濟的にもその發展を約束されて今日の隆盛に復舊したのである。

舊皇城は内城の略中央に在り北京の主要なる部



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## The Federal Reserve Bank of China

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ESTABLISHED on FEBRUARY 11TH, 1938

HEAD OFFICE: Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking, China

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS BOOK

the Central Park which is an attractive pleasure ground, with its garden, tea-houses, and tree sheltered walks. The Museum Section of the Forbidden City consists of fifteen buildings, and here once were stored the most remarkable art collections including the Scepter, Clock, and Bronze collections which still remain. The beautiful garden—picturesque rockeries—intricately carved marble bridges, the brilliant yellow tiling of the roofs—the splendour of the palaces all leave an impression of imposing grandeur, never to be forgotten. The jade and bronze collections are, beyond question, the finest in the world. Directly opposite the main entrance to the Forbidden City stands the Coal Hill. The hill itself is artificial and vast treasures are supposed to be buried beneath. Tradition runs that an emperor of the Ming Dynasty stored coal here in order to be prepared for a siege.

Unquestionably first among the temples of Peking, in beauty and in interest, is a group of buildings known as the Temple of Heaven



Mr. Wu Cheng Chih, Secretary-General of the Peking Municipality

which stands in a large park of ancient cedar and cypress trees outside the main wall of the city. The Temple is circular in form, rising from the center of triple, white marble platforms, and its three circular roofs of brilliantly glazed blue tile are believed to be the

finest example of religious architecture in China. The Lama Temple is one of the famous temples of Peking. Every day, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the priests are at prayer, chanting "Om Madne Padme Hum" in deep chorus. The Drum Tower, attaining a height of nearly fifty meters, gives one a splendid view of the Tartar City. It is a landmark of Peking. The Drum Tower now houses the Institution of Public Education, and ascent to the upper stories is forbidden. The Bell Tower, entrance not possible, contains the great bell of the Emperor Yung-lo.

The Temple of Agriculture, dedicated to Shen Nung, who is said to have ruled China some three thousand years before the Christian era, has been modernized until today it is largely

分を占めてゐる。城壁は前述の如き巨大な規模を以て東面五軒四、西面四軒七、南面七軒、北面六軒八と云ふ稍東西に長い方形をなし周囲に九門を設けてゐる。有名な正陽門は南面の中央に在り、朝陽門は東面の南側に在る。城内には紫禁城をはじめ太廟、社稷、壇、西苑、景山等の豪華壯麗な建物や禁苑がある。紫禁城は五百餘年前に築造されたものであるが、明、清の時代幾度か補修を施されたので南京遷都後三十年近く放置されてはゐたが、宮殿は今も尙昔日の如く四百餘州に號令した威容を保つてゐる。

紫禁城は南北の二部分に分たれ、南半は天子の朝儀に、北半は皇后の起居された内苑の諸宮殿になつてゐる。現在歴史博物館となつてゐる午門は外朝の正門であつて世界最大の門建築として有名である。外朝の諸大殿は古物陳列所、内苑の諸宮殿は故宮博物院、景山は遊園地として今では一般に開放されてゐる。景山は山中に石炭を埋藏してゐると云ふ傳説に依り煤山とも云はれ、この山上より俯瞰すれば紫禁城の壯觀は一目の中に集り、北京の大觀は悉く指呼の間に入れる事が出来る。その他南、中、北の三海に分れてゐる西苑、園子監、雍和宮等は見落してはならぬ個所である。

外城には天壇、先農壇をはじめ寺院、陵墓等が全面積の三分の二に及ぶ廣大な地域を占有してゐる。天壇は永定門内に在り周囲六軒、面積八十一萬坪に及び天子が祭天の儀を執行した場所である。先農壇は天壇の西に在り一名山川壇とも稱し天神地祇を親祭された場所である。

