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SURVEY OF HAINAN

1 June 1942

Second Edition: 30 June 1943

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Prefatory Note to Second Edition

Since the completion of the Survey of Hainan in June 1942, new information has become available which is offered in the present Prefatory Note. Following the original outline, this additional information is presented under the sections and paragraphs of the Survey of Hainan, which are cited below by number, title, and page.

For Wade-Giles romanizations attention is directed to the "Glossary of Place Names of Hainan Island," Research and Analysis Branch Report R & A No. 647, 10 June 1942.

Section III: Population and Social Conditions

17c. Alien groups (p. 12). All Americans and British still resident on Hainan were evacuated in May 1942 for repatriation. It was announced as of 9 August 1941, that the Japanese (presumably civilian) population of Hainan was then 6,714, of whom 2,093 were living in Hoihow. This was said to represent an increase of no less than 707 over the preceding month.

20. Living conditions. (pp.17-19). Since Japanese occupation of Hainan, prices of manufactured goods have increased 60 to 100 times, and rice 10 times. There has been comparatively little increase, however, in the price of local products, such as salt and fish. Very few Japanese goods are available.

21. Labor (p. 19). Concerning the labor situation under Japanese occupation, it has been stated that "Chinese labor for military work, air fields, roads, buildings and so forth is more or less forced but all laborers are paid in military yen and are given food. In April (1942) over a thousand laborers were recruited more or less forcibly in Hoihow and sent to the southern part of Hainan for military work."

23. Education (pp.20-22). The study of the Japanese language is now part of all schools' curricula and is being vigorously pushed by the Government.

24. Religion. (pp. 22-23). During several months preceding May 1942 (and presumably since that time) the puppet authorities under the Japanese were preparing to make extensive repairs on the Confucian temples and to reintroduce on a large scale the worship of Confucius. This thus parallels what the Japanese have already done on the China mainland. No effort was as yet made (as of May 1942), however, to introduce Shintoism.

The references in the Survey here and elsewhere to Methodists should throughout be changed to read Presbyterians. In addition to the hospitals listed in the Survey as having been operated by the Presbyterians, there is also a leper hospital, caring for about 150 lepers, which was maintained by the Presbyterians 7 miles from Hoihow.

25. Public order and police (pp. 24-26). The puppet government on Hainan now compels all inhabitants to carry "good citizenship certificates" which it issues.

26. Press, propaganda and censorship (p. 26). The Japanese now maintain a four page Chinese-language newspaper at Hoihow, of which the front page is devoted to cable news, about half a page to local news, and the rest to propaganda. The cartoon is a frequently used instrument of propaganda both in this newspaper and in posters. The major theme is the usual one of "Asia for the Asiatics," with the Japanese shown in the guise of liberators of the Chinese from the hated westerners. Such propaganda has been going on for something like four years, with very little to counteract it, and some of it is beginning to take effect.

Section IV: Political

28. Government. b. Under the Japanese (p. 29). The ultimate aim of the Japanese, is to make Hainan an integral part of the Japanese Empire, to be governed by a Japanese civilian administration, along the lines of Formosa. Confirmation of such an aim is given by a news item in the New York China Journal, (26205)

Chinese-language daily, which on 18 December 1942 reported the conclusion of a secret treaty between the Wang Ching-wei regime and Japan, one of the stipulations of which was that "Hainan Island is to be leased for a long-term period to Japan."

A Japanese civilian administration, in fact, might already have been inaugurated were it not for opposition from the military, who wish to keep the island under their control as long as possible. The present puppet Chinese government, therefore, is purely provisional, and operates under the aegis of the Japanese Navy and Army. Most of occupied Hainan is controlled by the Navy, but parts of Hoihow and a few towns in the interior are under the Army, which also operates the Censorship and the Department of Propaganda and Information. The gendarmery is connected with the Army, and operates in Hoihow, Kiungshan and a few other towns where the Army is in control. There is a Bureau for Overseas Chinese to handle travel to and from Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bangkok, Indo-China, and Singapore. This is in the nominal charge of Chinese, "assisted" by Japanese advisers. Local hsien magistrates have been established by the Japanese in occupied territory, and there is also a chairman and a staff for the entire island with Japanese advisers. The puppet government has nominal charge of education, local trade, etc., while the Japanese control quarantine and health. They have created a Tong Yen Wei (T'ung Jen Hui) or Mutual Aid Association, which is establishing hospitals in all hsien cities.

The assertion made in the Survey has been confirmed that Germans have visited Hainan. In July and August 1941 a group of some four or five German "scientists" visited the island. Nothing, however, has been reported concerning later visits by Germans.

A Japanese broadcast of 19 January 1943 mentions Shinichi TORIGOE as the present "Civil Administrator" of Hainan, so that

this man has apparently replaced the Shushi IKEDA mentioned in the Survey. In view of the fact that Hainan is ostensibly under Chinese (puppet) civilian administration, and actually under Japanese military control, the significance of this Japanese "Civil Administrator" is unclear.

29. Political parties (pp.29-31). As of May 1942, there were perhaps 5,000 Chinese guerrillas on Hainan, who maintained a radio capable of communicating with Chungking. At that time they were conducting operations as close as 7 miles to Hoihow. There is some gun running from the mainland to Hainan, and the guerrillas have a few machine guns and Mauser pistols, but are armed mostly with rifles. Some guerrillas have been enticed by the Japanese to surrender, and in certain cases then executed, but all attempts to win over the guerrilla leader have failed. A few disloyal Hainanese exist who have at times revealed guerrilla activity to the enemy. Later Japanese radio reports indicate continuing guerrilla resistance.

Section V: Economic

31. General. a. Agriculture (p. 34). The great wealth of arable land and a favoring climate indicate that Hainan furnishes all the prerequisites for becoming a southern food supply base for a Japanese military and naval forces in the area. Annual production of rice was stated by the Japanese "governor" of Hainan in July 1942, to be 120,000 (American) tons. As he is reported to have claimed that consumption by the local native populace was about 6,700 (American) tons, this would mean, according to his figures, an exportable surplus of over 110,000 American tons a year. Studies of Hainan agriculture published in Formosa reveal that ever since occupation of the Island, Japanese and Formosan agricultural experts have been carrying on intensive agricultural experiments at stations near Hoihow, Kiungshan, Sama, and Lingshui. By adjusting planting periods of different varieties of rice to local climatic variations, annual yields were reported

to have increased 2.2 times at one station between 1939 and 1940. In April 1942 an experimental farm of 370 acres was made to produce an average of 4,898 pounds of rice per acre, a yield said to be five times that of the previous year. These production figures seem high. But allowing for possible exaggerations and assuming that only one-half of the 1941 average at the experimental farm could be made general over the Island, then the cultivation of less than one-seventh of the total arable land on the Island would be necessary to produce the reported 1942 yield of 120,000 tons. This claim therefore appears plausible.

Apparently some difficulty has been experienced in securing full cooperation from local Chinese in these plans for increased agricultural production. The military has been forced to take over and compel the working of certain areas, exacting a large portion of the crop from the owners. In his report to the central authorities in April 1942, the "chief civilian adviser to the Naval Administration of Hainan" (sometimes referred to as "governor") stated that "the Chinese appreciate the sincere efforts of the Japanese authorities and are now actively cooperating....," but significantly added that the reason for the state of contemporary production was that the authorities had "preferred" to keep agriculture in an experimental stage, and that it would in the future gradually "take a definite course." Despite the claims of Chinese cooperation made by the governor, the central authorities decided (April 1942) to send 100 Japanese families to aid in agricultural production in the San-ya (Sama) region. Rice-shortages reported at Hoihow at about this same time would seem to indicate that production was insufficient for local needs. However, such "shortages" are to be interpreted not so much as failure in production as indicative of the degree to which food supplies are being withheld from the civilian population.

In addition to rice, other agricultural products, especially fruits, are receiving attention from the Japanese authorities, and the production of pineapples is being rapidly increased. With development of canning facilities, there has been taking place a concomitant expansion of sugar production and refining on the Island. Various sugar firms in Japan proper were (15 November 1941) reported by a Japanese daily newspaper published in Los Angeles as shutting down within a few months and moving equipment to Hainan. They were expected to be in production by the end of 1943. OEW estimated present sugar production at about 7,300 tons. Small amounts of coffee are grown, and peanut production is reportedly being increased. Sisal and ramie are successfully being grown but experiments with cotton have proved disappointing.

b. Animal Husbandry (p. 34). The number of livestock on the Island has been variously estimated. According to one report there were in 1937 at least 1,000,000 head of cattle and several million pigs on the Island. There is no reason why Japan could not greatly increase the export of livestock over the 1935 figures of 64,000 pigs and 8,000 head of cattle. OEW estimates that annual exports of 13,000,000 pounds of meat would constitute 33 percent of Japan's total imports of meat and 3.8 percent of Japan's meat consumption. Since the Japanese soldier consumes more than 20 times as much meat as a civilian, Hainan thus furnishes a significant percentage of the meat products consumed by Japanese military forces. The proximity of Hainan to areas of military operation further explains why new slaughter houses, canning factories, and refrigerator plants have been constructed on the Island within recent months. As in the case of rice, meat is withheld from the civilian population by strict rationing controls. The Japanese have organized a new animal products concern and something over 500 tons of hides are believed to be Hainan's present annual contribution to the Japanese economy.

d. Minerals (pp. 34-38). While it is true that a variety of minerals are definitely known to occur on Hainan, as indicated on the map of mineral resources accompanying the original Survey, it deserves to be re-emphasized that these are occurrences only and not all actively exploited deposits. As Japan has, since occupying Hainan in 1939, seized only the actually operative mines in more accessible areas, there is little likelihood of extensive exploitation of any except the richest deposits located near the coast. While information regarding present exploitation is very unsatisfactory, the following nine minerals are reported to be exported from Hainan: Nodda tin (about 200-300 tons of ingots annually), wolfram, lead, and low-grade iron ore from Tansien; high-grade iron ore from Peili; bauxite, and small quantities of wolfram, iron and low-grade copper ore from Sama; and small amounts of silver and gold and about 40,000 tons of salt from various ports on the Island. The Japanese have been unsuccessful in locating oil on the island and coal is produced in such small amounts to be of no commercial importance. Hence, ores must be processed in South China, Formosa, or other parts of the present Japanese empire, and exploitation is therefore feasible only when the ores are rich or rare enough to warrant the additional burden on shipping.

High-grade iron ore is definitely of great importance to Japan. No authentic first hand accounts are available regarding the extent of exploitation of iron mines at Shihluling about 33 miles northeast of the port of Peili. Chinese Intelligence reports confirm the actual exploitation of these mines in February 1943 but could furnish no actual production figures. Over two years ago (30 April 1941) it was claimed in the Bangkok Chronicle that a concrete dam had been constructed on the upper Chang river to furnish power for the exploitation of the mines and that 2,000 workmen (1,000 natives and 1,000 Formosans) were engaged in mining operations there. It may be true that reserves (26205)

may have been overestimated, and that the motor highway between the port of Peili and the Shihluling mines may not have been completed between the dates claimed (February 1939 and February 1941) and that the railroad between the same points may not have been completed between April 1941 and 8 March 1942, as stated by the Japanese in radio broadcasts. Nevertheless, it is highly plausible that since high-grade iron ore is urgently needed by Japan, the ore being obtained at the mines is reaching the coast and is being shipped to processing centers outside the Island. Furthermore, the reported development of steel-making facilities at Takao, Formosa has further encouraged the exploitation of high-grade ores which would make the least possible demand on shipping facilities. A Japanese broadcast reports that a company as far away as Yokkaichi, Japan has switched from Kyushi ores to richer ores it is exploiting in Hainan, and that the export quantities were expected to "increase substantially beginning in August 1942." However there has been no confirmation of this report from first-hand sources. There have been no reports available for two years on Japanese production at the iron mines at Yulinken. It is not likely, however, that production still remains at only 2,000 tons a year.

e. Fishing (p. 38). Recent Formosan publications reveal that the Japanese have for several years been making intensive investigations of the excellent possibilities of Hainan fisheries. Japanese with improved equipment and techniques have already supplanted many Chinese who have been driven from certain Hainan waters. Plants for the freezing, drying, salting, packing, and storage of fish have been established at various points along the Hainan coast and large numbers of trawlers equipped with freezing and canning apparatus operate out of Hainan ports. Since fishing fleets operate under the Imperial Japanese Navy, there are no trade figures available to indicate yield. However, yield is believed quite substantial in view of the fact that the waters

around Hainan are not nearly so well fished as those near Japan. The varieties of fish available are those which customarily play a large role in Japanese diet. Moreover, Hainan, as an important assemblage and transshipment point for large military and naval forces, is close enough to the scene of operations to serve as a convenient source of supply, without being close enough to be subject, during the last four years, to any particular dangers likely to interrupt the exploitation of such an important Japanese food resource.

f. Forestry (pp. 38-39). It is now clear that despite the presence of large forested areas in central Hainan, the Japanese have been forced, at least in the Hoihow region, to import lumber. This is almost entirely for military use. Because of a shortage of materials for ties, railroad construction in northeast Hainan might (other factors being equal) be a more time-consuming operation than in the south, where local supplies of suitable wood are accessible without too much difficulty.

