

**政治** 濠洲聯邦は六州より成る英國の自治植民地にして、一九〇一年より聯邦制が施行された。政治上の全権は英國皇帝にあり、その任命にかゝる總督が之を施行するのであるが、總督は一種の名譽職で、議會の召集、解散を命ずる等が其の任務であり、實際に政治を司るのは内閣の首班即ち下院の多數黨の首領である。現在濠洲には完全な政黨政治が行はれて居つて、議會は上下兩院より成り立法を司る。上院議員は各州から六名を出して總數三六名、任期は六年でその半數を三年毎に改選する。下院議員總數は七三名で、各州の人口に比例して選出され、任期は三年である。

**宗教** 濠洲人は殆んど全部がヨーロッパ人、殊にイギリス人及び其の子孫であるから、其の宗教も勿論キリスト教で、それも英國教會教徒とカトリック教徒が大部分を占めてゐる。併し今日濠洲の國民は概して宗教的でない爲教會の勢力は極めて衰へてゐる。

**教育** 教育は濠洲全土に亘つて普及してをり、無學文盲の者は殆んど居ない。州によつて義務教育年限に多少の相違はあるが、概して六歳から十四歳までである。初等教育の他、中等教育機關、高等教育機關、専門教育機關に大別されるが、大學は各州に一校づゝ設けられ設備も良好である。

## Principal Production and Industry

Rich as she was in various natural resources, Australia placed keynote on the basic industries such as live-stock farming, agriculture, dairy products, plantation, mining, forestry, etc. developing the secondary industries from these enterprises. Of the basic industries, the biggest was the live-stock products centering around wool, followed by agricultural products centering around wheat; dairy products; mineral products and forestry. Of the total production of the country, the basic industries occupied 62.32 per cent while the remaining 37.68 per cent comprised technical products.

**LIVE-STOCK FARM:** Australia is the foremost wool producing country in the world, and at the same time, the biggest wool exporting country. Approximately one-sixth of the total number of sheep in the world is raised in Australia, and the wool production of the country is equivalent to about one-fourth of the wool produced in the world. The number of sheep raised during 1939 reached an enormous figure

**交通 道路** 土地廣大なる爲道路は充分に發達するに至つてないが、それでも各都市を結ぶ主要幹線は約五萬六千軒に上る。鐵道 國有鐵道は一九三七年六月末に於て四萬三千軒、又私設鐵道は一千三百軒となつてゐる。其の鐵道は不統一で、州を異にすれば一層の不統一を示し、軌幅も區々である。併し近年シドニー・ブリスベン線で標準軌道が敷設され、濠洲横斷鐵道で、西オーストラリアの金産地カルグアリーと、南オーストラリアのポート・オーガスタスを連結する標準軌道線がレッドロール迄延長した爲各州首都間の交通は非常に改善された。此の他電車の總延長は一九三八年現在九千三百軒に上る。船舶 一九三八年の入港船舶は一、九〇五隻七、一二八、四〇四噸に及びそのうち英國船が七二・三六%五、一五八一・五一噸を占めてゐる。一九三七年度に於けるオーストラリア在籍の船舶數は帆船一、三三五隻、三七、八八〇噸汽船七〇二隻、二四八、〇三一噸合計二、〇三七隻、二八五、九一一噸に及ぶ。航空 一九三九年第二次歐洲大戰が勃發する迄は飛行機の數も餘り多くなかつた。併し戦争開始後は軍事上商業上兩方面の必要に迫られて急激に進歩した。

**産業** 濠洲は天然資源に富む國であるが、其の開發利用は未だ充分とは云へない。従つて其の産業も殆んど農業、牧畜業、鑛業の如き原始的産業であり、多く原料生産を目的としてゐる。

**農業** は濠洲最大の産業である。而も其の農耕面積は八八、八〇〇平方軒に達するがそれは全國土の僅か一%強に過ぎない。之を見ても如何に濠洲が廣大な面積を不生産的に放置してゐるか判ると同時に今後の發達は大いに期待すべきものがある。農産物の主要なるものは小麦を最大とし、燕麥、大麥、玉蜀黍之に次ぎ、其の他馬鈴薯、甘蔗甜菜、葡萄、果實、牧草である。

一九三八年度に於ける小麦の作付面積は五五、六〇〇平方軒で其の收穫は六、七四一、二一六軒であつた。其の他大麥が三九〇、〇〇〇軒、燕麥が六一八、〇〇〇軒、玉蜀黍が二四五、〇〇〇軒

of 115,000,000 and the wool production, about 983,000,000 pounds which, in value, is estimated at roughly £A.42,000,000.

Particular attention should be drawn to the fact that Britain, simultaneously with her declaration of war on Germany in 1939, enforced a system whereby it was made possible for her to requisition the wool production of Australia and New Zealand. The system, which is to remain in force until one year after the termination of hostilities, authorizes Britain to purchase the entire production of wool at a certain fixed value.

The total number of cattle in Australia is about 13,000,000 heads; horses, about 1,700,000 and pigs, about 1,200,000 heads. The annual meat production of the country, principally beef and mutton, is over £A.27,000,000 but a greater part is consumed at home with the result that only 20 per cent of beef and 30 per cent of mutton are exported abroad, chiefly to Britain.

Hides and skins are exported in large quantities. About 60 per cent of the total cattle hide production is exported to the United States while 60 per cent of sheep skin is sent to France. About 80 per cent of the production of rabbit pelts is also supplied to the United States.

The principal item among the dairy products is butter, which comprises about 50 per cent of this industry. As an export commodity, its importance is next to wool and wheat, and the best customer is again Britain which imports about 90 per cent of the total butter export of Australia. Cheese, egg, milk, ham, bacon, etc. are among the dairy products of lesser importance.

**AGRICULTURE:** The total area of farmland in Australia is roughly 20,000,000 acres, or only about one per cent of the total area of the country but nevertheless, wheat, oats, barley, maize, potato, sugar-cane, red-beet, grape and varieties of fruits are grown in large quantities.

Wheat is cultivated in a comprehensive area covering about 60 per cent of the entire arable land and occupies about 40 per cent of the total amount of agricultural products, its position in the economic structure of the country being as equally important as the wool industry.

The ratio of export as against the country's wheat production is between 60 and 70 per cent, forming a typical export industry of Australia. Apples, pears, and grapes are also grown and exported to foreign countries.