以上の他北京には鼓樓、鐘樓、孔子廟、喇嘛廟、太廟、中央公園、西山巡等見る所多いが、至る處朱壁黃瓦の北京の街それ自體がすでに一國の名勝舊蹟で觀光的價値が多い。

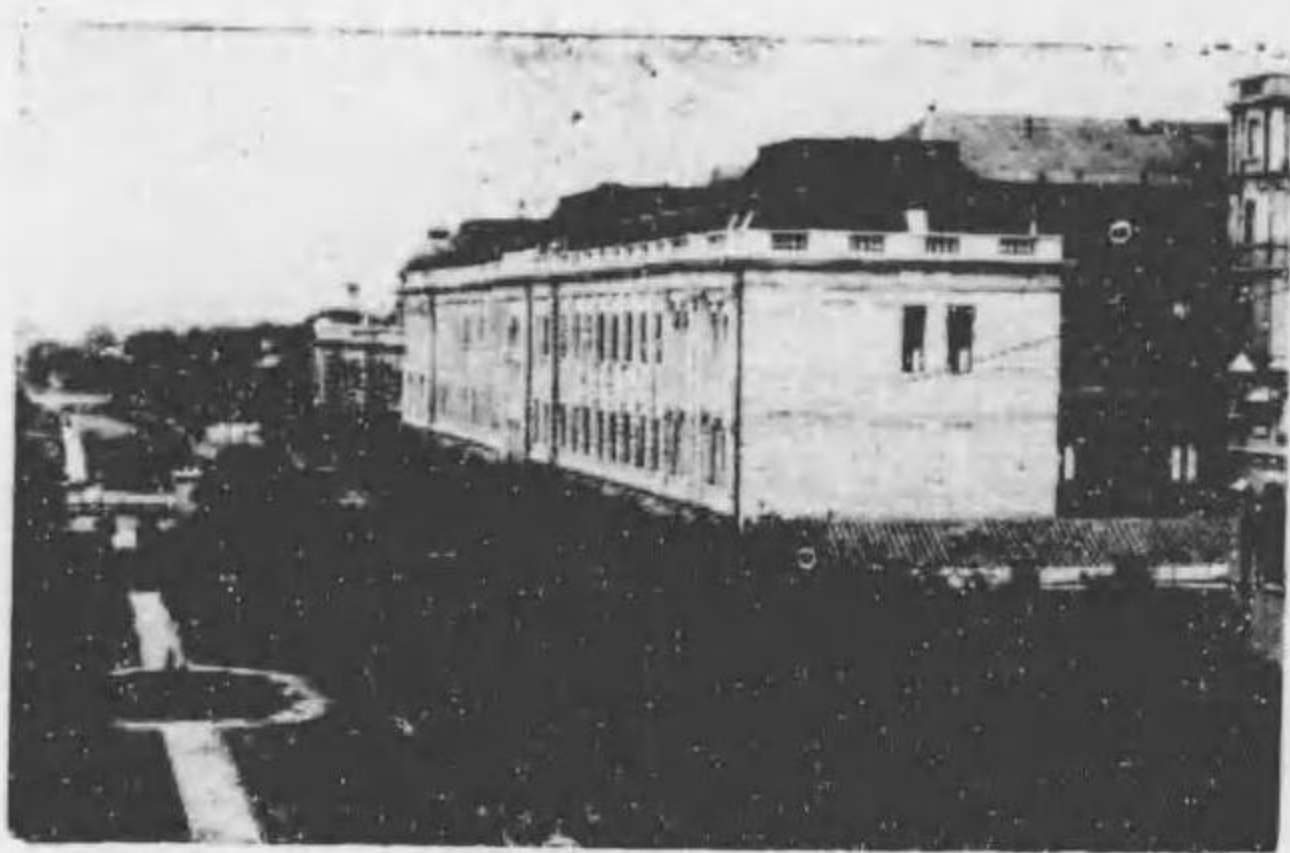
北京近郊で代表的なものはなんと云つても萬壽山である。西北約十軒の地に在り元は清朝の離宮の在つ所であるが、後乾隆帝の還曆祭に江南の諸名園に真似て庭園を營み離宮を造營して好山園と稱し、その後皇太后の萬壽節を祝する爲延壽寺を建立し萬壽山とされたものである。西太后全盛時代、北洋艦隊復興費三千萬元をこの萬壽山の修築費に流用した爲、それが遠因となり清朝は亡びたが庭園は今日尙立派に遺つてゐると云ふ挿話が殘



