

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY 「CONTEMPORARY MANCHURIA A BI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE」

メタデータ	言語: 出版者: 公開日: 2018-04-16 キーワード (Ja): 矢内原忠雄 / Yanaihara Tadao キーワード (En): 作成者: - メールアドレス: 所属:
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/37906

which existed at the end of 1935 were reduced to 58 at the end of 1936. According to the report of the Manchoukuo Finance Department, the statement of conditions of these 58 ordinary banks on December 31, 1936, is as follows:

A. Assets	
Unpaid Capital	MY 3,100,000
Loans	23,830,393
Deposits with Other Banks	6,075,700
Due from Other Banks	698,195
Forward Exchanges Bought	8,716,126
Securities	4,397,842
Bullions	35,734
Bank Properties	10,720,807
Cash in Hand	2,038,696
All Other Assets	35,733,868
Total	MY 127,547,533

B. Liabilities	
Capital	MY 16,107,000
Reserves	1,855,951
Deposits	30,031,439
Loans from Banks	23,777,693
Due from Banks	373,983
Bills Payable	6,262,044
Forward Exchanges Sold	8,929,941
All Other Liabilities	40,207,502
Total	MY 127,547,553

IV. THE LAW GOVERNING SUCCESSION TO THE IMPERIAL THRONE

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the State, namely, March 1, 4th year of Kangtê (1937), the Law Governing Succession to the Imperial Throne of the Empire of Manchou, together with an Imperial Edict relating thereto, was promulgated, in accordance with Paragraph 2, Article 1 of the Organic Law of the Empire, by a special issue of the Official Gazette.

THE LAW GOVERNING SUCCESSION TO THE IMPERIAL THRONE

Promulgated March 1, 1937.

Unofficial Translation

ARTICLE I.

The Imperial Throne of the Empire of Manchou shall be succeeded to by male descendants in the male line of the Emperor Kangtê for ages eternal.

ARTICLE II.

The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest son.

ARTICLE III.

When there is no Imperial eldest son, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest grandson. When there is neither Imperial eldest son nor any male descendant of his, it shall be succeeded to by the Imperial son next in age and by his descendants, and so on in every successive case.

ARTICLE IV.

For succession to the Imperial Throne by an Imperial descendant, the one of full blood shall have precedence over descendants of half blood. The succession to the Imperial Throne by the latter shall be limited to those cases only, when there is no Imperial descendant of full blood.

ARTICLE V.

When there is no Imperial descendant, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial brother and by his descendants.

ARTICLE VI.

When there is no such Imperial brother nor descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial uncle and by his descendants.

ARTICLE VII.

When there is neither such Imperial uncle nor descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by next nearest member among the rest of the Imperial Family and by his descendants.

ARTICLE VIII.

Among the Imperial brothers and the remoter Imperial relations, precedence shall be given, in the same degree, to the descendants of full blood over those of half blood, and to the elder over the younger.

ARTICLE IX.

When the Imperial heir is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists, the order of succession may be changed in accordance with foregoing provisions with the advice of the Privy Council.

ARTICLE X.

The order of succession to the Imperial Throne shall in every case relate to absolute lineage.

SUPPLEMENTARY

The present Law shall come into force on the day of promulgation.

Note: The statement given to the press by Mr. Chang Ching-hui, the Prime Minister, simultaneously with the promulgation of the foregoing Law may be of some help to the accurate understanding of the purport of the enactment. In this statement the Prime Minister says that the Law, as is clearly shown in its first Article, has for its essential purport the establishment of the fundamental principle that the first ancestor of the Imperial lineage of Manchoukuo shall be H.I.M. the Emperor Kangti, and that the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to solely by the Imperial descendants of His Majesty himself for ages eternal. The Prime Minister further explains that the stipulations of Article 2 and other succeeding articles of the Law are for clarifying the order of succession to the Imperial Throne among such Imperial descendants. The aim of the present enactment, according to the Prime Minister, is to keep the Imperial lineage of Manchoukuo forever unbroken and thereby to ensure everlasting and growing prosperity for the nation.