32. Manufacturing (p. 40). There is nothing to be added to this section of the original Survey except to say that the Japanese are known to have completed a sugar refinery at Hoihow, and that other sugar refineries are being moved from Japan to Hainan. Also canning and refrigeration plants have been established near Hoihow and at various points along the coast. A cement plant has been built by the Japanese at or near Sama. The Nippon Chisso Kiryo K. K. (Japanese Nitrogen Company) is reported to be developing power resources for the manufacture of fertilizer. A report indicates that there is a munitions factory on the road between the Kiungshan aerodrome and the city of Kiungshan.

33. Utilities (p. 40). In the absence of adequate reconnaissance work, it is impossible to state what additional utilities the Japanese have constructed on the island, beyond mentioning the reported hydro-electric power plant at the iron (26205)

mines at Shihluling and the large iceplants built at Hoihow and Yulinkan. Since there are no sources of fuel locally available, hydroelectric power development has probably been receiving consideration from the Japanese authorities.

34-37. Railroads, Roads, Shipping, Commercial Aviation (pp. 41-46). Since the original Survey was completed, only the most meagre accounts, chiefly Japanese broadcasts relayed from Chungking, New Delhi, London, and San Francisco, have furnished additional reproduction on transportation, shipping, and aviation facilities. Until adequate reconnaissance has been undertaken it is fruitless to speculate at length on the extent to which the Japanese are minimizing or exaggerating and boasting of actual accomplishments. The following notes are to be considered tentative and subject to correction.

34. Railroads (p. 41). Most sections of a projected light railway from Tanhsien in northwest Hainan through Hoihow, Tingan, Manning, Lingshui, and Sama to Aih sien have been completed, if we may believe Japanese broadcast accounts. It is impossible to state whether or not the entire line is in operation, and, if not, just exactly which sections are in actual use. In October 1942, Chungking troops were reported to have destroyed two locomotives, and 20 units of rolling stock at Sama. It is quite certain that the following sections are in operation: Tanhsien to Tingan and Yulin to Aih sien. Presumably a 33-mile light railway is running from the iron mines at Shihluling to the harbor at Peili. Neither Chinese Intelligence nor U.S. Air Force, could state whether or not this railroad was in existence at time of the present writing, June 1943.

35. Roads (pp. 41-43). The Chinese report that the Japanese highway around the Island is now complete. Sections, at least, of this road are 8 meters wide, asphalt paved, and permit speeds up to 50 miles an hour. More than 1,000 miles of military roads (26205)

are said to have been completed by the Japanese authorities in the first three and a half years of occupation, the sections which are believed chief attention being Tanhsien-Hoihow-Wenchang and Wenchang-Sama. City roads which have received special attention are those at Hoihow and Yulinkan. Local high-wheeled bullock carts are widely used where roads are flooded in rainy seasons, or where it is necessary to cross flooded paddy-fields.

36. Shipping (pp. 44-45). Japanese reports indicate that Hainan is considered a central link in Japan's sea communications, and that in addition to the conversion of certain harbors into naval and seaplane bases, as described in the military section of this Survey, certain ports are being developed for commercial purposes. The fact that much of the shipping between Japan and Indo-China, Malaya, and Thailand passes through the shipping lane north of Hainan, makes Tanhsien and Hoihow convenient ports of call for loading rice on the return trip to Japan. The Japanese are interested in developing Tanhsien as a major port of call, in preference to Hoihow where lighters must be used. A small amount of dredging is all that would be necessary to allow Tanhsien to take ships of 34-foot draft. This port is now connected by rail and motor highway with Hoihow and affords access to the minerals being exploited in the Nodoo region. Peili, despite its shallowness, is reportedly serving as export point for Shihluling iron ore, and vessels load salt at a new wharf installed by the Japanese. Bauxite, wolfram, salt, and other minerals are being exported from Sama, which is said to be linked with the harbor at Yulinkan by a three-mile canal. For a fuller description of these ports than is given in this Survey, see Sailing Directions for the Western Shores of the China Sea, Washington, D. C., 1937.

37. Commercial Aviation (pp. 45-46). It is believed that commercial aviation is practically non-existent now, that the

aviation facilities have been turned over entirely to military purposes, and that Hainan plays an important role as an assemblage and dispersal point.

38. Commerce (pp. 47-48). All trade is now in the hands of three Japanese trading companies, except for a very limited amount of matches, kerosene, cloth, gasoline, and desperately needed medical supplies, smuggled to the Chinese government troops still resisting in the interior of the Island. Japanese broadcasts at the beginning of 1943 indicate that trading is now carried on by the Japanese for the benefit of Hainan natives. Japanese goods are actually very scarce in Hoihow and most manufactured goods sell at 60 to 100 times their pre-occupation valuation. However, prices for local products, such as salt and fish register very little change, and rice prices have multiplied only 10 times. Confiscation by economic experts attached to the Japanese military accounts for the largest shipments from Hainan. About 25,000 tons of scrap iron have been shipped out of Hoihow since February 1939. At present the Japanese are confiscating and shipping rubber, salt, flax, oil (peanut and wood), and the mineral ores listed in the section on minerals.

40. Finance (p. 51). Both the Yokohama Specie Bank (which controls customs) and the Bank of Taiwan maintain branches at Hoihow. All financial drafts and exchange transactions require a military permit. Chinese National Currency (CNC notes of the Central Bank and the Bank of China) was allowed by the Japanese to circulate at par with the military yen. However, the military yen was raised in value to \$2.50 CNC in December 1941; to \$3.50 CNC in February 1942; and to \$10 CNC in January 1943. CNC notes are now not common, silver coins have entirely disappeared from circulation, and puppet notes of the Nanking regime (Central Reserve Bank notes) are beginning to make their appearance. The rate of the latter in January 1943 was fixed at double the value of the Chinese National Currency.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>
SECTION III: POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS	
15. General	2
16. Population	5
17. Ethnic and Social Groups	6
18. Language	12
19. Characteristics of the People	15
20. Living Conditions	20
21. Labor	19
22. Public Health	19
(To be supplied by the Surgeon General's Office)	
23. Education	20
24. Religion	22
25. Public Order and Police	24
26. Press, Propaganda, and Censorship	26
SECTION IV: POLITICAL	
27. General	27
28. Government	27
29. Political Parties	29
30. Foreign Policy and International Relations	31
SECTION V: ECONOMIC	
31. General	33
32. Manufacturing	40
33. Utilities	40
34. Railroads	41
35. Roads	41
36. Shipping	44
37. Commercial Aviation	45
38. Commerce	47
39. Communications	49
40. Finance	51
LIST OF MAPS	
Political and Ethnographic Map of Hainan	7
(Indicates county names and capitals, and ethnographic groups.)	
Mineral Deposits of Hainan	36
Communications on Hainan	50
(Indicates railroads, telephone and telegraph circuits, radio stations, airfields and harbors.)	

HAINAN ISLAND

SECTION III

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

15. GENERAL. a. Historical and social. The island of Hainan is situated off the province of Kwantung, about 265 miles southwest of Canton, and lies directly south of the Lei-chou peninsula (on which the French leased territory of Kwangchowan is situated). It is separated from this peninsula by a strait 15 miles wide. It thus forms the southernmost portion of China proper, lying entirely within the tropics, and being almost due east of Hanoi in French Indo-China. The Chinese name, Hainan, which means "south of the sea," has reference to this southern location. The island has an extreme length of about 150 miles along an axis running from northeast to southwest, and an extreme width of about 90 miles. It has a total area of about 14,000 square miles, i.e., roughly the size of New Jersey and Connecticut combined.

Hainan was first placed under Chinese administration in 108 B.C. during the Han Dynasty, and has remained so until recently. During these many centuries, however, Chinese control has usually been limited to the more accessible coastal portions of the island, especially along the north and northeast, where the bulk of the population is concentrated. Much of the interior is mountainous and heavily forested, and has been little visited until recent times by either Chinese or occidentals. In February of 1939, however, the Japanese landed troops which have since occupied the coastal area, forcing Chinese troops and guerrilla forces to withdraw to the interior, from which point of vantage they still maintain successful resistance against the Japanese.

The ethnic situation on Hainan is exceedingly complex. The first Chinese settlers who arrived in the second century B.C.

found Hainan already inhabited by an aboriginal population known as the Li. In later centuries Chinese migration, chiefly from the Fukien coast around Amoy, continued very gradually, slowly occupying the north and northeast portions of the island and forcing the Li back into the interior and southern portions. This process entailed considerable conflict between the two groups, and to this day there remains in the interior an unassimilated block of Li which still maintains its own language and customs, comprising about ten percent of the total Hainan population of roughly 2,500,000, among whom Chinese constitute the great majority.

The slow influx of Fukienese speaking Chinese settlers was supplemented in the thirteenth century by a group of Mandarin speaking Chinese who, at the end of the Sung Dynasty (960-1279), fled from the mainland to escape domination of the Mongols, then completing their conquest of China. Descendants of this group, still speaking a form of Mandarin, live today in some of the northern towns. Cantonese speaking Chinese have also seeped in during the centuries, and have become especially important in recent years.

Chinese migration to Hainan did not become really important until about the fifteenth century, however, when the population speedily doubled over what it had been a century or two previously. This increase continued and by about 1800 the population almost quadrupled over what it had been during the fifteenth century, reaching a figure of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million. Since 1800 it has increased again to its present level of perhaps close to $2\frac{1}{2}$ million. From about 1750 onward small groups of Hakka speaking Chinese from Kwangtung have joined the stream of migration, thus increasing the number of Chinese dialects spoken in Hainan.

Another ethnic group which is non-Chinese, and which should be mentioned even though it totals only a few thousand,

is that of the Miao. Some Miao may already have been among the aboriginal population found by the Chinese when they first invaded Hainan in the second century B.C. Most of those found there today, however, are probably descendants of Miao who crossed over from the south China mainland during the two or three hundred years beginning in the fifteenth century.

b. Political. Politically, Hainan until it was occupied by the Japanese was under the administration of the Kwangtung provincial government. Its form of government differed little from that found in other parts of China, save for some special modifications developed for dealing with the various tribal groups which are often virtually autonomous. Under the Japanese, jurisdiction over the Japanese occupied portions of Hainan has, since 1941, been delegated to the Japanese Navy. Chinese control in the interior continues, however, and the Chinese maintain radio contact with Chungking.

c. Economic. Economically, Hainan has been very little developed, although its possible resources, both agricultural and mineral, are considerable. Its exports consist chiefly of raw materials, both plant and mineral, and it has almost no modern industry of its own. In late years, however, the Chinese Government showed considerable interest in developing these natural resources, and undoubtedly much would have been accomplished were it not for the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war. Today the Japanese control the Hainan coast as an important base for military operations, but there is little doubt that they, too, are alive to Hainan's economic possibilities, and are trying to make these fit into their "East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." Just how much they have been able to accomplish along these lines, however, is uncertain in view of their preoccupation elsewhere and the fact that most of the interior of the island still lies in the hands of Chinese guerrillas.