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a pleasure park. Within the spacious grounds are Chinese theaters, restaurants, tea houses, and many recreational facilities. The Peking Observatory, the oldest astronomical observatory in the world, was built by Kublai Khan in 1279. The Chinese are past masters in astronomy and astrology. Many of the old instruments may yet be seen. The National Art Museum, within the Forbidden City, is famed for its most complete collection of Chinese art. Marco Polo Bridge, spanning the Hun Ho River, is a remarkable stone structure of thirty-five arches. It is now named for the Venetian explorer who said it was the most wonderful bridge he had ever seen.

There is a haunting beauty in the temples, palaces, shrines, and pagodas in the Summer Palace, a favorite resort of the old Empress Dowager. Mohammedan Mosque, the principal one of about 40 mosques found in Peking, is located on the street outside the southwest wall of the Imperial City. Botanical and Zoological Gardens lie a few kilometers directly west of the Hsi Chih Men, the gate from which the trip to the Summer Palace is made.

The Temple of 10,000 punishments, a Taoist Temple, illustrates with painted wooden figures in all postures the ingenuity of the ancient Chinese in devising hair-raising tortures—amusing yet horrible. Taoists suffering from ill health come here to pray for relief.

The great wall encircling the inner cities is nearly fifty kilometers in circumference and encloses all private dwellings, various legations and most of the public buildings. Peking is divided into four distinct cities, the inner Forbidden City, former home of the Emperors and for many years a complete and engaging mystery to the Occident; the Imperial City, where court officials formerly resided; the Tartar or Manchu City, built in the form of a square and the rectangular Chinese City, all partitioned by walls.

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The transportation means in the city is well served by tramways, automobiles, droshkies and rickshaws. Besides the four railways, viz., Peking-Shanhaikwan Railway; Peking-Hankow Railway; Peking-Kupeikou Railway and Peking-Paotow Railway, there is a railroad winding its way around the Inner Walls.

つてゐる。昆明湖は古くから西湖と稱されてゐたが乾隆年間萬壽山の造營と共に漢武帝昆明池に因んで改稱された。東堤にわたる十七孔橋は蘇州の寶帶橋を模したものである。玉泉山は萬壽山の西約三軒に在り、靜明園と稱する前清の離宮である。昌平縣は北京の西北、天壽山の下に在り明朝十三代の陵が残されてゐる。

北京に遊ぶ邦人が見落してはならぬものに事變の發祥地たる蘆溝橋がある。彰義門外約十六里西の永定河に架せられた石橋で、マルコポーロの旅行記に依り西洋に紹介され、一名マルコポーロ橋の稱がある。金の定年間間に四箇年の歳月を費して完成したものである。吾々邦人にとつて歴史的に感銘するところは聊かもないが、この橋上に立つて遠く事變發端當時の世界情勢を偲びつゝ今日の輝かしい大東亞戦争に思ひを致すと、胸中の感激これに過ぐるものはない。