**MINING:** Gold occupies a primary position among the mineral products of Australia and it was the richness of its deposit that hastened

の收穫を上げてゐる。而して全農産物の價格は九三、二二九、〇〇〇磅に上つた。

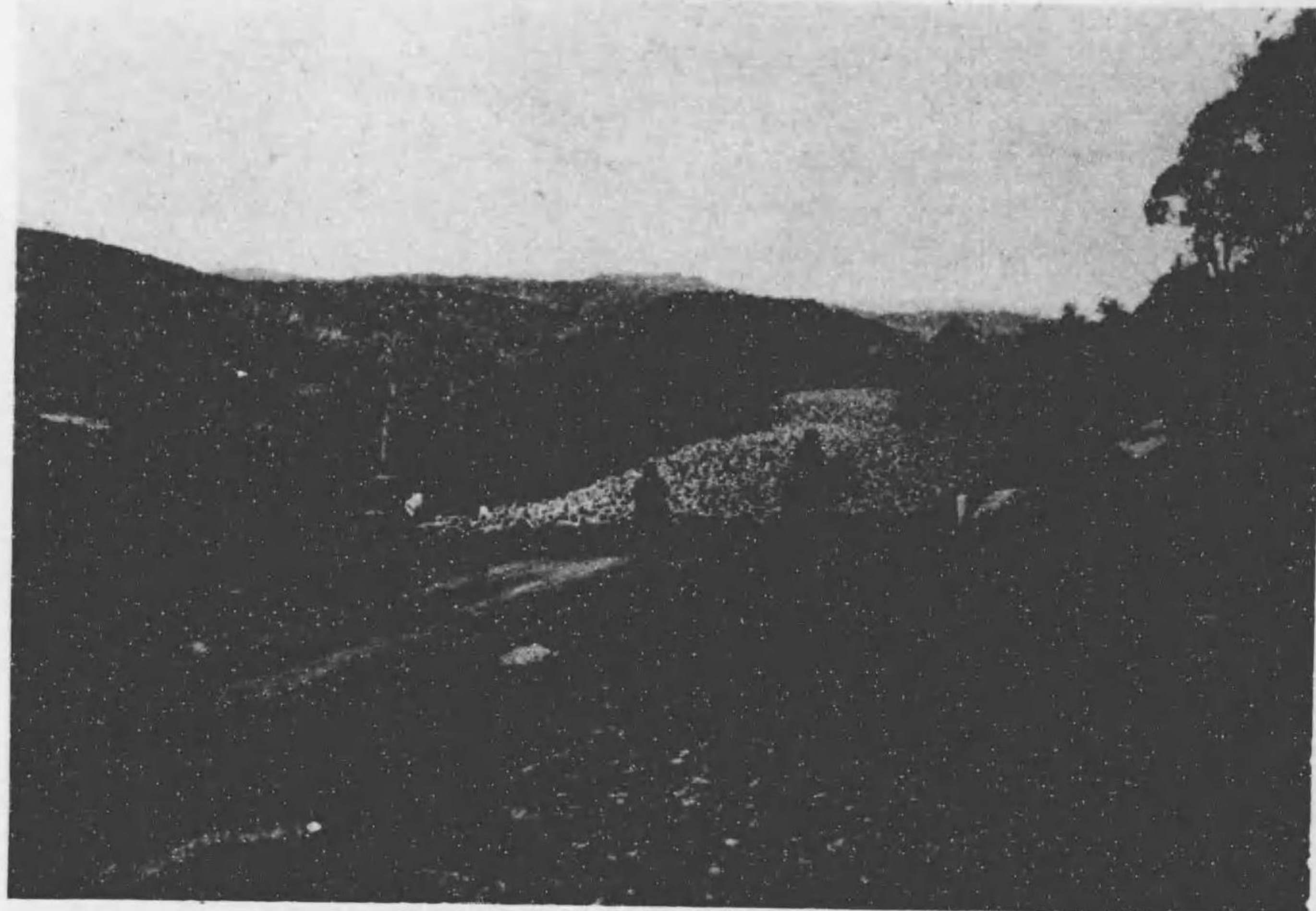
**畜産業** 濠洲に於て牧畜は農業と並んでの二大重要産業で、羊、牛、馬、豚及びそれらからの製産物は濠洲の富の主要素を構成してゐる。其の内でも羊に至つては一九三七年末現在一一三、三七二、五七八頭に達し、牧羊國アルゼンチンを凌ぎ世界第一である。従つて羊毛の產出量は九八五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇封度に上り、世界產額の三七%強を占めてゐる。而も量の上だけでなく質に於ても斷然他を壓し、其の輸出額は毎年二、五八三、〇〇〇俵を下らない。産地は殆んど全國的であるが就中ニュー・サウス・ウェールズ州が第一であり、ヴィクトリア州、クィンズランド州が之に次ぐ。羊の他牛、馬、豚の飼育も盛んであつて一九三七年末現在の頭數は牛一三、〇七八、三五六頭、馬一、七四六、五一三頭、豚一、一〇〇、〇八二頭である。従つて之等家畜より得られるものの、加工業も良く發達し、一九三五—一六年度に於けるバターの產出量は四三三、七二二、四七五封度、チーズ三八、五九八、七一六封度、ベーコン及びハム七七、六五五、一七八封度に上つてゐる。

**林業** 濠洲は其の面積の大なる割合に、森林地帯は極めて少い國で一〇〇、〇〇〇平方軒に過ぎない。そのうち六五、九一七平方軒は永久的森林地帯として指定されてゐる。之等の森林の内サウス・オーストラリア州とニュー・サウス・ウェールズ州の森林地帯は面積狭小の割に良材を産する。殊に濠洲特産とも稱すべきユーカリ樹は成長の速やかなことと良質を以て名高い。

**鑛業** 鑛業は今日の濠洲にとつて未だ重要な産業とはいはれないが、金埋藏量の豊富なことが、濠洲をして今日の如く開發せしめた主要原因である故現在に於ても金の產出多く一九三七年度一一九八四、一〇〇封度、南河聯邦、アメリカ合衆國に次いで世界第三位を占めてゐる。

其の他石炭七、六六二、二二〇封度、銀及び鉛五〇、八二〇、一〇〇封度、銅一、一六三、四一〇封度、錫八六四、一六〇封度及び鐵等が主要なる鑛産物であつて、一九三七年度の全鑛産物の產額は三一、七九〇、一六〇封度となつてゐる。





大規模な濠洲の牧羊風景

Sheep-raising, the principal industry of Australia, is being carried on a grand scale.

the development of the country. Since 1857, when alluvial gold was first discovered in Victoria, a radical development was witnessed in Australia and even today, she is third among the gold producing nations of the world surpassed only by the Union of South Africa and the United States. The richest coal bed in Australia is located in New South Wales while other mineral products such as silver, lead, copper, tin and iron are also produced in the country.

### Economic Trend and Foreign Trade of Australia

The outbreak of the European war in September, 1939, saw widespread changes in the condition and structure of the Australian economy. Government regulations soon began to control the flow of trade, foreign exchange, investments, prices, production, and distribution—all activities being directed toward bolstering the military and economic defenses for maximum war effort. Production activity was diverted toward materials directly or indirectly linked to defense, particularly armament, aircraft, and shipbuilding.

For the purpose of preventing the outflow of war materials to countries other than Britain, the Australian Government introduced a permit system whereby the export and import of clothing, hemp cloth, jute, iron, canvass, mining utensils and petroleum were made subject to official sanction since May 1st, 1940, while the export of zinc, cobalt, copper, nickel, iron and steel wares, aluminium, medicine and chemicals and drugs was prohibited in the absence of a permit from the Ministry of Munitions.

**FORESTRY:** Of Australia's total forest area of 24,500,000 acres, 17,110,940 acres have been permanently reserved for timber. Trade circles predict if present drastic restrictions on imports of timber from North America continue for two or three years, Australian timber will become so well accepted that imports of timber from North America may never regain their former volume.

## SYDNEY & MELBOURNE



**SYDNEY**, the capital of New South Wales with a population of 1,288,000, is the largest city in the Commonwealth of Australia. The climate is ideal, the mean temperature being 71° F. in summer and 45° in winter.

With a waterfrontage of 188 miles, the Sydney harbor contains innumerable inlets and picturesque bays. The dock accommodation includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and seven patent slips. The principal wharves are located close to the business-center. There are excellent facilities for handling cargo, storing and loading grain in bulk or bags and also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers.