Most of what is stated in this survey describes conditions as they existed in Hainan during the fifteen or twenty years prior to the Japanese occupation in 1939. This has been supplemented wherever possible, however (especially in Section IV, Political, and Section V, Economic), by such scanty information as is available concerning conditions under the Japanese.

16. POPULATION. The total population of Hainan runs between two and three million. Statistics of 1936 place it at 2,211,000 but no accurate census has ever been taken, and it may well be greater than this, perhaps as much as two and a half million. In the interior, in particular, there are aboriginal tribal groups for which only the roughest kind of guess is possible, Of the total population, probably well over 2 million is Chinese, while the remainder, amounting to a few hundred thousand, consists of various tribal groups (See below, Paragraph 17, Ethnic and Social Groups). Hainan is divided into 16 hsien counties), the population of which, according to the 1936 statistics, is as follows:

Kiungshan	372,211	Manning	137,663
Mencheong	417,258	Lokwei	113,866
Tingan	116,368	Kunyan	42,184
Tsingmai	145,167	Aihsien	89,922
Limko	145,545	Kiungtung	89,828
Lingshui	48,321	Luktung	92,540
Tanhsien	190,649	Paoting	14,640
Cheongkong	46,938	Paktua	56,900

It may be seen from these figures that the bulk of the population is concentrated along the northern coast and especially in the two hsien of Kiungshan and Mencheong, in the northeastern corner of the island. This follows the historical fact that most of the population of Hainan has come from the Chinese mainland to the north. In general, too, it may be said that most of the population lives along a comparatively narrow coastal strip and thins out greatly toward the interior, where it is sparse, especially in

(26205)

the Wuchihshau section in the central part of the island.

Statistics for the populations of the main towns are scanty and uncertain. There are only four towns, however, which are known to have populations of over 6,000 although there may be three or four others. Those known are:

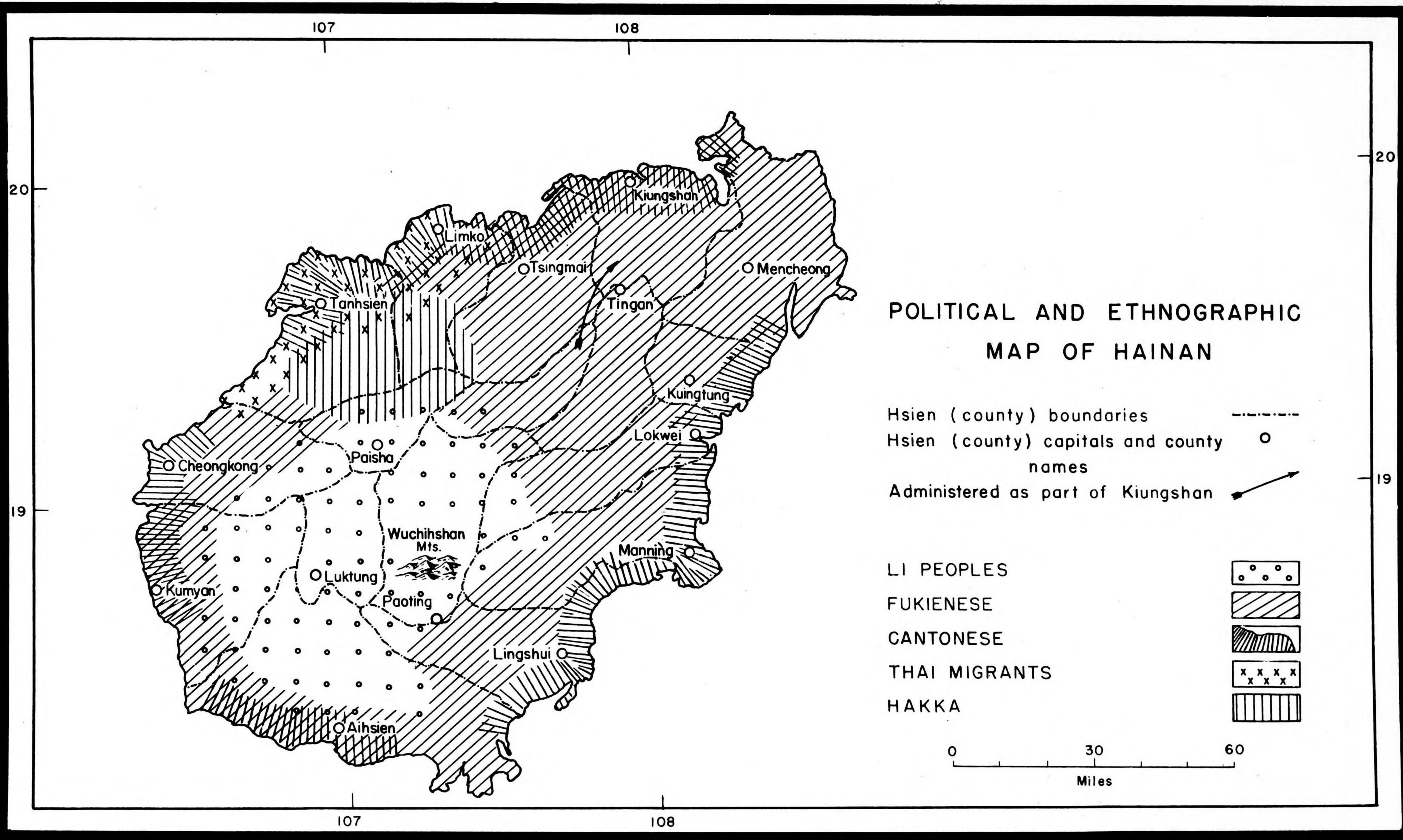
Hoihow (main port of island on northern coast)	50,000
Kiungshan (capital of Hainan, and south of Hoihow)	12,000
Lingshui (capital of <u>hsien</u> of same name)	10,000
Aihsien (capital of <u>hsien</u> of same name)	8,000

Other towns of some importance, but for which no definite figures are available, include Chunlan in southern Mencheong, Kachek in Kiungtung, Nodoa in Tanhsien and Sama in Aihsien.

The sex ratio on Hainan is roughly seven males for every six females. No data are available concerning age groups.

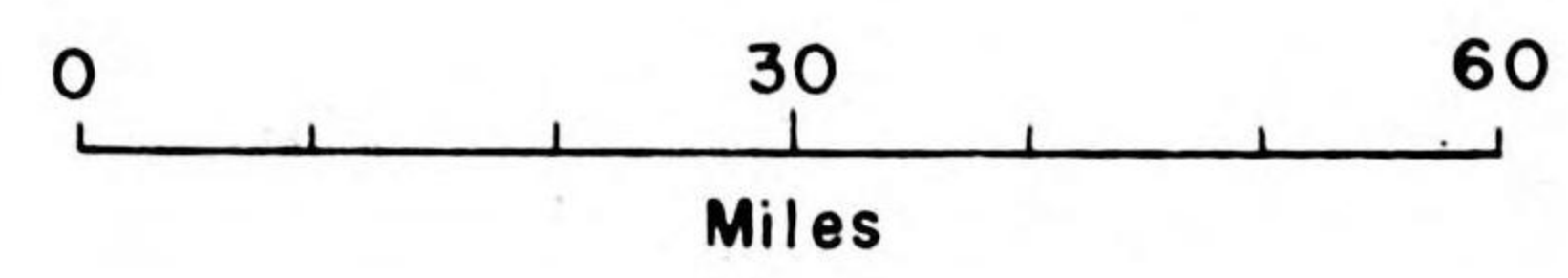
17. ETHNIC AND SOCIAL GROUPS. a. Ethnic groups. The ethnic situation in Hainan is exceedingly complex, as there are a large number of racial groups and many degrees of admixture between these groups, making an exact classification almost impossible. The political and ethnographic map on page 7, shows a generalized distribution of different groups, on the basis of language, culture and origin. Since nearly all groups interpenetrate others the map indicates primary location rather than exclusive regional distribution.

(1) Chinese. Of the total population of the island, amounting to perhaps 2½ million, about 90 percent, or over 2 million, are Chinese. These Chinese have themselves come from different parts of China and speak different dialects, but the majority of them originally emigrated from southern Fukien and speak a dialect closely related to that of Amoy. These form the group primarily known as "the Hainanese," and their dialect is referred to as "Hainanese." They are also sometimes known as Hoklo. They are concentrated for the most part in the north and



POLITICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC
MAP OF HAINAN

- Hsien (county) boundaries
- Hsien (county) capitals and county names
- Administered as part of Kiungshan
- LI PEOPLES
- FUKIENESE
- CANTONESE
- THAI MIGRANTS
- HAKKA



northeast part of the island. In addition to them, however, there are Cantonese, Hakka and other Chinese groups in smaller numbers. These are discussed in greater detail under Paragraph 18, Language.

(2) Li tribes. In addition to the Chinese, there are several tribal groups who form the aboriginal population of the island, but who today number only a few hundred thousand, perhaps as few as 200,000, though no figures on this subject can be more than the roughest kind of guess. The generic term for these tribes is Li (local Hainanese pronunciation: Loi), but these Li can be subdivided into the Li proper and at least two other closely related tribal groups. Although their ethnic origins are obscure, they seem to be most closely related to the Thai peoples in Thailand and Indo-China. While undoubtedly the Li originally were scattered over the entire island, the flow of Chinese migration has through the centuries gradually pushed them back from the northern coastal region, and to a lesser extent from all the coastal regions, so that today they are chiefly found in the mountainous interior and to a lesser extent along the southwest part of the island. The Chinese generally refer to the Li either as "wild" Li (Sheng Li) or "tame" Li (Shu Li). The latter are those Li who have come into closest contact with the Chinese and who have taken over the Chinese way of life, so much so that in many cases it is difficult to distinguish them from the Chinese themselves. The "wild" Li, however, are those who live most remote from Chinese influence, particularly in the remote fastnesses of the Wuchihshan region, and who therefore largely retain their own way of life.

Aside from the above cultural differentiation, the Li may be classified into at least three tribal groups: (1) The Li proper: These are the most numerous, and live scattered throughout portions of most of the hsien on the island, though restricted chiefly to the more interior regions. (2) Chi: These are the Li

who have been in least contact with the Chinese, and live in the interior, particularly in the Wuchihshan area. (3) Ha: These live fairly close to the coast in the south and southwest of Hainan in Lingshui, Aih sien, Kumyan and Cheongkong. All these tribes live in village settlements of fair size.

(3) Miao. In addition to the various Li tribes, another quite different and also non-Chinese group is that of the Miao. They are far fewer in numbers, however, and whereas the Li may be numbered in the hundreds of thousands, the Miao amount only to a few thousand. Also, unlike the Li, the Miao do not live in settlements of any size, but are thinly scattered in small groups. They come originally from south China, and like the Miao still to be found on the mainland (in Yunnan, Szechwan, Kwangsi and Kweichow), have a particular penchant for living in the high mountains. Some Miao seem already to have been occupying Hainan when the Chinese first began migrating to it in the second century B.C., but probably most of the Miao now in Hainan came there from the continent only during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

(4) Thai migrants. Still another ethnic group, which is really a composite group rather than one composed of a single race, lives in Tanhsien and Limko in the northwestern corner of the island and totals perhaps as many as 100,000. It seems to have been composed originally of settlers of Thai stock who migrated from Indo-China or south China, who in Hainan mixed with the Li peoples, and who then mingled with Chinese settlers to such an extent as to have comparatively little cultural differentiation from the latter. Their language resembles in many ways that spoken by the Li, but shows a closer resemblance to Thai than does the latter, and is influenced to a much greater extent by Chinese. On the political and ethnographic map on page 9 these people have been labeled Thai migrants, for convenience.

