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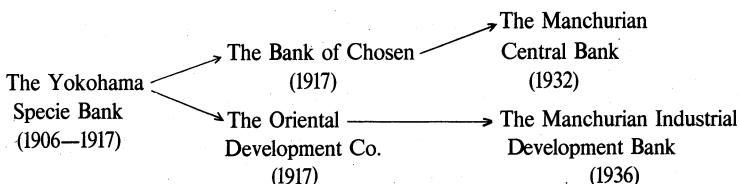
SUMMARIES

A Study on the Manchurian Banking System

Tadashi ŌTANI

Japan ruled over the Manchurian economy with the Southern Manchurian Railway Co. as her main agency. Moreover, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Japan Industrial Development Bank, called the National-Capitalized Bank, had a constant linkage with the S. M. R. to control the Manchurian economy.

The genealogy of the colonial central bank that Japan established in order to rule over the Manchurian economy is as follows:



During the World War I, the Japanese imperialistic management in Manchurian rapidly expanded, as a result of which the Yokohama Specie Bank was divided into the Bank of Chosen and the Oriental Development Co.

In those days, many Japanese minor industrialists and merchants immigrated into Manuria. They established the Chamber of Commerce and trade associations in many places, and conducted various campaigns for their demands to be realized in policies of the Japanese Government and of the Government-General of Kanto Prefecture.

Especially, their campaign for the establishment of the Manchurian Development Bank that would supply them with the low interest and long-term business funds was one of the largest in scale.

In the present paper, I focus on the reorganization of the banking system in Manchuria, *i.e.*, the division of the Yokohama Specie Bank into the Bank of Chosen and the Oriental Development Co., and on the various campaigns that the Japanese minor merchants and industrialists conducted.

The Consumption and Production of Lumber in Sung Dynasty

Long-yih CHANG

It is said that the commerce developed, the population concentrated and the large cities were formed in Sung dynasty. So many buildings were built; household furniture, coffins, and so on were in great demand. Shipbuilding, too, developed more remarkably than the former ages. Besides, the levee works of Huan-he (黄河) were in great need of lumber in this period.

The consumption of lumber as fuel was great, especially in Chiang-nan (江南) due to a deficiency of coal. As Hua-pei (華北) province had been cultivated since older times and had no forest resources, the lumber supply was satisfied by the wooded regions of Shan-hsi (山西) and Shen-hsi (陝西).

Chiang-nan (江南) province was rapidly cultivated from Southern Sung period. Because of the demand for architecture, shipbuilding, fuel and so on, the forest resources around capital were exhausted, and lumber had to be asked from its environs. For this, the forest resources in the wood-producing areas had been finally drained. Since then lumber was imported from Hu-nan (湖南), Fu-kien(福建), and even from Japan.

Therefore the tree planting was extensively carried on for the purpose of making profit in Chiang-nan (江南) province, but on the other hand, in Hua-pei (華北), each household was forced to plant a certain number of trees in order of the regulation of government.