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, connecting the city with the northern suburbs, is 550 meters long and 48 meters wide, and contains 52,300 tons of steelwork. The highest point of the arch is 133 meters above water-level, and provides a clearance for vessels of 51 meters. It is one of the largest single-span bridges in the world, having taken seven years to complete at a cost of nearly ten million pounds.

Wool is the principal export product shipped from Sydney. Approximately one-half of the country's wool crop is produced in New South Wales and, except for small quantities disposed of at Newcastle and Albury, this product is delivered to Sydney, the premier wool market and wool exporting center of the world. Wheat and flour are also exported in large quantities, and other important export commodities handled at Sydney include butter, frozen beef, mutton, and eggs, tallow, leather, coal, timber, and hides and skins. Mineral exports are of some importance and include gold, pig lead, tin and copper ingots and matte.

In addition to its overseas trade, Sydney is the center of a very extensive coastwise trade, which distributes local and imported goods to the other ports of New South Wales and to the other Australian States.

Within twenty miles of Sydney are two great national parks, Kuring-gai Chase and National Park, each exceeding 142 square kilometers in area, the former bordering on the Hawkesbury River to the north, and the latter described as "The Garden of New South Wales," forming the gateway to the Illawarra

**シドニー** ニュー・サウス・ウェールズ州の首都シドニーは人口一、二八八、〇〇〇を有し、濠洲第一の大都會である。気候は至極良好、其の平均気温は夏季攝氏二二度、冬季七度で理想的である。

濠洲へ流された最初の囚人船隊の指揮官フィリップが、此の地に英國植民の第一歩を印し、當時の英國植民大臣シドニー子爵の名を取つたのであるが、囚人が初めて足を踏んだ其の一角が今日繁華を極めてゐるシドニー埠頭とならうとは思ひもかけぬことであつたに相違ない。

プリズベーンを南へ航走すること二日で、ポート・ジャックソンの入口に達する。緑の丘、赤い家根の邊り、そこにもこゝにも良灣參差して沿岸に小都市點々たる雄大なポート・ジャックソンの全景が眼前に展開されて来る。やがてカンガルー戯れるクロンガ公園の動物園が右手に現れ、左手には又濠洲海軍の根據地が眼に映じて來ると間もなく奥まつた一角に巨船を繋ぐ岸壁が幾つとなく並列してゐるシドニーの埠頭が雄姿を現す。波靜かな灣内を大小の汽艇が往來し、沿岸に散在する住宅區域とシドニー市街との間には立派な定期船が通つてゐる。

シドニー港は港灣の美と優秀なる設備に依つて世界的に有名で、ブエノスアイレス、リオデジャネイロと共に世界三大美港として知られてゐる。殊に一九三二年大吊橋が完成してからは更に其の景觀を一新した。一九三七年—三八年度に於て同港に入港せる海外貿易船は一、四六〇隻に達し、輸出貨物は一、三三五、一〇一噸、輸入貨物は二二三八、〇六〇噸の多きに上つてゐる。州内の鐵道は凡て此處に集中し、百千の貨物は此の埠頭で吞吐されるので港は絶えず活況を呈してゐる。

シドニーの市街は、ダーリング港とウールムール灣とに狭まれた舌狀の地域を占めてゐるが、郊外を包括した大シドニーは面積二四六、七二一平方軒を有する。





シドニー港橋と市街の展望  
Australians hold great pride in the Sydney Harbor Bridge, the main span of which measuring about 503 meters.

district and the South Coast. Frequent services of trains and motor cars are provided for tourists visiting these two vast pleasure grounds.

At West Pennant Hills, near Sydney, a sanctuary and biological research station known as the Koala Park has been established to propagate and retain native bears in captive yet natural conditions. The growing scarcity in New South Wales of the native bear, notwithstanding that it is protected by law, has led to this special effort to increase its numbers and prevent the possibility of its ultimate extinction.

This attractive, harmless, and friendly little creature, known to zoologists as the Koala, but more popularly as the "teddy-bear," has become an object of world-wide interest. In addition to Koala, numerous kangaroos, wallaroos, wallabies, pademelons, emus, opossums and wild birds find sanctuary at the Park.

**MELBOURNE**, with a population of over 1,100,000, is situated on Hobson Bay, about 650 kilometers from the Heads, the channel leading into the ocean. It is the capital of Victoria and often called the "Queen City of the South." The average mean temperature throughout the year is 49.6° F., and average rainfall is 650 millimeters.

市内目貫の場所は廣大な郵便局を中心とするジョージ街、ピット街及びキャツスル・リーチ街等であるが、街路や商店の様子は近時米國との交通が頻繁なためか稍米國化してゐる。大停車場は市の南端に位し、東北隅の高臺にはシドニー港内を一眸の下に収むる大植物園があり、そこには知事官邸や政廳廳舎等が散在してゐる。

濠洲の自然を知らうとすればハイド・パークの東側にある濠洲博物館を見落してはならぬ。之は一八二七年の創立で珍奇な鳥獸、其の他の自然物殊に太洋洲各地の土蟹に關するコレクションは非常によく整頓されてゐる。

タロンガ動物園はポート・ジャツクソンの港口に近い入江の一角にあり、天然の奇岩、突兀たる丘陵の起伏する間へ巧みに岩石樹木を配して自然の儘に作られて居り、今では世界有数の動物園としてシドニー市民慰安の場所となつてゐる。

**メルボルン** ヴィクトリア州の首都メルボルンは、ヤラ河の河口から八軒の地にあり、人口一、〇〇、〇〇〇を有する。一年の平均氣温攝氏一〇度、降雨量六四七耗、其の緯度の關係から云へば我が國の仙臺附近に當つてゐる。

The well-equipped wharves, piers and steel sheltered sheds of the port of Melbourne provide ample and efficient berthing space for shipping from all parts of the world. The berthing space in the Port is 18,440 meters with a wharf-space area of 0.23 square kilometers. It is an important shipping and commercial metropolis, and also a great industrial center with over 9,100 factories representing a capital of £A.70,592,000 which turn out £A.116,894,000 worth of products annually.

Melbourne is a well-planned city. The famous St. Kilda Road, extending three miles, is a magnificent avenue that few cities can surpass, leading from Swanston Street across Prince's Bridge to St. Kilda passing at the foot of the colossal Shrine of Remembrance. Collins Street ranks first of all Melbourne's fine thoroughfares. Among the many gardens and parks, the Botanic Gardens of 103 acres are the loveliest in Australia. All of these gardens are maintained in such a condition that they are a constant source of delight to citizens as well as visitors.

In the Nearer Ranges, giant specimen of Australian trees are spread over endless miles. Fern bowers, streams, and waterfalls rival the attraction of the glorious panoramas which may be viewed from the hill-tops. The Dandenong Ranges can be reached by a rail journey, and the visitor has a choice of locations where comfortable accommodation is available Sasarfas, Sherbrooke, Olinda and Belgrave, and further on, many other popular resorts adjacent to the line which runs through this delightful country to Gembrook.

Upper Beaconsfield is located in the hills flanking the main Gippsland line, and from its high altitude, panoramic views of great beauty are obtained. Macedon and Woodend, on the slopes of Mt. Macedon, are popular resorts north of the Metropolis. The world-famed Melbourne Cup Race is run at Flemington, a suburb of the city. Moreover, the city includes many places for amusement and sports, such as tennis courts, golf-links, recreation grounds, theaters, etc., not to mention its splendid bathing beaches and parks.