(26205)

(5) Mohammedans. Finally, another ethnic group which amounts to perhaps only 2,000 people is that of Mohammedans who live in a small settlement near the port of Sama on the south coast. As may be seen from their prominent noses and other Semitic features, they are probably descendants of the Arab traders who in centuries past have come up in their boats via India and Malaya along the south China coast.

b. Social groups. From the population figures given in Paragraph 16, where it was pointed out that there are only four towns definitely known to have populations over 6,000, it may be seen that the great bulk of the population is rural. The most important social group, therefore, numerically speaking, is that of the Chinese farmers. Another large group along the coast is engaged in fishery. A more influential group, though smaller in numbers, is that of the comparatively well-to-do merchants in the towns. The social group which exerts the greatest influence of all however, is perhaps that made up of Chinese who have returned to Hainan after working, sometimes for many years, in Hongkong, Singapore, and other overseas places. Members of this group, whether they have gone overseas as laborers or small merchants, often succeed in acquiring considerable wealth as well as modern ideas. This group is most conspicuous in Mencheong, in the northeast of the island, which is in general the hsien which is most prosperous and up-to-date. In this one hsien no less than approximately 90,000 out of a total population of something over 417,000 are said at one time or another to have traveled overseas. Other hsien which have considerable overseas Chinese populations include Kiungshan, Kiungtung, Lokwei and Tingan, i.e., the entire northeastern corner of the island.

Owing to the slight economic development of Hainan, there is but a very small industrial class. Little exploitation

of the mineral resources of the country has yet been made, and the cutting of the fine tropical woods found in the interior, though long practiced, gives occupation to but a comparatively small part of the population. There is, therefore, little in the way of a distinct labor class, save for seasonal farm laborers and handicraft artisans who work (chiefly in the larger towns) in small-scale enterprises.

Chinese who speak different dialects tend to form separate social groups, although often the occupational differences between these groups are comparatively slight. The Fukienese speaking group is in the majority and is economically probably the best off, though Cantonese speaking settlers who have migrated to the north coast in recent years have there gained a considerable share of commercial enterprise and are therefore a group of growing influence. The Hakkas, who live in the northwest, especially around Nodoa, are economically not quite as well off as the Fukienese, because the soil of that portion of the island is somewhat inferior to that in other regions. Hakka settlers of comparatively recent times (since 1850) are noted for their quarrelsomeness, and there have been numerous conflicts between them and the Fukienese. The Mandarin speaking group is very small and confined largely to the northern towns. Finally, there are the Cantonese-speaking Tanka "boatmen," who live along the coast and are engaged entirely in coastal boating and fishing operations.

The various Li tribes, like the Chinese, practise agriculture, though of a more primitive kind. The "wild" Li, who live in the more remote regions, supplement their agriculture with hunting. The Miao practise a type of agriculture even more primitive than that of the Li, which consists of burning hitherto unused fields or forests to clear them of vegetation before planting, and then, when the natural fertility of the soil has been

(26205)

exhausted after a few years, moving on to a new region.

c. Alien groups. The alien population in Hainan prior to Japanese occupation was extremely small, and consisted almost entirely of missionaries. In addition there was (and presumably still is) a French consul at Hoihow, as well as a representative there of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. (For further details on missionary activity, see Paragraph 24, Religion.)

In 1935 there are known to have been the following alien groups in Hoihow:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
American	10	14	19	43
French	6	2		8
English	5	1		6
Japanese	2	1	2	5
Russian	1			1
TOTAL	24	18	21	63

These figures undoubtedly included most of the alien population in the entire island, though small groups of American Methodist missionaries were also stationed at Kachek (in Kiungtung) and Nodoa (in Tanhsien). Probably the total alien population on the island did not exceed 100. Some of these have undoubtedly remained since Japanese occupation, and could therefore supply valuable information to any Allied invading army once they had been released from Japanese control.

18. LANGUAGE. a. General. A multiplicity of different languages, or at least dialects, is spoken by the various ethnic groups on Hainan. These can only with difficulty be divided geographically, as one runs into another, and in many regions several are spoken. No linguistic map, as such, has been included in this survey, but the ethnographic map on page 7 should be referred to.

The northwest portion of Hainan shows a greater linguistic diversity than do the north or northeast parts, and is
(26205)

the only well populated part of the island where Fukienese is not widely used. Nevertheless, Fukienese, and, to a lesser extent, Cantonese remain the most important Chinese dialects, and will be understood in most parts of the island save (to some extent) the northwest and the far interior, populated chiefly by aboriginal peoples. Even in the interior, however, the Chinese have undoubtedly gained a greater foothold in the last few years than ever before, owing to the Japanese occupation of the coastal areas which has forced Chinese soldiers and guerrillas to move inland.

Aside from native languages, English is the most important Western language in Hainan, owing to the activities of American Methodist missionaries and also to the fact that in the northeast part of the island there are many Hainanese who have at one time or another gone overseas to Malaya or other regions, where they have picked up some English.

b. Classification of languages spoken. The chief languages or dialects of Hainan may be classified as follows:

(1) Chinese dialects. (a) Fukienese. The greater part of the Chinese population comes originally from Fukien, and speaks a Chinese dialect very similar to that spoken in Amoy and Swatow. This dialect is known as "Hainanese," in contrast to the various other dialects also spoken, and probably between 60 and 70 percent of the total population speak it as their native tongue, while many others can understand it. It is, therefore, by far the most important dialect for anyone to know who visits Hainan. It is especially predominant throughout the north and northeastern part of Hainan, where most of the Chinese population is resident, as well as along the coastal area generally.

(b) Cantonese. In recent years an increasing number of Cantonese, especially traders, have been migrating to Hainan and have made Cantonese of considerable importance as a commercial

language, especially in the towns along the north and northeast coastal areas. Cantonese is also spoken by the Tanka "boat population" which lives in boats and engages in fishing and boating at Sama and other important harbors along the south and southwest coast. Cantonese is, therefore, probably the most important single dialect next to Fukienese now spoken in Hainan.

(c) Hakka. This is spoken by the Hakka Chinese, who started migrating from Kwangtung to Hainan about 1750, and have been coming in small numbers ever since. There are today perhaps as many as 50,000 of them, most of whom live in the interior of the northwest part of Hainan, centered around the city of Nodoa. As many of them probably understand Fukienese, their dialect is not very important for the visitor to Hainan

(d) Mandarin. In the north of Tanhsien (in northwest Hainan) there is a group of Chinese who speak a dialect close to Mandarin (the main Chinese dialect for China as a whole, spoken by perhaps 75 percent of the total population of China). This group is composed of the descendants of Chinese who fled to Hainan from the mainland to escape Mongol domination at the end of the Sung Dynasty in the thirteenth century. It is extremely small in numbers today, however, and is restricted almost entirely to people living in the larger towns of Tanhsien. Probably most of these people understand ordinary Hainanese.

There are also other and less important Chinese dialects found in Hainan.

(2) Non-Chinese languages. (a) Li dialects. The various Li tribes speak several different dialects which seem to be related to various Thai languages spoken in Thailand and Indo-China. The "tame" Li, however, who have come in close contact with the Chinese, usually understand one or another of the Chinese dialects, even though they may retain their own language when speaking among themselves. This leaves the "wild" Li of the far

interior as the only group for which a knowledge of Li dialects is valuable, but they are comparatively few in numbers (perhaps only 200,000), and may for practical purposes be disregarded.

(b) Miao. The Miao speak a language close to that spoken by the Miao in the south of China proper, but they are so few in numbers (even fewer than the Li), and live so far back in the mountains, that a knowledge of their language is not important.

(c) Northwest coast dialect. In Tanhsien and Limko in the northwestern corner of the island there is a composite ethnic group (see above, Paragraph 17) made up of settlers of Thai stock who migrated to Hainan, where they mixed with Li peoples, and later with Chinese settlers. Their resulting language resembles in many ways that spoken by the Li, but comes closer to Thai than does the latter, and is influenced to a much greater extent by Chinese. It is spoken by perhaps 100,000 people, who are sometimes referred to in writings on Hainan as a Thai population. Many of these, however, also understand Fukienese.

19. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE. a. Chinese. The characteristics of the Chinese in Hainan do not differ greatly from those of the Chinese on the south China mainland. Living as they do, however, on an island isolated from the main currents of activity on the mainland, they display the quietness, simplicity and backwardness that is customarily associated with provincialism. It is probable, moreover, that the hot climate and unfavorable health conditions on Hainan contribute to the comparative lack of progressiveness there, as well as the fact that the thin distribution of the population of Hainan allows ample land for all, and hence makes the struggle for existence a fairly easy one.

The northeast, and to some extent all the northern coast, of Hainan, is the region which has been in closest contact with the mainland and contains the densest Chinese population. It is in this area, consequently, that the greatest economic and social advances are evident, and political consciousness is most strong. This is to be attributed not only to the proximity of this region to the mainland, but also to the considerable portion of its population which has at one time or another gone overseas to Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, and other places, there imbibing modern ideas and frequently acquiring some wealth. In the northwest and south of the island, on the contrary, much less development is apparent, while the mountainous interior still remains in many parts an almost uncharted wilderness.

It is difficult to say very much about specific differences in temperament between the various Chinese groups (Fukienese speaking, Cantonese speaking, Hakka, etc.) It has already been pointed out earlier, however, that the "new" Hakkas (i.e., those who have arrived in Hainan from about 1850 on, as contrasted with the "old" Hakkas who settled in Hainan before that date) have a reputation for quarrelsomeness among the Fukienese speaking Chinese majority. Some of them, indeed, in former times even formed robber bands which, in conjunction with some of the Li tribesmen, used to descend from their mountain lairs upon the other Chinese. Such conditions, however, are now largely a matter of the past, and in recent years the relations between the "new" Hakkas and other Chinese groups have greatly improved.

The Chinese on Hainan, like those on the mainland, are strongly pro-American. When the Japanese first landed on the island, it is probable that they could have completed their conquest within a few weeks if they had not alienated the population through systematic looting and oppression. This policy, however, has on the contrary made the Chinese on Hainan as strongly

anti-Japanese as those anywhere else in China, and has led to the creation of a guerrilla movement which successfully controls a considerable part of the interior. It has also done much to strengthen the feeling of political consciousness and nationalism which has been gradually developing in Hainan as in other parts of China during the last 10 years or more.

b. Non-Chinese. The "tame" Li have long been in close contact with the Chinese and today do not differ strikingly from them in their general appearance and mode of life. The "wild" Li, however, are readily distinguished by their curious coiffure, big hair knots tied in various shapes, scanty clothing and tattooing. They are proud, but timid and retiring and sometimes an outsider will find their villages entirely deserted before his arrival. Travelers who have visited them comment on their hospitality and kindness, however, once their suspicion of outsiders has been dissipated. Mutual fear and distrust has marked their relations with the Chinese in the past, though an improvement in this respect has been evident in late years.

Women have a standing among the Li equal to the men. The Li are law-abiding among themselves and murder is almost unknown, though they sometimes conduct robbing expeditions against alien groups. They are not interested in money, but are usually glad to trade their own products for cloth, tobacco, or other articles. Another point to keep in mind when dealing with them is that, if their photographs are taken, it is advisable not to show them the finished likeness.

20. LIVING CONDITIONS. There is no population pressure in Hainan, and therefore a sufficiency of land for everyone. Much of the interior of the island, indeed, is made up of untilled

forest land. This fact, coupled with the warm climate and the general productivity of the soil, allows crops to be grown readily and hence ensures a sufficiency of food for everyone. The enervating heat, on the other hand, coupled with the many tropical or semi-tropical diseases which exist, have combined to prevent more than a rudimentary exploitation of the mineral, forest, and other resources which exist. The standard of living, therefore, is very low from a Western point of view, with very little industry of a modern type.

The mercantile class in the larger towns (Hoihow, Kiungshan, Kachok, etc.) is economically the best off, but constitutes only a small part of the total population. Most of the population, both Chinese and aboriginal, is agricultural and lives under extremely simple conditions in small (sometimes Walled) villages. Rice is the major crop grown, and some of it is exported to Hongkong, though curiously enough considerable rice of another type must be imported from the mainland for domestic consumption. In the uplands sweet potatoes are also produced, especially by the Miao, who are a mountain dwelling folk. The water buffalo, pig, dog and chicken are the chief domestic animals. In general, the agriculture of the Li tribes is more primitive than that of the Chinese, and is combined to a considerable extent with hunting, while that of the Miao is the most primitive of all. Along the coast considerable fishing is done by the Chinese. Almost all the various social groups live in simple bamboo, thatched, or mud houses, with the exception of the more prosperous townspeople and the Tanks "boat people", who spend all their lives on small boats. Clothing commonly consists of cotton cloth or of a so-called "grass cloth" made from the inner fibers of pineapple leaves.