V. MANCHOUKUO BORDER ZONE LAW

The growing importance of the Manchoukuo border from the view-point of national defence and the maintenance of public order led the Manchoukuo Government to proclaim the Border Zone. The newly proclaimed Border Zone is carefully defined and the residents therein and travellers going through it are required to register and to carry travel certificate. Moreover, those who desire to settle within the said Zone are required to obtain special permit therefor. The Border Zone Law was promulgated on December 24, 1936, and went into force on February, 1937.

Unofficial Translation

ARTICLE I.

The Border Zone as referred to in the present Law shall comprise the following districts, which, from the view-point of national defence and the maintenance of public order, require special control:

Chientao Province:	Hunchun-hsien;
Pinkiang Province:	Hulin-hsien, Mishan-hsien, Tungning-hsien, Muling-hsien;
Sankiang Province:	Lopei-hsien, Suipin-hsien, Tungkiang-hsien, Fuyuan-hsien, Jaoho-hsien;
Heiho Province:	Entire Province;
North Hsingan Province:	Entire province.

ARTICLE II.

A person over the age of fourteen residing within the Border Zone shall duly notify the police authorities concerned of his residence and obtain a certificate of residence issued by the said authorities.

ARTICLE III.

A person residing within the Border Zone shall carry with him his certificate of residence when travelling or moving to another locality.

ARTICLE IV.

In case a person residing outside of the Border Zone desires to travel in the said Zone, he shall apply to the police authorities concerned and obtain a travel permit issued by the said authorities.

A person who passes through the Border Zone by railway train or aircraft in regular operation shall not be required to have the permit mentioned in the preceding paragraph. A person without the said permit, however, shall not go outside of railway stations or aerodromes without the permission of the police authorities at the places concerned.

ARTICLE V.

In case a person residing outside of the Border Zone desires to settle in the said Zone, he shall obtain permission therefor from the Minister of Civil Affairs or the Minister of Mongolia Administration as the case may be.

In case the Minister of Civil Affairs or the Minister of Mongolia Administration grants the permission mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he shall issue a permit for settlement.

ARTICLE VI.

The aforementioned certificates of residence, permits to travel and permits for settlement shall not be lent or transferred to other persons.

ARTICLE VII.

The competent authorities concerned may examine at any time the certificates of residence, permits to travel or permits for settlement of the residents, travellers or settlers in the Border Zone.

ARTICLE VIII.

Certificates or permits issued in accordance with other laws or ordinances in regard to residence or travel may be substituted, subject to stipulations by the Minister of Civil Affairs or the

Minister of Mongolia Administration, for the certificates of residence or permits to travel provided for in the present Law.

ARTICLE IX.

When a resident or a traveller in the Border Zone is deemed harmful to national defence or the maintenance of public order, the Minister of Civil Affairs or the Minister of Mongolia Administration may prohibit the residence or travel by such person.

ARTICLE X.

A person violating any of the stipulations contained in Article 2 to Article 6 inclusive or the order issued in accordance with the preceding Article shall be punished with detention, imprisonment with or without hard labour or a fine not exceeding fifty yuan.

The same rule shall apply to a person who refuses the examination conducted by the competent authorities concerned by virtue of the provision of Article 7.

ARTICLE XI.

The present Law shall not apply to persons in the military service, civilians attached to the military service or other public servants who wear regular uniforms or carry their identity cards issued by the directors of the organizations to which they are attached.

SUPPLEMENTARY

The present Law shall come into force on the first day of February, the fourth year of Kangtè (1937).

From the point of view of mutual national defence and mutual maintenance of public order the Japanese Government decided to cooperate with the Manchoukuo authorities in enforcing similar regulations among the Japanese residents and travellers within the said Border Zone. Accordingly, the Kwantung Bureau issued similar regulations governing Japanese subjects and enforced them also from February 1, 1937.

VI. MANCHOUKUO CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE PROMULGATED

The Manchoukuo code of criminal procedure, the draft of which was in preparation for sometime, was promulgated on March 8 and will be enforced from June 1. The new legislation, not only represents a fundamental revision of the present code adopted for temporary use when the new regime came into power at Hsinking, but also shows an improvement over the Japanese code. Its compilation was undertaken under the able direction of Dr. Seichiro Ono, an acknowledged Japanese authority on criminal law, whose service was specially engaged for the purpose by the Hsinking Government.