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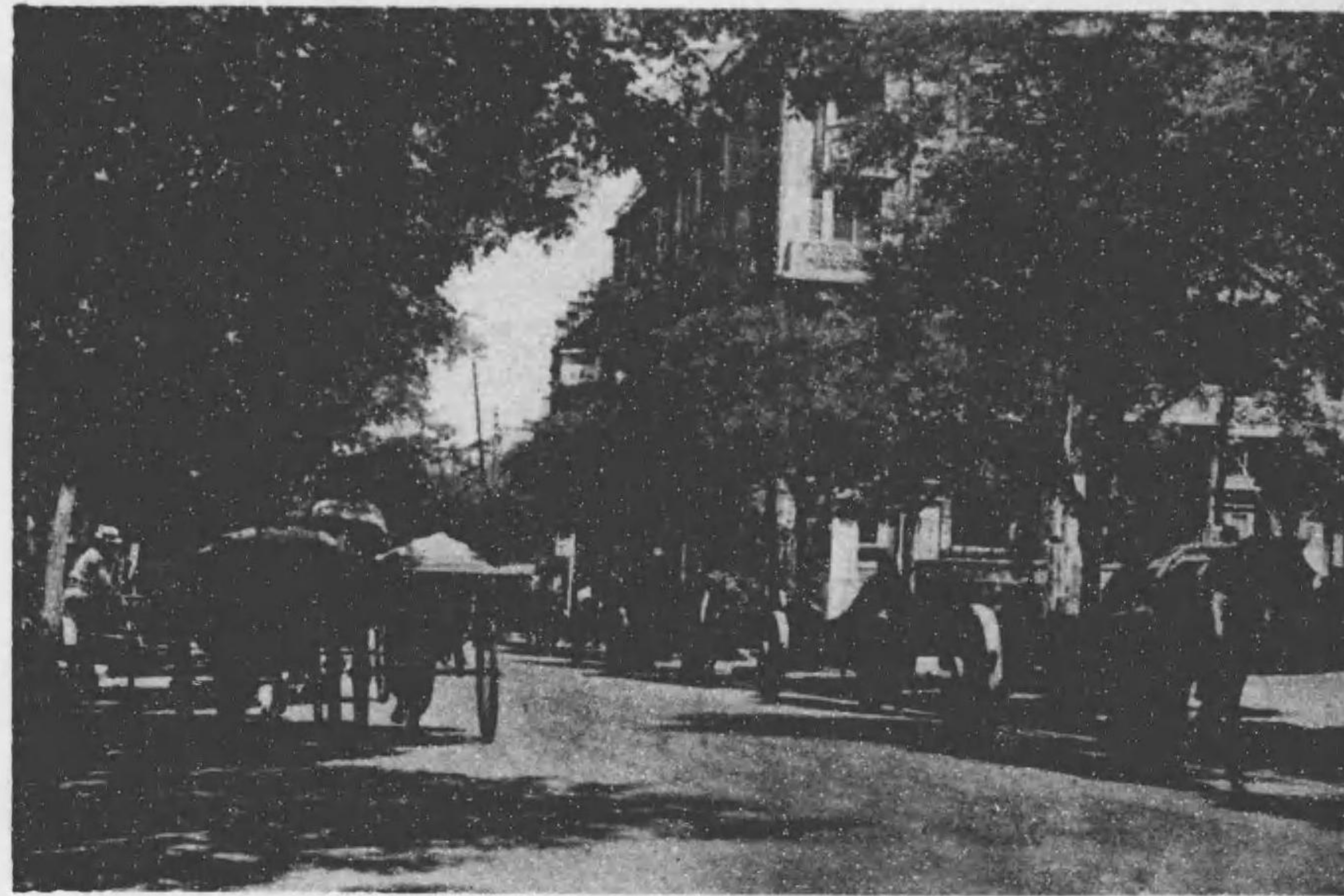
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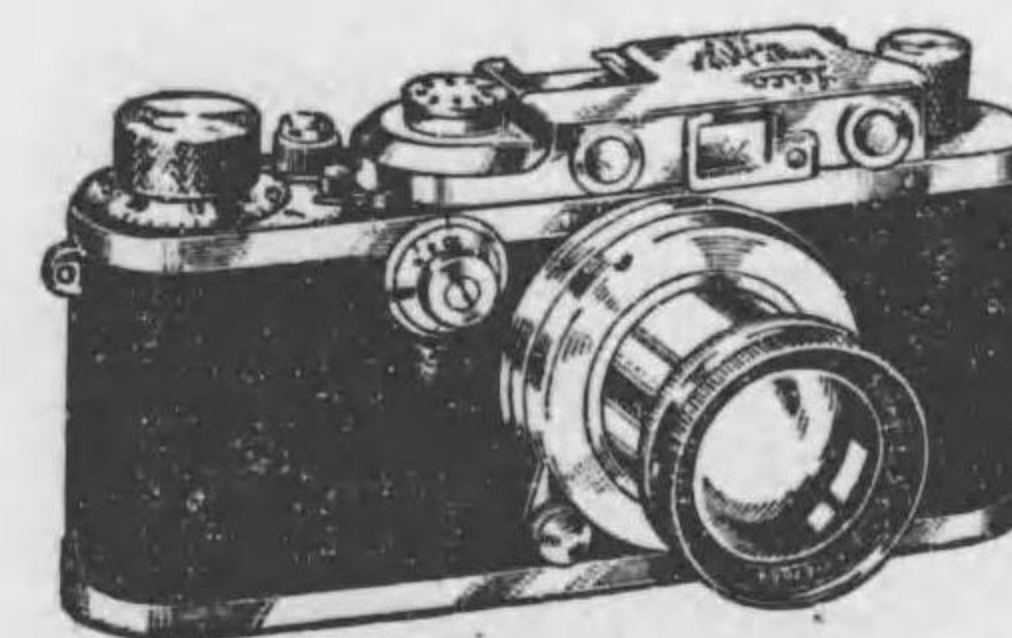
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## 建設總署機構及其事業概況