In an unindustrialized land such as Hainan it is not surprising that there has been virtually no social security

legislation. Here, as in other parts of China, however, the family commonly performs duties which would devolve upon the government in a Western country. It acts as a self-contained social and economic unit, giving protection to all of its members in time of unemployment, sickness, disorder, or other trouble.

21. LABOR. In Hainan there is very little labor trained for modern industry. What labor there is, therefore, consists of farm laborers; handicraftsmen, who commonly sell in their own little shops the things which they manufacture; and men engaged in human transport and other unskilled labor activities such as would be commonly performed by machines in Western countries. Along the coast there are many boatmen skilled in the handling of fishing junks or small manually propelled boats, while in the interior there is a certain amount of labor engaged in lumbering or on the few plantations producing pineapples, rubber, and other products. In general, however, the exploitation of such agricultural products is on a comparatively small scale, and that of mineral resources is still less so. (See Section V, Paragraph 31)

There is, therefore, little labor skilled in the handling of modern machinery. Wages are low, but exact statistics on this subject are not at present available, owing to the Japanese occupation, which in Hainan, as in other parts of Occupied China, has resulted in a dislocation of the traditional economic pattern.

22. PUBLIC HEALTH. (Note: This paragraph will be supplied by the office of the Surgeon General, Department of War.)

23. EDUCATION. Education has been but little developed in Hainan, and complaint has been heard there of the difficulty of inducing teachers from the Chinese mainland to accept employment, and of the consequent necessity of employing local teachers almost exclusively. Moreover, the Communist disturbances which continued for two or three years from 1927 onward had a very disastrous effect upon education, enrollment figures declining from about 110,000 students for the whole island in 1924 to only a little over 60,000 in 1928. After that time, however, conditions improved, and it is possible that by the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937 total enrollment figures may have increased to as much as 180,000. Little is available in the way of definite statistics, however, after 1928.

On the entire island there has been no educational institution higher in grade than the middle school (corresponding to the American high school), so that anyone seeking a college education has been compelled to go to the mainland. Very commonly such people have been reluctant to return to Hainan after graduation, with the result that the number of persons in Hainan having a college education is comparatively slight. Moreover, the vast bulk of Hainan schools is of primary grade, with only a handful of middle schools existing in a few of the capitals of the different hsien.

All middle schools, and many of the primary schools, were before Japanese occupation maintained by the hsien government. These offered a more or less "modern" type of education, but at the same time there was a considerably larger number of privately operated primary schools offering the classical type of Chinese education. These, however, could in many cases hardly be called schools, as they frequently consisted of only one or a few tutors who were engaged to teach the Chinese classics to the children in one family or a small group of families.

The two hsien of Kiungshan and especially of Mencheong, in the northeastern corner of the island, are educationally (as well as economically) the most advanced districts in Hainan. Some idea of the optimum conditions in Hainan may therefore be derived from the following statistics for Mencheong, which were made in 1926:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Those who have at some time received primary school education	10,611	390
Those who have at some time received middle school education	2,693	115
Those who have at some time received college education	508	23
Those who are at present in public schools	13,358	595
Those who are at present in private schools	9,979	?

Statistics on the number of schools in Mencheong for the same period are as follows: One middle school maintained by the hsien; 36 primary schools maintained by the hsien; 643 private schools. Of the total Mencheong population of 417,258 (1936 figures), it is estimated that 73 percent are illiterate. Illiteracy is correspondingly greater in the other hsien on the island, especially those in the central and southwestern regions.

In addition to the above types of schools, there are a very few normal and technical schools, none of which, however, offers education of higher grade than that given in the middle schools. A handful of schools for the special education of Li tribespeople have also been established in Lingshui and especially in Aih sien. Missionaries, too, maintain a few small schools in Hoihow, Kachek and Nodoa (See Paragraph 24, Religion.) The total number of students in all these types of schools, however, is trifling compared to those in the schools already described above.

It must be remembered that the figures that have been given are for the most part for years before the present Chinese Nationalist Government came into being. From 1930 onward

beginnings were being made toward a much greater development of Hainan, educationally as well as otherwise, but these, of course, were completely halted by the outbreak of the war in 1937.

24. RELIGION. a. Indigenous religions. The religion of the Chinese, who constitute the great majority in Hainan, does not differ very significantly in form from that of the Chinese on the China mainland. In general, it does not play a very dominant part in their lives. In addition to ancestor worship, which is an individual family matter, it includes as organized religions having temples, Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. The emphasis placed upon these different religions differs somewhat in Hainan, however, from the corresponding emphasis found in China proper. Thus Confucianism, which even on the mainland is more a system of ethics and government than a formal religion, has even less formal organization in Hainan. Buddhism, too, is much weaker than on the mainland. Buddhist temples are few, and discipline among the monks and nuns is so poor that they make but slight pretense at following the Buddhist injunctions against eating meat, drinking liquor, and committing other sins. Taoism, on the other hand, is the strongest of the three organized religions. Taoist temples may be seen in most sizeable Chinese settlements, and Taoist priests are often called upon by the people to perform various religious functions.

More important for the Chinese than any of these organized faiths, however, is ancestor worship, which goes back to the beginnings of Chinese history, and is the most deeply rooted single religious belief among the Chinese. Almost every family has a little shrine in its home for the ancestors, and at regular times of the year offerings are made and incense burned

at this shrine; also on these or other occasions offerings are made at the ancestral graves in the fields.

Among the Li and other non-Chinese groups there is little organized religion, but much magic and other superstitious belief. Exorcism of demons is carried out by sorcerers in cases of sickness or other affliction, and divination by means of chickens is practiced. There are no real temples, but only small shrines where offerings can be made and various spirits who preside over the locality can be appeased.

On the south coast at the port of Sama there are about 2,000 Mohammedans, probably descendants of Arabs who in former centuries traded along the South China coast. Though few in numbers they cling with fervor to their religion and do not greatly intermarry with other groups.

b. Christianity. Most of the alien population on Hainan prior to Japanese occupation was made up of missionaries, primarily American Methodists. There were perhaps as many as 50 of these, of whom a majority were at Hoihow, with other mission stations at Kachek and Nodoa. They had a total of about 4,000 converts. At Hoihow they maintained a hospital with 150 beds, a church and two schools--one for boys, one for girls. At nearby Kiungshan, capital of Hainan, they also maintained a church. At Nodoa they maintained a hospital (50 beds), a church, a primary school with attendance of over 100 (both boys and girls); as well as several other smaller schools at surrounding points. Likewise, at Kachek, they had a church, two primary schools, and a hospital (50 beds).

Missionary work on a much smaller scale was also conducted by French Catholic Fathers from Indo-China, of whom there were 6 with headquarters at Hoihow, and perhaps an equal number scattered at Kachek and other places. They had a thousand-odd converts and maintained two schools at Hoihow, in addition to
(26205)

smaller ones at Kachek and the hsien capitals of Kiungshan, Mencheong, and Tingan.

25. PUBLIC ORDER AND POLICE. Before 1928 each hsien in Hainan was divided into a number of districts, in each of which were stationed a certain number of police, all being maintained by the hsien government. Following the coming into power of the Chinese Nationalist Government in 1928, however, the police of many of these districts were eliminated, and retained only in the hsien capitals and other more important towns. This was done in order to save expense. Hoihow (population 50,000) as a separate municipality maintained its own police force of about 130 men, and operated a police school having an enrollment of about 40 students. In Hoihow there were also a special corps of harbor police totaling less than 30 men and a Citizens' Peace Preservation Corps (composed of civilians who might be mobilized in time of special emergency) of 48 men.

In addition to the professional police, there was in Hainan, prior to Japanese occupation, as in most other parts of China, a system of local militia known as the Pao Chia (Protective Defense). This system, which goes very far back into Chinese history, was in effect a means whereby the entire adult able-bodied male population of any locality was held responsible for the preservation of local order. Under it, the able-bodied adult males of every ten households in every village throughout the island were registered and organized to constitute one pao, headed by a pao leader. Ten such pao constituted one chia, and ten or more of such chia in their turn formed one t'uan. The latter were under the control of the hsien government. The members in each pao were, in theory at least, mutually responsible for infractions of the peace committed by any individual

within their group. At regular intervals they might be called up for patrol and other duties, and in time of special emergency (for example an attack by bandits upon a village) they were expected to leave their civilian activities and suppress the disorder. This system was formally instituted in Hainan in 1929, with a total of 325 t'uan for the entire island. It is said to have been very effective in quelling the bandit and communist disorders which before 1929 had been ravaging the island for some years, and has been especially useful for the maintenance of order in outlying rural districts not having professional police forces. Since the Sino-Japanese war it has also, in Hainan as in other parts of China, been an effective means for the organization of mass guerrilla resistance against the Japanese. One of its major weaknesses, however, has been the very limited supply of firearms existing for the total number of men thus organized, and this is a shortage which, in the case of Hainan, extended even to the professional police force.

The administration in Hainan has in the past been made difficult by the many racial groups there represented. Not only has there been mutual suspicion and occasionally actual armed strife between the Chinese and the various Li tribes, but troubles have also sometimes occurred among the different Chinese groups themselves. Thus, among the more recently arrived Hakkas there have been occasional local disturbances.

On the whole, however, the mixed population of Hainan was relatively peaceful until the 1920's when communist activities led to serious disorders which were carried on by roving bands of men who were sometimes Communists, sometimes out-and-out bandits. These disorders caused a loss of life estimated at over 10,000 and a great destruction of property. Since the coming into power of the Chinese Nationalist Government, however, they have been gradually put down, so that during the

1930's peace was largely restored until the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War. Following the Japanese invasion of Hainan in February 1939, however, there has been constant guerrilla warfare between the local militia and those Chinese troops remaining in the interior, on the one hand, and the Japanese who control the coastal area on the other.

26. PRESS, PROPAGANDA, AND CENSORSHIP. In 1930 there were but two daily newspapers published on Hainan, both at Hoihow and both in Chinese. One of these was the Ch'iung-yai Min-Kuo Jih-pao (Hainan Republican Daily), an organ of the Kuomintang, with a daily circulation of between 600 and 700 copies. The other was the Ch'iung-yai Hsin-min Jih-pao (Hainan New People's Daily), an independent organ with a daily circulation of about 700 copies. There was also a weekly publication of a more literary nature, issued from Hoihow with a circulation of over 2,000. Certain subsidies were granted by the Kwangtung provincial government from 1935 on, but it is not known whether this resulted in an actual increase in the number of periodicals. In any case it is probable that such increase would be slight. In the larger towns, however, Chinese newspapers from the mainland, especially Canton, exerted some influence.

All of these publications were undoubtedly suppressed at the time of the Japanese occupation of Hainan, though it is possible that one or more of them have since been resumed as organs of the Japanese military authorities. In any case, it is obvious that the press has played a very minor part in the life of Hainan, and the same is true of the radio. What influence there has been has been restricted chiefly to the larger towns, particularly in the northeast part of the island. As for propaganda, it is safe to say that the type which is most effective on the Chinese mainland would also be the most effective in Hainan.

SECTION IV

27. GENERAL. Hainan has been under Chinese jurisdiction for centuries, but no great measure of effective control has ever been exercised over the primitive tribes-people that inhabit the interior regions of the island. It is administered as a part of Kwangtung Province, the chairman of which has resided in the past at Canton but now has his provisional headquarters at Shao-kuan, Kwangtung.

In February of 1939 Japanese troops occupied the coastal cities and towns of Hainan Island. Some 3,000 Chinese regular troops which had been on the island withdrew to the mainland of China, leaving about 30,000 local militiamen scattered over the inland areas to form guerrilla groups. At the present time, these guerrilla bands continue to control the central core of the island, while the Japanese control a coastal strip from 25 to 50 miles in depth, in which nearly all the county seats are located. In a radio broadcast from Tokyo on May 4, 1942, the Japanese claimed that 5,241 Chinese had been killed in fighting on Hainan Island during April 1942, and predicted the complete "clean-up" of Hainan within a short time, thus indicating that serious resistance was continuing.