Enumerating the principal features of the new code, authorities of the Department of Justice emphasize that special provision was made to facilitate the arrest and trial of criminals. The prolonged delays in the execution of verdicts, which constitute one of the chief defects of the judicial systems even in countries far more advanced than Manchoukuo, will be eliminated under the new code, and speedy punishment will not be meted out to those convicted, so that the results of court trials and the significance of punishment will not be lost.

Another noteworthy point of the new code is the absence of provision for preliminary hearings. In this respect it follows the old code, but differs essentially from the Japanese code of criminal procedure. The system of preliminary hearings was eliminated in order to speed up criminal proceedings, and to remove the suspicions which are entertained by the public in regard to preliminary hearings.

Another feature is the expansion of the powers of search of the public prosecutors who are given wide and compulsory powers in Articles 112, 131, 152, 161, 188, and 201, so as to facilitate the speedy arrest of offenders. The judicial police are also granted such compulsory powers to a certain degree. However, in order to guard against the misuse of these powers, the cases in which persons may be arrested and detained are clearly set forth, and the duration of such detention is limited to a maximum of 20

days. Moreover, when any subpoenas are to be issued to witnesses who refuse to answer summons to appear in courts, the permission of the procurator's office is required.

A new system of summary verdicts is also provided under the new code. Whereas a four-trial system is stipulated in the old code and the existing Japanese code, the new Manchoukuo code, in effect, simplifies it to three trials by providing for a judgment at the close of the first trial which is conducted in a speedy and simple manner by reference to documents only. Any defendant found guilty at the first trial, however, has the right to appeal to a higher court.

Another innovation in the new code is the change of the method of conducting the trial of cases which have been taken to a higher court. Under the existing code it is held with reference to documents, while under the new method such trials as a rule are to be held orally. There are, however, exceptions to this general rule.

Further the new legislation limits the number of defence counsels to three. The cases in which trials may be held without the presence of the accused have also been increased. The time limit for appeal is set at ten days, counting from the day the decision is handed down.

In order to facilitate the discovery of truth, not only the public procurators, but also the judicial police officers are empowered to question any suspects or witnesses. They are also authorized to use such powers as those of confiscation, search, and examination of the scene of crime, whenever they deem it necessary. The cases in which the testimony of witnesses may be rejected by the court are also limited to prevent the misuse of judicial power for private benefit.

Other features of the new code are the abolition of the system of voluntary surrender to justice, the provision of defence counsel by the court in the case of persons accused of crimes carrying a penalty of over five years or defendants who are unable to defend themselves owing to lack of intelligence, the conduct of trials without the detention of the accused through the deposit of bonds or submission of documents by the accused or their relatives or

others, and the authorization of any court to confiscate the property of any defendant during the course of trial so as to ensure the payment of a fine.

VII. MANCHOUKUO JUDICIAL REFORMS PROGRESSING

Looking forward to the complete relinquishment of extraterritoriality within Manchoukuo by the end of this year, the Department of Justice at Hsinking is hastening the compilation of various codes and the perfection of various judicial organs.

1. **Compilation of Codes.** Of the five fundamental codes of Manchoukuo, the Criminal Code saw its completion and proclamation on January 4, 1937. The Law of Criminal Procedure was completed by the close of last year and was proclaimed on March 8 this year. The other three, namely the Civil Code, the Law of Civil Procedure, and the Criminal Law, are now under compilation and will be proclaimed together in July this year. These will incorporate much of the customs and traditions prevalent in Manchoukuo. In addition, the Corporation Law and the Law of Nationality are also under preparation.

2. **Perfection of Judicial Organs.** On the basis of the Court Organization Law already proclaimed, the government has decided to carry out fundamental reforms of local judicial organs. Chief among these will be the reformation or abolition of some fifty Hsien Courts and Local Courts within this year, and the establishment of Sub-District Courts. Under this plan, Manchoukuo will have within the next two years 1 Supreme Court, 5 High Courts, 25 District Courts, and 130 Sub-District Courts. At the same time, general improvement of prisons is progressing all over the country. At Mukden a new prison containing three divisions for convicts, prisoners awaiting trial, and foreigners is now in the course of construction and already 80% completed.

3. **Perfection of Judicial Personnel.** There are at present 518 judicial officers in the central and local judicial posts. The authorities are now planning to add 40 more within this year and to appoint 700 additional judges including 150 Japanese before the end of 1938.