シドニーを商業都市大阪に譬ふれば、メルボルンは官衙學校其の他の壯大なる建築物が他を壓してゐる有様は京都の感を呈する。大廈高樓櫛比して而も整然たる其の街路、壯麗雄大なる政廳、議院、博物館並びにメルボルン大學等の落ちついた

風致は、商業都市シドニーから都入りする者に穏やかな懐しさを與へる。

一八三五年(シドニー発見後四七年)タスマニヤのローンセストンで組織されたバットマン・フオークナーなどの一隊がポート・フィリップに到達し、ヤラ河畔に一村を建設したのが今日のメルボルンの濠郷である。一八三七年、時の總督ブルケが當時の英國總理大臣メルボルン郷の名を取つてメルボルンと命名した。一寒村であつたメルボルンが市となつたのは一八四八年のことであるが其の後僅々八十有餘年の間に大都市に發展し、秩序ある都市計畫の下に築き上げられた都として、其の名を世界に謳はれるに至つた。

商店櫛比して人々の往來最も劇しい街路は相並行して東西に走るコリンス街とブルケ街とであるが、之等と直角に交るスワンソン及びエリザヴェスの二路も亦商況頗る活發にして賑かな通りである。之等の中心地帯を圍つて壯大な官衙、公會堂が立ち並んで居る。

美はしいメルボルンの市街に更に錦上花を添えるものは、市の北隅を占める廣大な植物園である塵一つ止めない緑の芝生に珍奇な南國の植物が生ひ繁り一入の風情が有る。小高い此處より俯瞰すれば市街全景がパノラマの如く脚下に展開する。又市の南郊ローヤルパークにある動物園は其の設備の點に於てシドニーのものに及ばないが、收容されてゐる有袋類は遙かに多數で、行人の杖曳く者が多い。

此の他メルボルンの郊外には景勝の地多く、メルボルン市民は週末、休日に足を運ぶのを此の上なき楽しみとしてゐる。即ちメルボルンの西數軒バツカス・マーシュに到れば古代氷河の遺跡が見られ、更に轉じてメルボルンの東六三軒、坦々たる郊外の道路を自動車で疾驅するとヒールズヴィルに達する。此の地を過ぎて更に北に山路を分けると濠洲アルプスの大分水嶺に到達し、其の麓に觀光客を收容する小村メリースヴィルがある。附近一帶は急湍奔馬の如く溪を洗ひ、探勝の客を喜ばせる。更に健脚を延ばしてグラント山、アーノルド山等の頂上を極めれば廣いアケロン溪谷のパノラマが眼下にあり、生ひ茂るユーカリの處女林と共にまさに仙境に遊ぶ感がある。





## NEW ZEALAND

**Situation & Area:** New Zealand, consisting of two islands that run from northeast to southwest, is located at about 1,200 miles east of Australia and extends from a point about 35 degrees S.L. to 47 degrees S.L. Its area is approximately 103,720 square miles.

**Climate:** New Zealand has a moist-temperate marine climate, but with abundant sunshine. A very important feature is the small annual range of temperature, which permits rapid growth of vegetation, including pastures. The mean temperature ranges from 59° F. in the north to about 51° F. in the south.

**Population:** In April, 1939, the population of New Zealand, (including 81,774 Maoris), numbered 1,624,714.

**Administration:** New Zealand enjoys Dominion status and is governed by a Governor-General and a General Assembly consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council consists at present of 37 members who hold their seats for seven years. The House of Representatives consists of 80 members, including 4 Maoris, elected by the people for a term of three years.

**Revenue & Expenditure:** The budget estimate for the fiscal year 1939-40 was £NZ. 36,582,046 and £NZ. 35,772,678.

**Religion:** The Dominion has no State Church, and consequently, no State aid is given to any religious body. The Church of England divides the country into 7 dioceses, with a separate bishopric (Aotea-roa) for the Maoris. The Roman Catholic Church is under a Archbishop residing in Wellington.

**Education:** New Zealand's State primary system of education is free, secular and compulsory and conforms as nearly as possible to the democratic principle of equal opportunity. The highest educational institutions are composed of Auckland University College, the University of Otago, Victoria University College, and Canterbury University College.

**Communications:** New Zealand has excellent transportation facilities, with railway, motor, steamship and aviation services. There are 3,323 miles of Government railways and 198 miles of private lines. There are 12,063 miles of telegraph line.

**位置及面積** ニューゼーランドは濠洲大陸の南東に位しその間タスマニア海を挟んで相隔ること約二〇〇哩、南緯三四度乃至四八度、東經一六六度乃至一七九度の間に介在する北島、南島、ステewart島、チャタム島及其他周囲の小島嶼より成り面積二六八、六三五平方哩を有してゐる。

ニューゼーランドの地勢は、濠洲大陸の單調なるに反し中世代後數度の隆起に依る山地性をなしてゐるのが特徴である。

**氣候** ニューゼーランドは、土地細長く、海洋の直接影響を受ける爲概して温暖である。北島では高地の外は全く霜雪を見ることなく、極北部は亞熱帶的氣候に屬する。東岸は寒流に洗はれてゐる爲緯度の割合には温度が低く氣候の變化も著しい。又西岸は西風が卓越する爲東岸よりも濕潤で雨量が比較的多い。ニューゼーランドの年平均氣温は北部の攝氏一五度から南部の一〇度となつてゐる。

**人口** 一九三九年四月現在の人口は一六二四七一四人(マオリ人八一、七七四を含む)にして人口密度は一平方哩に僅か六人強に過ぎない。

先住民族はポリネシア系のマオリ族であるが、現在八一、七〇〇を數ふるに過ぎず、少數のサモア人を除く外、住民の大部分はヨーロッパ人である。而もそのうち英國系人は一三〇萬余に上つてゐる。

**政治** ニューゼーランドは一九〇七年以來、自治領となつたもので、宗主權は英國皇帝にありその任命する總督が同島の統治權を代行してゐる。總督の下に二院制の議會があつて、立法を掌り、行政は下院の多數黨首領に依て組織される内閣が分擔する。此の政治制度の運用は極めて圓滑に行はれ、世界に於ける民主政治の模範國として知られてゐる。總督は英國皇帝の親任に係り、議案の承認或は否認の權を、又議會の召集、停會、解散の權を有し且軍司令官を兼任する。

上院は立法院と稱され、總督の任命する三八名の議員より成り任期は七ヶ年である。下院は代議會と稱され八〇名(うちマオリ族代表者四名)の議員より成り、任期は四ヶ年となつてゐる。

**財政** 一九三九—四〇年度の歳入歳出は夫々三六、五八二、〇四六磅、三五、七七二、六七八磅である。歳入財源の最も大なるものは關稅及び消費稅であり、歳出の大部分は公債に對する利子及び減債基金に對する支出である。

**宗教** キリスト教の各派がよく流布してゐて殆んど唯一の宗教である。就中イングランド教會が最も勢力あり、全國を七教區に分ち、マオリ族には特に一ビショップ區が設けられて居る。マオリ族は英國の巧妙なる宗教的懷柔政策に依て、其の祖先の宗教、即ち萬有神教的信仰を殆んど拋棄して居る状態である。