建設總署督辦下有署長技監各一員內設五局 (一) 總務局 (二) 經理局 (三) 公路局 (四) 水利局 (五) 都市局此外直轄之施工機關有九 (一) 北京工程局 (二) 保定工程局 (三) 天津工程局 (四) 濟南工程局 (五) 太原工程局 (六) 開封工程處 (七) 徐州工程處 (八) 石門河渠工程處 (九) 唐山河渠工程處茲將四年以來 (自民國二十七年四月至現在) 建設事業概況分陳如左

### (一) 公路 航空

公路建設，在今日的華北，的確是非常重要的，他不但可以鞏固治安，並且還可以發展產業，所以我們對於公路的建設，非常重視，大致說起來，公路實施的類別，約可分為下列四種，一是新設，二是改良，三是補修，四是維持，此外遇有水災時，並注重災害復舊工程。

統計自從本總署成立以來，一直到现在，全年能通行的公路，大約有四千公里，除雨季及解冰期以外能通行的公路大約有一萬三千公里，合計有一萬七千公里，雖然本質上還不曾達到理想中的境地，但是大部分可以通行無滯，談到航空設施，對於現代國家的交通，最為重要，尤其是現在的華北，對於航空建設，更是當前的急務，所以四年以來，我們關於航空設施方面，曾經盡有極大的努力，例如各飛行場所有的滑走路，誘導路，排水溝，以及市內與飛行場之連絡道路，附近橋梁等，可以說是大部完成了。

### (二) 水 利

談到水利方面，我國本極重視，可惜在技術上墨守成法，致未能根本治理，本總署旨在惠民，所以成立以來便以治水為己任，我們對水利建設的方針，就是處理洪水，普及灌溉，發展水運，開闢水力發電，和供應工業用水，換句話說，就是一方面是防止水患，一方面是振興水利，其中值得報告的，就是津石運河的開鑿，山東黃河堤防的補修，河南新黃河的疏築，以及改修南北運河，疏濬子牙大清等河，為了確保京漢鐵路的安全，所以特地修築滹沱河岸堤，治理漳河南沙河，為了確保津市的安全，所以特地實施獨流入海減河工程，修築西河橫堤，同時，更完成石門防水工程，以確保石太路綫，就已經損害了的各河堤防，——補強護岸，修復堤防，此外為了改善農田，實施灌溉，還特地在北倉附近，設渠引水，把灌田的方法，加以改良，目下又在灤河，薊運河，滹沱河各地區，實施河渠工程，在相當時期之內就可以次第完成，至於水力發電，水運事業等等，也都在積極進行。