28. GOVERNMENT. a. Under Chinese administration.

Since Hainan is not a separate administrative entity but a part of Kwangtung Province, the local administration is carried out through the hsien (county) governments which are independent of each other. The hsien magistrates are appointed officially by the Kwangtung provincial chairman, although the military official in charge of the Hainan military area exercises considerable influence over appointments as well as general control over matters affecting peace and order in Hainan. (The hsien government
(26205)

system is described in Section IV, Paragraph 28, of China:

A Social-Political-Economic Survey.)

Until the Japanese occupation of coastal Hainan, Kiungshan was the administrative center for Hainan. Here were located the High Court for Hainan and the military headquarters of the Chinese Army on Hainan. A prison with a capacity of 220 people was located at Kiungshan. Each hsien seat also had a local court and prison with the magistrate as administrator and judge of the hsien.

Including Kiungshan hsien, there are altogether sixteen hsien on the Island. Three of these (Luktung, Paoting, and Paktua) are in the little known interior region, and were only in 1936 created as hsien out of portions of other hsien. In 1926 the city of Hoihow, which has a population equaling the total population of all the sixteen hsien seats, was made into a special municipality separately administered under the provincial government through a mayor. (The structure of municipal government is shown in strategic survey of China cited above.)

A special situation exists in local government on Hainan which does not prevail in other parts of China. Of the two hundred thousand or more Li tribesmen on Hainan, many thousands are so-called "wild" Li. These are from tribes whose members refuse to recognize any authority over them except that of their respective chiefs. In matters affecting these people, the Chinese authorities have had to deal through the tribal leaders. Among the Li tribes the chiefs are hereditary, but in some cases they must prove their strength and fitness for the position by shooting an arrow through the belly of an ox. The chiefs (tung kua) usually are subject to confirmation in their positions by the Chinese official delegated by the Chinese magistrate to maintain a semblance of Chinese authority over the tribes people. The Li chiefs have supreme authority over their respective clans, settling

(26205)

disputed cases and in some situations possessing the power of life and death. The Chinese officials delegated by the magistrate are of two kinds. One, the fan ssu, is a kind of minor magistrate, while the other, called the fu li she, is a tax collector. They have little authority over the "wild" Li, however. The centers of Chinese administrative dealings with the Li have been Namfeng (near Nodca) and Liamui in the west central and east central parts of the island, respectively.

b. Under the Japanese. From February 1939 until January 17, 1941, the Japanese Army and Navy chiefs and the Japanese Consul General at Hoihow administered the occupied areas of Hainan Island. This administration no doubt followed the general lines of the former Chinese administration, but with absolute Japanese control over Chinese puppets. Since January 17, 1941, the Japanese Navy has taken over complete control. Presumably the Navy authorities continue the system of local administration through Chinese puppets set up by the Japanese Army. It is reported that German advisors and instructors are stationed on the Island. A Japanese broadcast on April 30, 1942 named Shushi IKEDA as governor general of Hainan and stated that he had arrived in Japan to consult with Japanese leaders.

29. POLITICAL PARTIES. a. The Kuomintang. This is the chief political party in the unoccupied areas of Hainan, where it is merely a branch of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) in China. This party is described in Section IV, Paragraph 29, of China: A Social-Political-Economic Survey. While the Party organization has been greatly disrupted by the Japanese occupation of all the major coastal cities, Party activities continue in the central areas. Probably, however, its activities are limited mainly to the guerrilla warriors and the people

(26205)

in the larger towns of the interior region. It is doubtful whether any considerable numbers of the Hainanese are politically conscious enough to produce significant numbers of Party members.

b. The Communists. During the period of extended civil strife between the Kuomintang and the Communists in the 1920's and 1930's, the Chinese authorities found much difficulty in keeping order in Hainan. Large bands of ex-soldiers and ex-militiamen roamed about the country under the guise of Communists. It was difficult to distinguish between them and the organized bandit groups that terrorized the country. Bands of one or the other would raid villages, burn houses, and kidnap rich people for ransom. Since the start of the Sino-Japanese war in 1937, however, no Communist agitation in Hainan has been noticeable, and those Communists who follow the party line have generally been cooperating with the guerrilla movement. Nevertheless, banditry undoubtedly continues except as restricted by the Japanese or by the officially organized Chinese militia.

c. Political groups which are pro-United States. The majority of the Hainanese probably have been indifferent to political matters on the whole. A reliable observer on Hainan in 1940 asserted that all evidence showed that the conquest of Hainan could have done in a few weeks if the Japanese had not systematically and barbarically maltreated the population. It is claimed, however, that after the evacuation of the regular Chinese troops from Hainan Island, the Chinese Generals WANG I and CU Tao-nan were able to organize successfully a Hainanese army of three brigades.

These troops, as well as the guerrilla militiamen and both Kuomintang and Communist party members, consider the United States as their ally. It is probable also that the two parties have secret members in the various towns controlled by the Japanese. Such members would likewise be pro-American.

d. Political groups which are anti-United States.

Aside from the Japanese nationals on Hainan Island, there are no political groups of significance which are anti-United States. While it is probable that there are a few Chinese puppets serving the Japanese, they cannot be considered as a political group, or the centers of political groups, but merely as individuals out for personal enrichment or security.

e. Relative strength of pro- and anti-United States groups. The pro-United States political groups in unoccupied Hainan include three brigades of Hainanese troops, about 30,000 militiamen engaged in guerrilla warfare, and a few thousand of the population who may cooperate with them. The Chinese are reported to have distributed 10,000 rifles among the Hainanese prior to the departure of the regular Chinese troops from the Island.

Aside from the Japanese Army and Navy units at Hainan, the strength of which has not been ascertained, only an insignificant number of individuals, having no more influence than can be obtained with the backing of Japanese bayonets, are anti-United States.

30. FOREIGN POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. In the past several decades there has been considerable rivalry among the French, British, and Japanese powers for increased political and economic influence in Hainan Island. The Chinese have consistently opposed the increase of foreign influence. With Japanese occupation, however, the door for participation in the development of the Island was closed to powers other than Japan, and at present all international relations between Hainan and other countries, economic or political, are for all practical purposes in Japanese hands. The Chinese guerrillas in the central

core of the island are cut off from outside assistance and maintain relations with places outside of Hainan only by short-wave radio or by smuggling methods.

SECTION V

ECONOMIC

31. GENERAL. a. Introduction. Although Hainan's importance lies primarily in its strategic military location, her economic resources are of potential value. Tin and salt have been mined in large quantities and recently discovered valuable iron and copper ore deposits are being widely exploited by the Japanese. Although rice must be imported for domestic consumption, an abundance of tropical agricultural produce is available, including sugar, peanuts, coffee, tobacco, fruits, rubber, coconuts, tea, and beans. Animal husbandry and fishing are extensive, and the forest reserves are plentiful.

In 1935 and 1937 T. V. Soong made visits to the island which resulted in 1937 in preparations being made by China for the building of a round-the-island railroad, to be supplemented by a north-to-south route across the interior of the island. However, these plans were interrupted by the war, and Japan has picked up where China was forced to leave off in her program of furthering the economic usefulness of the island.

Japan is using the island not only as a base in her southern campaign, but also is exploiting it commercially, since Hainan's mineral and agricultural products will help in overcoming certain Japanese raw material deficiencies. The iron and copper deposits are of excellent quality with a high ore content. Rubber grown on the island and many food products will supplement Japan's supplies to a marked degree. Most of the plans for development, however, necessarily lie in the future, and present-day developed resources fall far short of their potential usefulness.

In general it must be noted that there is little information available regarding the extent of Japanese development of communications, utilities, and natural resources since February 1939, although the Chinese military intelligence is believed to have been in receipt of almost daily reports since occupation. Details so far as are known are presented below.

b. Agriculture. Arable land in Hainan comprises 3,500,000 acres, or about 42 percent of the total area. About 80 percent of the total population are farmers. The farms are generally small in acreage, and there are few wealthy farmers. Most of the actual manual labor of farming is done by women, children, and elderly persons. The following are the more significant products grown:

(1) Cane sugar which ripens in 6 months is produced on the island, whereas ripening takes a year or a year and a half on Formosa and adjoining areas. In January 1941, 250,000 acres were under cultivation as sugar plantations.

(2) Fruits produced include papayas, coconuts, betel nuts, oranges, and pineapples.

(3) Rice is harvested 6 times a year, but, although certain varieties are exported to Hongkong in small quantities, rice must be imported for domestic consumption.

c. Animal husbandry. Hainan has about 100,000 cattle and water buffalos and a similar number of pigs. Up to February 1939, cattle were slaughtered mostly for home needs, although Hainan exported 5,000 head of cattle a year to Hongkong alone. Since the Japanese occupation, the leather making industry has been developed and in 1941 there were 15 large Japanese firms engaged in the industry. Rationing of meat and agricultural produce has been invoked by Japan.

d. Minerals. Almost nothing is known from western sources concerning the minerals of Hainan Island. Chinese small-scale, local production of certain minerals has been going on for a very long time. Japanese geological prospecting of the island has produced considerable knowledge about the presence and location of a wide range of minerals. While it is not likely that exploitation of interior deposits has yet been possible, Japanese activities certainly have been able to produce a considerable volume of several minerals from deposits located near the coast or in localities into which roads have been built in past years. The following notes should not be considered information regarding

actual production, but comprise information extracted largely from Japanese sources regarding location and quality of various mineral deposits. Location of these deposits is indicated on the map on page 36.

(1) Irons. There are about 40 deposits, 17 assayed, of which 5 have a yield of 50 percent or better. Iron deposits are widely distributed and in the northeast part of the island occur near coal deposits. Communications being better in this part of the island than in the central regions, the iron deposits there have probably been developed more intensively. One ore deposit in Kiungshan hsien has been assayed at 82 percent, but information on exploitation is lacking.

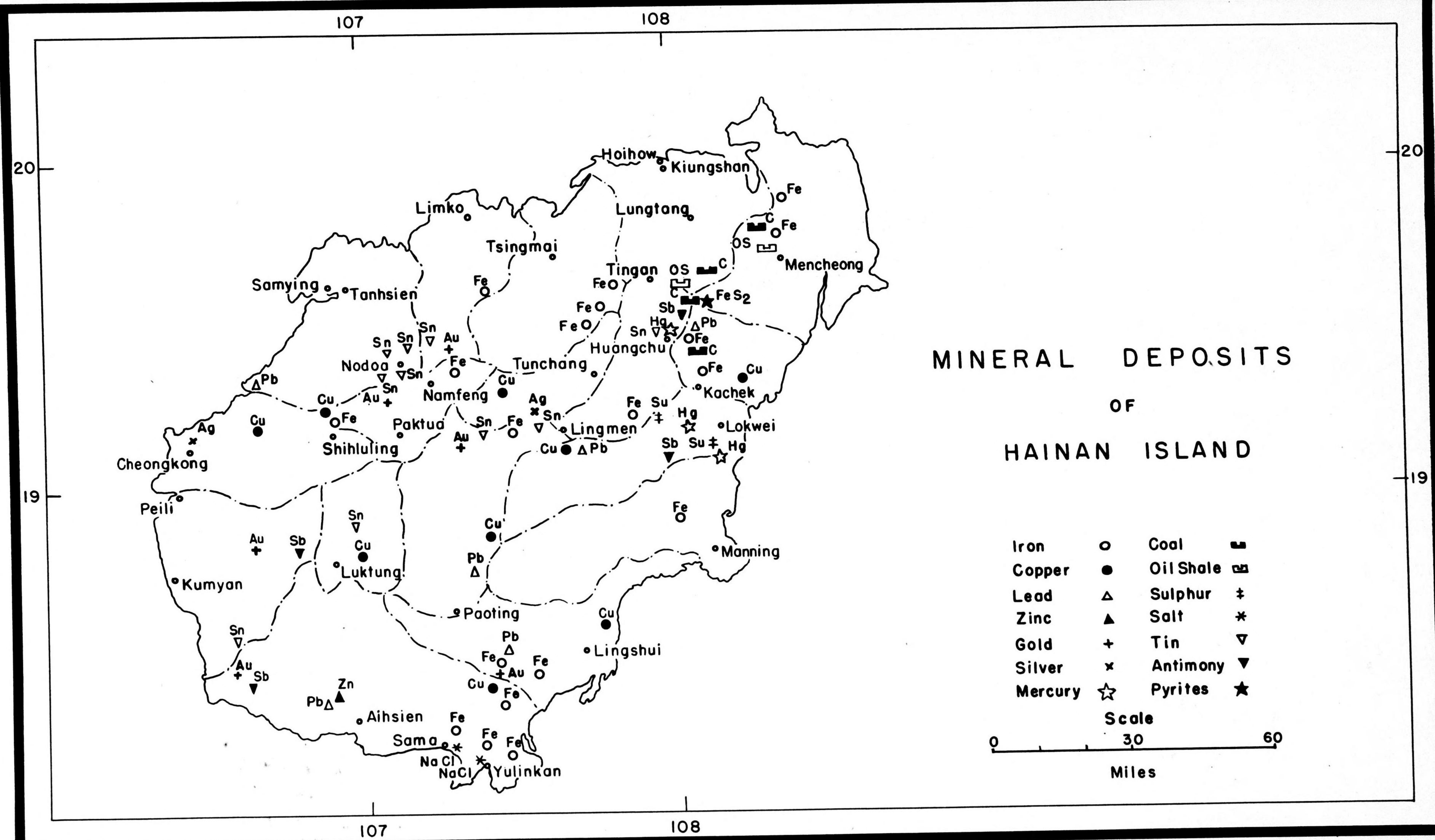
One mine in the south, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Yulinkan Bay, has deposits estimated at 6,000,000 tons of 63-64 percent ore. In 1941 about 1,000 workers were reported to be employed at the mine, but no production figures are available. The region between Sama and Tangkiu was regarded by the Japanese in 1939 as exceedingly promising for development because of the extent of the deposits.