**教育** ニューゼーランドに於ける教育は擴く普及し初等教育は七才以上一四才迄の者に義務教育

制が布かれてゐる。高等教育としてはオタゴ大學、カンタベリー大學、オークランド大學、ヴィクトリア大學の四大學の他に、カンタベリー農科大學とマツセイ農科大學の二校がある。特殊學校としては鑛山學校、及び師範學校が設けられてゐる。

**交通 道路** ニューゼーランドの道路は極めて良く發達し、自動車道路の如き其の延長實に六百數十萬哩にも及んでゐる。鐵道 一九三八年三月末に於て國有鐵道は五、三二〇哩、私設鐵道は三一七哩にして總計五、六三七哩を數ふ。船舶海運はパナマ運河開通後、歐洲よりの航程が短縮され非常に隆盛となつた。即ち一九三七年度に於てニューゼーランド諸港に入港した船舶は六三四隻二九六二、八八〇噸、出港の船舶は六二〇隻、二、九二五、七九八噸に上つてゐる。戦前は我國との間に直通航路が開設されてゐた。

通信事業も整備し、電信線一九、三〇〇哩、海底電線一〇六、九五九哩に達してゐる。

## Principal Production and Industry

Two-third of the country's area is suitable for agriculture and live-stock farming, the latter particularly enjoying an international reputation along with the live-stock industry of Australia. The four largest live-stock products are butter, cheese, meat and wool while the three foremost agricultural products consist of wheat, barley and oat.

**LIVE-STOCK:** During 1937, the aggregate area of land allocated for live-stock farming was estimated at about 43,000,000 acres which surpass the area used for farming by nearly two fold. Approximately 70 per cent of this vast stretch of land is used for raising sheep, the total number of which reaching some 30,000,000 heads. The export of wool during 1937-38 totaled an enormous figure of 300,000,000 pounds. Majority of the Australian sheep is cross-breeds, but there are some which belong to the Romney, Corriedale and Merino breeds.

The number of cattle raised in the country is roughly 4,400,000 heads, of which a greater portion consists of milch cows. The annual production of butter and cheese is estimated at roughly 150,000 tons and 90,000 tons respectively, and is exported to Britain and the United States. Meat valued at about £NZ. 17,000,000 is refrigerated each year and shipped abroad while condensed milk, casein, hides, fat and sausage are also produced as by-products of the live-stock industry.

**産業** ニューゼーランドは氣候溫和で雨量適度なるため、農業及び畜産業が盛んで全國土の三分の二は農牧に適してゐる。農牧業の外に自國の原料を使用する工業も近時發達し、又豊富なる資源に恵まれる鑛業、林業も亦漸次擧頭しつつある。

**農業** ニューゼーランドの一九三七年現在の耕作面積は約七九、〇〇〇平方哩であり、諸河川流域は土地肥沃にして麥類の栽培に適し、殊に小麥(一九三八年度耕作面積七五三平方哩、收穫高二一七、五四八、〇〇〇立)の産出最も多く、燕麥(二三四平方哩、九五、〇七六、〇〇〇立)、大麥(一〇三平方哩、三九、〇二四、〇〇〇立)等の産も少くない。他に玉蜀黍、馬鈴薯、煙草、ニューゼーランド麻等を産出する。又北島の暖地に於ては柑橙類、葡萄等を主とする果物が多く出来る。

**畜産業** 牧畜はニューゼーランドの最大産業で羊と牛が最も多く飼養され、豚と馬とがこれに次いで居る。牛は初め肉を得るのが主目的であつたが、近年酪業が急速に發達し、一九四〇年の輸出額は、バター一八、二二八、〇〇〇封度、チーズ八、二三三、〇〇〇封度、冷凍肉六四八、一〇九



**AGRICULTURE:** The farm products of the country comprise wheat, barley, rye and other cereals, pasturage seeds, peas, potatoes, hops and tobacco. According to a statistics compiled in 1938, the area of wheat field was about 186,000 acres and the total yield for that year, 6,043,000 bushels, while those for barley and oat were respectively 25,500 acres and 57,900 acres and their annual yield, 1,084,000 and 2,641,000 bushels. In the North Island where the climate is moderate, varieties of fruits such as citrus and grapes are grown.

**MINING:** Of the mineral products, coal is well known, its output annually ranging around 2,000,000 tons. The development of New Zealand is ascribable to the gold deposit found in the country, and consequently, its importance among various industries is of great nature. The annual output is estimated at approximately 170,000 ounces. Other mineral products include silver, iron, tungsten, copper, manganese, tin, sulphur and platinum.

In order to develop the country's oil industry, the Government is encouraging tapping operations by granting subsidies with the result that the enterprise, utilizing the modern equipments, is being actively undertaken in Taranaki, Hawkes Bay, Canterbury, Southland and Westland.

**FORESTRY:** There are 12,600,000 acres of indigenous forest in New Zealand. Among the forest products are the Kauri pine, which is much valued for shipbuilding purposes as well as for its resin.

**FOREIGN TRADE:** Total imports of New Zealand during 1940 were valued at £NZ.48,998,000 and exports, a record figure of £NZ.73,741,000. Notwithstanding this favorable balance in trade, however, it was announced that a further curtailment will be necessary in the import of non-essentials to provide funds

九二〇封度（但一九三七年度）を示し、何れも急激なる増加を見せてゐる。

牧羊は南島が主で一九四〇年度の羊毛輸出額は八九〇、七三八俵（一俵三四四封度に當る）——六六五、九〇九磅に上つた。

尙一九三九年現在に於ける重要家畜飼養数は牛四、五六五、〇〇〇頭、羊三一、八九七、一〇〇頭、馬二七四、八〇〇頭、豚六八三、〇〇〇頭を數へる。

**林業** ニューゼーランドには約五一、〇〇〇平方尺の森林地帯がある。之等は北島の北端部に多く、そのうちカウリ松は船舶材として非常に貴重である。南島には山毛櫨の良材を産する。

**鑛業** ニューゼーランドには各種の鑛物資源が多量に埋藏されて居ると云はれるが、未だ開發充分ならず、金、銀、石炭を主要鑛産物とする。金は濠洲と同様に、其の植民史上に於て多くの移民を吸引し極めて重要な役割を演じた。一九三七年に於ける産出額は四、八一五、五一六瓦、又銀の産出額は一、四七五、三八八瓦である。石炭は南島北西岸に多く、其の埋藏量は約十六億噸と看做され、一九三九年度の産出量は二、三四二、六三九噸（一九四〇年は二、五〇〇、〇〇〇噸以上）に上る。尙右の他鐵鑛、硬玉、燐鑛、硫黄をも産出する。

for the purchase of war materials in particular.

The country's chief foreign trade for 1937 and 1938 (latest available), as classified according to different commodities, are shown in the following table.