VIII. MANCHOUKUO POSTAL SAVINGS EXCEED 10 MILLION YUAN

Postal savings in Manchoukuo passed the 10 million yuan mark on May 4, 1937, only four years after the postal savings were established by the Manchoukuo Government. The number of depositors was 127,541 on the same date.

Postal savings in Japan required some ten years to reach 10,000,000 yen since the system was established in 1875, and those in the Kwantung Leased Territory and the S. M. R. zone took 18 years from 1906. However, it is necessary to weigh the considerable difference in individual earnings and in the value of money between those days and at present.

Details of the increase of postal savings in Manchoukuo according to years are as follows (in units of 1,000 yuan):

At the end of	No. of Depositors	Amount
1933	10,769	217
1934	21,314	631
1935	72,675	2,336
1936	103,909	7,107

Comparative figures of the increase rate in postal savings during the first three years since the respective postal savings accounts were established in Japan, the Kwantung Leased Territory and Manchoukuo follow:

	Manchoukuo	Japan	Kwantung Territory
First year	19.09%	17.49%	7.58%
Second year	27.01	13.92	3.71
Third year	20.42	18.59	1.91

IX. MANCHOUKUO TO LEVY STAMP DUTY ON ALL JAPANESE NATIONALS

In conformity with the stipulations of the Japan-Manchoukuo treaty which was signed on June 10, 1936, for the gradual relinquishment of Japanese extraterritorial privileges, the Manchoukuo law governing the imposition of stamp duties was to become formally applicable to all Japanese nationals residing within the territory of Manchoukuo on April 1, 1937. Accordingly, with the approval of General Kenkichi Ueda, Japanese Ambassador to

Hsinking, the Government of Manchoukuo officially decreed the application of the said law to all Japanese subjects residing within the Manchou Empire beginning on April 1.

This law, which was enacted on January 1, 1937, has not been applied to Japanese in Manchoukuo until April 1 in order to avoid unequal tax burdens on Japanese subjects living within Manchoukuo and the South Manchuria Railway zone. However, the Kwantung Bureau began to enforce a practically similar law within the railway zone from April 1 and, the application of the Manchoukuo law to Japanese residing outside of the railway zone has been made possible.

X. NEW RAILWAY IS DECLARED OPEN

The whole of the new railway which joins Hsinlitun and Ihsien, a distance of 131.5 kilometres, was thrown open to provisional service on April 1. The work on this new line of tremendous economic importance was started in April last year. Since November 10, 1936, the line between Hsinlitun and Haichow, a distance of 63 kilometres, has been under partial operation. The construction of the track from Haichow to Ihsien was completed some time ago and made possible the opening to provisional service of the entire line.

On the day of the provisional opening of the Haichow-Ihsien section, a mixed train comprising four goods-cars and one passenger-coach left Haichow at 7:10 a. m. on its maiden trip to the southern terminus, Ihsien, and reached the latter station at 10 a. m. Many Manchou peasants living along the line, the same report states, gathered along the track to welcome the train.

Inasmuch as this line runs through Fuhsin, a noted coalfield, and is linked at Ihsien with the Chinchow-Chente line which connects at Chinchow with a line extending to the great port of Hulutao, it is believed that the new line will play an important role in the development of the entire district it traverses. The importance of the line is especially associated with Manchoukuo's plan to increase coal production at Fuhsin under her announced five-year industrial program. From now on, the Fuhsin coal will

be taken southward by the new line to Ihsien, whence it is further to be carried to the port of Hulutao for shipment to Dairen and other outside ports.

XI. MANCHURIAN RAILWAY RECEIPTS UP BY 19 MILLION YEN

A remarkable gain of 19,000,000 yen over the preceding year was scored by the railway returns of the S. M. R. General Directorate of Railways during the fiscal year 1936, beginning on April 1 last year and ending on March 31 this year.

The railway receipts totaled 265,850,000 yen, of which 134,800,000 yen came from the S. M. R. lines, 125,200,000 yen from the State Railway lines, and 5,850,000 yen from the North Chosen lines.

On the S. M. R. lines, the passenger fares showed an increase by 140,000 yen while the goods freightage decreased by 1,600,000 yen as compared with the previous fiscal year, resulting in a decrease in the total earning of 1,460,000 yen. However, on the State Railways and the North Chosen lines, conspicuous increases were recorded for both the passenger and goods returns. On the former lines, the railway income from freight for 1936 increased by 12,000,000 yen and from passenger fares by 7,400,000 yen.