Another rich deposit located in the western part of the island at Shihluling was opened in 1941 when Japanese prospectors struck a vein with estimated reserves of 120,000,000 tons, assaying at 65 percent. The Nippon Nitrogen Fertilizer Company is mining these surface deposits located in the Shihluling jungle, northeast of Cheongkong. The company was reported in February 1941 to be constructing a 55-kilometer road to Peili Harbor for shipping the ore.

Several deposits near Tingan, now connected by rail with Hoihow, possess ores assayed at 60 to 70 percent. No information is available regarding the extent of exploitation.

(2) Copper. There are about 10 deposits with no assay figures available except for a rich 6-percent ore deposit on the west coast near Cheongkong, estimated by the Japanese to have reserves of 20,000,000 tons. By-products mined are gold, silver, and zinc.

A deposit of copper ore of secondary origin located in the



MINERAL DEPOSITS
OF
HAINAN ISLAND

Iron	○	Coal	■
Copper	●	Oil Shale	▣
Lead	△	Sulphur	‡
Zinc	▲	Salt	*
Gold	+	Tin	▽
Silver	x	Antimony	▼
Mercury	☆	Pyrites	★

Scale
0 30 60
Miles

Shihluling jungle was mined by the Chinese over a period of more than a century. Other deposits in the Tingan and Aih sien districts were likewise partially developed and then closed for various reasons. On August 20, 1939 a Japanese landing party ascertained definitely that copper deposits existed near the source of the Chang River, which enters the ocean at Peili.

(3) Lead. There are about 14 deposits, five assayed, and three with a yield of 72 percent or better. Most of these are located in regions with poor communications. A promising deposit is located in Kumyan but the exact location has not been identified. An ore deposit 2 or 3 miles northeast of the hsien capital of Cheongkong yields a large proportion of lead, a small amount of copper, and some silver.

(4) Zinc. There is one deposit in the southwestern part of Aih sien.

(5) Tin. There are about 40 deposits, ores from at least 12 having been assayed. Tin was the only metal mined in large quantities in 1935. A Japanese source indicates that production of alluvial tin increased from 64 metric tons in 1937 to 89 metric tons in 1938. There are some 30 locations near Nodoa, yielding excellent results. The percentage yield in a large number of cases exceeds 70.

(6) Antimony. Four deposits exist, but no information regarding mining operations is available.

(7) Mercury. Four deposits exist, but no information regarding mining operations is available.

(8) Pyrites. A deposit of pyrites is located in southwestern Mencheong, but no information is available concerning its development.

(9) Coal. Ten deposits exist, chiefly in the northeast, but seams are known to exist in the south near Yulinkan.

(10) Sulphur. There are 11 deposits, an important one being located about 7 miles from Kachek, and another, with an estimated yield of 39 percent, is located about 33 miles from Lingshui.

(11) Gold. There are 19 scattered deposits, chiefly alluvial

and existing as by-products of mining of copper and other metals.

(12) Silver. There are 3 deposits. A few miles northeast of the hsien capital of Cheongkong, there is a deposit yielding a large proportion of lead, a small amount of copper, and 4.8 ounces of silver to the ton.

(13) Oil shale. Five deposits exist, chiefly in the northeast. A mine in Lingshui hsien was opened in 1910. The Japanese in 1939 expressed interest in exploiting the oil and also the coal resources as a source of power on the island.

(14) Salt. Salt, one of the most important industrial products of the island, is produced principally in the Yulinkan-Sama Bay region by solar evaporation of sea water. Other coastal sections also produce salt in the same way. The production in 1939 was more than 21,000 tons of which a large percentage was exported. Japan's chemical needs may have caused production to be increased in recent years.

(15) Manganese. One deposit exists in Kiungtung hsien. No details on production are available.

(16) Graphite. Six deposits are known, one easily accessible deposit being located in Kiungtung hsien near Lungtang.

e. Fishing. Fishing is the second largest occupation on Hainan. From Yulinkan to Yingkochu large fishing grounds are to be found where shrimps are caught for export. From these grounds 2-to 3-day trips are made. However, farther north on the northeastern coast 2-to-3-month trips in ocean-going vessels are made from Chunlan.

f. Forestry. Because of its tropical climate and the fertility of the soil the Island is ideal for forestation. However, the slopes of the mountain ranges have been burned off by the natives and the forests of commercial value are found only on the upper reaches of the ranges. The forest area in the island totals 241,500 acres. Mahogany and rose-wood trees are available and are cut for export.

Plantations containing 200,000 rubber trees 12 and 13 years

old are located on the island. Although some of these are already in production, the full return will not come until about 1948. Japan's present goal is to build up 490,000 acres for the production of 75,000 tons of crude rubber a year, representing one-tenth of the total farming area.

32. MANUFACTURING. Hainan has made little progress in developing any manufacturing industries. The few small industries existing include the processing of sugar, leather, vegetables and oils, buffalo skins, and the manufacture of porcelain and chinaware, leather cases, textile goods, shoes, soap, glass, and rope.

There is no shipbuilding industry, although repairs to ships can be made, and small junks and sampans are constructed at Yulinkan and Chunlan harbors. Practically no pig iron is produced, although iron ore is mined in large quantities. No gas or munitions were known to have been produced on the Island in 1937.

The following list of trading establishments in Hoihow indicates the Island's dependence on imports for processed goods. Of the 547 business enterprises in Hoihow, 355 are small shops for food, tea or medicine. The remaining 192 concerns are distributed as follows:

Rice importers	115
Shipping agents	19
Pig exporters	12
Gasoline and petroleum importers	11
Copper-smiths and merchants	9
Auto repair shops (small)	8
Goldsmiths	6
Automobiles and accessories, importers	3
Iron manufactures (small)	3
Iron goods, importers	3
Cement importers	2

33. UTILITIES. Hainan has no sewers, no water works, and throughout the Island no central system for water supply has been provided. No ice plants exist, except for those owned by the Japanese military. Details are available only for Hoihow as follows:

a. Electricity. The electric power plant, formerly Chinese-owned, which supplies current to Hoihow and Kiungshan, has been improved by the Japanese. In April 1939 there were only two plants, one of 40 horsepower and the other of 80 horsepower furnishing electricity for 4,000 bulbs. The large American hospital at Hoihow has its own power plant. It has been reported that power plants exist at Kachek and Nodoa.

b. Water. Artesian wells have been dug by Japanese and foreigners for drinking water, about 70 feet deep. However the wells dug along the streets are of insufficient depth and hence are unsafe. Water for general use is supplied from a pump owned by a Japanese at the rate of about \$3 a ton.

34. RAILROADS. Chinese plans to build a railroad around Hainan Island were interrupted by the war in 1937. The Japanese, since their occupation, have made their own plans for rail construction, and the following sections of a light railroad branching from Hoihow are known to have been completed: Hoihow to Samying; Hoihow to Tingan. The latter was finished on March 16, 1941, and is part of a projected railroad from Hoihow across the Island to Sama in the southeast. This latter route goes rather far inland, however, crossing territory where Chinese guerrillas are active. Hence, it is not known whether the Japanese have been able to build beyond Tingan.

35. ROADS. a. General. In addition to more than 1,000 miles of roads constructed previous to May 1939 for military purposes there are about 2,000 miles of hsien roads and some 900 miles of cart roads.

Only those connecting the principal cities are hard-surfaced (graveled and pounded) highways. The eastern trunk line runs from Hoihow to Lingshui via Samkiang, Mencheong, Yingdun, Kiungtung, Kachek, and Manning. The western trunk line extends from Hoihow to Tanhsien via Kiungshan, Tsingmai and Limko. There is no through line from the north to south through the interior, but round-the-island traffic is possible. The Japanese are reported to be improving the coastal highways rapidly, including the asphaltting of some sections. Road development is best in the northeastern part of the island and poorest along the west coast.

b. Hsien roads. The hsien of the island, arranged in decreasing order of road development, are as follows: Mencheong, Kiungshan, Tingan, Kiungtung, Limko, Tanhsien, Tsingmai, Lokwei, Manning, Lingshui, Aih sien, Cheongkong, and Kumyan. (These 13 hsien include the three newly constituted hsien described in Section III, Paragraph 16 of this report.)

Very detailed textual descriptions of roads and the extent of bridge-building exist, but in the absence of equally detailed maps only the following sketch can be given:

(1) Mencheong: A network of good roads links most of the important towns and villages in this hsien. The road from Mencheong to Chunlan is described by a Japanese source as being 8.19 miles in length.

(2) Kiungshan: This hsien has 3 provincial roads (roads built by Kwangtung province), 27 hsien, and 4 country roads. A Japanese source reported 7 special spur roads, each not more than 20 miles long, leading out of Hoihow and Kiungshan. However these are not located on the map because of the incompleteness of the detail on the location of terminals.

(3) Tingan: There are about 60 miles of main line roads having concrete bridges in this hsien, as well as about 115 miles of branch roads. Cars in 1939 had to be poled across the Nantuchiang River in making the trip from Kiungshan to Tingan and from Kiungshan to Mencheong, the crossings being about 100 yards in width. An unidentified road in the interior of the hsien is described as having 190 bridges of various sizes and one fording spot.

(4) Kiungtung: Through this hsien run the important provincial roads from Hoihow to Lokwei via Mencheong and Tingan. Thirteen other roads tie in with these two. Bus service connects Kachek with Hoihow, a distance of 75 miles.

(26205)

(5) Limko: This hsien has fairly good communications along the coast, with branch roads tying in with the main road running from Hoihow to Samying. It is reported that a road leading from Namfeng to an unidentified spot within the hsien requires considerable expenditures for the maintenance of its 150 or so bridges.

(6) Tanhsien: Two provincial roads, 5 hsien roads, and 5 country roads are mentioned, but almost all of them lack bridges.

(7) Tsingmai: There is almost no development of roads in the southern part of the hsien, but this situation is being improved, and five roads were in progress early in 1939.

(8) Lokwei: Streams are relied upon for transport in the interior of this hsien. Two provincial roads and two hsien roads serve the coastal area.

(9) Manning: There is only one provincial road in this hsien, and there are very few hsien roads.

(10) Lingshui: This hsien has only one provincial road and one district road.

(11) Aihsien: The capital of the hsien represents the southern terminus of the road down along the east coast from Hoihow.