Values of Principal Exports & Imports of New Zealand, 1937 & 1938

EXPORTS	1937		1938	
	£NZ'000	£NZ'000	£NZ'000	£NZ'000
Butter .....	16,986	16,520	489	804
Cheese .....	5,372	5,935	1,856	1,881
Beef, Frozen .....	710	881		
Lamb, Frozen .....	5,380	9,132	1,069	990
Mutton, Frozen .....	1,636	2,044	2,632	2,849
Pork, Frozen .....	1,734	1,727	5,790	5,428
Sausage Casings .....	760	740	734	806
Sheep Skins without Wool .....	1,619	967	1,811	1,812
Wool .....	19,070	12,185	1,944	1,498
Gold .....	1,435	1,297	1,215	953
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>54,702</b>	<b>51,428</b>	<b>17,540</b>	<b>17,951</b>

## WELLINGTON AND AUCKLAND



**WELLINGTON**, situated on the Cook Strait at the southern point of the North Island, is the capital of New Zealand having a population of about 155,000. It is an important distributing port of the Dominion and the transportation of commodities to the interior and coastal points is effected by rail, trucks and coastal steamers.

Since Wellington is conveniently situated on a route from Australia to Panama, it has become a port of call for overseas vessels passing through the Panama Canal to or from the United Kingdom, Europe, the United States, and Canada. The Harbor has an area of about 20,000 acres with good anchorage throughout, and being landlocked, it provides safe shelter. The entrance is wide and deep enough to accommodate the largest ships. The total lineal berthing space is 22,000 feet, with depths of water alongside varying from 166 feet for coastal vessels, up to 46 feet for overseas vessels.

The principal exports from Wellington are wool, cheese, butter, casein, frozen and chilled meats, flax, sausage casings, hides and skins, fresh fruit, hardwood timbers, and tallow. Wellington handles a large share of New Zealand's total exports. The imports consist of manufactured goods of all classes, the most important items being motor vehicles, cotton, woollen, silk, and rayon piece goods, electrical machinery and equipment, gasoline, sugar, tea, paper, and hardware. The United Kingdom is the most important supplier, followed by Australia, the United States, and Canada.

Being the seat of government, Parliament House and a number of fine official buildings are located in the city. One of the most attractive places is the Botanical Gardens, the charm of which lies in their natural character. They are rather reserves of virgin bush than gardens, but have been richly planted as an arboretum, and contain charming walks through valleys shaded by tree-ferns and a variety of native trees and shrubs. The view from the Kelnurn Tea Kiosk, or Brooklyn, in the evening is as attractive as by day for the scintillating lights of the city and harbor present a fascinating spectacle. A portion of Newton Park was set aside some years ago for

**ウエリントン** 北島の南端クック海峡に面して首府ウエリントンがある。ウエリントンは一八四〇年ニューゼーランド會社が初めて送つた新移民の手に依て築き上げられた街で、これをウエリントンと名づけたのは、同會社創立に縁故の深いウエリントン卿を記念するためであると云ふ。其の移民達は當初此の地を中心として、土人と激しい戦を繼續しながら開拓していつたが、一八六五年以來此の國の首府となり、内閣を始め主なる官廳は皆此處にあり、現在では人口約十五萬、ニューゼーランド第二の大都市である。

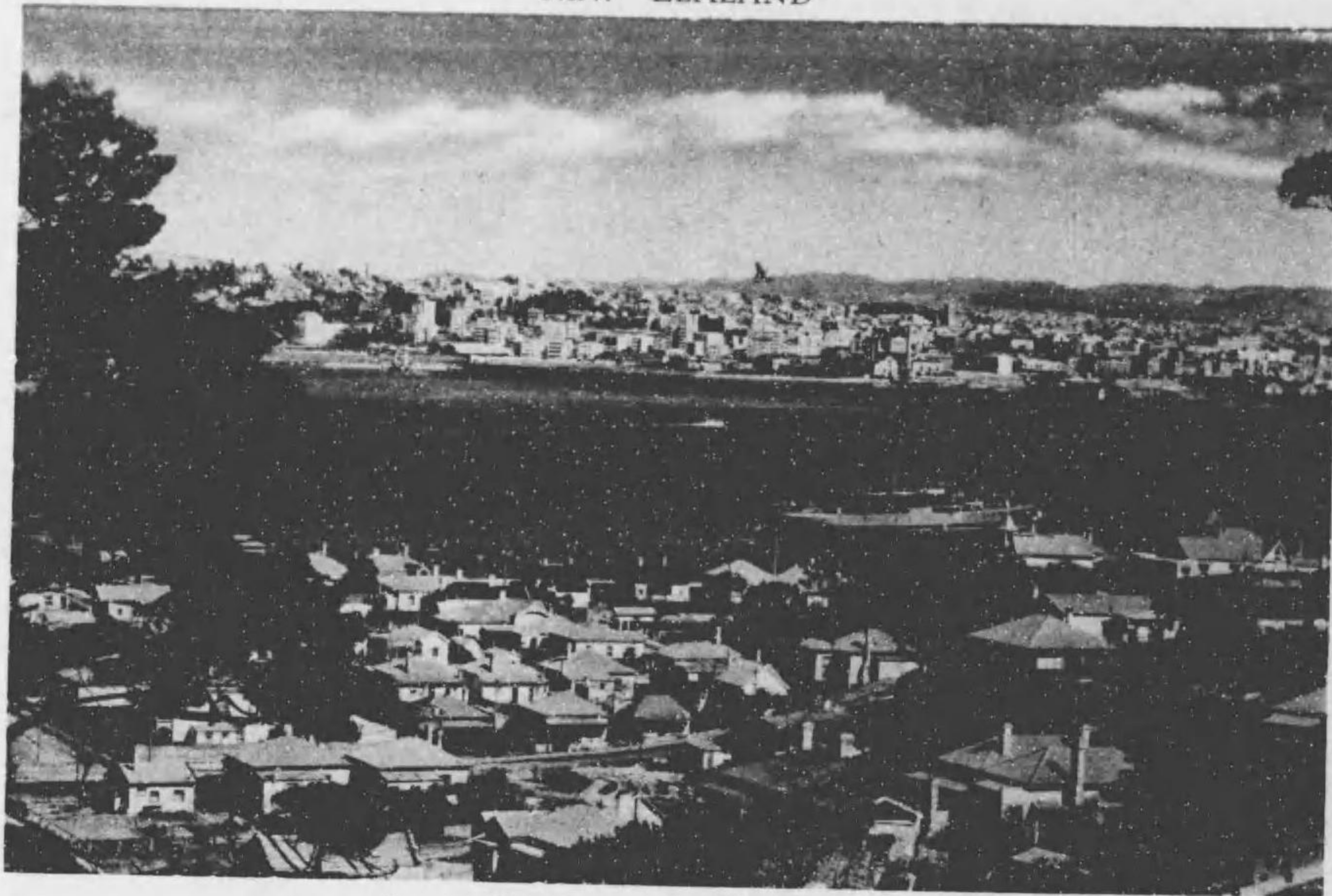
パナマ運河開通以來ウエリントン港は歐米への海運の要衝となつた。同港に出入する船舶は毎年三〇〇〇隻と稱せられ、揚荷、積荷の合計約五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇噸に達した。港内の總面積は六三平方尺にも達し、入口は廣く且深く、大船舶の出入も自由で此の國有数の良港である。唯地形の關係上時々強風に襲はれ、南太平洋の風筒の稱がある

ウエリントンはニューゼーランド輸出品の大半を輸出するが、其の主なるものは羊毛、チーズ、バター、冷凍肉等の畜産加工品、木材等であり、雜貨、機械、纖維製品、ガソリン、砂糖、茶等を輸入する。

市は港灣を抱いて平地と丘陵とから成り、丘陵は主として住宅地、平地は商業地區である。住宅地は極めて風致に富み、夜間丘上から市街を瞰下せば、無数の星が中空に輝くが如き美景を呈する大理石で建てられた議事堂、木造建築としては其の規模南半球第一の稱ある各官衙、總督官邸、市公會堂、ヴィクトリア大學等何れも異彩を放つてゐるが、最も旅人を惹きつけるものは自然のままに各種の樹木が繁茂する植物園であらう。其他圖書館、美術館、博物館など何れも特色ある蒐集は幾多の公園と共に人々に慰樂を提供してゐる。

**オークランド** オークランドはニューゼーランド北島の北端に近く、太平洋とタスマン海に面する二つの港灣を有し、人口二二一、〇〇〇、此の





オークランド市街の遠望

Auckland is ever awake with lively activities as the port is constantly digesting the busy traffic of merchantmen.

a Zoological Garden, representing a picturesque well-kept undulating park land in natural surroundings.