The railway returns according to the lines, were as follows:

S. M. R. Lines	
Goods returns	¥ 102,200,000
Passenger returns	22,600,000
Miscellaneous	10,000,000
Total	¥ 134,800,000
State Lines	
Goods	¥ 85,200,000
Passenger	34,700,000
Miscellaneous	5,300,000
Total	¥ 125,200,000
North Chosen Lines	
Goods	¥ 4,400,000
Passenger	1,450,000
Total	5,850,000
GRAND TOTAL	¥ 265,850,000

According to the announcement of the General Directorate of Railways, the Manchurian staple produce carried by the railway lines during the year amounted to 5,610,000 tons. In comparison with the previous fiscal year, the State lines registered an increase of 440,000 tons, which more than covered a decrease of 400,000 tons on the S. M. R. lines. The tonnage of produce shipped by the North Chosen Railway lines was about the same as in the previous year.

A total of 2,580,000 tons of staple produce was carried to Dairen, 250,000 tons to Yingkou, and 580,000 tons to the North Chosen ports, the latter recording a remarkable increase.

Favored by the current brisk industrial activity in Japan and Manchuria, coal shipments reached 11,480,000 tons, denoting an excess of some 580,000 tons as against last year's 10,800,000 tons.

The amount of timber transported was 1,470,000 tons, an increase of 260,000 tons or 22 per cent over the preceding year. The gain was due chiefly to the building boom in Manchuria.

XII. MINERAL OUTPUT IN MANCHURIA, 1934-35.

The mineral output in Manchuria is showing a decided increase in the recent years. According to the report of the S. M. R. Geological Institute for 1935, the increase is most marked in the production of coal, iron and gold. The following table gives the detail with comparative figures for 1934. For figures previous to 1934, the reader is referred to the Fifth Report on Progress in Manchuria. (Unit: Metric Ton).

Products	1934	1935
Iron Ore	1,105,231	1,462,548
Pig Iron	475,826	607,948
Sulphuric Iron	7,770	9,110
Lead Ore	269	1,490
Manganese Ore	653	600
Gold (in grams)	463,639	1,886,895
Silver (in grams)	76,608	108,822
Coal	10,703,926	11,474,191
Coke	574,478	701,867
Oil Shale	2,105,765	3,436,647
Crude Oil	108,639	59,917

MILESTONES OF PROGRESS

Products	1934	1935
Magnesite	78,752	151,586
Fire Clay	137,471	181,730
Soapstone	75,360	70,572
Zechstein	166,758	171,033
Limestone	655,647	855,267
Asbestos	119	70
Silica	154,930	148,754
Feldspar	29,874	3,979
Calcite	188	490

XIII. MANCHOUKUO PADDY-FIELD RICE PRODUCTION FAST RISING

The area under paddy-field rice cultivation in Manchuria has been doubled during the last five years, while improved methods of cultivation have increased the production of paddy-field rice by about four times during the same period.

The greatly increased ratio of paddy-field rice cultivation in comparison with that of upland rice is attributed both to a constantly growing number of Korean settlers in this country, as well as to the fact that the Manchou farmers, who were formerly engaged only in upland rice production, being not accustomed to paddy-fields, have been gradually turning to the latter method of rice cultivation.

Within the four years, beginning from 1932, the paddy-field rice area was increased by 57,204 hectares, while that of the upland rice increased only by 9,571 hectares. The index numbers of paddy-field and upland rice production during the same period, taking as a base the 1931 crop, are as follows:

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Paddy-field rice	100	72	103	126	180
Upland rice	100	84	91	77	85

There are more than a million hectares of undeveloped land in Manchuria along the Liao, Sungari, Nonni, Muling, Mutan, Yalu, Tatzu and Hun Rivers, which are regarded as suitable for the paddy-field rice cultivation, and the latest available figures of its rapid development, which are given below, indicate a bright future for the paddy-field rice cultivation in Manchuria.