### (三) 都 市

都市建設原是一國文明的表現，何況近十數年以來各大都市，多半都殘毀待整，所以關於都市建設更是刻不容緩，所謂都市建設的範圍暫就北京天津，(包括塘沽)太原，石門，濟南，徐州等各都市着手一方面就各大都市的街道加以改善和鋪修，甚至架設橋梁，修理排水路，另一方面則在原有的都市附近從新建設新的街市，譬如在北京市東西郊，天津市特三區及塘沽西部，石門市的西北，濟南市南郊，都已經按照最新的，都市計劃，着手建設合于近代設備的新街市，徐州，太原等地的新街市，也都正在計劃之中雖然整個的設計，還沒有完全實施，可是今日的都市，比較事變以前，已經很有顯著的進步了。

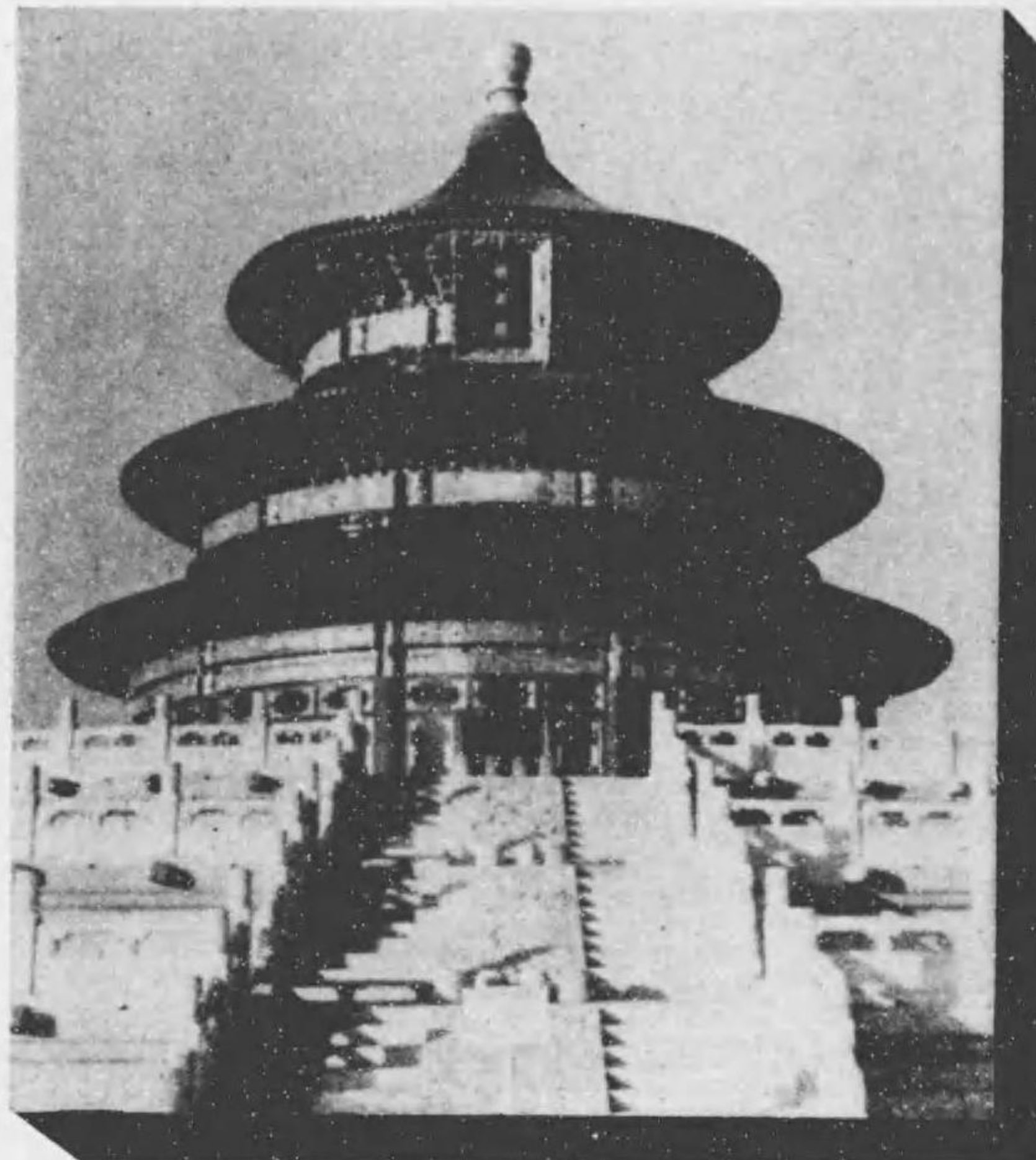
### (四) 河渠建設事業

所謂河渠建設事業，也就是惠民土木事業，本總署對於農田水利的基本事業，如蓄水設施和輸水幹渠的開鑿，早已着手進行，統計現在已經施工的，有灤河地區，薊河地區，還有滹沱河地區，灤河地區是在羅家屯地方，建設蓄水池庫，和水力發電堰堤，同時在灤河下游，開鑿引水幹渠，薊河地區，是在下游建設止潮堰堤，一方面可以阻止海潮上溯，另一方面可以壟斷農田，至於滹沱河地區，是準備建設蓄水池，設備水力發電，開闢津石運河，這條運河，不但可以便利交通並且可以灌溉農田，假定完成之後僅就灌溉農田而論，就可增加大量的農產了。

上述所說的一切，就是我們五年來建設的輪廓，此後我們更要本着既定的方針，繼續努力，國家能多一分建設，人民就能多一分福利，什麼時候實現了華北的樂園，便算是完成了建設的責任，也就是協力完成建設東亞新秩序的聖業。



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The Stone Buddha of Tatung, Mengchiang

Chinese, since 1937. The most important of them are, **King-Ku** (Peking-Kupeikou) line connecting Peking and Chengteh, Jehol; **Hsin-Kai** (Hsinhsiang-Kaifeng) line connecting the two trunk lines of the **Tsin-Pu** (Tientsin-Pukow) Railway and the Peking-Hankow Railway; **Shi-Teh** (Shihmen-Tehsien) line; **Tung-Lu** (Tungkuan-Luan) line, built specially for the purpose of developing the southern portion of the province of Shansi; other lines having been constructed mainly for transporting coal and other underground resources.

Besides these new railway constructions thus far, there have been introduced improvements and reinforcements in the railway facilities; a renovation in the system of management, an increase in traffic efficiency, etc. are steadily under way. For instance, the whole of the tracks of the **Shih-Tai** (Shihmen-Taiyuan) line, previously a narrow gauge railway, and that part of the Tatung-Fuchow Railway north of Taiyuan have been reconstructed to be standard gauge railways, whereby their carrying capacity has been notably increased to mark an epoch in the development of Shansi Province, reputed to be a treasury of mineral resources.