AUCKLAND, lying near the northern extremity of the North Island, is the largest commercial and industrial metropolis of New Zealand with a population of about 221,000. It was the capital of the Dominion from 1843, two years after Britain dispatched the first Vice-Governor there, until 1865.

The climate is extremely favourable with no snowfalls during winter and relatively cool in the summer months, the temperature seldom rising over 28° Centigrade. The city, consequently, is an ideal health resort throughout the year. It is equipped with all modern services and recreational facilities such as tram lines, fine roads, comfortable ferries and public gardens. There are also cultural institutions such as art gallery, library, museum, etc., the first mentioned being particularly noteworthy for its excellent ensemble of Maori studies.

A few miles from the city rises Mt. Eden, an extinct volcanic cone in perfect preservation, to a height of about 644 feet above sea-level. The summit commands a wonderful view of the Waitakeri Ranges on the one hand and the Coromandels on the other. On a clear day, the bold outline of the Great Barrier Island, lying 60 miles away, can be observed distinctly.

國第一位の商工都市である。英國政府が初めて副総督を此の國に派遣した一八四一年の翌々年から一八六五年迄此の國の首府であつた。氣候は頗る良好で冬期も降雪を見ることなく、夏期は最高攝氏二七、八度を出でない。一年を通じて温度の差の少い點に於ても世界稀有であり、従つて理想的の健康地である。又此の都會は都市としての設備は眞に善美を盡してゐる。即ち多數の公園は市民行樂の場所として適度に配置せられ、更に平坦なる自動車道路は市と郊外との間を連絡してゐる。其の他圖書館、美術館、博物館等々特色を持ち、殊に博物館はマオリに關する多數の遺物が保存せられ、土人遺物の蒐集では世界第一と稱せられる。

都市の一角に高さ約一八〇米の休火山エデン山がある。丘上に上ればオークランドの市街と港灣とを一瞬の裡に收め、誰しも眼下に美しく展開する都市の整備に驚しないものはない、これと共に後方には豊饒にして蜿々たる耕地と更に遙か遠く數々の秀峰を森林の間に眺め、環境の美、言語に絶するものがある。オークランドに遊ぶもの、一度は必ず歩を此の丘上に運ぶべきであらう。

BRANCHES:

Tokyo, Kobe, Kure, Tokuyama, Wakamatsu, Maizuru & Otaru



SUB-BRANCHES:

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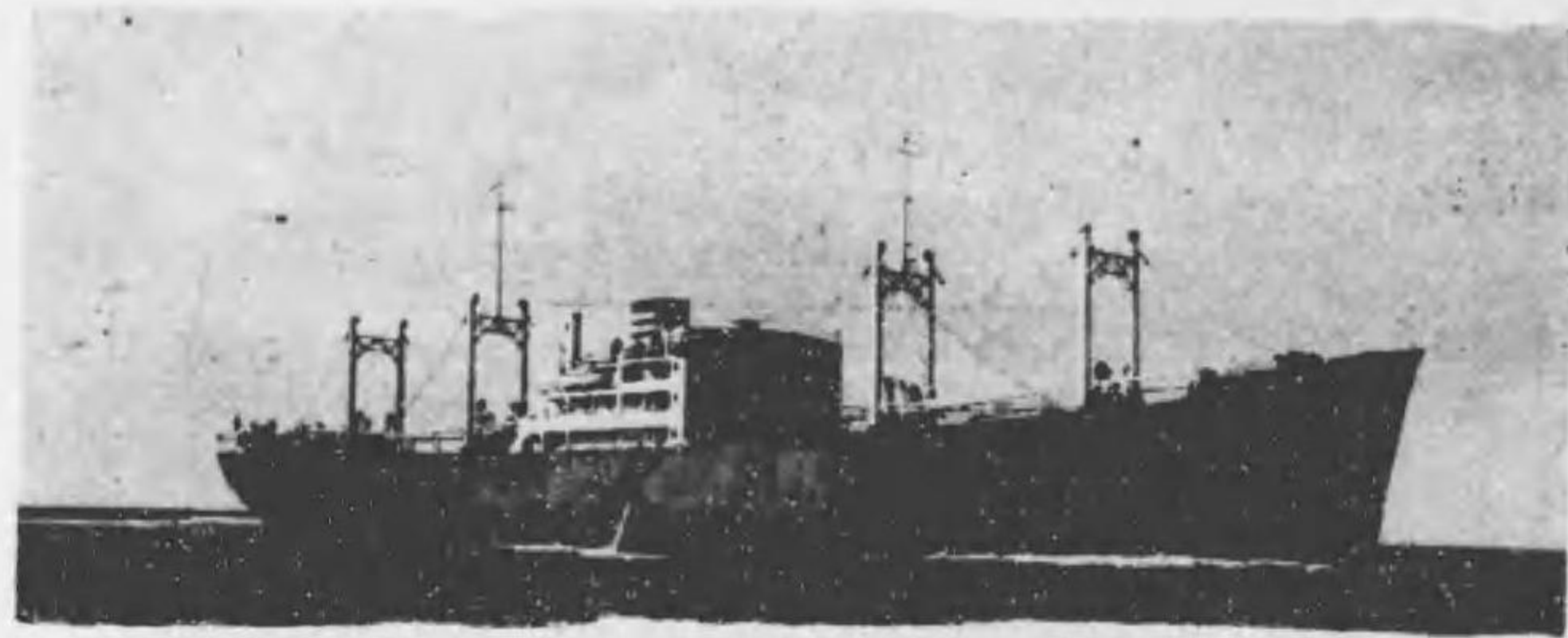
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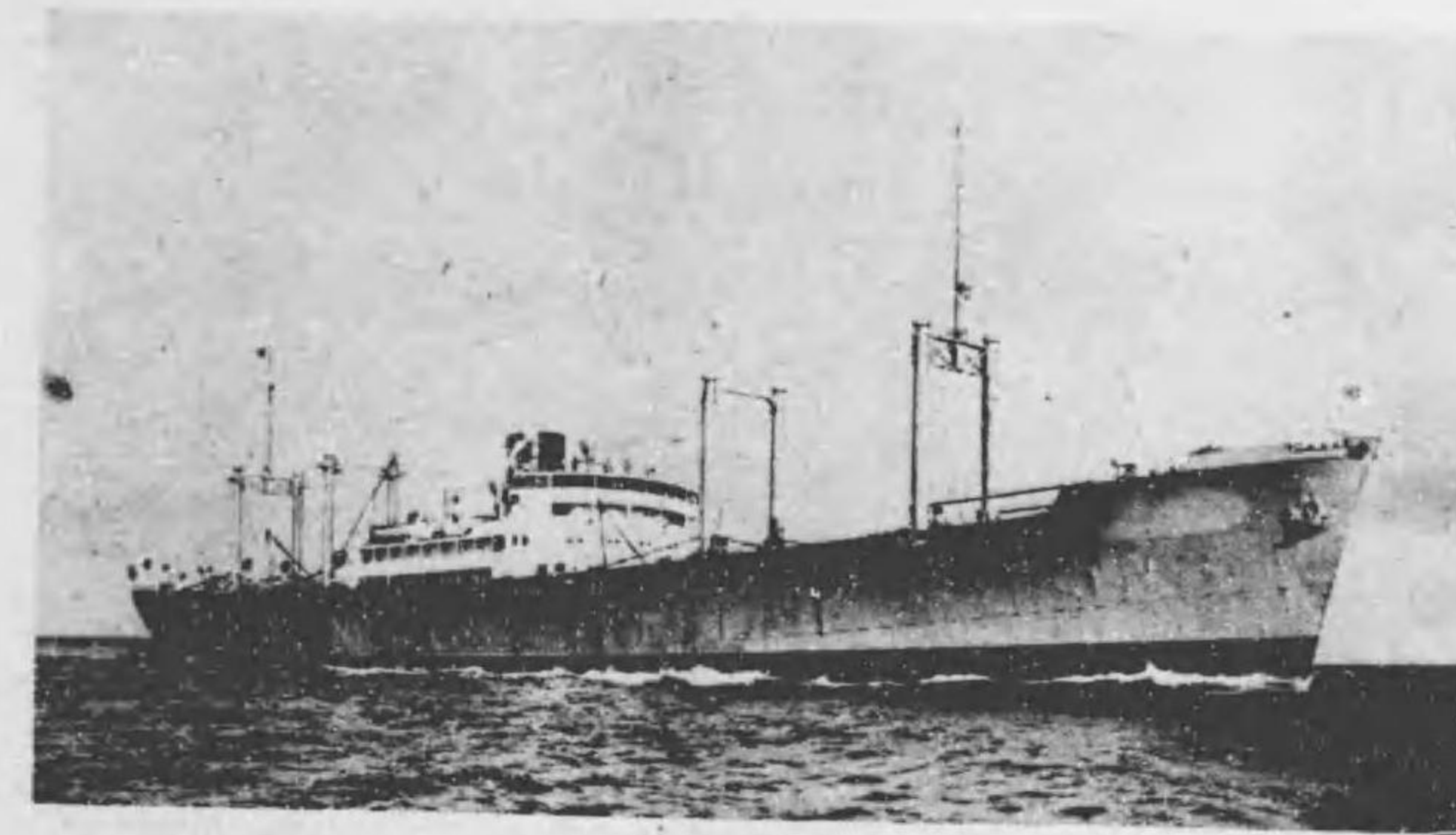
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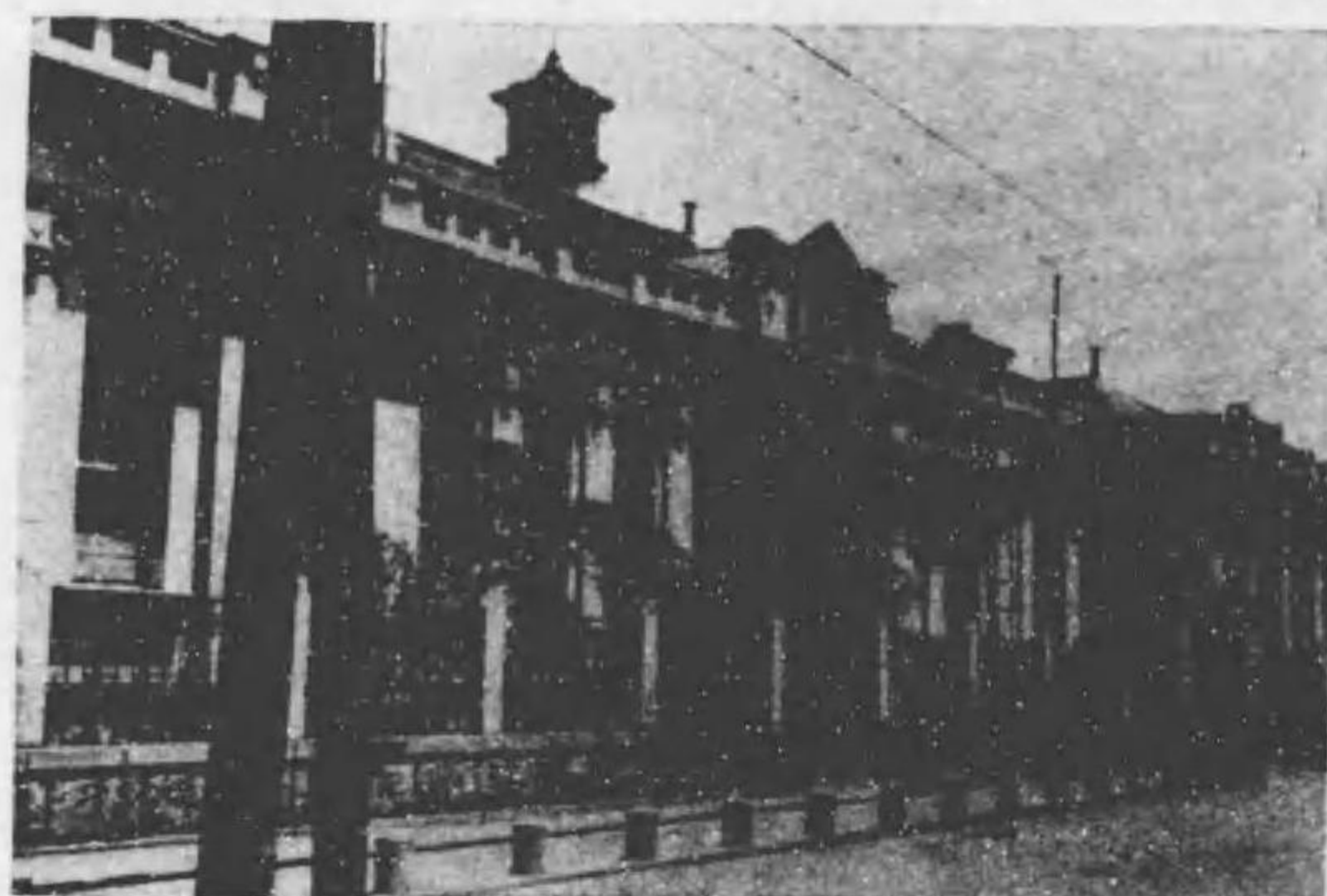
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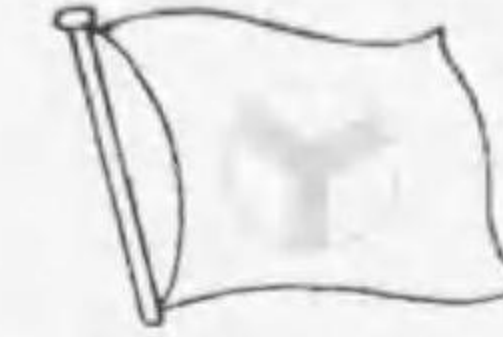
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