Year	Area (Hectare)	Production (Koku)
1932	62,980	1,255,997
1933	79,360	1,899,154
1934	101,780	2,440,529
1935	120,184	3,373,507
1936	173,951	5,010,262

XIV. PROGRESS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The textile industry in Manchuria has been making a rapid progress during the recent years. It has been especially noticeable since the establishment of Manchoukuo due largely to her protective tariff. To-day, as shown in the accompanying table, 254,540 spindles and 16,478 looms are in operation and the situation is favorably comparable with that in North China or Chosen. And yet the import of cotton goods is gradually increasing and Manchuria has a long way to travel in reaching the state of self-sufficiency in the cotton industry. Last year, Manchuria imported 87,000,000 yen worth of cotton piece goods and 9,677,000 yen worth of cotton yarns, making a total of 97,177,000 yen or 14% of the entire imports and showing an increase of 40% over the 1935 figures.

The following table gives at a glance the present status of leading textile mills and their program of expansion:

Mills	Present Status		Expansion Program	
	Spindles	Looms	Spindles	Looms
Naigai Textile	92,200	1,006	1,000	113
Manshu Fukushima Textile	29,520	—	30,000	700
Manshu Textile	78,360	1,048	—	—
Mukden Textile	30,860	320	—	—
Yingkou Textile	23,600	808	35,000	700
Manshu Yarn	—	—	30,000	—
Total	254,540	3,182	96,000	1,513

(Note: There are also 13,296 looms among numerous smaller semi-domestic plants conducted by Manchoukuoans.)

In the face of such an increased importation of cotton piece goods and yarns and such an expansion program in textile mills and in consonance with the five-year industrial program, the Manchoukuo authorities are now planning the expansion of cotton

growing itself. They are launching this year the five-year program of cotton cultivation which aims at the expansion of cotton growing areas to 150,000 cho and the annual production of 250,000,000 kin of cotton which will give 75,000,000 kin of finished cotton. This program is to be realized in South Manchuria, especially in Fengtien, Chinchow, and Jehol Provinces. The goal of cotton growing areas in these provinces this year is put at 88,000 cho, an increase of 20% over 1936. This increased area is calculated to produce about 37,440,000 kin of cotton.

XV. 1937 S. M. R. BUDGET

The budget of the South Manchuria Railway Company for the fiscal year 1937, beginning on April, totals 217,781,000 yen. Of this sum, 29,273,000 yen will be devoted to the Company's ordinary enterprises, 36,694,000 yen to the Company's special enterprises, and 151,814,000 yen to the investments outside of the Company.

The Company's special enterprises mentioned above include the following:

Expansion of Fushun Electrical Plant.....	¥ 10,861,000
Equipments of Fushun Open Cut Mines	2,669,000
Establishment of Coal Liquefaction Plant.....	10,639,000
Expansion of Shale Oil Plant	9,163,000
Miscellaneous	3,362,000
Total	¥ 36,694,000

The investments outside of the Company include the following:

Construction of new Manchoukuo State Railways.....	¥ 52,719,000
Improvement of Manchoukuo State Railways.....	52,245,000
Affiliated Corporations.....	46,850,000
Total	¥ 151,814,000

The investments in affiliated corporations include the subscription payment for the Showa Steel Works, the Manchuria Coal Mining Company, the Manchuria Aluminum Industry Company, and a few others.

To balance these expenditures the Company's general enterprises will be met by the use of its reserve fund, while the Company's special enterprises and the investments outside will be taken care of by the three sources; 20,000,000 yen by the Japanese Government subscription payment, 36,000,000 yen by the general shareholders' subscription payment, and 130,000,000 yen by the issuance of new debentures.

The Company's revenue is estimated at 299,472,000 yen as against the expenditure of 248,932,000 yen, leaving an estimated profit of 50,540,000 yen. This is an increase of about 800,000 yen in profit as compared with the 1936 fiscal year.