Open to traffic in North China and Meng Chiang Regions (the Mongolian Borderland), the aggregate length of the lines under the control of the Kahoku Kotsu Kaisha (the North China Railway Co., Ltd.), as at the end of April, 1942, was 6,003 kilometres, an increase of 313 kilometres as compared with that in existence at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair, and the said aggregate length in kilometres represents an extension of approximately 1,000 kilometres in so short a span of time as three years in comparison with April, 1939, in which month the North China Railway Co., Ltd. was established. Considering that 700 odd kilometres of the Lunghai Railway west of Kaifeng is still under the control of the Chungking regime, the extension of the mileage of the lines controlled by the company is almost entirely the result of new constructions effected after the outbreak of the China Affair.

Thirteen lines aggregating 870 kilometres in distance had by the end of April, 1942, been newly constructed by the North China Railway Co., Ltd., an undertaking jointly financed by the Japanese and

The systems of charging freightage by the different railway lines in North China, previously divided into eight freight zones and without any liaison or unification among them, have been radically unified and revised so that a rational, basic tariff is now charged and a very plain freight system is now in force; the proper function of railways is at present brought into play on a full scale for the first time.

As we recall the days following the outbreak of the China Incident when all the lines were not free from the havoc played by the hostilities and when all the railway employees deserted their duties, we can not but be surprised at the phenomenal change which the North China Railway Co., Ltd. has instituted since then. The railways, operated by the Chinese prior to the outbreak of the hostilities, have almost completely put on a new aspect, being now in every respect almost on a level with the railways in first rate civilized countries of the world.