(12) Cheongkong and (13) Kumyan: A hsien road leads from Peili in Kumyan to a town in Cheongkong and then to a town in Tanhsien, but the roads are poor and lack bridges.

c. Bus service. Under Chinese administration there was no regular bus service, although sedans made irregular trips between principal cities, loaded with passengers inside and chickens on the roof. Since Japanese occupation, bus communications between the occupied towns are maintained by the Formosan Plantation Company. Early in 1939 there were about 289 motor vehicles on the Island.

36. SHIPPING. a. General. The Japanese in April 1939 were known to have regarded three harbors as most promising for future development. These were Chunlan harbor in the northeast, Yulinkan in the south, and Samying in the west. The last named was thought to be especially valuable from a commercial point of view for opening up the western part of the island. Yulinkan harbor (Advance Base No. 6 for the Japan South China Fleet) is used by the three ports of Sama, Tangkiu, and Santsuen, these being export points for the rich produce of the southern part of the Island.

b. Ports and port facilities. The following are the chief ports, sufficiently developed to have port facilities of use to large steamers. While there are numerous small ports and estuary inlets along the coast, none of these are developed to any extent.

(1) Hoihow. Hoihow is the chief port, located at the mouth of the Nantang River leading south into the Island.

(a) Anchorage. Steamers must anchor 3 or 4 miles out in the bay where there is anchorage at a depth of 28 feet because of shoals; passengers and goods must transfer to small sailboats and native sampans. Disembarkation at high tide with a favoring wind takes about one hour; and at low tide with an unfavorable wind, 3 or 4 hours.

(b) Wharves. A stone landing pier is located south of the bay, one mile west of the obelisk. The Shu Cheong Wharf, 140 feet long, has been recently built. Transports are able to berth alongside. Two large cranes are mounted on the wharf, and a number of godowns are available.

(c) Repairs. There are no repair facilities known to be located at Hoihow.

(26205)

(2) Pakngo. (a) Anchorage. It is believed that the approach from the south is deep enough to enable destroyers to anchor offshore.

(b) Wharves. A good wharf has been recently constructed. In 1940 railroad equipment and cement and engineering equipment arrived, but has probably been utilized farther inland, rather than in improving the wharf facilities.

(3) Yulinkan. Yulinkan is the principal harbor in south Hainan. It is being equipped as a submarine base and is Advance Base No. 6 for the Japan South China Fleet.

(a) Anchorage. East and north of Yulinkan Point there is good anchorage in the northeast monsoon in depths of from 6 to 7 fathoms. There is also good anchorage 3/4 mile northwest of Belier of depths of from 9 to 10 fathoms.

(b) Wharves. The sea wall of 600 feet on the west side of the entrance to the harbor has been partially adapted as a wharf.

(c) Repair. There is a dry dock for ships up to 10,000 tons. The only shipbuilding consists of the building of junks, both river and seagoing.

37. COMMERCIAL AVIATION. Little information is available concerning commercial aviation on Hainan, either for the period before occupation or since. However, the following facts are known: All aviation facilities were taken over by the Japanese when they occupied Hainan, and in the summer of 1941 passenger traffic was known to be restricted to official Japanese use. In 1941 Japanese commercial planes began operating a regular service from Formosa and Canton to Hainan. It is not

known how often flights are made on the Canton run, but the Formosa to Kungshan service is maintained daily.

Airfields are known to be located on Hainan at the places shown in the list below. However, only incomplete data is obtainable concerning equipment at each of these fields. The information in detail listed below includes all information available from one source only, and is not to be considered as complete. Fields are indicated on the map on page 50.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Known equipment</u>
Chunlan	barracks; 3 hangars
Folo	barracks
Gaalong	
Kachek	barracks, 2 hangars
Kiungshan	main airdrome; 2 large hangars capable of handling blimps, 4 lower hangars
Moncheong	barracks, 2 hangars, 1 petrol store, 1 munitions store.
Nanfeng	large air base, but equipment unknown
Nodoa	airdromes, number unknown
Sama	airplane assembly plant reported using imported parts, but production unknown
Samkiang	5 buildings
Samyang	
Tangkiu	

38. COMMERCE. a. General. Recent figures on quantities imported and exported to and from Hainan are difficult to obtain since most of the imported Japanese goods or exports destined for Japan have not passed through customs for two years and because figures have not been made public. However, for earlier years, incomplete data are available. Hainan has had a consistently unfavorable balance of trade, the figures for the last years available being:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>
Domestic trade:		
Imports	US\$1,551,500	US\$1,398,670
Exports	<u>851,000</u>	<u>1,125,400</u>
Excess of Imports	700,500	273,270
Foreign trade:		
Imports	US\$1,287,600	US\$1,172,320
Exports	<u>662,360</u>	<u>640,220</u>
Excess of Imports	625,240	532,100

The following information covers as detailed an analysis of domestic and foreign trade as is possible from the limited information available.

b. Domestic trade. Hainan's domestic trade is chiefly with the ports of Canton, Swatow and Shanghai. No figures on quantities are available, but the following figures indicate the comparative values of the chief imports and exports for the years 1933 and 1934.

(1) <u>Imports</u> (percent of total)	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>
<u>Total value of imports</u>	(US\$1,551,500) 100	(US\$1,398,670) 100
of which:		
Cotton goods	29	21
Cotton thread	18	18
Bean products	11	12
Tobacco	7	6
Paper goods	2	2
Petroleum	1.3	3
Rice	1.7	0.4
Cement	0.3	0.8

(2) Exports (percent of total)	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>
Total value of exports (US\$851,000)	100	(US\$1,125,400) 100
of which:		
Salt	46	49
Unrefined sugar	25	24
Betel nuts	9	5
Hides	4	4

c. Foreign Trade. Hainan's foreign trade is primarily with Indo-China, Hongkong, and Japan. The following figures arranged in order of value indicate quantities imported and exported during the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

(1) Imports (in quantities)

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>
Rice (lbs.)	--	403,988	38,012
Wheat flour (lbs.)	35,360	35,360	15,470
Gasoline and paraffin oil (gals.)	442,272	483,409	478,784
Kerosene (gals.)	416,909	1,321	18,816
Crude oils (Am. tons)	317	424	594
Lubricant oil (gals.)	31,968	37,781	35,403
Coal (Am. tons)	447	127	216
Cement (Am. tons)	177	67	15
Motor cars	--	5	11
Motor car bodies	15	18	26

Other important imports for which no quantities are available are: motor car accessories, "boards," steel goods, and textiles.

(2) Exports (in quantities)

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>
Pigs (head)	51,745	46,402	64,166
Cattle (head)	5,310	5,242	8,441

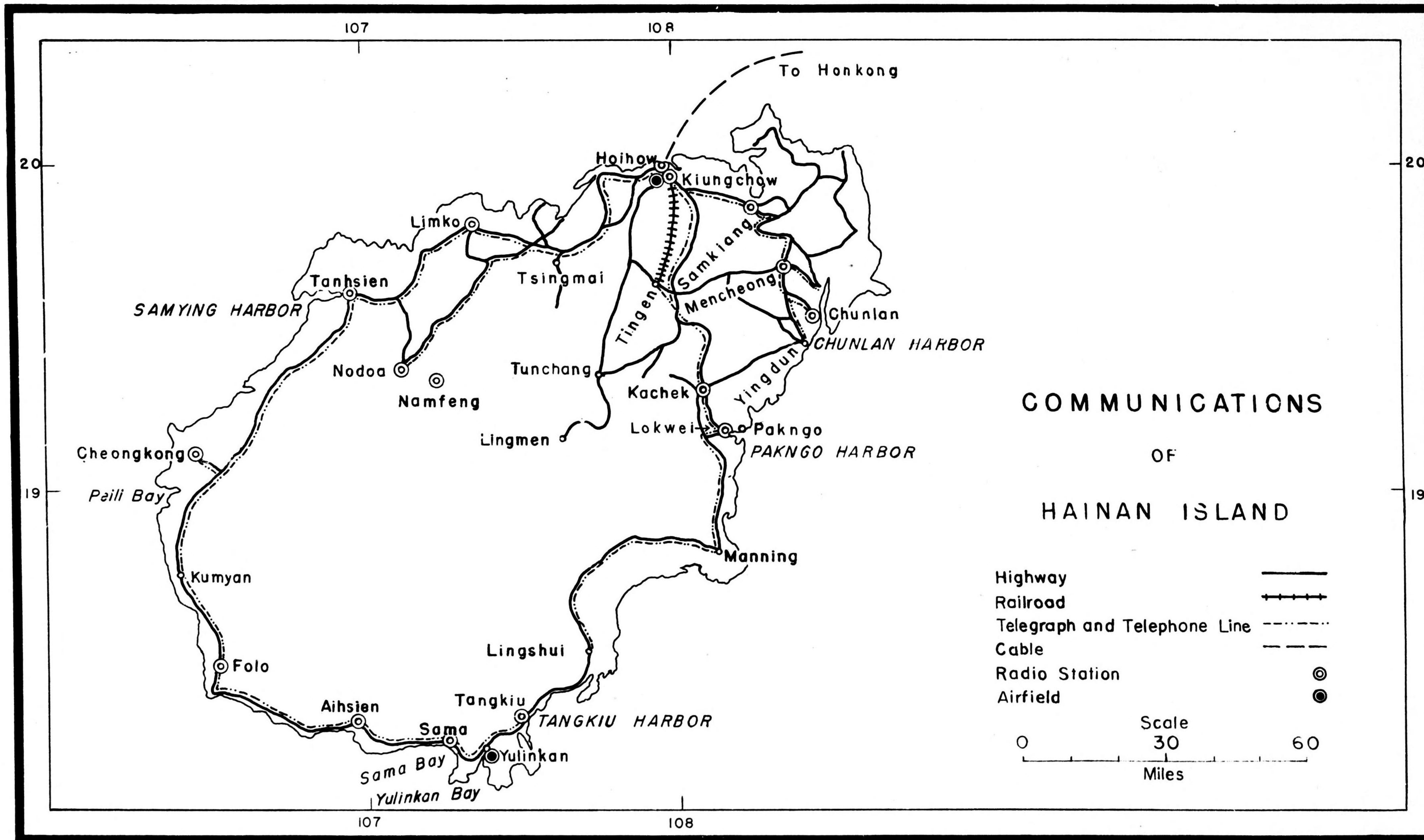
Other exports, in order of comparative value are: eggs, leather products, tin, fish, and metallic wares (unspecified).

39. COMMUNICATIONS. a. Telephone and telegraph. A combined telephone and telegraph circuit passes from Hoihow through the inland town of Nodoa in northwest Hainan to Peili, goes south to Yingkochu and then southeast to Aih sien, Sama, and Yulinkan. It is not known whether the wires from Yulinkan to Tangkiu and Lingshui are completed; but the line continues from Lingshui northeast to Lokwei, Mencheong, Kiungshan, and Hoihow. (See map on page 50 for telephone and telegraph circuit.)

b. Radio. A radio station, operating on 11,030 kcs. is located between Hoihow and Kiungshan. Another station of unknown power is located at Yulinkan Bay. Radio communications are still maintained secretly between Chinese guerrilla forces and Chungking. (See map on page 50 for location of known radio stations.)

c. Cable. A cable has been laid between Hainan and Japan, and another runs from Hoihow to Hongkong.

d. Mail. Within the Island mail service is provided by couriers. Japanese coastal steamers provide regular mail service from Hoihow to Canton but all mail is censored.



40. FINANCE. Currency in circulation in 1935 included Kwangtung notes, Kwangtung paper subsidiary money, and small coppers. Few small-money coins were in circulation. After 1935 Chinese National Currency gradually replaced provincial money in circulation. (CNC was valued at about US\$.05 in 1941.) Although it is probable that since the Japanese occupation of Hainan the Japanese Yen has partially replaced the currency formerly in circulation, details are not available.

In the interior, among the Li and other tribes, currency is of little value. Tobacco and cloth, and sometimes silver dollars, which can be used for making jewelry, are used in barter as the media of exchange among inland people.

No foreign bank has a branch on the island. In 1939 there were two branches each of the Kwangtung Provincial Bank and the Central Chinese Bank at Hoihow. Money dealers engage in exchange but do not undertake loans.