The comparative figures of the Company's enterprises and their estimated revenues and expenditures for 1936 and 1937 are as follows:

A. Company's Enterprises

Enterprises	1937		Total	1936
	General Enterprises	Special Enterprises		
Railways	¥9,631,000	¥902,000	¥10,533,000	¥14,148,000
Hotels	172,000	0	172,000	258,000
Harbours	393,000	1,834,000	2,227,000	3,675,000
Coal Mines	10,150,000	14,695,000	24,845,000	18,503,000
Shale Oil Plant	0	8,149,000	8,149,000	3,241,000
Coal Liquefaction Plant...	0	10,067,000	10,067,000	0
Industrial Promotion	955,000	0	955,000	0
Local Public Works	3,277,000	0	3,277,000	4,528,000
Miscellaneous	2,695,000	1,047,000	3,742,000	3,304,000
Reserve	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	29,273,000	36,694,000	65,967,000	49,657,000

B. Estimated Revenues and Expenditures

Enterprises	Revenues		Expenditures		Balance
	1937	1936	1937	1936	
Railways	¥143,344,000	¥137,822,000	¥54,401,000	¥51,289,000	¥ + 88,943,000
Hotels	2,217,000	3,222,000	2,211,000	325,000	+ 6,000
Harbours	16,386,000	14,949,000	12,311,000	11,638,000	+ 4,075,000
Coal Mines	88,964,000	92,753,000	75,418,000	81,833,000	+ 13,546,000
Shale Oil Plant	8,674,000	7,655,000	7,225,000	6,280,000	+ 1,449,000
Industrial Plant	866,000	0	7,918,000	0	- 7,052,000
Local Public Works	8,524,000	8,381,000	20,388,000	25,397,000	- 11,864,000
General Affairs	4,910,000	3,619,000	20,172,000	23,249,000	- 17,016,000
Interest	25,587,000	30,003,000	47,888,000	44,693,000	- 15,262,000
Reserve	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	- 22,301,000
Total	¥299,472,000	¥288,404,000	¥248,932,000	¥248,637,000	¥50,540,000

XVI. S. M. R. AFFILIATED ENTERPRISES

The corporations and enterprises in which the South Manchuria Railway Company holds capital shares totaled 77 at the end of March, 1937. The authorized capital of these organizations totaled 700,000,000 yen, of which 489,000,000 yen had been paid up. The S. M. R. shares were, respectively, 345,000,000 yen and 285,000,000 yen, an average of 49.3%. These investments according to enterprises are as follows:

Classification	Number	Authorized Capital	S. M. R. Shares
Industry	22	¥ 227,850,000	65.4%
Mining	9	73,800,000	28.6%
Engineering	6	22,100,000	46.3%
Gas and Electricity	3	102,000,000	64.3%
Agriculture and Forestry	7	56,600,000	44.8%
Finance	3	27,000,000	28.7%
Communication and Transportation ..	12	162,420,000	33.5%
Commerce	11	16,265,000	46.1%
Miscellaneous	4	12,175,000	93.0%
Total	77	¥ 700,210,000	49.3%

The industrial development in Manchuria after the emergence of Manchoukuo is simply phenomenal and the above table shows that the S. M. R. investments in this field show this tendency most vividly.

XVII. S. M. R. APPROPRIATES 2,300,000 YEN TO DEVELOP RASHIN

A systematic municipal development of Rashin in North Chosen will be started by the South Manchuria Railway Company at a cost of 2,300,000 yen over a period of two years from the fiscal year 1937.

This year the S. M. R. will complete the water-supply and sewerage works and other public facilities there at a cost of 1,700,000 yen. These include the construction of a large hotel in a semi-foreign style costing some 400,000 yen and a hospital costing 450,000 yen.

XVIII. HULUTAO PORT OPENED ON MAY 1

With the partial completion of its harbour works, the port of Hulutao was officially opened on May 1 by the South Manchuria Railway Company.

With the opening of Hulutao Harbour, the Manchuria Coal Mining Company is planning to ship the Peipiao coal to Japan from Hulutao. The amount will be limited to 200,000 tons a year for the time being, until the Fuhsin mines are developed.

A considerable amount of goods is also expected to be imported directly from Japan, where goods are re-exported to Hulutao at present. In consideration of the anticipated imports through Hulutao, the branch station of the Shanhaikuan Customs station there will be enlarged, and its personnel more than doubled.



昭和12年6月22日印刷
昭和12年6月30日發行

大連市明臺219番地
編輯人 松本豊三
大連市薩摩町36番地 南山寮
發行人 松井義夫
東京市麻布區仲ノ町4番地
印刷人 秋本宗市
東京市麹町區内幸町1/4番地
印刷所 株式會社ヘラルド社
大連市東公園町
發行所 南滿洲鐵道株式會社

PRINTED IN JAPAN